

## List of language abbreviations in the IED

### Abbreviation Language name

Aeq.	Aequian
Akk.	Akkadian
Alan.	Alanian (=Old Ossetic)
Alb.	Albanian
Anat.	Anatolian
Ang.	Anglian
AngN	Anglo-Norman
Aram.-Iran	Aramaeo-Iranian
Ash.	Ashkun
Ass.	Assyrian
Auk.	Aukshtaitian
Bactr.	Bactrian
Bel.	Belorussian
Br.	British
Bret.	Breton
BVan.	Bas-Vannetais
CCl.	Continental Celtic
Chak.	Chakavian
Chor.	Chorasmian
Clb.	Celtiberian
Class. Skt.	Classical Sanskrit
Co.	Cornish
Corn.	Cornouillais
Dac.	Dacian
Dan.	Danish
Dard.	Dardic
Dzuk.	Dzukian
EBI.	East Baltic
EGm.	East Germanic
EGmRun.	East-Germanic Runic
El.	Elymian
Elam.	Elamite
Elam.-Iran.	Elamo-Iranian

EMoBret.	Early Modern Breton
EMolr.	Early Modern Irish
EMoW	Early Modern Welsh
ESl.	East Slavic
Faer.	Faeroese
FriRun.	Frisian Runic
Gal.	Galindian
Gallo-Gk.	Gallo-Gk. (in Gk. authors)
Gallo-Lat.	Gallo-Latin (in Lat. authors)
Gaul.	Gaulish
GaulG	Gaulish in Greek letters
GaulL	Gaulish in Lat. letters
Go.	Gothic
Gr.	Greek
Hebr.	Hebrew
Hell.	Hellenistic
Hi.	Hindi
HVan.	Haut-Vannetais
IE	Indo-European
Ilr.	Indo-Iranian
InsCl.	Insular Celtic
Iran.	Iranian
It.-Cl.	Italo-Celtic
Kajk.	Kajkavian
Ken.	Kentish
Khot.	Khotanese (=Saka)
Lak.	Lakonian
Lang.	Langobardian
Latg.	Latgalian
LAv.	Late Avestan
LCo.	Late Cornish
Lep.	Lepontic
Liv.	Livonian
LPBr.	Late Proto-British
Lus.	Lusitanian
Mac.	Macedonian
MArm.	Middle Armenian

Mars.	Marsian
Maz.	Mazanderani
Mcd.	Macedonian
MCo.	Middle Cornish
Med.	Median
Merc.	Mercian
MFr.	Middle French
MIA	Middle Indo-Aryan
MIA	Middle Indo-Aryan
MIc.	Middle Icelandic
Mit.	Mitanni
MnLE	Restsprachen east
MnLW	Restsprachen west
MoArm.	Modern Armenian
MoBret.	Modern Bret.
MoCo.	Modern Cornish
MoE	Modern English
MoIA	Modern Indo-Aryan
Molc.	Modern Icelandic
Molr.	Modern Irish
MoP	Modern Persian
MoW	Modern Welsh
MP	Middle Persian
Mun.	Munji
MW	Middle Welsh
Myc.	Mycenaean
NEIran.	Northeast Iranian
NGm.	North Germanic
NIA	New Indo-Aryan
non-IE	Non-IE languages
Nth.	Northumbrian
Nur.	Nuristani
NWGk.	Northwestern Greek
NWIran.	Northwest Iranian
OBr.	Old British (i.e. names in Latin sources and inscriptions of the Dark Ages)
OBret.	Old Breton
OCo.	Old Cornish (Voc. Corn.)

OCS	Old Church Slavonic
ODan.	Old Danish
OERun.	Old English Runic
OFri.	Old Frisian
OFriRun.	Old Frisian Runic
Og.	Ogam Irish
OGt.	Old Gutnish
OIA	Old Indo-Aryan
OIran.	Old Iranian (names in var. sources)
ONRun.	Old Norse Runic
OP	Old Persian
OPhr.	Old Phrygian
Orm.	Ormuri
ORu.	Old Russian
ORun.	Old Runic
Oss.	Ossetic
OssD	Digor
Ossl	Iron
OSWBr.	Old South-West British
OW	Old Welsh
P	Proto- (can be prefixed to any language)
Pa.	Pali
Paeon.	Paeonic
Pal.	Palaic
Pam.	Pamir
Par.	Parachi
Parth.	Parthian
Pash.	Pashto (=Afghan)
PFU	Proto-Fenno-Ugric
Pis.	Pisidic
Pkt.	Prakrit
Plb.	Polabian
Pol.	Polish
PrIr.	Primitive Irish
PRom.	Proto-Romance
PSab.	(Proto-)Sabellian ( = Osco-Umbrian)
PSamn.	Presamnitic



PU	Proto-Uralic
qlE	quasi-Indo-European
Rosh.	Roshani
Ru.	Russian
RuCS	Russian Church Slavonic
Sar.	Sarikoli
Sarmat.	Sarmatian
Sbn.	Sabinian
SCr.	Serbo-Croatian
SCS	Serbian Church Slavonic
Scyth.	Scythian
SEIran.	Southeast Iranian
Sel.	Selian
Sh.	Shughni
Shtok.	Shtokavian
Sic.	Sicilian
Sid.	Sidetic
Skt.	Sanskrit
Slc.	Slovincian
Slk.	Slovak
Sln.	Slovene
Sogd.	Sogdian
Sp.	Spanish
SPic.	South Picenian
SSI.	South Slavic
Sum.	Sumerian (non-IE)
SwG	Swiss German (Schweizerdeutsch)
SWIran.	Southwest Iranian
Taj.	Tajik
Thrac.	Thracian
Treg.	Tregorrois
Ukr.	Ukrainian
Van.	Vannetais
Vand.	Vandal
Ved.	Vedic
W	Welsh
Wa.	Wakhi

WBl.	West Baltic
WS	West-Saxon
WSl.	West Slavic
Yagh.	Yaghnobi
Yaz.	Yazgulami
Yi.	Yidgha
Zhem.	Zhemaitian

The database represents the updated text of J. Pokorny's "Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch", scanned and recognized by George Starostin (Moscow), who has also added the meanings. The database was further refurnished and corrected by A. Lubotsky. Pokorny's text is given practically unchanged (only a few obvious typos were corrected), except for some rearrangement of the material. The numbers in the lemmata are given after the root (e.g. Pokorny's 1. b<sup>h</sup>er- appears as b<sup>h</sup>er-1) because automatic alphabetization would otherwise too much affect the order of the lemmata.

## Laryngeals

Laryngeals are sounds that occurred in the Proto-Indo-European language, caused changes to neighbouring sounds, and disappeared. They were postulated to explain anomalies in the verb system, and they proved useful for explaining other phenomena. It was many decades before confirmation of their existence was found, in the newly deciphered Hittite language. Linguists are still not agreed on how many there were or how they were pronounced.

'Laryngeal' is also an ordinary phonetic term meaning made in the larynx; but it is preferable to call this glottal or laryngal, to avoid confusion with the still unknown values of the Indo-European consonants.

The problem

The verbs were central to the reconstruction of the ancestor of Indo-European languages, which was going well in the 1870s, and explanations had been found for the vowels i and u, and unaccented o. This postulated an earlier stage in which the only vowel was e. Most verbs had a stem of the form consonant - **e** - consonant-, the base vowel -**e**- surrounded by consonants. Other vowels were derived from them.

The anomalous verb stems were those that had no consonant preceding, such as \*ed-, 'eat', or a long vowel and no following consonant, such as \*d<sup>h</sup>ee- 'put', and those that had the vowels a and o. Those with other vowels also lacked consonants, and had the same pattern as the e-stems: \*ag- 'drive', \*okw- 'look', \*staa- 'stand', and \*doo- 'give'.

If a and o had been normal vowels, why were there no normal-shaped stems CaC- and CoC-? Why were these two vowels also associated with lack of consonant? If long vowels were normal, why were there no stems of the shape ee consonant - or consonant ee consonant -?

The proposed solution

Ferdinand de Saussure proposed the existence of elements he called coefficients sonantiques in 1879, an abstract term not committing himself to any definite phonetic form. These stood in the place normally occupied by consonants, and caused one or both of two changes: shifting the neighbouring vowel; and lengthening it if they followed. Then they disappeared, leaving their mark on the altered vowels.

Later the same year Hermann Möller, seeking to make a connexion between the Indo-European and Semitic families, introduced the name laryngeal, suggesting that the hypothetical coefficients were pronounced like the Semitic laryngeals. The term strictly means pronounced within the larynx, and is synonymous with glottal: Semitic languages contain **h** and the **glottal stop**. But in Indo-European the "laryngeals" might have been those, or might have been other guttural sounds such as pharyngeals or velars. We still have no clear evidence.

At least three laryngeals are usually postulated. A more abstract notation is to use schwa with a subscript number. An alternative, much more common these days, is to use some kind of **H** with subscript. **h<sub>1</sub>** is e-coloured, **h<sub>2</sub>** is a-coloured, and **h<sub>3</sub>** is o-coloured. So the six roots given above come from earlier forms with laryngeals:

\*ed- from **h<sub>1</sub>**ed-

\*d<sup>h</sup>ee- from d<sup>h</sup>e d<sup>h</sup>e **h<sub>1</sub>**-

\*ag- from **h<sub>2</sub>**æg-

\*staa- from ste **h<sub>2</sub>**-

\*okw- from **h<sub>3</sub>**ekw-

\*doo- from de **h<sub>3</sub>**-

Sometimes evidence shows a laryngeal, but the vowel colouring has been lost so we can't tell which one it was: this is annotated without subscript, as H.

## Proof in Hittite

The regularity of the ablaut grades, described above, was the initial motivation for postulating laryngeals, but many other niggling exceptions in other parts of the grammar and vocabulary became simpler to explain if laryngeals were invoked. Each phenomenon could however have a different explanation. There was no direct evidence for fifty years. But in 1927 Jerzy Kuryłowicz announced that Hittite contained consonants in just those positions where laryngeals were predicted. This had been overlooked when Hittite was first deciphered in 1915.

Hittite was written in a cuneiform script, borrowed from the Semitic language Akkadian. By comparison with surviving Semitic languages, it is clear that Akkadian and therefore Hittite had some kind of guttural sounds, close enough to those predicted for the Indo-European laryngeals. The exact value of the Hittite sounds is unclear. There was only one letter, now transcribed h or h, but it was sometimes written doubled, as in *pahhur*, corresponding to Greek *pyr* and English *fire*. In some Hittite consonants, the use of doubling indicated a voicing contrast, such as *p* versus *b*, but it is not known whether this is true of *h*. That is, though the laryngeals were found, we're not sure how many of them Hittite preserved as distinct sounds, or what exactly they were.

It also appears to imply a fourth laryngeal, because in some cases where an a-coloured laryngeal is postulated, there is no h in Hittite, though the vowel did become a. Other instances of *h<sub>2</sub>e* do however show up as *ha*.

## Sanskrit evidence

In Sanskrit the Proto-Indo-European (PIE) vowels *e* and *o* both became *a*, wiping out the basic evidence for vowel-colouring; but laryngeals are convincing as explanation of at least three disparate phenomena restricted to the Sanskrit branch. They are the difference between *set* and *anít* stems; the exceptions to Brugmann's Law; and the existence of voiceless aspirated stops.

*Set* and *anít* are ancient Indian grammatical terms, from sa-i 'with i' and an-i 'without i', referring to the infinitive. Some are like *b<sup>h</sup>avitum* 'to become', from the root *b<sup>h</sup>u*, and others are like *kartum* 'to do', from *kr*. Those with i come from roots extended by a laryngeal: *b<sup>h</sup>eweH-*. When the unaccented vowel was reduced to zero grade between consonants, giving *\*b<sup>h</sup>éwHtum*, the laryngeal found itself between consonants, so turned into *a* vowel, in order to remain pronounceable. In most IE languages this so-called schwa indogermanicum became *a*, but it is characteristic of Sanskrit that it became *i*.

The presumed laryngeal also triggered vowel lengthening. With the past participle suffix -*tós* the accent is removed from the stem, and both stem vowels are reduced to zero, giving \*b<sup>h</sup>*whHtós*. In this position the *w* then turns into *a* vowel, \*b<sup>h</sup>uHtós, and then lengthening and loss of the laryngeal (as in the original ablaut pattern laryngeals were invented for) give the actual Sanskrit b<sup>h</sup>*uutás*.

In later (Classical) Sanskrit the range of set roots was extended by analogy, so not all set roots mark laryngeals. All languages undergo extensive ploughing-over and early patterns are often obscured.

Normally PIE *o* became Sanskrit *a*. Brugmann's Law says that when this happened in an open syllable before a resonant (a liquid or nasal), it was also lengthened. So \**kekore* 'she/he made' regularly becomes *cakaara*. Comparison with Greek shows that the first person 'I made' should have been \**kekora*, which should have also become *cakaara*, but the actual form is *cakara*. Something prevented Brugmann's Law operating. It might have been an analogy with some other 'I' form, in order to keep the two persons distinct; but the unusual thing about the perfect tense ending -*a'I* is that, while the vowel *a* is common in PIE stems, it's very rare in inflections. This suggests it only occurred where created by a laryngeal. Then the PIE form \**kekorh<sub>2</sub>e* would contain a closed syllable -*kor-*, not open -*ko-*, so Brugmann doesn't apply.

The third major strand from Sanskrit evidence is the voiceless aspirates *ph th ch kh*. They were long regarded as part of the original PIE consonant set, but actually evidence for them outside the Indo-Iranian branch including Sanskrit is slim. Kurylowicz proposed that they developed from a plain stop *p t c k* that had come to be next to a laryngeal when the intervening vowel dropped out. So the Sanskrit root *stha-* 'stand' came from *steH<sub>2</sub>-* and the new consonant *th* was then generalized to all forms of the word.

#### Greek and Armenian evidence

Armenian is a solitary branch of the Indo-European family, markedly different from all others, but in several respects it and Greek share unusual features. Some words, particularly in front of *n l r*, have an extra (prothetic) vowel compared to other branches.

Greek *ónoma*, Armenian *anun*, cf. English *name*, Latin *nomen*, Sanskrit *naaman*.

Greek *odoús*, Armenian *atamn*, cf. English *tooth*, Latin *dens*, Sanskrit *dantah*.

Greek *astêr*, Armenian *astł*, English *star*, Latin *stella*.

Greek eleútheros, Latin liber 'free'.

From the vowel preserved in Greek we can see which laryngeal was originally there:

H1leud<sup>h</sup>- 'free', H2ster- 'star', H3nom- 'name'.

Greek and Sanskrit share the augment, an initial vowel e- (becoming a- in Sanskrit) on some past tenses. Armenian also has this, though only on the third personal singular of monosyllables. They also have reduplication in the perfect tense. The pluperfect is formed with both augment then reduplication. Where there was a laryngeal, this sometimes causes lengthening. So H1leud<sup>h</sup>- 'free' gives eleeluutha 'I loosened', from e-H1le-H1leud<sup>h</sup>-H2e. In a few cases the vowel-colouring effect of the laryngeal is also preserved.

The lengthening effect seems to explain the two Greek words ikhthuus 'fish' and muus 'mouse'. We can suspect that there was a laryngeal here, because the Armenian words are jukn and mukn. This also shows that it's not strictly true that the laryngeals disappeared from all modern languages.

There are more direct survivals in Armenian:

Latin anus = Hittite hannas = Armenian han

Latin avus = Hittite **huh**has = Armenian haw

Latin ventus = Hittite **hu**wantsa = Armenian hogi

Other branches

Albanian is another unique and distant branch of Indo-European, and also preserves some actual descendants of the laryngeals, in words like hidhur 'bitter', hidhë 'nettle', hut 'empty', and herdhe 'testicle'.

Some Latin perfect tenses are formed by reduplication, but others are formed by lengthening the vowel: these may be in places where laryngeals are predicted. So edō 'I eat', ēdī 'I ate', from originally reduplicated **h**ε-**h**id-.

Etruscan is not an Indo-European language, but might be distantly related to the family as a whole. The word for 'before' is *hant*, whereas Latin has *ante*.

The attempt to link Indo-European to other families, called the Nostratic theory, has a problem with laryngeals. Although Nostratic would connect Indo-European to Semitic, the connexion is not very close even within Nostratic. All the other groups that would belong

somewhere in the superfamily - such as Kartvelian, Uralic, Altaic, and Dravidian - show little or no evidence of ever having had laryngeals.

### Pronunciation

The Nostraticist Allen Bomhard writes that we can now state with complete confidence the values of the laryngeals. This of course means we can't do anything of the kind. They could be almost anything.

One good idea is that  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ , and  $h_3$  were respectively palatal, velar, and rounded velar fricatives, that is [ç], [x], and [xw]. This fits the pattern of stops [kj k kw] that we already know about, and also makes them quite easy for us to pronounce. None of those awkward pharyngeals.

But  $h_1$  was more easily lost, so perhaps it was something weaker, like a glottal stop.  $h_4$  if it existed could have been [h].  $h_2$  and  $h_3$  might have been pharyngeal.  $h_3$  might have been voiced (because of the Hittite writing); as it caused o-colouring it was very likely rounded (labialized).

L.R. Palmer, 1980, The Greek Language, Faber & Faber

Winfred Lehmann, 1993, Theoretical Bases of Indo-European Linguistics, Routledge

## Gender category in Indo-European.

### § 1. Origin of gender in Proto-Indo-European.

It is proved that it would be wrong to mix the categories of gender and sex in Proto-Indo-European noun system. Modern Indo-European languages which have gender at all, usually make these two categories the same: what is female in sex, is female in gender. What has no sex, is neuter - for those languages which use neuter, like Slavic and German.

Proto-Indo-European shows a completely different system of gender. And though linguistic schools argue about the more likely structure of noun genders in the Proto-language, some facts can be stated for sure.

First, Proto-Indo-European had no gender. At that time the language consisted not of morphological items, like nouns, verbs and adjectives, but just of words which acted

independently in the sentence. The main grammar means of the language was not the declension and conjugation, but the combination of words, and the word order. Nouns lacked any endings, case suffixes, formants of gender of number.

Later, when the language acquired the ergative structure, where all words should be clearly distinguished between active and inactive (or animate and inanimate) classes. Here, on this stage, nouns first get the declension. Most scientists believe there were two or three noun cases at that time in Proto-Indo-European: ergative case, which denoted the subject and indirect objects, absolutive case, which meant subject and direct objects, and maybe genitive, which could exist in the stage of forming. We must stress that only active, animate nouns could be declined, and nouns denoting things did not have cases at all.

There was still no gender, but it was already shaping. The ergative structure was slowly transforming into another type of the language. When a special case was invented for the direct object (accusative), the language could be already named nominative. Words were already divided into nominal and verbal parts of speech - nominal including modern nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and verbal uniting verbs and perfect verbs - two quite different sorts of words at that time. While the ergative structure was declining, the nominal part of speech was divided into two ones: nouns, which marked the subject and object, and the adjective marking the attribute of a noun.

This division was logical: people were going to separate attributive and subjective words, those which determine and those which state. Adjectives, nevertheless, could not completely avoid the influence of nouns, and since then they had to follow the noun in case and number.

This was the time for the gender to appear. And here the opinions of leading world linguists do not agree. Some of them try to prove, rather successfully, that there was two genders in Early Proto-Indo-European, and then one of them divided into two. Other argue there were three genders originally. Let us see the arguments of each of the sides, just in order to seem objective.

The first version means the following. Two genders which appeared in the Proto-Indo-European language were invented to separate active and inactive nouns from each other, to divide nouns meaning animate objects (people, sacred animals, deities) from simple inanimate things (trees, ground, weapons). The active gender, or active class of nouns, acquired the ending **-s** / **-os** in nominative singular and could be declined according to



case and number. The plural number denoted several animate nouns, their real plurality. The inactive class, vice versa, could not be declined, its characteristic ending was **-m** / **-om**, and even though it had plural number, it did not mean plurality, but just collectiveness. Later processes of the language development generated **a**-stems of nouns, stems in long **i** and **u**. These three kinds of noun stems sooner or later started to denote feminine nouns - now they were equal to the sex. That is how the active class was divided into masculine and feminine.

There are several solid proofs of such a point of view. In most Indo-European languages many noun stems include both masculine and feminine nouns: like short **i**-stems (Latin *hostis* masc, *ossis* fem). Such nouns, though different in gender, have absolutely the same declension and only adjectives, attributes next to them, can distinct their gender. Even **a**-stems (Latin *femina*, Lithuanian *motina*, Greek *gunh*), made specially for feminine, include many masculine nouns (Latin *nauta*, *poeta*). Such a situation of mixture cannot exist with neuter nouns which do not mix in declension with masculine or feminine. While masculine and feminine nouns in most of stems (except **a**) still use **-s** ending in all classical Indo-European tongues, neuter nouns have **-m**. This very **-m** is always repeated in accusative singular together with nominative singular: this never happens to other genders.

Greek and Latin, being typical Indo-European languages, show one more interesting feature, called "two ending adjectives". Ordinary adjectives use all three genders: Latin *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; but this happens only to adjectives of **o**- and **a**-stems which cooperate, and with all other stems adjectives use only two forms: the same for masculine and feminine, and another for neuter. Such adjectives as Latin *fortis*, *fortis*, *forte*, are called two ending adjectives and also show the main thesis of all who state 2 original genders of Proto-Indo-European: differences between masculine and feminine in Indo-European are not as big, as those between **masculine-feminine** and **neuter**.

The other argument in favour of this theory is the situation in **Anatolian** languages. It was proved that the Anatolian branch, later consisting of Hittite, Luwian and Palaic languages, was the first to move away from the Proto-Indo-European community, and did it even before the Proto-language acquired some of its significant morphological and phonetic traits. So Anatolian preserved some interesting archaic moments which we cannot find in other Indo-European languages. Anatolian languages show **no feminine** or **masculine** languages, and even **no a**-stems, and genders are **two** - exactly for **animate** and **inanimate** nouns. The animate gender used **-s'** ending (*as's'us* - good), and the other one either had **-n** (derived from Indo-European **-m**), or **no ending at all**, subsequently **did not decline**

(as's'u - good (neut.)). This makes us believe that such a system is the Early Indo-European one: Anatolian languages were the only group to preserve the 2-gender structure.

The third proof concerns the plural number. Masculine and feminine nouns and adjective in Indo-European use the ending **-es** in nominative plural, and **-ns** in accusative plural. All other cases also have their inflections. As for neuter words, their ending **-a** is used both in nominative and in accusative. Plural neuter nouns denoted collective unity in Proto-Indo-European, like modern Russian nebesa "skies" which does not mean "several skies" but "sky in a collective meaning". Such nouns in the Proto-language included many words which later will be included into the feminine **a**-stems - their endings in nominative were the same. For example, Latin aqua (water) is originally a collective neuter noun in plural: "waters". In Greek, ancient Indo-Iranian languages and in Hittite the subject in neuter plural form always use their predicate in singular. This is maybe the most important evidence of the special position of neuter in Proto-Indo-European: it was inactive.

Besides **a**-stems, Indo-European formed the feminine gender, **different** from masculine, with one more type of noun stems: long i-stems. Obviously, the suffix **-i** meant the possession on archaic stages of the language (Sanskrit rathah "a chariot", rathih "something belonging to a chariot"). Later this meaning could go in two ways: it might begin to mean **the possessive genitive case** (remember **-i** in Latin, Venetic and Celtic) and to form the feminine gender, if Indo-Europeans looked at the woman as a possession of the man. That is how long **i**-stems turned out to be all feminine.

So from that moment, when Anatolian languages already migrated to Asia Minor, when **a**-stems and **i**-stems appeared, and the opposition emerged between masculine and feminine nouns, we can speak about three genders in Indo-European: masculine, feminine, neuter.

There are linguistic schools which do not agree to the fact that the Proto-language used two genders, and not three. They say that Anatolian just united masculine and neuter, for its **a**-stems phonetically coincided with masculine **o**-stems, so the genders coincided as well. Other explain this unification by the substratum influence. But anyway, the 2-gender version seems much better proven.

## § 2. Genders in ancient and modern Indo-European languages.

When the Proto-language disappeared, transforming into different groups, the gender system chose its own way in each of them. But the general trend in every Indo-European language was quite clear: the number of genders was going to reduce.

Hellenic languages in their ancient varieties (Ancient Greek dialects) preserves the three-gender structure, and its peculiarities often show the closer connections between masculine and feminine, than between them both and neuter (2-ending adjectives, etc., see above). Ancient Greek represents the classical neuter endings in *-n < \*-m*. In Greek neuter plural subjects have usually a singular predicate: *plōia plei* (ships move). The New Greek language also shows three genders, and their opposition is strengthened by the extensive use of articles, also declined in three genders.

Italic can be called classical in this meaning as well. Latin shows no sign of reduction of genders, and its neuter plays an important role in the language. The reduction of some final consonants in Umbrian influenced the so-called Popular Latin, which was quickly moving towards the analytism in morphology, lost many endings and so many gender forms coincided with each other, which could not but lead new Romance languages in their majority to the 2-gender opposition with the loss of neuter. In many modern Romance tongues the function of differentiating genders passed from the inflection to the article usage: French has no other signs of genders, but *un, une, le, la*, some prepositional forms like *du - de*, and adjective endings *gros - grosse*. In some languages, however, the process of secondary morphologisation of genders is going on nowadays: Spanish generated new endings for masculine and feminine: *hermano - hermana, cabron - cabra*. This interesting feature seems to make us think that the gender development history goes the same way as the case system development.

Germanic languages are called the most analytic among all modern Indo-European tongues. While all ancient varieties of Germanic (Gothic, Old Norse, Old English) used three cases, the modern languages reduced their number. English and Afrikaans removed genders at all from their morphology: English preserved them only as a "hidden category", which can be seen in personal pronouns *he, she, it* (for example, ships are always *she*). German uses both some inflections and first of all the article, definite and indefinite (*der - die - das, ein - eine*). An interesting thing happened in Scandinavian languages: they lost the opposition between masculine and feminine and returned to the ancient system of two noun classes for animate - inanimate nouns. This proves once more that feminine and masculine in fact are similar in the language.

Iranian languages used to have all three genders in ancient tongues (Avestan, Old Persian), but under the influence of analytic trend the system was destroyed or reduced, and many modern Iranian languages do not have genders at all. It can be also connected with the adstratum and substratum languages, which influenced Indo-European structural features. Genders are completely lost also in Armenian.

Baltic linguistics shows that Old Prussian had neuter which was not about to disappear at all. But Lithuanian lost it somehow, not very long ago. Some relics take place, however, in adjectives and in pronouns, but in fact now Lithuanian knows only feminine and masculine (see Historical Grammar of Lithuanian).

The most complicated system exists in Slavic languages, where genders were not only preserved, but also developed. For example, in Russian the category of gender united with that of animateness, forming the common system of classes: at all there are 6 classes, three genders with animate - inanimate subgenders in each. See the forms of nominative and accusative plural in Russian: novye doma ("new houses", nom., masc., inanimate), novye doma (acc.); novye direktory ("new directors", nom., masc., animate), novyyh direktorov (acc.). The same for feminine and neuter.

In Polish even further complication of gender structure happened: masculine has animate and inanimate forms, and animate has in its turn personal and impersonal forms in plural. So:

dom (nom. sg. inanimate), dom (acc. sg.) "a house"

pies (nom. sg. animate), psa (acc. sg.), psy (nom. pl.), psy (acc. pl.) "a dog"

chłop (nom. sg. animate personal), chłop (acc. sg.), chłop (nom. pl.), chłopów (acc. pl.) "a peasant"

According to these processes which independently move on in different groups of the Indo-European family we can make a conclusion that genders do not behave exactly the way noun cases do, i.e. the reduction process is sometimes substituted by the complex changes (Slavic, Spanish). But in general we can state that genders are nowadays less synthetic and less spread, than they used to be in the Proto-Indo-European language.

**Root / lemma:**  $ab^{h}ro-$  ( $*h_{2}ab^{h}ro-$ )

**English meaning:** strong, mighty

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*): 'strong, mighty' derived from **Root / lemma:** *iēg<sup>w</sup>ā*: force extended in *-r* formant (see gr. ἄβρός 'tender, fine, luscious')

**Material:**

(ἄβρός 'tender, fine, luscious')

Middle Irish Prefix *abor-*, cymr. *af-* 'very much'; Gothic *abrs* 'get strong, violent', adv. *abraba* 'very much', *bi-abrjan* 'before were astonished beside oneself', Old Icelandic Prefix *afar-* 'very much'; Illyrian VN Αῖβοι, thrak. PN Αῖβο-.

Here maybe Gothic *aba* (*n*-stem) 'husband'.

**Note:**

The root *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*: 'strong, mighty': **Root / lemma:** *abō(n)*: (ape, aquatic demon): **Root / lemma:** *ab-*: (water, river): **Root / lemma:** (*enē<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *em<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-*: (wet, damp; water; clouds) Old Indic *abhrá-* m. (\**ṛ<sup>h</sup>ros*), Avestan *awra-* n.

**References:** WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

**See also:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-*

**Page(s):** 2

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*)

**English meaning:** quick, abrupt

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*): 'quick, abrupt' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*): 'strong, mighty' which derived from root *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-(ro)*: < with *r*formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*enē<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *em<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-*: 'wet, damp; water; clouds'.

**Note:** alter *r/n*-stem

**Material:** Gr. ἄφρα 'straightway, forthwith, at once, quickly, presently' (old abstract noun 'quickness'), for what, nevertheless, probably at first ἄφνω, ἄφνωσ 'suddenly'.

Here at most Old Church Slavic *abъje* 'straight away, directly', but uncertainly Old Indic *ahnāya* 'directly, straight away, instantly, speedily' (rather to *áhar*, *áhan*- 'day' p. 7).

**References:** WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

**See also:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*

**Page(s):** 2

**Root / lemma:** *abō(n)* (\**h<sub>2</sub>abō-*)

**English meaning:** ape, \*water demon

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *abō(n)* (\**h<sub>2</sub>abō-*): 'ape, \*water demon' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ab-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab-*): 'quick, abrupt' < **Root / lemma:** *ab-ro-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab-ro-*): 'strong, mighty' < root *ṛb-* (*ro-*): < with /formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*ene<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *em<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛb<sup>h</sup>-*: 'wet, damp; water; clouds'.

**Note:** (Celtic neologism). The animal introduced by traveling merchants can have been named by the Celts with the name of her aquatic demon (see above *ab-*).

**Material:** Hes. ἄβράνας Κελτοὶ τοὺς κερκοπιθήκους is maybe ἄββάνας (Akk. Pl.) to read and still before the consonatic mutation in Germanic stubby; hence, in. *api* m. 'monkey, gate', Old Saxon *apo*, Old High German *affo* m., *affa*, *affin* f., Old English *apa* m.

'monkey', Old Czech *opice* comes Old Russian *opica* from the Germanic

**References:** WP. I 51 f.

**See also:** compare *ab-* 'water' and Schrader Reallex., Hoops Reallex. s. v. *ape*.

**Page(s):** 2-3

**Root / lemma:** *ab-*

**English meaning:** water, river

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ab-*: 'water, river' derived from **Root / lemma:** *abō(n)* (\**h<sub>2</sub>abō-*): 'ape, \*water demon' < **Root / lemma:** *ab-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab-*): 'quick, abrupt' < **Root / lemma:** *ab-ro-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab-ro-*): 'strong, mighty' < root *ṛb-* (*ro-*): < with /formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*ene<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *em<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛb<sup>h</sup>-*: 'wet, damp; water; clouds'.

**Material:** Latin *amnis* f., late m. c (\**abnis*); Old Irish *ab* (\**aba*) Gen. *abae* 'river', besides *abann*, (common Celtic *-ns-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *afon*, orn. bret. *auon*, gall. brit. FIN *Abona*, derived cymr. *afanc* 'beaver, water demon, dwarf', to Middle Irish *abac* (\**abankos*) 'beaver, dwarf', Swiss -French *avañ* 'pasture' (\**abanko-*); Latvian FIN *Abava*.

The West Germanic FIN in *-apa*, Modern High German *-affa*, probably go back partly to usually lost West Germanic \**ap-* (Indo Germanic \**ab-*), partly in Venetic-Illyrian *ap-* (Indo Germanic \**ap-*).

**References:** WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, Feist 19a, 579a, GIPatSR. II 134.

**See also:** compare also *āp-2* 'water, river' and *abō(n)* 'ape'.

**Page(s):** 1

**Root / lemma:** *ades-, ados-* (\**heǵh-*)

**English meaning:** sort of cereal

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Latin *ador*, *-ōris* n. 'a kind of grain, spelt', maybe in Gothic *atisk* (\**ades-ko-*) 'sowing field', probably m. as Old High German *ezzisca* Pl. 'sowing', Middle High German dial. *Esch*, Swiss dial. *Aesch*, 'field entrance of a village'; Tocharian AB *āti* 'grass' [B *atiyo* (f.pl.) 'grass' (Adams 9)] (differently Pedersen Tocharian 641). about gr. ἄθῆρ 'an ear of corn' see below *and<sup>h</sup>-*.

Perhaps **Armenian:** *hat* 'grain', **Hittite:** *hattar* n. 'cereal'

Note:

It seems **Root / lemma:** *ades-*, *ados-*: 'sort of cereal' evolved from an older root \**heġh-* 'a kind of grain'. This root was suffixed with common *-ska* formant in Germanic branch

**Germanic:** \**at-isk-a-*, while in Anatolian branch the root was suffixed with common PIE *-tar* formant. The old laryngeal (centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-*: satem *h-* > *s-*) was lost except in Hittite and Armenian. Clearly Germanic tongues borrowed the cognate from a reduced Latin (\**hattar-*) *adōris* > **Germanic:** \**at-isk-a-*.

Finally zero grade in alb. (\**adōris*) \**dris*, *drizë* 'thorny plant', (\**dris*) *drithë* 'grain' where the Latin *-is* ending has been solidified.

The surprise is the *-ġh-* > *-d-* found only in Avestan - Illyrian - Baltic languages.

**References:** WP. I 45, Feist 61 a, anders WH. I 14.

**Page(s):** 3

---

**Root / lemma:** *ad-1* (\**hed-*)

**English meaning:** to, by, at

**Material:** Phrygian ἄδ-ῥακετ 'he does'; maked. ἄδ-ῥαι ῥύποι (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 69); Latin *ad* 'to, with, in', preverb and preposition m. Akk., also Gen. *atque*, *ac* 'and in addition, and also, and' (\**ad-que*; not *at+ que*; also Umbrian *ap* 'in which place, in what place, where, when, after, since, although' chronologically, with extended *-ī* in *ape*), Umbrian *ař-* preverb, *-āř* postposition m. Akk., Oscan *adpúd* 'as far as', otherwise with *s-* extension Oscan *az* 'to, toward' preposition m. Akk.; Old Irish *ad-* preverb (e.g., *ad-glādur* 'call upon, appeal to'), cymr. *add-*, gall. *ad-* prefix (e.g., MN *Ad-iantū*; cymr. *addiant* 'longing', *Admārus*; Old Irish *már* 'large'); cymr. *â*, with vowel *ag* 'with' (*ad* + *ġhe*, Old Indic *ha*, not = Latin *atque* 'and, as well as, together with'); Germanic \**at* preverb and preposition mostly with 'dative' = Lok., rare m. Akk. (Gothic West Germanic from the time, Old English also from the place), Old Icelandic also with Gen.: Gothic *at* 'to, by', Old Icelandic *at* 'to, by, against, after', Old English *æt*, Old Saxon *at*, Old High German *az* 'to, by, in'.

zero grade: ved. *t-sáriti* `creeps, creeps up ', Old High German *zagēn* (: Gothic *\*-agan* `fear'), Old High German *z-ougen*, Middle High German *zōugen*, Old Saxon *t-ōgian* compared with Gothic *at-augjan* `with raised up eyes, point, show '.

**References:** WP.I 44 f., WH.I 11 f.

**See also:** Perhaps to *ad-2*.

**Page(s):** 3

---

**Root / lemma:** *ad-2*

**English meaning:** to establish, put in order

**Material:** Umbrian *arsie* (*\*adio-*) `venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one ', *arsmor* (*\*admon*) `a form of religious observance, religious usage, ceremony, rite ', *arsmatiam* (*\*admatio-*) `relating to religious rites or ceremonies, ritual ', *armamu* `you shall be ordered, set in order, arranged, adjusted, disposed, regulated ', *Ařmune* epithet of Jupiter, to *\*ad-* `settle, order '; Old Irish *ad* n. `law', Pl. *ada* `ceremonious customs ', from it Adj. `lawful', *adas* `proper', cymr. *addas* `suitable', *eddyf* (*\*adilo-*) `duty, purpose '; probably also Germanic *\*tila-* `suitable opportunity ' in Gothic *til* n., *ga-tils* `suitably ', Old English *til* `suitable, useful ' as n. `goodness, suitability ' = Old High German *zil* `purpose ', preposition Old English Old Icelandic *til* `to, for '.

**References:** WE. I 12, Devoto Měl. Pedersen 224.

**Page(s):** 3

---

**Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* (*\*heǵhero*)

**English meaning:** water current

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *angʷ(h)i-* : `snake, worm' derived **Root / lemma:** *akʷā-* (more properly *əḱʷā*): *əḱʷ-*

: `water, river'; **Root / lemma:** *eǵhero-* : `lake, inner sea'; **Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* :

`water current': Illyrian Pannonian VN 'Οσειρᾱτες [common alb.- Illyrian-Baltic *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-*].

From **Root / lemma:** *akʷā-* `water, river' nasalized in *\*akʷent-* (suffixed in *-er*, *-or*) derived

**Root / lemma:** *ay(e)-9, ayed-, ayer-* : `to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

**Material:** Avestan *aδu* `water run, brook, canal ', Venetic-Illyrian FIN *Ad(d)ua* (for Po), *\*Adulja* > *Attel* (to Danube in Bavaria), *Mons of Adula* `St. Gotthard ' (probably named after the rivers streaming there), oberösterr. FIN *\*Adra* > *Attersee*, *Attergau*, FIN *Adrana* > *Eder*



(Hessen), maybe also PN *Adria* in Venetien (afterwards *mare Adriaticum*), sizil. FIN A'δρανός and Venetic-Illyrian name of Oder Oúi-αδοúας; further Latvian FIN *Adula*.

**Note:**

The name of the primordial hill in Egyptian mythology, the first mountain that raised from the ocean. The mountain god was borrowed by Hitties who called the dreaming god Upelluri. Greeks received Atlas from Hittites.

Atlas `\*mountain probably named after the rivers streaming there ': A'τλας, -αντος m. `Atlas' (Od., Hes., Hdt., A. etc.), name of a God who carries the columns of the sky; originally probably name of Arcadian mountains which were spread then by the epic in general and especially (by Ionic seafarers?) was transferred to the Atlas Mountains in West Africa, see Solmsen Wortforsch. 24; about Atlas as a personification of the world axis Tièche Mus. Helv. 2, 65ff. Berber *ádrār* `mountain '.

**Derivatives:** Of it 'Ατλαντίς f. (Hes. etc.), name of a mythical island, according to Brandenstein Atlantis (Wien 1951, = Arb. Inst. Sprachw. 3) = Crete; further 'Ατλαντικός (E., Pl., Arist. etc.) and 'Ατλάντειος (Kritias).

**References:** Vasmer ZsIPh. 8, 114 f., Pokorny Urill. 4, 70, 93, 109, 124.

**Page(s):** 4

---

**Root / lemma:** *agh-(lo-)*

**English meaning:** disgusting

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *agh-(lo-)*: `disgusting' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *agos-*: `fault, sin' produced.

**Material:** Gothic *agls* `opprobrious, ignominious', *agliba*, *aglō* `hardship', *us-agljan* `press', Old English *eg(e)le* `offensive, unwieldy, unfortunate', *eglan* add `pain' (engl. *ail* `hurt; indisposed his'), *eglian* `to be felt painfully', Middle Low German *egelen* `cause grief', Gothic *aglus* Adv. *agluba* `δύσκολος, difficult'; also (with puzzling suffix) Gothic *aglaitei* f. *-in*. `licentiousness, wanton violence, insolence, sexual offense', Old High German *agaleizi* f., *-in*. `discomfort; zeal', *agaleizo*, Old Saxon *aglēto*, *agalēto* Adv. `sedulous, keen'.

Possibly here ow. *aghá* (=Avestan *ayō-*) `nasty', n. `horrible, damage', *aghalá*- `bad'.

Here maybe to Middle Irish *ālad* n. `wound' (\**agloton*), mcymr. *aele(u)* `painful', *aeleu* m. `pain' (\**aglou-*).

**References:** WP. I 41, Feist 15 a, Specht Dekl. 136, Loth RC. 38, 56.

**Page(s):** 8

---

**Root / lemma:** *aghl(u)-* (\**heghel-*)

**English meaning:** rainy weather

**Material:** Gr. ἀγλῦς ` fog, darkness '

Maybe alb. *agull* `bad vision', *agu* `dawn '

Old Prussian *aglo* n. `rain' (*u-* stem), Armenian \**alj-* in *atjatj*, *atjamutjkh* `darkness' (Meillet MSL. 10, 279).

**References:** WP. I 41. compare Petersen Aryan and Armenian Stud. 126.

**Page(s):** 8

---

**Root / lemma:** *agh-* (\**hegh-*)

**English meaning:** to fear

**Material:** Gr. ἄχος n. `fear, pain, grief ', ἄχνυμαι, ἄχομαι `grieving, sorrowing, mourning ' (Aor. ἤκαχε, ἠκαχόμην, Perf. ἀκάχημαι), ἀχεύων, ἀχέων `mourning, groaning ', ἀκαχίζω `sadden'; here probably ἄχθος `load, grief ' (\* ἄχτος), thereof ἀχθεσθαι `to be loaded, be depressed '.

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**aghos*) *ankth* `fear' [common alb. *-s* > *-th*].

Old English *ege* m. `fear', *egisi-grima* gl. `ghost, spectre, evil spirit ', n. *es-* stem \**agiz* = gr. ἄχος `get a fright';

**Note:** common gr. *-gh-* > *-χ-*

compare Old High German *egis-līh* `dreadful ', *egisōn* `get a fright ' and to *o-* and *en* stems extended Gothic *agis* n. `fear, anxiety, fright ', Old High German *agiso*, *egiso* m., *egisa* f. `fear, fright figure ', Old English *egesa* m. `fear '; Old Norse *agi* m. (*-en-* stem) `Fear', Old High German *egī*, Middle High German *ege* f. `fear, fright, punishment '; Gothic *-agan* in *un-agan*ds `are not afraid ', *af-agan* `frighten', *us-agan* `frighten somebody ', `in-agan' `snub somebody '; preterit present Gothic *ōg* (*ōgum*) `fears me ', *ni ōgs* `fear nothing ' (old short vocal subjunctive \**ōgiz*), Old Norse *ōa-sk* `be afraid '; Gothic *ōgjan* `snub somebody ' = Old Norse *ægja* `get a fright'; Old Norse *ōgn* f. `fright ', *ōtti* m. `fear ', Old English *ōga* f. `fright '.

Old Irish *ad-agor*, *-agur* `fear ' (because of the ablaut equality with Gothic *ōg* supposes Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 3, 484 origins from older Perf.), verbal noun *āigthiunder*

**References:** WP. I 40, Feist 14, 380.

**See also:** hereupon belongs probably also: *agh-(lo-)*

**Page(s):** 7-8

---

**Root / lemma:** *agos-* (\**hege-*)

**English meaning:** fault, sin, \*blood guilt

**Material:** Old Indic *āgas-* n. 'offence, injury, sin, fault', change by ablaut with gr. ἄγος 'heavy guilt, blood guilt'; Old Indic *ánāgas-*, gr. ἀναγής 'innocent, guiltless'; ἀγής, ἐναγής 'curses', ἄγιος μισός.

Old English *acan*, *ōc* 'hurt' (engl. *ache*), nnd. *äken* 'hurt, fester, dent, blow', Middle Dutch *akel* 'grief, wrong, pity', Modern Frisian *akelig*, *aeklig* 'wretched, vehement'.

**References:** WP. I 38.

**Page(s):** 8

---

**Root / lemma:** *agro-* (*egro-?*) (\**ḥekrḥ<sub>3</sub>uo*)

**English meaning:** top, first, beginning

**Material:** Old Indic *āgra-* n. 'point, foremost point or part, tip, front', *agrē* (Lok.) 'at the top, in front, ahead of', also timewise 'in the beginning, first', *agrimā-* 'first, preceding, foremost', Avestan *ayra-* 'first, uppermost after time space etc.', n. 'beginning; the uppermost, point'; Latvian *agrs* (Adj.) 'early', *agri* Adv. 'early, early on', *agrums* 'the early morning'.

Whether here Latin MN *Agrippa* from \**agri-p(e)d-* 'breach birth (one who causes great pain at his birth', W. Schulze KZ. 32, 172<sup>1</sup>, in 1721, doubting Latin Eig. 230<sup>5</sup>?

If Old Indic *āgra* on \**ogro-* or \**egro-* retrograde, one could compare Hittite *ḫé-kur*, *ḫé-gur* 'cliff summit, rock, crag'.

Maybe *Agrianes* Illyrian TN, *Agron* 'Illyrian king'.

**References:** WP. I 38 f., Pedersen Hittite 183.

**Page(s):** 8-9

---

**Root / lemma:** *agu(e)sī*, *aksī*

**English meaning:** axe

**Material:** Gothic *aqizī*, Old Norse *øx*, Old English *acus*, *æx*, Old Saxon *acus*, *accus*, Old High German *achhus*, *accus*, *aches*, Modern High German *Axt* (Germanic forms \**aqwizi* and \**akusi* have maybe derived according to Zupitza GG. 89 from a gradating \**aguésī*: \**agušiās*), gr. ἄξος 'ax, hatchet'

**Note:** common gr. -*gh-* > -*ξ-*

Latin *ascia* 'ax of the carpenters' (from \**acsiā* like *viscus*: ἰξός, *vespa* from \**vepsā*).

Maybe alb. (\**asca*) *ashka* 'shavings, wood splinter', (\**viscus*) *vishk*, *fishk* 'make thin, wither'.

**References:** WP. I 39, WH. I 71, Feist 54 b, Specht Dekl. 150, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 465<sup>4</sup>.

**Page(s):** 9

---

**Root / lemma:** *aġh-*

**English meaning:** plough animal

**Material:** Old Indic *ahī* 'cow', Avestan *azīf*. Adj. 'pregnant' (from cows and mares), Middle Irish *ag* (*s-* stem) m., f. 'bovine animal, cow', *ag allaid* 'deer' (actually, 'wild ox'), *ál* 'brood, throw' (\**aglo-*), cymr. *ael* ds., mcymr. *aelaw* 'abundance, fertility', *eillion* (\**agliones*) 'fallow deer, horses'; here with *ə-* vocalism Armenian *ezn* 'bovine animal'?

**References:** WP. I 38, Loth RC. 38, 55.

**Page(s):** 7

---

**Root / lemma:** *aġro-s*

**See also:** s. *aġ-*

**Page(s):** 9

---

**Root / lemma:** *aġ-*

**English meaning:** to lead, \*drive cattle

**Grammatical information:** originally limited to the present stem.

**Material:** *aġō*. Old Indic *ájati* 'drive', *ajā-* m. 'a drove, troop; a driver'; *ājí-* m./f. 'running match, combat', Avestan *azaiti* 'drive, lead away', Armenian *acem* 'lead, bring'; Maybe alb. Geg (\**ǎγw*), *ago* 'leader, chief';

gr. *ǎγw* 'lead' (Aor. Aor. *ἡγαγον*, *ἡξα* are new), Latin *agō* 'to set in motion, drive, lead, negotiate' (Pf. *ēg ī* with ablaut innovation), Oscan Imper. *actud* = Umbrian *aitu* 'to set in violent motion, drive onward, move, impel, urge', Oscan *acum* 'drive, urge', Old Irish *ad-aig* (\**aget*) 'to drive, bring, or take a person or thing to a place, of cattle', acymr. *agít*, *hegit*, more recently *ěyt* (\**agīti*), besides the strong inflection in cymr. corn. bret. *a* (\**aget*) 'goes'; *t-* Preterit Old Irish *ro-da-acht* 'driven away', cymr. *aeth* (\**ag-t*) 'to put in motion' etc., see Pedersen KG. II 451 following, Old Irish *āin* 'activity, play' (from \**agnis*), gallo-rom. \**and-agnis* 'big step', French *andain* 'swath, scythe slash', Old French 'wide step', Old Norse *aka* 'driving' (Preterit *ōk* like Old Indic Gram. *ājā*); Old English *ac* 'however, but, yet' (wörtl. 'go!' like Latin *age*); Tocharian B *ak-*, AB *āk-* 'travel, lead'; *ë*

**to-** participle: ἄκτος, Latin *āctus* 'put in motion, moved, driven, tended, conducted', *\*amb(i)-aktos*, actually, 'sent around' (: Old Irish *imm-aig*) messenger, servant 'in gall. (-Latin) *ambactus* 'vassal, slave', cymr. *amaeth* 'servus arans' (from Celtic derives Gothic *andbahts*, Old High German *ambaht* 'servant', from which the kinship with Modern High German *Amŕ*).

As Indo Germanic Instrumental noun in *-trā* here Old Indic *aṣṭrā* 'goad to drive the livestock', Avestan *aštrā* 'whip, scourge'.

**Maybe Tokharian:** B *āk* n. 'zeal' (Adams 35), AB *āk-* 'lead, guide, drive' (36).

lengthened grade formations: Old Indic *ājī-ḥ* m. f. 'race, fight', Middle Irish *āg* (Gen. *āga*, *u-* stem) 'fight', *āga*, *āige* 'leaders' (cf also gall. PN *Ago-mārus* = Old Irish *ágmar* 'warlike'; *Com-āgius*), Latin only in compounds: *ambāgēs*, around 'a roundabout way, winding. Hence, in speech, etc., either circumlocution or obscurity' (conservative stem like Old Indic *āj-ē* 'to lead' = Latin *agī* Inf. Pass., and like Old Indic *aj-* in *pṛtanāj-* 'in the fight pulling', however, with stretch in the composition), *indāgēs* and *indāgo, -inis* 'surrounding and driving of game', *co-āgulum* 'a means of coagulation, a coagulum or coagulator (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), rennet or runnet; the curdled milk; that which holds or binds together, a bond, tie', Old Indic *samāja-ḥ* 'meeting, society', gr. ἄγωγός 'leading, leadingly', ἄγωγή 'guidance, management, freight', Hes. ὤγανα 'spokes', στρατ-ηγός (see below). about Doric ἄγον (Old Indic *ājam*) 'I lead' see, nevertheless, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 654, 4.

**o-** stem: ved. *ajā-ḥ* 'activity, train; driver', gr. ἄγός 'leader, military leader', στρατ-ἄγός, Attic Ionian στρατ-ηγός 'military leader', λοχᾶγός (originally Doric) 'leader', Latin *prōdigo -igere -egi -actum* 'to drive forth; to spend, waste', *prōd-igus* 'profuse, extravagant; rich, abounding in. Adv. prodige' (from *prōd-igere*), *abiga* 'plant which has the power of producing abortion; ground-pine' ('close to miscarriage' from *ab-igere* = ἄπάγω, Old Indic *apa-ājati* 'to drive away, drive off').

**io-** stem: Irish *aige* 'race', Old Indic in *pṛtanājyam* 'competition'.

**āgm̐, āgmos.** Old Indic *ājman-* n. 'road, train', *ājma-ḥ* ds. (however, about *jman*, *pari-jman-*, *pṛthu-jman-*, *jma-yā-* s. *gh̐bem-* 'earth'): Latin *agmen* 'a driving movement or a mass in (orderly) movement, a stream, band, train; esp. milit., an army on the march' (to neologism *agō* for *\*ammen*), *exāmen* 'a swarm; a throng, crowd, shoal. (2) the tongue of a balance; testing, consideration'; then 'to check, to weigh; to consider' (from *\*agsmen*), *ammentum* (*\*agmen-to-m*) 'in loop form - possibly in the middle of the spear - fixed with

throw straps ' ; maybe (Schw. Gr. Gr. I 492<sup>10</sup>) with *o*-graduation gr. ὄγμος ` field furrow, road of heavenly bodies; swath by mowing '.

**lo**- stem: Old Indic *ajirá*- ` quick, nimble ' (however, Latin *agilis* ` flexible, nimble ' is a neologism); gr. ἀγέλη ` herd, crowd ', Latin *agolum* ` shepherd's stick '.

Gr. ἀγών ` race, competition ' ; ἄγυια 'street' (part. Perf.), from which about newer \*ἄγεια Latin *agēa* ' a gangway in a ship'; lak. Cretan ätol. ἀγνέω ` leads, brings ', ep. Ionian ἀγνέμεναι, ἀγνέω ds. (:ἀγνέω and ἄγω, like ὀπῖ-vw towards ὀρ-vu-μι and ὠρ-όμην, also from an *ṭ*-ending root form; cf Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694, 696). about ἡγεμῶν see Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 522<sup>7</sup> and under *sāg*-.

Latin *rēmex*, *rēmigāre*, *rēmigium*, *lītīgāre* ` a rower, oarsman ' and other verbs in - (*i*)*gāre*. - Presumably Latin *indigitēs* ` the local divinities and heroes ' (*indigitāre* ` a divinity call ', *indigitāmenta* 'invocation formulae'), as \**end(o)-aget*- ` the indigenous, native '.

formation development to 'to weigh' (from ` bring in oscillation ') in Latin *exagium* ` a weighing, weight; a balance ', *exigere* [*ex* + *ago*] 'to drive out, push forth, thrust out, take out, expel: -- To weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider': among other things ` weigh, measure ', *exāctus* ` precise, accurate, exact ', *exiguus* ` strict, exact, scanty, small, little, petty, short, poor, mean, inadequate, inconsiderable, paltry ', *exilis* (\**ex-ag-slis*) ` strict, narrow, thin, slender, lank, small, meagre, poor ', *exāmen* (see above), *agīna* ` the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves ' (formation as for example *coquīna*), gr. ἄγειν also ` weigh' (with Akk. of the weight), ἄξιος ` weighing as much, of like value, worth as much as' (from \*ἄκτιος, on the grounds of \**ag-ti-s* ` weight', actually:) ` from suitable weight ', hence, ` worth, solemnly ', ἀντάξιος 'worth just as much as, equally'.

still cf WH. I 9, 10, 24 about *acnua*, *āctus quadrātus* ` a field measure of 120 feet in the square ', and *actūtum* 'straight away, immediately, forthwith ', *agāsō* `footman, driver, hostler ', *agō*, *-ōnis* `of the priests killing the sacrificial animal' (from *agere* in meaning ` sacrifice'), *agōnium* ` a victim, beast for sacrifice ' below likewise

Here maybe gall. *exacum* ` the herb centauray ' if prescribed for \**exagum* (= \**exago*- ` pure-craving '). But better to \**ak*- ` sharp ', see there.

Further belong here:

**āges**-, **aks** . . . ` (fulcrum, pivot:) axis - shoulder ':

Old Indic *ákṣa-ḥ* 'axis', gr. ἄξων ds., ἄμ-αξα 'carriage, wagon' Gl. 12, 217; KZ. 40, 217 f.);

Note: common gr. *-ḡh-* > *-ξ-*

Latin *axis* 'axis' = Lithuanian *ašis*, Old Prussian *assis*, Old Church Slavic *osъ* f. ds. ; Old High German *ahsa*, Modern High German *Achse*, Old English *eax* ds. ; in. *qxull* (from Proto German *\*ahsulaz*) 'axis'; Middle Irish *ais* 'axis' (*\*aksī-lā* in cymr. *echel* f. 'axis', bret. *ahel*).

Latin *āla* 'shoulder', from which the usual meaning 'wing', from *\*agslā* (cf. Demin. *axilla* 'armpit') = in. *qxī*, Old English *eaxī*, Old High German *ahsala*, Modern High German *Achsel*, where near lengthened grade Dutch *oksel* ds., and without *l*-formant: Old High German *uochisa*, Middle High German *uohse*, *üehse* and Old High German *uochsana*, Old English *ōxn* 'armpit', in. *ōst* f., *ōstr* m. 'Cervical pit', Old English *ōcusta*, *ōxta* m., engl. *oxter* 'armpit'; av *ašayā* Gen. Du. 'of both shoulders', Armenian *anut* 'shoulder pit' (at first from *\*asnūt*).

Maybe German *Achsel*: Latin *axilla*; *ala*; *ascilla*; *ascella*: Italian *ascella*: Spanish *axial*: French *aisselle*: Calabrese *ma-scidda*; *sciddra*; *titiddra*; *titilla*: Albanian Geg *sqetlla*, Tosc *sqetull* 'armpit'.

common Calabrese *-ll->-dd-*: Sardinian *-ll->-dd-*.

***aḡ-rā*** 'rush, hunt', ***aḡ-ro-s*** 'driving, rushing':

Old Indic in *ghasē-ajra-* 'to drive consuming, exciting appetite', Avestan (*vehr-kām*) *azrō-daiḍīm* 'doing the hunt, outgoing on prey (she-wolf)'; gr. ἄγρᾱ, Ionian ἄγρη 'hunt, catch', πᾶναγρος 'catching everything, catching', κρεάγρᾱ 'meat tongs', πυράγρᾱ 'tongs', ποδάγρᾱ 'prostration, enuflection', Μελέαγρος originally name of a 'demon which as a quick-tempered fever seizes the limbs' (?), ἄγρεύς 'hunter', ἄγρεύω 'catch'; but ἄγρέω 'take' according to Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 727<sup>1</sup> from *\*ά-γρο-*; Irish *ār* n. 'defeat' (*\*agron*) 'battle, fight' (*\*agrā*), actually, 'rush', acorn. *hair* 'destruction, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity', abret. *airou* Pl. 'an overthrow, destruction, ruin, defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage', gall. VN *Veragri* 'the immense combatants'.

Maybe Illyrian ***Agron*** PN.

***aḡ-ro-s*** 'field, camp' (to *\*agō* as herd to drive wie, also originally 'place where the cattle is being driven, pasture').

Old Indic *ájra-h* 'surface, camp, fields' (without respect on agriculture), gr. ἄγρος 'field, land' (in contrast to town), Latin Umbrian *ager* 'field', Gothic (etc.) *akrs*, Old High German *ackar*, *ahhar*, Modern High German *Acker* (*Acker* and Old English *æcer* also a certain land measure, 'so much a bottom plate can oxen plow during one day'), Armenian *art* 'field' (with puzzling *t* about *\*atgr-*, *\*atr-*, see Pedersen KZ. 39, 352; thereof *artak's* 'out', prefix *arta-* 'from').

Old Indic *ajríya* 'located in the plain' = gr. ἄγριος 'on the field, outside growing or living, wildly'; ἄγρότερος 'wildly living', Latin *agrestis* 'a countryman, peasant, rustic, rural, crude'. (about Gothic *akran*, German *Eckern* 'beechnut', however, see below *\*ōg-* 'grow'.)

Maybe alb. *egër* 'wild, rural, crude', Illyrian TN *Agrianes*.

**References:** WP. I 35 f., WH. I 22 f., 89, H. Reichelt WuS. 12, 112.

**Page(s):** 4-6

**Root / lemma:** *ag<sup>w</sup>h-no-s* (*\*jag<sup>w</sup>h-no-s*)

**Meaning:** 'lamb'

**Note:** (z. T. also *\*ag<sup>w</sup>nos?*)

It seems that from **Root / lemma:** *ag-* 'to lead, \*drive cattle' derived **Root / lemma:** *ag<sup>w</sup>h-no-s* 'lamb'.

**Material:**

alb. Geg *kinxhi*, Tosc (*\*hēngh-*) *qengji* 'lamb' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

English                      lamb

Latin agnus > Italian agnello, French agneau, Bolognese agnèl, Bresciano agnìlì,

(desonorized ((e)knedd Albanian Geg kinxh, Tosc qengj

Calabrese	gneddu ; agnellu ; agneddu ; agniellu
Catalan	anyell ; xai, Ladin agnel, Corsican agnellu, Ferrarese agnèl,
Furlan agnel,	
Galician	año, Greek αρví, Griko Salentino arnì, Lithuanian èriukas,
Maltese	haruf
Mantuan	agnèl
Manx	eayn



Maori	reeme	
Mapunzugun		ufisha
Marathi	कोंकळू	
Maasai	olbaalo	
Mokshan	veruz	
Mongolian	xypra	
Mudnés	agnèl	
Napulitano	pecuriéllo	
Occitan	anhèl	
Old Greek	αμνός ; ἀρήν	
Paduan	agnèò	
Parmigiano	agnel	
Persian	پړه	
Piemontese	agnel	
Polish	jagnię	
Portuguese	cordeiro	
Provençal	agnèu	
Pugliese	pecherusce	
Punjabi	ਮੇਮਣਾ	
Quechua	chita uña	
Rapanui	mamoe	
Reggiano	agnèl	
Romagnolo	agnèl	
Romanian	miel	
Romansh	agnè	
Saami	láppis	
Samoan	tama'i māmoe	
Sanskrit	छागशावः	
Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada)		anzone
Sardinian Campidanese	anjoni	
Sardinian Logudoresu	anzone ; saccayu	
Serbian	јагње	
Setswana	kwana; kwanyana	
Shona	hwayana	
Sicilian	agniddu	
Slovak	jahňa	
Slovenian	jágnje	

Somali	nayl	
Swahili	mwana kondoo	
Swedish	lamm	
Swiss German	Lämmli	
Tagalog	kordero	
Thai	ลูกแกะ	
Tigrinya	siemà	
Traditional Chinese	羔羊	
Triestino	agnel	
Turkish	kuzu	
Turkmen	токлы	
Ukrainian	ягня	
Urdu	انيميم	
Valencian	corder	
Venetian	agnelo	
Viestano	ajn'	
Wallon	agnea	
Welsh	oen	
Wolof	kharre	
Zeneize	bæ	

gr. ἀμνός m. f., ἀμνή f. 'lamb';

Gr. (*\*ag<sup>w</sup>nos*, *abnos*) ἀμνός derived from an earlier *\*abnos* 'lamb' [common gr. *k<sup>w</sup>* > *p*, *g<sup>w</sup>* > *b*, later *b* > *mb* > *m* common Illyrian -gr.]

Latin *agnus*, -ī, fem. -a 'lamb' (*agnīle* 'sheep stable', lacking suffix affinity with Old Church Slavic *jagnīlo* 'place where the sheep lamb', a derivative of the verb *jagnīti* 'to lamb'); [common Slavic old laryngeal *h-* > *j-*]

Old Irish *ūan* cymr. *oen*, acorn. *oīn*, bret. *oan* 'lamb' (Proto Celtic *\*ognos* with -*gn-* would have derived from *\*-g<sup>w</sup>hn-*, not *\*-g<sup>w</sup>n-*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 109-*bn-*;

*o-* probably influence from *\*ouīs* 'sheep'); Old English *ēanian*, engl. *to yeane* 'to lamb',

Dutch *oonen* ds. (from *\*aunōn* from *\*auna-* = Indo Germanic *\*ag<sup>w</sup>hno-*); Old Church Slavic (*j*)*agne* 'lamb' (with formants -*eť* broadened around popular names of young animals),

(j)agnьсь 'lambkins' contain full gradation. Or is placed Indo Germanic *\*ōgʷ(h)no-* : to *\*əgʷ(h)no-*?

Through the Germanic and Celtic presumed voiced-aspirated also would underlie the basis of Latin and Slavic forms, so that gr. ἀμνός (at first from \*ἀβνός) remains the only dependable indication in voiced-nonaspirated *gʷ*. If Umbrian *habina(f)* 'of a lamb' could be explained from intersection from *\*hēdīno-* = Latin *haedīnus* 'of a kid' and *\*abnīno-* = Latin *agninus* 'of a lamb; f. as subst., lamb's flesh', however, it would point Umbrian *b* to voiced-nonaspirated. But maybe it has become *gʷh* in Oscan-Umbrian to *b*.

Note:

The old laryngeal in centum languages *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : Slavic *j-* : Albanian *k-* : Italic *h-*.

Celtic Illyrian concordances: common Illyrian *-gʷ-* > *-b-*, *-d-* : alb. *-gʷ-* > *-d-*.

Latin *avillus* 'lambkin' because of the suffix formation not to *ovis*, but from *\*agʷhnelos*.

Note:

[common Latin - Italic *gw-* > *v-*] Latin *avillus* (*\*abillus*) 'lambkin' : Rumanian (*\*agʷenus*) *ageamiu* 'lamb'.

**References:** WP. I 39, WH. I. 23.

**Page(s):** 9

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai-dʰ-*, *i-dʰ-*, nasalized *i-n-dʰ-* (*\*avi-dʰ-*)

**English meaning:** to burn

Note:

Common Illyrian *-ǵh-* > *-dh-*

**Material:** Old Indic *inddhé* 'inflamed, is aroused' (pass. *idhyáte*, Perf. *īdhé*, part. Perf. Pass *iddhá-h*), *indhana-m* 'lighting'.

Gr. αἶθω 'lights, burns' (αἰθόμενος), αἶθων, αἶθωψ 'igneous, sparkling', ἰθαίνεσθαι θερμαίνεσθαι Hes., *hylleisch* αἰδῶσσα αἶθουσα 'to light up, kindle'; changing by ablaut κακ-ιθής Hes. 'ravenously' (W. Schulze KZ. 29, 269 = Kl. Schr. 329). common gr.- Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*

Maybe alb. (*\*δῶσσα*) *ndez* 'to light up, kindle'.

o-Grade: gr. αἶθος m. 'fire' (αἰθός 'burntly') = Old Indic *ēdha-h* m. 'Firewood' = Old English *ād*, Old High German Middle High German *eit* m. 'glow, pyre': zero grade probably Norwegian Swedish *id* 'leuciscus idus' (a bright carp kind), cf Modern High German dial. *aitel* 'leuciscus cephalus' as the 'shining'; besides *u*-stem *\*ad<sup>h</sup>u-* in gall. VN *Aedui*, Old Irish *áed* 'fire', also as MN; Latin *aedēs* 'a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple', ursprüngl. 'the domestic stove', also *aedis* = maked. ἄδις ἐσχάρα *Hes.*

From the verbal adjective in *-to-* derived probably Latin *aestās*, - *ātis* 'warm season, summer' (from *\*aisto-tāt-*, Indo Germanic *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-to-*); *aestus*, - *ūs* (from *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-tu-*) 'heat, glow, surf', *aestuāre* 'cook, surge, roar';

Old Germanic MN *Aistomōdīus* ('with quick-tempered courage'), Old English *āst* f. 'dried stove', engl. *oast* 'drying room, drying loft'.

r-formants: gr. αἰθήρ 'the upper air' (maked. ἄδη), αἶθρα 'the cheerful sky' (maked. ἄθραιά), αἶθριος 'brightly, cheerfully (from the weather)', for what changing by ablaut ἰθαρός 'cheerfully', Old Indic *vīdhrá-* (= *vi-idh-rá-*) ds.

l-formants: gr. αἰθάλη, αἶθαλος 'soot', maked. ἄδαλος; under acceptance of a development from 'shining, appearing' 'too apparently' 'one puts a little bit constrainedly' here Old English *īdel* 'vain, pointless, trifling', Old High German *ītal*, Modern High German *eitel*.

In Indo Germanic *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-lo-* is based Germanic *ail-* in Old English *ælan* 'burn' to *āl* n. 'flame', and in Old English *æled* m., Old Icelandic *eldr* (Gen. *elds*) 'fire, flame'. From different development-grading Old English *æled* are borrowed cymr. *aelwyd*, bret. *oaled* 'from fire, stove' (M. Förster Themse 487<sup>2</sup>). Middle Irish *āel* 'lime' could have originated from *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-lo-*. However, Germanic and Celtic words could also be formed directly by the root 4. 4. *āi-* with *-lo-* suffix.

s-formants: **es**-stem gr. αἶθος n. 'Glow, fire' = Old Indic *ēdhas-* n. 'firewood'.

Continuing formation: Old Icelandic *eisa* f. (*\*ad<sup>h</sup>-s-ōn*) 'fire', Norwegian 'Hearth', Middle Low German *ēse* f. 'chimney, fire stove' (however, Old High German *essa* 'chimney, hearth' see below *ās-* 'burn'); Avestan *aēsma* m. 'Firewood' (*\*ad<sup>h</sup>-s-mo-*, cf without *s* Old Indic *idhmá-h* m. ds.); in addition Baltic *\*aismiā* in Lithuanian *iesmė* 'firewood'; Lithuanian *aistrā* f. 'passion'; Old Czech *niestějě* (fem. Pl.) 'stove', later *nístěj* (with *n-* suggestion by wrong decomposition of the connections *\*v̥n-ěstějě*, *v̥n-ěstějachъ*,

Berneker 275) from *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-s-to*; in addition zero grades *\*d<sup>h</sup>-s-to-* in slov. *istéje, stéje* Pl. 'stove hole'; to Johansson IF. 19, 136 also Old Indic *iṣṭakā* 'of burnt bricks', Avestan *ištya-* n. 'brick, (baked brick)'.

Maybe alb. (*\*iska*) *hith* 'blight, burning nettle', (*\*iskra*) *hithra* 'nettle' common alb. *-k > -th*.

In *\*ind<sup>h</sup>-* goes back: alb. Geg *idhunε*, Tosc *idhētē* 'bitter', Tosc *idherím* 'bitterness, anger, irritation', *hīdhitē*, *hithra* Pl. 'nettle' (Jokl studies 29).

Note:

Alb. and gr. are the only IE languages to preserve the old laryngeal *h-*.

**References:** WP. I 5, WH. 15, 20, 843, Trautmann 3, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 347.

Probably to *āi-4*.

Here also belongs *aisk-*, if originated from *ad<sup>h</sup>-s-k-*.

**Page(s):** 11-12

---

**Root / lemma:** *aid-* (*\*avid-*)

**English Meaning:** 'swell'

**See also:** s. *oid-*.

**Page(s):** 11

---

**Root / lemma:** *aig-1*, nasalized *ing-* (*\*avig-1*)

**English meaning:** dispirited, sick, ill

**Material:** Alb. *kë-ék, keq* 'nasty, bad, evil' (from *\*haigio-*); [common alb. old laryngeal *h-* > *k-*].

Latin *aeger, aegra, -um, aegrotus* 'unwell, ill, sick, diseased, suffering, feeble'; Old Norse *eikenn* 'dismays', 'wild, furious', (influenced by common Celtic *-ns- > -nn-*), Old English *ācol* 'excited, dismayed', New Norwegian *eikja, eikla* 'continually with attacks, contradictions, assertions torment', *eikjen* 'argumentative'; Tocharian B *aik(a)re* (= Latin *\*aegro-*), A *ekro* 'ill';

nasalized: *\*ing-*: Lithuanian *ingis* 'lounger, idler', *ingas* and *angūs* 'idle, sluggish';

Latvian *īgstu, īgt* 'have internal pain, be sullen, morose', *īgnēt* 'have disgust', *īgnis* 'sullen person' (Lithuanian *éngti* 'choke, torment' probably stays away); Old Church

Slavic *jědza* 'illness', nslov. *jeza* 'rage', poln. *jędza* 'fury, witch' ('gruff, sullen'), Czech *jezinka* 'forest woman' (etc., see Berneker 268 f. ; in *\*jęga*, not *\*aigā*, is consequently to be led back also:) russ. *bába jagá* 'witch' (s. Brückner KZ. 45, 318);

Old Icelandic *ekki* 'pain, grief' = Old English *inca* 'pain, suspicion, quarrel', Old Frisian *inc* (d. i. *jinc*) 'angry', also nengl. *inkle* 'anticipate, foresee', *inkling* 'whispering, notion, indication, sign'.

**References:** WP. I 9, WH. I 16, 843, Trautmann 70.

**Page(s):** 13

---

**Root / lemma:** *aig-2*

**English meaning:** oak

**Material:** Gr. αἰγίλωψ 'an oaken kind' (see below), presumably also κράτ-αιγος, κρατ-αιγών 'an uncertain type of tree' (possibly 'hard oak').

The outcome from αἰγίλωψ appears λώψ λώψ χλαμύς Hes., cf. λωπίον, λώπη, λοπός 'bowl, bark' and Plin. n. h. 16, 6, 13 *aegilops fert pannos arentes ...non in cortice modo, verum et e ramis dependentes*, Kretschmer Gl. 3, 335.

Old Norse *eik* (conservative stem) f. 'oak', Old Saxon *ēk*, Old English *āc* (engl. *oak*), Old High German *eih*, Middle High German *eich*, *eiche*, Modern High German *Eiche*;

All other cognates are dubious: gr. αἰγίρος (more properly than αἰγειρος, s. Fick BB. 30, 273) possibly 'aspen' could be created as 'tree trembler, (\*oak shaker)' also derivative like οἰκτῖρω from \*αἰγίρω 'swing, tremble' (: *\*aig-* 'move violently');

Latin *aesculus* '(mountain oak), the winter or Italian oak' (*\*aig-sklos?*) is still unclear after its formation, maybe Mediterranean word.

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*asì*) *ahi*, *ahu* 'beech' [the common alb. *s > h* in the middle of the word (See **Root / lemma:** *sɥekrũ*- **Meaning:** 'mother-in law or father-in-law' shift *s > h* in alb. (*\*śváśura*-) *vjehërr* 'father-in-law').

**Root / lemma:** *\*ōs*, *ōs-i-s*, *ōs-en-*, *os-k-*: 'ash tree (alb. *ahi* 'beech')' must have derived from **Root / lemma:** *aig-2*: 'oak (alb. *ahu* 'oak')'.

**References:** WP. 110, WH. I 20, 844, Specht KZ. 68, 195 f. S. unten S. 18 Z. 1/2.

**Page(s):** 13

---

**Root / lemma:** *aig-3*

**English meaning:** to move swiftly, swing, vibrate

**Material:** Old Indic *ējati* `stirs, moves, trembles', *ējathu-h* `the quake of the earth', *viçvamējaya-* `making everything shake', nasal present *inḡati, inḡate* `stirs, moves', Kaus. *inḡáyati* `sets in motion, touches, shakes', *udinḡayati* `swings', *saminḡayati* `sets in shaking movement' (form relation like between αἶθω: Old Indic *indhate*); from Gr. here very probably αἶγες τα κύματα. Δωριεῖς Hes. (also Artemidor Oneirokrit. 2, 12: και γὰρ τὰ μεγάλα κύματα αἶγας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ λέγομεν), αἰγιαλός 'strands' (probably from arise the connection ἐν αἰγί ἁλός `in the surf of the sea'; differently Bechtel Lexil. 16), αἰγίς `gale, storm cloud; the shield of Zeus' (probably originally understood as the storm cloud shaken by Zeus, 'thunderstorm shield'), καταιγίς `gust of wind moving down suddenly' from καταιγίζειν `storm, attack down, drive off' (from πνοαί Ἄρεος, ἄνεμοι, θάλασσα), ἐπαιγίζειν `attack near, thrust near'; probably also αἰγανέη 'lance' (on the grounds of \*αἰγανον `the catapults' or 'projectile'); presumably also αἰγλή 'shine', from the flicker of the light and the warm air to the south; common gr.- Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*

The very name of the root lemma for goat derived from the shield of Zeus which after the crash with clouds created thunderstorm. Since the shield of Zeus was covered with goat's skin the very name of the goat was stamped with the name of the cloud shaker.

Hence **Root / lemma: aiḡ-** (goat) is identical with **Root / lemma: aiḡ-3**: (to move swiftly, move violently, swing, vibrate).

in addition Germanic name of the squirrel: Old High German *eihhurno, eihhorn*, Middle High German *eichorn* (Modern High German *Eichhorn* with support of *Eiche* `oak' and *Horn* `horn', Old English *ācweorna, -wern*, Middle Low German *ēkeren, ēkhorn*, Old Norse *īkorne* (īk old ablaut or impairment from *aik-* in addition?), New Norwegian also *eikorne*, Old Swedish *ēkorne* (was based on the concept `flexible, swinging itself from branch to branch'; in earliest with one to \**uer-*, *uēuer-* `squirrel, weasel' the belonging second limb: \**aik-werna*); Old Church Slavic *igrъ, igra* `play', *igrati*, perfective *vъzigrati* `σκιρτᾶν, hop, jump, dance' (from \**ḡra*; Lithuanian with Berneker 422).

**References:** WP. I 11, Trautmann 103.

**Page(s):** 13-14

---

**Root / lemma: aiḡ-** (\**aviḡ-*)

**English meaning:** goat

**Note:**

From the older root **Root / lemma: *aiġ-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>eviġ-*): 'goat', derived **Root / lemma: *ag<sup>w</sup>h-no-s* (\**heg<sup>w</sup>h-no-s*): 'lamb' and **Root / lemma: *āġ-* : 'goat' : **Root / lemma: *kaġo-* or *koġo-*, *-ā-* : 'goat'.********

**Material:** Gr. αἶξ, - γός 'nanny goat', Armenian *aic* 'nanny goat'; zero grade Avestan *izaēna-* 'from leather ' (actually, 'from goatskin ' as gr. αἶγαιος, cf the same importance relations with *\*aġo-* 'goat ').

**References:** WP. I 8, Specht KZ. 66, 13.

**Page(s):** 13

---

**Root / lemma: *aig<sup>w</sup>h-***

**English meaning:** to be ashamed

**Material:** Directly from the root word: Old English *æwan* 'despise', 'be disgusted' also Middle Low German *eichelen*, *ēchelen*, *ēgelen* (from *\*aiwilōn*) (from it borrows Middle High German *ekeln* 'be disgusted').

Gr. αἶσχος n. 'disgrace' (from *\*aig<sup>w</sup>h-s-kos*, *k-* derivative of a *s-* stem *\*aig<sup>w</sup>hes-*, as:) Gothic *aiwiski* n. 'disgrace, embarrassment'; cf further αἰσχύνη 'shame, sense of honor, disgrace', αἰσχύνω 'dishonors, violates, disfigures', med. 'avoids me, is ashamed of me', αἰσχρός 'ignominious, full of disgrace; rebarbative'; Gothic *unaiwisks* 'unharmful', *aiwiskōn* act 'shameful', Old English *æwisc(e)* n. 'disgrace, offense', Adj. 'shameless', Middle Low German *eisch* 'nasty, hideous', nnd. *eisk*, *aisch* 'revolting, rebarbative'.

**References:** WP. I 7, Feist 30.

**Page(s):** 14

---

**Root / lemma: *aik-***

**English meaning:** to call (?)

**Material:** Gr. αἰκάζει καλεῖ Hes., Latvian *aīcināt* 'load, shout '.

But καλεῖ can be prescribed for αἰκάλλει 'flatters', and *aīcināt* a derivative from *aĩ* 'hears!' explain (cf *vaicāt* 'ask' to *vaĩ*).

**References:** WP. I 8, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 12.

**Page(s):** 15

---

**Root / lemma: *ai-2* (\**avi-2*)**

**English meaning:** to drive, to overwhelm, harm



**Material:** present *\*(a)ḥ-neu-mi*: Old Indic *inóti, ínvati*, Imper. *inuhí*, participle *-inīta-* (*úpenīta-* 'pushed, cut into'), 'penetrate into something, master', Avestan *inaoiti*, Inf. *aēnaṇhe* 'violate, hurt', *ainīta* (from *\*an-inīta* by haplology) 'not violated, not painedly' (from Old Indic *énaś-* n. 'Crime, sin, misfortune' = Avestan *aēnah-* 'act of violence, crime', in addition m. 'evildoer?'), Avestan *intay-* 'rape, injury; torture', Old Indic *iná-* 'strong; m. master', maybe also *īti-ḥ* f. 'plague, need'; gr. αἰώος 'tremendous';

maybe here *-in-* in Gothic *faír-ina* 'guilt, reproach', Old High German *firinōn* 'sin', Old Icelandic *firn* n. Pl. 'the extraordinary' (cf Weisweiler IF. 41, 29 f.), if original meaning 'act of violence'.

**References:** WP. I 1, Feist 139/140.

**Page(s):** 10

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai-3*, (*\*hei-*, *heiyā*)

**English meaning:** to give

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ap-1* (exact *əp-*): *ēp-*: 'to take, grab, reach, \*give' > **Root / lemma:** *ēpi-*: 'comrade' > **Root / lemma:** *ai-3*: 'to give'.

**Material:** Gr. (*\*avinumai*) αἰνῦμαι 'take, pack, touch', only present and imperfect tense.

Venetic MN (*\*avi-mos*) *Aimos*, Illyrian MN (*\*ave-tar*) *Aetor*.

Latin (*\*ave-mulus*) *ae-mulus* 'emulous, rivalling; in bad sense, jealous. M. or f. as subst., a rival, esp. in love', probably as 'reaches for something' (Frisk *Eranos* 41, 53).

Tocharian B (*\*avi*) *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B (*\*avi-tsi*) *aitsi*, A *essi* 'give'; Hittite *pa-a-i* 'he gives', 3. Pl. *pi(-ia)-an-zi* with preverb *pe-* 'there'.

**Note:**

common Hittite *pḫ<sub>1</sub>e-*: Slavic *pḫ<sub>3</sub>o-*: Albanian *pḫ<sub>2</sub>a-* > *pë-* prefix.

**References:** Pedersen Groupement 20, Hittitisch 115, Tocharisch 227; Frisk *Indo-Germanic* 10 f.

**See also:** Here belongs certainly: *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-*

**Page(s):** 10-11

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai-5*: *oi-*

**English meaning:** important speech

**Material:** Gr. αἰνῆμι, αἰνέω 'praises', αἶνος m., αἶνη f. 'significant speech, praise'; αἰνίσσομαι 'talks in riddles', common gr.- Illyrian -ks- > -ss-; αἰνῖγμα n. 'dark speech' (however, ἀν-αίνομαι 'says no, deny' -/io- appears derivative of the negation ἀν-); ablaut, Middle Irish *ōeth* m. 'oath' (acymr. *anutonou* Pl., gl. 'the perjured, the perfidious', ncymr. *anudon* 'perjury, act of lying under oath') = Gothic *aiþs* m., Old Icelandic *eiðr*, Old English *āþ*, Old Saxon *ēð*, Old High German *eid* m. 'oath' (probably Celtic loanword).

**References:** WP. I 2, 103, Osthoff BB. 24, 208 f.

**Page(s):** 11

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai-rā*

**English meaning:** a k. of grass

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ai-rā* : 'a k. of grass' is a reduced root *\*ai-tra* from which derived also **Root / lemma:** *ai-tro-* : 'bitter, sharp'.

**Material:** Old Indic *ērakā* 'a grass kind', gr. αἶψα 'weed in the wheat, ryegrass, darnel' αἰπικός, αἰπινός 'from ryegrass, darnel'), Latvian *aīres*, *aīrenes* 'ryegrass, darnel'.

maybe through metathesis alb. (*\*aīres > ēser*) *egjēr* 'Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel' [common alb. -s- > -gj- shift].

**References:** WP. I 12, Specht Dekl. 206<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 16

---

**Root / lemma:** *aisk-* (*\*avisk-*)

**English meaning:** bright, shining

**Material:** Awnord. *eiskra* 'rage before hot excitement', nisl. *iskra* also from burning pain.

Lithuanian *áiškus*, where beside zero grade Old Lithuanian *iškùs* 'clear, bright'.

Russ. dial. *jáska*, demin. *jásočka* 'bright star', beside it Old Bulgarian *jasno* Adv. 'clear, bright, distinct', russ. *jásnyj* 'light, clear, bright' from *\*aiskno-*; poln. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* 'blinding, dazzling, brilliant' from *\*aiskro-*; Old Bulgarian *iskra* 'spark' etc. from *\*iskrā*.

Also alb. zero grade (*\*jaskry*), *shkrinj* 'melt, burn', participle *\*scrum > shkrumb* 'ashes' [common alb. *m > mb* shift] loaned in Rumanian *scrum* 'ashes'.

Russ. dial. *jáska*, demin. *jásočka* 'bright star', besides Old Bulgarian *jasno* Adv. 'clear, distinct', russ. *jásnyj* 'bright, clear' from *\*aiskno*; poln. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* 'brilliant, sparkling' from *\*aiskro*; Old Bulgarian *iskra* 'spark' etc. from *\*iskrā*.

Here the FIN Modern High German *Aisch* (Bavaria), *Eysch(en)* (Luxembourg), nengl. *Axe* from Celtic or Venetic-Illyrian *\*Aiskā*.

**References:** WP. I 2, Trautmann 4, Pokorny Urill. 70, 113, M. Förster Themse 839.

**See also:** perhaps originated from *\*aidh-sk-*, or from *\*ai-sk-* in *āi-4*.

**Page(s):** 16-17

---

**Root / lemma:** *ais-1*

**English meaning:** to wish for, search for

**Note:**

The **Root / lemma:** *ais-1*: 'to wish for, search for' is a truncated root of *ai-ska*. The formant *-ska* is a common Germanic suffix added to **Root / lemma:** *ai-2*: 'to drive, to overwhelm, harm'

**Material:** Old Indic *éśati* 'seeks, searches', *ēśá-ḥ* m. 'wish, choice', *anv-iṣáti* 'looks for' = Avestan *iṣaiti* 'wishes', Old Indic *iccháti* (*\*is-skō*) 'looks, wishes, strives, seeks for, desires' = Avestan *isaiti* ds., Old Indic *icchā* 'wish', *iṣ* (2. compound part) 'searching, striving after' = Avestan *iṣ* ds., f. 'wish, the object of the wish', Old Indic *iṣta-* 'desiredly' *īṣmá-* m. 'name of Kāmadeva, god of love';

Armenian *aic* (*\*ais-skā*) 'investigation'; Umbrian *eiscurent* (Bugge KZ. 30, 40) 'they will have caused to come, called, sent for, invited, summoned, fetched' (probably as *\*eh-iscurent* 'they will have driven out, pushed forth, thrust out, taken out, expelled'); Latin *aeruscāre* 'to beg, to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler' as *\*aisos-ko-* 'demanding' to Avestan Imp. *iśasā* 'longs for' (*-esko-* besides *-sko-*: *isaiti* 'wishes'); Old High German *eiscōn* 'research, ask, demand, (Modern High German *heischen* 'demand' with *h* after *heissen* 'hot'), Old Saxon *ēscōn*, *ēscian* 'demand', Old English *āscian*, *āxian* 'try, demand, ask', Old High German *eisca* 'demand', Old English *æsce* f. 'investigation';

in Balto-Slavic with non-palatal *k* of the present suffix-*skō* (towards Aryan Armenian *-sk-*), what is not to be explained by borrowing from Germanic; Lithuanian *ieškau*, *ieškóti* 'look', Latvian *iēskāt* 'to delouse', Old Church Slavic *iskq* (and *ištq*), *iskati* 'look', *iska* 'wish'.

**References:** WP. I 12, WH. 19, Trautmann 67.

**Page(s):** 16

---

**Root / lemma:** *ais-2*

**English meaning:** to be in awe, to worship

**Note:**

The **Root / lemma: *ais-2***: 'to be in awe, to worship' is a truncated root of ***ai-ska***. The formant ***-ska*** is a common Germanic suffix added to **Root / lemma: *ai-3***: 'to give'

**Material:** Old High German *ēra*, Modern High German *Ehre*, Old English *ār* 'Relief, considerate treatment, honour, luck ', Old Norse *eir* 'considerate treatment, peace, also name of the medicine goddess '; of it Old High German *ērēn*, *ērōn* 'honor, spare, betake ', Old English *ārian* 'honor, spare, betake ', Old Norse *eira* 'spare'.

Oscan *aisusis* Abl. Pl. 'sacrifices', Marrucinian *aisos* D. Pl. 'gods', Paelignian *aisis* 'gods ', Volscan *esaristrom* 'sacrifice ', Umbrian *esono-* 'divine, sacred ', come from Etruscan. Differently Devoto St. Etr. 5, 299 f.

d- extension: gr. αἰδομαι (from *\*aiz-d-*) 'shies, reveres ', αἰδώς, -οῦς 'reverence, shyness, shame ', αἰδέομαι (*\*αιδέσ-ομαι*) 'αἰδομαι'; Gothic *aistan*, *-aida* 'avoid, pay attention '; zero grade Old Indic *īḍé* 'reveres, praises, implores '.

**References:** WP. I 13, WH. I 20, 419, 844; Feist 28 a, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 88<sup>2</sup>.

**Page(s):** 16

---

**Root / lemma: *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-*: *oi-to-***

**English meaning:** part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma: *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-*: *oi-to-***: 'part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution' is a truncated root *\*ai-tra* into the suffixed **Root / lemma: *ai-2***: 'to drive, to overwhelm, harm' with the formant ***-tra***.

**Material:** Avestan *aēta-* 'the proper part ('punishment '; dual 'guilt and punishment ').

Gr. αἶσα (*\*αἰτῐα*) 'interest, destiny ', hom. ἴσα, better ἴσσα 'the proper interest ', common gr.- Illyrian ***-ks-* > *-ss-***; ἰσασθαι κληροῦσθαι. Λέσβιοι Hes.; αἴσιος 'promising good talent, favorable ', αἴσιος 'certain from the destiny, proper ', ἀναισιμῶ 'apply, use, consume ', αἰσυρνάω 'dispenses justice, it rules ';

δαιτῐάω (maybe dissimilated from *\*δαιτῐάω*) 'be a referee, leads; divide (the way of) life = leads a certain way of life; prescribe a certain measure in food and drinking ', hence, δῐαῐτῐα 'referee's office ' and 'life-style, life arrangement ', ἔξαιτῐος 'well-chosen, particular '.

Oscan Gen. *aeteis* 'partis', *aíttíum* 'portionum'.

From Gr. here probably also αἷτιος ` responsible, guilty ' (τ after αἰτέω), from which later αἰτία ` guilt, cause ' ; also αἰτέω, αἰρίζω 'demands' as ` requires his interest ' ; ablaut. οἶτος m. 'Destiny'.

Old Irish *āes* n., cymr. *oes* f. ` period, age ' from \**ait-to-*, Old Irish *āes* m. 'People' from \**ait-tu-*, cymr. *oed* m. 'Age' from \**aito*.

**References:** WP. I 2, Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II, 82 f. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1 421<sup>3</sup>, 696<sup>9</sup>, 705<sup>7</sup>.

**Page(s):** 11

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai-tro-*

**English meaning:** [bitter, sharp]

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *ai-tro-* : `bitter, sharp' is a truncated root \**ai-tra* into the suffixed **Root / lemma:** *ai-2* : `to drive, to overwhelm, harm' with the formant *-tra*.

**Material:** Lithuanian *aitrūs* `bitterly, harsh', *aitrà* f. `sharpness' (also figurative); the nasal formation \**intro-* perhaps in Old Bulgarian *ob-ętriti* `set on fire', wru. *zajátřič* `anger', klr. *roz-jatřýti ša* `fester'.

**References:** WP. I 3, Berneker 269.

**See also:** perhaps in *āi-4*.

**Page(s):** 17

---

**Root / lemma:** *aiu-, aiu-*

**Meaning:** `vital energy, vitality'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *aiu-, aiu-* : `vital energy, vitality' derived from reduced **Root / lemma:** *g\*ej-3* and *g\*ejə-* : *g\*(i)jē-* : *g\*(i)jō-* : *g\*f-*, frequent, often with *-u-* extended: to live

**Material:** Old Indic *āyu-* n., a nominalized adjective to *āyú-* `flexible, active'; *āyú-h* m. `Genius of the vitality', thereof derived *s*-stem *āyuh* n., Gen. *āyuśah* `vitality' (\**āiūs*, Gen. \**aius-és*); *n*-stem in the locative. *āyuni*, Instr. *āyunā*, *yúh* `vitality';

Avestan *āyū* n. 'Life span', Gen. *yaoš*, dat. *yavōi*, Instr. *yavā*, of it *yavaētāt-* `duration', *yavaējī-* `living always'; *yuš* m. 'Life span';

Gr. *s*-stem: Cypriot *υFαις ζαν* (= *διὰ βίου*); locative without suffix. Iakón. *αἰές* 'always'; hom. *αἰεί*, Attic *ἀεί* (\**αιFεσι*), Akk. Attic *αἰῶ* (\**αιFoσα*); Dat.-Lok. without extension in Ionian *αἰί*, Lesbian *ἄι* (\**αιFi*) (afterwards *ἄϊδιος* 'forever', *δην-αἰός* 'long-living'); *n*-stem: *αἰών* m. (and f. after *αἰώς*) `vitality, life span', *αἰέν* 'always';

alb. *eshë* `period of time; span; space; stretch; lapse ' from \**aiuesiā* (Jokl L.-k. U. 34);

Latin *o*-stem *aevus* m. and *aevum* n. `eternity, age, time, lifetime, or time of life, a period of life ' ; however, are based *aetas* f. 'age: of human life, either a lifetime or time of life, age, a period of time, epoch', old *aevitas* (from it Oscan Gen. *aitateis*, Akk. *aitatúm*, Paelignian Abl. *aetatu*) `age, time of life ', *aeternus* `of an age, lasting, enduring, permanent, endless, forever' in adverbial \**aiui*.

Gothic *o*-stem *aiws* m. `time, eternity, world ' ; *i*-stem adverbial *aiw* (\**aiui*) = Old Icelandic *æ*, *ei* (also in *ei-gi* 'not'), Old English *ā*, *ō*, Old High German *io* `ever, always ', Gothic *ni aiw* 'never', Old High German *neo*, *nio*, Modern High German *nie*, Old English *n-ā*, engl. *no* `not, no ' ;

Maybe alb. (\**ō*) *jo* `not, no' (common alb. -slav. *j-* prefix).

Old Icelandic *lang-æ*r = Latin *longaevus* `of great age, aged, ancient ' ; *i*-stem also in Old Icelandic *æfi*, *ævi* f. (\**aiui*) `life, age ' ; *ā*-stem in Old High German *ēwa* f. `time, eternity ', thereof Old High German *ēwidō* 'eternity', *ēwīg* 'forever'; Gothic *aju-k-dūps* f. `eternity' from \**ajuki-* (= Old English *ēce* `forever'), with Indo Germanic *g*-suffix + Indo Germanic-*tūtī*;

Tocharian A *āym-* `mind, life' which *m* attributed to *āñm-* `life '.

**References:** WP. I 6, WH. I 21, EM. 21, Feist 30, 32, Benveniste BSL 38, 103 ff, Dumézil BSL 39, 193, Specht KZ. 68, 196, Dekl. 88 ff., Van Windekens 15.

**See also:** From this derived \**iuien-* (*ieu-3*) 'young'; Specht also wants very much risquély be put in addition \**aig-*, oak ' (= `vitality '?).

**Page(s):** 17-18

---

**Root / lemma:** *ai* 1

**Meaning:** `exclamation'

**Material:** Old Indic *ē* exclamation of remembering, address, compassion;

Old Indic *ai* the same; *ayi* interjection with the vocative;

Avestan *āi* interjection of the phone call (before the vocative);

gr. *αἶ*, *αἶ*, *αἶαἶ* exclamation of the surprise, of astonishment or pain (thereof *αἶαζω* `sighs, deplores ', *αἶαγμα* 'sigh');

Lithuanian *aĩ* and *ái* `oh! blows! ' and before vocatives.

**References:** WP. I 1, WH. I 396, Benveniste Origines 130 f.

**See also:** see also *\*aik-*.

**Page(s):** 10

---

**Root / lemma:** *aios-* (*\*avios-*)

**Meaning:** 'metal (copper; iron)'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *aios-* : 'metal (copper; iron)' derived from **Root / lemma:** *eis-1* : 'to move rapidly, \*weapon, iron'.

**Material:**

Old Indic *áyas-* n., Avestan *ayaṇh-* n. 'metal, iron';

Latin *aes*, g. *aeris*; Gothic *aiz* (proto Germanic *\*a(ɪ)iz-* = Indo Germanic *\*aies-*) 'copper ore, and the alloy of copper, bronze. Transf., anything made of bronze; a vessel, statue, trumpet, kettle ', Old High German *ēr* 'ore', Old Norse *eir* n. 'ore, copper'.

Maybe zero grade in Tocharian B (*\*aēnsuwan*, *\*anśuwan*) B *eñcuwo* ~ *iñcuwo* 'iron' : alb. (*\*heñcus*) *hekur* 'iron' : Latin *aēnus* : Umbrian *ahesnes*. Tocharian A *\*añcu* (id.) (attested in the derived adjective *añcwāš*) and B *eñcuwo* (*iñcuwo* is variant on the same order as *inte* is to *ente*, q.v.) reflect PTch *\*eñcuwo*. Further connections are uncertain. Schwarz (1974:409) compares Ossetic *āndon* 'steel' or Chorasmian *hnčw* 'id.' and suggests that the Iranian and Tocharian words might be borrowings from some adstratum language in the shape +\_ *\*anśuwan*.

thereof Avestan *ayaṇhaēna-* 'metallic, iron ', Latin *aēnus* (*\*aies-no-* = Umbrian *ahesnes* 'of copper, of bronze '), *aēneus*, Old English *æren*, Old Saxon Old High German Middle High German *ērīn*, Modern High German *ēren* (*ehern*). despite Pokorny KZ. 46, 292 f. is not Indo Germanic *aios* old borrowing from *Ajasja*, older *Aṭas(ja)*, the old name of Cyprus, as Latin *cuprum* : Κύπρος, there according to D. Davis (BSA. 30, 74-86, 1932) the copper pits were tackled in Cyprus only in late Mycenaean time.

Here Latin *aestimō*, old *aestumō* 'to appraise, rate, estimate the value of; to assess the damages in a lawsuit; in a wider sense, to value a thing or person; hence, in gen., to judge ', Denomin. from *\*ais-temos* 'he cuts the ore ' (to *temnō*).

**References:** WP. I 4, WH. I, 19, 20, Feist 31.

**See also:** To *āi-4* 'burn '?

**Page(s):** 15-16

---

**Root / lemma:** *akkā*

**Meaning:** 'mother (children's speech)'

**Material:** Old Indic *akkā* 'mother' (gram.), gr. 'Ακκώ 'nurse of Demeter', ἄκκω 'ghost', ἄκκίζεσθαι 'be coy, position oneself stupidly', Latin *Acca Lārentia* 'Laren mother, Roman hall goddess' (probably Etruscan); also into Small-Asian languages; compare lapp. *Madder-akka* 'earth mother'.

Maybe alb. *Ajkuna* 'great mother' in alb. epos.

**References:** WP. I 34, WH. I 5. about Tocharian *ammaki* see below *am(m)a*.

**Page(s):** 23

---

**Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok- (\*heḱ-)*

**Meaning:** 'sharp; stone'

**Material:** 1. *e/o-* and *ā-*St:

Npers. *ās* (lengthened-grade form) 'millstone, grindstone'; gr. ἀκή 'point', lengthened-grade form Ionian ἡκή ἄκωκή, ἐπιδοπατίς, ἡκμή Hes., redupl. ἄκωκή 'point, edge' (as ἀγωγή : ἄγω); after Kretschmer KZ. 33, 567 and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 348 belongs ἀκούω 'hears' as \*ἄκ-ους- 'having sharp ear' here, see, however, 1. *keu-*; alb. *athëtë* 'sharp, sour', [common alb. *-k > -th*].

Latin *acēre* 'sharp, cutting, keen. Hence, to taste, biting; to touch, sharp; of sounds, shrill; of smells, penetrating; of sight, keen; of emotions, painful; of understanding, quick, vigorous, energetic', *acidus* 'sour, acid, tart', *acētum* 'vinegar';

Maybe alb. *acar* 'frost, sharp steel': Romanian *acar* 'signalman, pointman, switchman, pin cushion'.

with *o*: mbr. *convoc ar vilin* 'sharpen the millstone', cymr. *hogi* 'sharpen', acymr. *ocoluin*, ncymr. *hogalen*, Middle Breton *hygo(u)len*, nbret. *higolenn* 'whetstone' (with the unclear second component; to explain bret. vocalism of the initial sound by the pretone); (common Celtic *-ns > -nn-*), mc. *cyfogi* 'vomit, fight', with secondary *-jo*-suffix acymr. *cemecid*, ncymr. *cyfegydd* (*\*kom-okjjo-*) 'pickaxe';

with zero grade: acymr. *diauc*, ncymr. *diog*, mbr. *dieuc* (*\*dē-āko-*) 'decayed, spoiled', mcymr. *ym-am-ogawr* (*\*-ākā-ŕ*) 'one stirs, is active' (Loth RC. 45, 191) and mbr. *eaug*, nbret. *eok* 'ripe, made soft' (*\*eks-āko-*), to gall. *exācum* 'centaurion lepton' (Ernault Gloss. MBret. 201); compare also above S. 5;



Swedish *ag* m. 'marsh grass, *Cladium mariscus*, edge, blade' (*\*aġo-*), Middle High German *ag* 'perch', *egle*, *eglin* ds., Modern High German Swiss *egel*, Demin. *egli*, Old Swedish *agh-borre* ds., maybe also Swedish *agg* 'rancor, hatred', *agga* 'sting, torment', Norwegian dial. *agge* 'tooth, point' (*\*aġuko-* or expressive Gemination?), as well as (with secondary Germanic vowel gradation *a* : *u* or from *\*aġuko-* with assimilation *a* in *u*?) Norwegian dial. *ugg* 'sting, frightening', Swedish dial. *ugg* 'point, tooth', Old Norse *uggr* 'fear', Norwegian dial. *ugge* 'fin'; Lithuanian *akúotas* 'awn', *āšaka* (*\*aġo-kā*) 'fish bone, bran' = wruss. *osoka* 'sedge', Old Prussian *ackons* (*\*aġōno-*) ds.

Maybe alb. (*\*egel*), *egjër* 'Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel' [common alb. -s- > -gj-].

-----

\* Balto-Slavic forms with *k* prove none Indo Germanic beside the form *ak-*, but is partially loanword from Veneto-Illyrian, whose area would be occupied by people from the Baltic and Slavs (Kretschmer Gl. 21, 115). Also *g* in Church Slavic *igla* explains itself on top S. 15.

-----

## 2. *i-* and *j-* stems:

Armenian *asetn* 'needle' (from *\*asitn*, Meillet Esquisse 43); gr. ἄκίς, -ίδος 'point, sting'; Latin *aciēs* 'keenness, edge; of the mind, penetration, insight; of the eye, a piercing look or keen vision; sometimes the pupil of the eye, or the eye itself. Milit., battle line; hence battle, battlefield'; Old Saxon *eggja* f., Old High German etc *ekka* 'point, sword edge', Modern High German *Ecke* (proto Germanic *\*aġiō*, Old Norse *egg* 'edge, cliff backs', *eggja* 'sharpen, spur on', Old English *ecg* 'edge, blade, sword' (from it borrows Middle Irish *ecg* 'edge', nbret. *ek* 'point'), *egle* Pl. 'awns', engl. *ails*; Old Church Slavic *osla* (*\*osġla*), russ. *osġtok* m. 'whetstone', Czech *osina* f. 'awn'.

about Old English *ēher* 'ear' see below *s-* formant.

## 3. *u-* stem:

Gr. ἄχυρον 'chaff' see below *s-* formant; Latin *acus*, - *ūs* f. 'needle; fish name', *acuere* 'sharpen', *acūmen* 'sharp point; hence the point of remarks, etc.; sharpness of intellect; cunning, trickery', *acia* (*\*acu-iā*) 'thread to the sewed', *aquifolium* (beside *ācrifolium*) 'holly', *aculeus* 'sting', *accipiter* 'hawk, falcon' (*\*acu-peter* 'quick-flying');

Maybe alb. zero grade (\**ccipiter*) *skifter* `hawk', *shqiptar* `eagle-man, Albanian ', *shqiponjë* `eagle', *Shqipëri* `land of the eagles, Albania', *shqip* `language of the eagle-men, Albanian language'.

Spanish *aguijón* : French *aiguillon* : Catalan *agulló* : Portuguese *aguilhão* : Romagnolo *agucìon da tésta* : Romanian (\*(a)*ghimpe*) *ghimpe* : Albanian *glemb*, *gjëmb* `sting ' from Vulgar Latin *aquileo*, *-onis* < *aquileus* < *acus* `needle '.

English	needle	
Italian	ago	
Spanish	aguja	
French	aiguille	
Albanian Geg	gjyl-panë, Tosc gjil-përë	
Aragones	agulla	
Bergamasco	gogia	
Bresciano	ocia ; ucia	
Calabrese	acu ; saccurale ; zaccurafa	
Catalan	aculla	
Furlan	gusiele	
Galician	agulla	
Griko Salentino	velòni	
Irish	snáthaid	
Latin	acus	
Mudnés	gàccia	
Napulitano	aco	
Nissart	agùlha	
Paduan	ago	
Piemontese	gucia	
Portuguese	agulha	
Romagnolo	agòccia	
Romanian	ac	
Sardinian Campidanesu	acu ; spigoni	
Sardinian Logudoresu	acu ; agu	
Sicilian	ugghia ; ugliola ; zaccurafa	
Trentino	uza	
Valencian	agulla	
Venetian	ago ; ucia ; gucia	

gall. *acaunum* (\**akounon*) 'rock'; Illyrian ON *Acumincum* today *Szlankamen* 'salt stone' (Banat);

Modern High German *Achel*/f. 'ear point, awn' from ndd. *aggel* (with spirant. *g*) from Indo Germanic \**aku-lā*; Old English *āwe*/m. 'fork', Old Norse *soð-āl* 'meat fork' (Germanic \**ahwala-*, Indo Germanic \**áku-olo-*); if here gallo-Latin *opulus* 'common maple' (Marstrander, Corr. Germanic-celt. 18), would be placed Indo Germanic \**oku-olo-*; about Old Norse *uggr* etc. see *el/o*-stem, about Old English *éar* see *s*-formant; cymr. *ebill* 'drill', mbr. *ebil* 'peg, nail' (\**áku-īlio-*);

Note:

The mutation *kw > p, b* in Celtic tongues, Latin and gr.

Baltic \**ašus* in Latvian *ass* 'sharp, pointed', Lithuanian *ašutā* m. Pl. 'coarse horse hair' = Slavic \**ošuta* m. 'thistle' in Church Slavic *osъtъ*, russ. *osót*. On account of here Tocharian A *āçāwe* 'rough' (Van Windekens Lexique 15)?

see below \**ōku-s* 'fast (sharp in the movement)'.

4. With *m*-formant:

***akmo-/ā***

Gr. ἀκμή 'point, edge, sharpness; the highest point, climax, decisive point' (ἀκμήν Adv., ἀκμαῖος, ἀκμάζω); Swedish dial. *ām* 'marsh grass, Cladium mariscus' (Germanic \**ahma-*, compare Finnish loanword *ahma* 'equisetum').

***ak-men-/mer-***

Old Indic *aśman-* n. 'stone, sky' (as a stone vault, Reichelt IF. 32, 23 ff.), *aśmará-* 'stone', Avestan *asman-* 'stone, sky' (Old Indic Gen. *ásnaḥ*, Instr. *ásnā*, Avestan Gen. *ašnō*, Abl. *ašnāaī* with *-n-* from *-mn-*; Instr. Pl. Old Indic *aśnāih* after *o*-stem); Phrygian PN Ἀκμονία; gr. ἄκμων 'anvil, meteor, heaven', ἄκμων ὁ οὐρανός; Lithuanian *āšmens* m. Pl. 'edge', *akmuō*, *-eñs* m. 'stone'.

5. With *n*-formant:

***aken-***

Old Indic *aśáni-h* 'head of the arrow, missile'; Avestan *asəŋga-*, Old pers. *aθanga-* 'stone' (\**ak-en-go*, Benveniste Orig. 28); gr. ἄκαινα 'point, sting; longitudinal dimension' (however, about Latin *acuna* 'a cavity, hollow, dip; esp. a pool, pond. Transf., gap, deficiency, loss' see WH. I 9), ἀκόνη 'whetstone', ἄκων, -οντος 'spear' (for older ἄκων, \*-ονος after the participles), ἀκοντίζω 'throw the spear', ἄκανος 'thistle kind, prickly head plant', ἀκανίζειν 'fruit carry prickly heads', ἄκανθος 'thistle' (from \*ἀκαν-ανθος 'sting flower'), ἄκανθα 'thistle, sting, thorn, spine, esp. of the fish', ἀκαλανθίς 'goldfinch' (from \*ἀκανθαλίς), ἄκαθος 'barque', ἀκάτη, ἀκάτιον 'woman's shoe' (\**akn̥to-*, probably from the pointed form); Latin *agna* 'ear of grain' (from \**aknā*); Gothic *ahana* f. 'chaff', Old Norse *oŋn*, Old English *egenu* f. and *æegnan* Pl., Old High German *agana* ds., Modern High German *Ahne*, dial. *Agen* 'stalk splinter of the flax or hemp' (Germanic \**ag-*, \**ahanō*, Indo Germanic \**akənā*); Lithuanian žem. *ašnis* 'edge, sprouting, germinating, sowing', Latvian *asns* m. 'germ bursting out'.

6. With *r*-formant:

***aker-, oker-***

Note:

Many Germanic cognates prove that the real roots were the labiovelars: ***ak<sup>w</sup>er-, ok<sup>w</sup>er-***

Old Irish *a(i)cher* 'sharp (from the hoist)', because of the Gen. Sg. *Akeras* (PN in the Ogham) not Latin *Lw* .; abret. *acer-uission* 'with sharp fingers' (*biss*), *ocerou* Pl. 'sharpened', acymr. *ar-ocrion* gl. atrocia; Lithuanian *ašerỹs*, *ešerỹs* 'river perch'; pol. dial. *jesiora* (from \**aserā*); Old Norse *oŋr* ds. (from proto Germanic \**agura-*, Indo Germanic \**ok<sup>r</sup>-o-*), west-Norwegian *augur* (from \**oŋgurr*, new development from *oŋr*), influenced by *auga* 'eye',

From the extension of **Root / lemma: *ak-, ok-*** (\**hek<sup>w</sup>-*): 'sharp; stone' with *r*-formant derived the labiovelars: ***ak<sup>w</sup>er-, ok<sup>w</sup>er-*** whose zero grade produced alb. (\**k<sup>w</sup>erna*), *gurrē* 'stream' [common alb. *m* > *rr* shift], (\**k<sup>w</sup>er-*) *gur* 'stone';

Here also maybe the name of the maple (due to the pointed leaf sections):

Latin *acer*, -*eris* n. 'the maple tree or maple wood' (from *acer arbor* became Vulgar Latin *acerabulus*, Meyer-Lübke REW. 93), Danish *ær* ds. (Germanic \**ahira-*); Modern High German dial. *Acher* ds. (Germanic \**ahura-*);

gr. ἄκαστος ἢ σφένδαμνος Hes. (\*ἄκαρστος, meaning as πλατάνιστος beside πλάτανος; to stem compare also ἄκαρνα δάφνη Hes.); gallo Rome. \**akaros*, \**akarnos* `maple' (Hubschmied RC. 50, 263 f.); Old High German *ahorn* `maple'

(from Swiss and other oral kinds would develop certainly *ā* -, however, *ā* - would have arisen also of people's etymological distortion, like Middle Low German *ānhorn*, *ālhorn*; *ahorn* (Indo Germanic \**akrno-*) is up to the declension class = ἄκαρνα, while Latin *acernus* `of maple' is syncopated from \**acer-inos*; however, that *n* has probably also arisen from the former adjective material developing formants *-no-* and not from *r/n*-stem by accumulation of both elements.

Rather that counts for gr. ἄκορνα (\*-ια) `yellow thistle kind' ἄκανος ds., maybe here also ἄκορος `Kalmus', ἄκορον `his spicy root', compare with other forms still ἄκινος f. `odoriferous flower', ὠκίμον `basil' (if here suitably, named after the sharp smell?).

### ***akri-, akro-***

Old Indic *ásriḥ* `corner, edge, border', *catur-aśra-ḥ* `square'; gr. ἄκρος `sharply', ἄκρον, ἄκρα, ἄκρις `point, mountaintops' (also in ἀκροάομαι as `have sharp hearing, sharpen the ear', and ἀκρίς, -ίδος `grasshopper', short form for ἀκροβατοῦσα `tiptoe', ἀκρίζουσα; ἀκρεμῶν `point of the boughs', see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 241);

Latin (to *ā* see Frisk IF. 56, 113 f.) *ācer*, *ācris*, *-e* (Old Latin *ācra*, *-um*) `sharp, piercing, penetrating, cutting, irritating, pungent', Oscan *akrid* `sharply, fiercely, keenly', Umbrian *peracri-* `fat, plump, corpulent' (= Latin *perācer* `very sharp', compare to meaning gr. ἄκρος, also `uppermost, excellent', and ἀκραιῶς), Latin *acerbus* `acidic, sad, harsh, bitter, unripe' (from \**ācri-bʰo-s*); compare gall. *AXPOTALVS* `with high forehead', Old Irish *ēr* `high' (from \**akros*); Lithuanian *ašrūs*, *aštrūs*, Old Lithuanian *aštras*, Old Church Slavonic *ostrъ* `sharp' (*t* - interpolated wording).

### ***okri-, okro-***

With shading *o-*: gr. ὄκρις f. `sharp' mountain point, corner, edge', Old Latin *ocris* m. `rough mountain', Latin *mediocris* `average, mediocre, of middling size, medium, middling, moderate, ordinary', actually `to be found halfway up' (here ablaut could be displayed in the compound like in *extorris: terra*, *meditullium: tellūs*), *Ocriculum*, *Interocrea*, *ocrea* `splint, a greave, legging', Umbrian *ocar*, *ukar*, Gen. *ocrer* `mountain, castle mountain',

marr. *ocres* ` a mountain, mount, range of mountains ', Middle Irish *och(a)ir* ` corner, edge ', from it borrows cymr. *ochr* `edge'.

To the heteroclite paradigm *\*ak-r(g)*, *\*ak-n-es* (also the *i*-stem *\*aki-* can have combined with it) compare above *akmen/mer-*, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247, Johansson Beitr. 9, Petersson IF. 24, 269 ff.; as notable the apposition appears thereof from gr. Κράγος ` name of different mountains ', Ἀκράγ-ας the 'Agrigentum' which might have signified originally ` rocks, stones'.

7. With s-formant:

***akes-* : *aks-***

Gr. ἄχνη `chaff' from *\*ak-s-nā*, afterwards reshuffled ἄχυρον ds. instead of *\*ἄκυρον*; gr. ἄκοσ-τή 'Barley' (`awned, bristly ', formation like lat *onus-tus*, *venus-tus*); gr. ῥέξ ὀξύ, Hes. πυρι-ῥέκης ` with igneous point ', ἀμφήκης `two-edged', τανύηκης `with long point ' (maybe only with stretch in the compound, after which the length also in simple ῥέξ; however, lies lengthened grade *\*āk-* also before in Ionian ῥκή ἄκωκή, ἐπιδορατίς, ἀκμή Hes., ῥκάδα ῥνδρωμένην γυναῖκα Hes., compare to meaning ἀκμή `climax of life').

maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ἄκοσ-τή*) *kash-tē* `chaff (*\*barley*)' where *-tē* is the neuter ending, (*\*ἄχνη*), *sanē* `chaff'.

additional formations in gr. ὀξύς `sharp', compare to formation Lithuanian *tamsùs* to Old Indic *tāmas-*, Lithuanian *tamsa* ` (in addition ὀξίνη `harrow' Hes.), ὄξος `wine vinegar'. - Also *\*ἀκαχμένος* `sharpened' seems to be *\*ἀκ-ακσ-μένος*, Hirt IF. 12, 225.

Note: common gr. *-gh-* > *-ξ-*

Latin *acus, -eris* ` a needle ' *acervus* (*\*aces-vo-s*) ` a heap, mass; in logic, argument by accumulation ' ; Gothic *ahs* Gen. *\*ahsis* n., Old Icelandic *ax* n., Old High German *ahir*, *ehir* n. (Germanic *\*ahiz*), from the Pl. Modern High German ` ear of corn ' f., but Old English *ear* (*\*ahuz*), dat. Sg. North Umbrian *æhher*, *eher* ds. (about the coexistence from *í*, *u-* and *s*-stems, partly already Indo Germanic, but esp. in Germanic, compare Brugmann compare Gr. II 1, 522, under Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 152. On account of originally Indo Germanic *-es-* or *-is-*, or *-us-*stem display, is difficult in the isolated case to decide. compare also Sievers-Brunner Aengl. Gr. pp. 128, 2 under 288 f.)

***ak-sti-***

Cymr. *eithin* m. Pl. 'gorse, furze' (\**akstīno-*), from it borrows Middle Irish *aittenn* ds. (with unclear sound gradation); (common Celtic *-ns- > -nn-*), Lithuanian *akstis* following 'smoked spit' (= russ. *ostʹ* 'point, ear, spike'), *ākstinas* m. 'Sting, spur' = Old Church Slavic *ostъnъ* m. 'Sting', Czech *osten* ds.

Maybe alb. (\**osten*) *hosten* 'stick for driving cattle' Slavic loanword.

#### 8. With *t* formant:

Old Indic *apāṣṭhā* m. (from \**apa-aś-ṭha*) 'barb in the arrow'; gr. ἀκτὴ 'gruff coast with breaker; headland, elevation'; Tocharian B *āç-*, *āççe-* 'head, beginning' (from \**aĕ-t*).

***oketā*** 'harrow, device with points':

Latin *occa* 'harrow' from \**otika* by metathesis from \**okitā* (Hirt IF. 37, 230)? compare different formations gr. ὀξίην 'harrow';

Note: common gr. *-gh-* > *-ξ-*

acymr. *ocet*, corn. *ocet*, bret. *oguet*: Old High German *egida*, Middle High German *eg(e)de*, Old English *eg(e)de* f. (Modern High German *Egge* renewed from the verb *eggen* from Old High German *egen*, *ecken*, proto Germanic \**agjan*, on its part only from the Subst. \**agidō* revert formation);

Lithuanian *akėčios*, *ekėčios* 'harrow', Old Prussian *aketes* 'harrows', *ē* instead of *e* derives from the verb \**akējō* in Lithuanian *akėju*, *akėti*, besides *akėju*, *ekėti*, the anlaut (initial sound) *a-* frequently has become *e* in an unstressed position a before palatal vowel (Endzelin Lett. Gr. 36).

**References:** WP. I 28 ff., WH. I 6 ff., Specht Dekl. 24, 69, 125, 271, 331. Specht KZ. 62, 210 ff. (un glaubhaft).

**See also:** S. under \**ok-tōu* 'eight', actually 'both points of the hands (without thumb)'.

zero grades *k̑-* stuck probably in stems *k̑emen-*, *k̑emel-*, *k̑ōmen-* 'stone, skies', *k̑omor-* 'stone hammer', *k̑ēi-*, *k̑ōi-*, *k̑əi-* 'sharpen, whet', *k̑ū-* 'sharp, spit, spear'.

**Page(s):** 18-22

**Meaning:** `to eat'

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *aṛ-*, *oṛ-* (\**hekʷ-*): `sharp; stone' derived **Root / lemma:** *aṛ-1*, *aṛō-* (\**hek-*): `to eat'

**Material:** Old Indic *aśnāti* (inserted Inf. *aśi-tum* etc.) `eats, consumes', *áśanam* n. `food', *áśna-ḥ* `greedy', lengthened grade *āśayati* `allows to dine', *prātar-āśa-ḥ* `breakfast'; Avestan *kahrk-āsa* `chicken eater = vulture' etc.;

gr. ἄκυλος f. `acorn' (as `food', compare formally Old Indic *aśú-ṣa-ḥ* `greedy'), ἄκυλος `bite';

Old Norse *agn* n. `bait for fish' (\**aḱə-nó-*), *æja* `allow to graze' (\**ahjan*).

**References:** WP. I 112 f., WH. I 210 f.

**Page(s):** 18

---

**Root / lemma:** *aṛu*

**Meaning:** `tear'

**Material:** Ved. *áśru* n., later also *áśram* `tear', Avestan *asrū-* n., Lithuanian *ašara* and *āšara* f., Tocharian A *ākār* Pl. *ākrun* ds., compare Old Indic *aśrāyāmi*, Lithuanian *āšaroju* `cries'. The relationship to Indo Germanic \**daṛu* `tear' is unsettled. compare Meillet BSL. 32, 141.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *aṛu*: `tear' derived from **Root / lemma:** *daṛu-*: `tears'. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic Illyrian. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5*: `long': Baltic with unexplained *d*-loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long': Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugastī*) n. `length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

**References:** WP. I 33, WH. I 746.

**Page(s):** 23

---

**Root / lemma:** *aṛā-* (more properly *aḱā-*): *ēḱā-*

**Meaning:** `water, river'

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *angʷ(h)i-*: `snake, worm' derived **Root / lemma:** *aṛā-* (more properly *aḱā-*): *ēḱā-*



: 'water, river'; **Root / lemma:** *eǵhero-* : 'lake, inner sea'; **Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* :

'water current': Illyrian Pannonian VN 'Οσεριᾶτες [common alb.- Illyrian -Baltic -*ǵh-* > -*d-*, -*z-*].

From **Root / lemma:** *akʷā-* 'water, river' nasalized in *\*akuent-* (suffixed in *-er, -or*) derived **Root / lemma:** *au(e)-9, aʷed-, aʷer-* : 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

### Material:

Latin *aqua* 'water, water pipe' (thereof *aquilus* 'dark', *aquila* 'eagle', actually 'the swarthy', *aquilō* 'north wind', actually 'the darkening sky') = Gothic *ahva* f. 'river, body of water', Old Icelandic *ó*, Old English *ēa*, Old Saxon Old High German *aha*, Modern High German *Ache* ds. (Germanic *\*ahwō*, thereof derived *\*ahwjō*, *\*awjō* 'surrounded by the water' in Old Icelandic *eyf*. 'island, pasture, grassland', Old English *íeg*, Old High German *-ouwa, -awa*, Middle High German *ouwe* f. 'water, peninsula in the river, grassland rich in water';

Maybe alb. (*\*aquilō*) *akull* 'frozen water, ice'

It seems that **Root / lemma:** *akʷā-* (more properly *ekʷā*): *ēkʷ-* : (water, river) derived from **Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok-* : (sharp; stone).

Modern High German *Aue*, compare Old Frisian *ei-land* 'island', *Sca(n)din-avia*

Kretschmer Gl. 17, 148 ff.), russ. FIN *Oká*, Pannonian PN *Aquincum* 'stove (\*cooking stove where water boils making bubbles)', apul. FIN *Aquilō*, Venetic PN *Aquileia* (also in South Germany); with ablaut (Indo Germanic *ē*) in addition Old Icelandic *ægir* (*\*ēkʷjós*) 'God of the sea', Old English *æg-weard* 'watch at the sea', *éagor* 'sea, flood' (the initial sound after *ēa*); maybe here Old Indic *kām* 'water', dak. plant N κοαδάμα ποταμογείτων 'water colonist' (*\*kʷa-dʰēm̥*), poln. (North Illyrian) FIN *Kwa*.

The affiliation from Hittite *e-ku-uz-zi* (*ekuzi*) 'drinks', 3. Pl. *a-ku-wa-an-zi*, seems not unlikely. Moreover also Tocharian AB *yok-tsi* 'drink'. Old Irish *oiche* 'water' does not exist; cymr. *aig* 'sea' is neologism to *eigion* from Latin *oceanus*.

From PIE the root for water, ocean, passed to Altaic:

**Protoform:** *\*ōkʰe* (~ -k-)

**Meaning:** 'deep place, place far from the shore'

**Turkic protoform:** *\*ōkü*

**Tungus protoform:** *\*(x)uK-*

**Japanese protoform:** *\*əki*

**Note:** The parallel seems plausible; the common meaning here may be formulated as "a place (in the sea or river) distant from the shore".

**References:** WP. I 34 f., WH. I 60, 848, Feist 18 f., Pedersen Hittitisch 128, Tocharisch 190.

**Page(s):** 23

---

**Root / lemma:** *ak<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** 'to hurt'

**Material:** Old Indic *áka m* 'grief, pain', Avestan *akō* 'nasty, bad', *axtis* 'grief, pain, illness'; gr. noun *\*ἄπαρ*, *\*ἄπνός*, thereof *ἡπανεῖ ἀπορεῖ*, *ἡπανία ἀπορία*, *ἡπεροπεύς* 'swindler'; Verbalst. *ἀπ-* in *ἀπάτη* 'deception' (*\*ap<sup>h</sup>tā*), redupl. Present *ιάπτω* 'damage'.

**Note:** common gr. *-k<sup>w</sup>-* > *-p-*, *-g<sup>w</sup>-* > *-b-*

**References:** Kuiper Gl. 21, 282 f.

**Page(s):** 23

---

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>i-*

**Meaning:** 'barley'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>i-* : 'barley' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *ereg<sup>w</sup>(h)o-*, *erog<sup>w</sup>(h)o-* : 'pea' [common gr. *-k<sup>w</sup>-* > *-p-*, *-g<sup>w</sup>-* > *-b-*].

**Material:** Gr. *ἄλφι*, *ἄλφιτον* 'barley, pearl barley, barley flour', lakon. *ἀλίφατα ἄλφιτα ἡ ἄλευρα* Hes. (with gradual growth vowel *i*; Ehrlich KZ. 38, 55, in *ἄλφι* : *ἄλφατα* from which by intersection with *ἄλφι* then *ἄλφιτ-α*, *-ov* - sees a relation as between Old Indic *ást<sup>h</sup>-i* : *ast<sup>h</sup>-n-áh*, what would guarantee older proto Indo Germanic of the word); alb. *el<sup>p</sup>* (*elbi*) 'barley' (N. Pl. *\*ab<sup>h</sup>i-*). Iran. *\*ab<sup>h</sup>i-* conclusions Vasmer Stud. z. alb.Wortf. I (Dorpat 1921) S. 16 ff. from turko-tatar. etc *arba* 'barley'.

relationship to *\*ab<sup>h</sup>-* 'white' assumes Specht Dekl. 68 Old Norse

From Iranian branch the name for barley passed to Altaic family:

**Protoform:** *\*àp<sup>h</sup>á*

**Meaning:** 'barley, millet'

**Turkic protoform:** *\*arpa*

**Mongolian protoform:** *\*arbaj*

**Tungus protoform:** *\*arpa*

**Japanese protoform:** *\*àpá*

**Note:** EAS 90, KW 15, Poppe 87. АПиПЯЯ 67. The Mong. form cannot be explained as a Turkism (despite TMN 2, 24, Щербак 1997, 100). The Turkic form is sometimes compared

with Proto-Iran. \*arba- (corresponding to Gr. alphi), cf. East Iranian forms going back to \*arpasyā- (or \*arbasyā) (Стеблин-Каменский 1982, 23), but it is not identical (loss of the final syllable is hard to explain); on the other hand, the Jpn. parallel is a strong argument in favour of the Altaic origin of the Turkic form.

**References:** WP. I 92, Jokl Festschrift Kretschmer 78 f., Kieckers IE. 41, 184, Wahrmann Gl. 17, 253.

**Page(s):** 29

---

**Root / lemma:** *alb<sup>h</sup>o-* (\**hel<sup>h</sup>o-*)

**Meaning:** 'white'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *alb<sup>h</sup>o-* (\**hel<sup>h</sup>o-*): 'white' derived from **Root / lemma:** *el-1, ol-, el-*: red, brown (in names of trees and animals) extended in *-b<sup>h</sup>o-* formant, see gr. ἔλαφος m. f. 'stag (white spotted) '.

**Material:**

Gr. ἀλφός 'white rash', ἀλφούς λευκούς Hes. (also ἀλωφός λευκός Hes., s. below), FIN Ἀλφειός;

Latin *albus* 'white, dead white; hence pale or bright; sometimes making bright; fig., fortunate', Umbrian *alfu* 'white', Oscan *Alafaternum Alafaternum* 'Alfaternorum', prälig. *Alafis* 'Albius' (and many other names partly Etruscan coinage due to Oscan-Umbrian root *alf-*, as Latin *alb-*, s. Schulze Latin Eig. 119 f.; etr. Pronunciation from Latin *albus* also must be that of Paul. Diac. 4 L. as Sabine called *alpum*); in addition *albula*, *alburnus* 'whitefish', *albarus* 'white poplar', *albūcus* 'asphodel plant' etc.;

cymr. *elfydd* m. 'earth, world' from \**albījo-* (compare Old Church Slavic *svěť* 'light, world');

Old High German *albiz*, *elbiz*, Old English *aelbitu*, *ielfetu*, Old Norse *elptr*, *elpt* f. (Germanic \**alb-it-*, *-ut-*) 'swan', (forms *-d-* in animal names: s. Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 467, Charpentier KZ. 40, 433 f., Specht Dekl. 229; also:) Old Church Slavic *lebedь*, russ. *lebedь lebjadь*, in the ablaut to poln. *tabędź*, serb. *lābud*, Czech *labud* 'swan' (proto Slavic \**olb-edь*, *-edь*, *-odь*, compare to the latter suffix form Lithuanian *bal-añdis* 'pigeon, dove', actually 'white'; see Meillet Et. 322, MSL. 14, 377, Schulze SBprAk. 1910, 800 = Kl. Schr. 122 f.; named after the color russ. *lebedá*, poln. *lebioda*, *toboda* 'atriplex, goosefoot', Lidén Stud. 97); Dutch *alft*, *elft* 'whitefish' (formally = Old High German etc *albiz* 'swan'; to loanword from Latin *albula* 'whitish' in contrast to it Falk-Torp 189 f. are

against, Middle High German *albel* 'whitefish', Modern High German *Albe*, Low German *alf*, *albe* 'whitefish'), compare Latin *alburnus* 'a white fish, bleak' ds. ;

Modern High German Dialectal *Albums* 'hard sand under the fertile earth', Swedish Dialectal *alf* ds. ;

probably also Old Norse *alfr*, Old English *ælf*, engl. *elf* (from which Modern High German *Elfm.*, *Elfe* f. borrowed), Middle Low German *alf* 'Alp, grand, evil spirit', Middle High German Modern High German *Alp*, Pl. the *Alben* (originally probably 'whitish nebulous figures'), as well as Old High German *alba* 'insect larva, locusta quae nondum volavit', Dutch *elften* f. Pl. 'cock chafer grubs', Norwegian *alma* ds. (*m* from the Gen. Pl. *\*albna*, from which *\*almna*).

#### Note:

The Illyrian TN *Albanoi* is the plural form Middle High German Modern High German *Alp*, Pl. the *Alben* (originally probably 'whitish nebulous figures') a primitive Indo European people who believed in evil spirits before an elaborate mythology developed later.

*Arbën* 'name of alb. during Middle Ages'

see to these Germanic words esp. Falk-Torp under *aame* (4, 1428), *al* (19, 1431), *alv* (22, 1431), *elvi* (188 f., 1454), *emd* (189, 1454); as 'white water' also the name of *Elbe* (Latin *Albis*, *Albia*, from Germanic *\*Albī*, Gen. *Albiōz* =), Old Norse *elfr* 'river' and river name (in addition probably also Middle Low German *elve* 'riverbed'), compare gall. FIN *Albis*, *Albā* (now *Aube*; contrast *Dubis*, *Dubā*, i.e. 'black, deep water'), Latin *Albula*, gr. Ἀλφειός (see esp. Schulze SBprAk.1910, 797 = Kl. Schr. 120).

Note: common gr. *-k<sup>w</sup>-* > *-p-*, *-g<sup>w</sup>-* > *-b-*

In contrast to this assumption, it is doubtful from or in which circumference names like gall.-Latin *Albiōn*, Middle Irish *Albbu*, Gen. *Albban* (stem *\*Alb<sub>2</sub>-ien-*) 'Britain' (to cymr. *elfydd* or from the white chalk rocks), Latin *Alpēs*, Ἀλπεις (high mountains?) and in Italian, Ligurian and Celtic areas frequent local name like *Alba*, *Albium* likewise below go back or, however, are not Indo Germanic derivation of the concept 'white' (Bertoldi BSL. 32, 148, ZrP. 56, 179 f.).

Armenian *atauni* 'pigeon, dove', barely for *\*alab<sup>h</sup>-n-* (Bugge KZ. 32, 1, Pedersen KZ. 38, 313), see below. About the affiliation of *\*alb<sup>h</sup>-i-* *\*alb<sup>h</sup>-i-* 'barley' s. d.

Maybe here belongs Hittite *al-pa-áš* (*alpas*) 'cloud' in spite of Cuvreur (H 106, 149) here.

To the ablaut: beside *\*ab<sup>h</sup>o-s* seems to be two-syllable root form in gr. ἄλωφός (also ἑλεφρίτις?) and Armenian *aṭauni*, and in addition tuned Slavic intonation (serb. *lǎbūd*), s. Osthoff IF. 8, 64 f., Pedersen aaO.

This additional *-b<sup>h</sup>o-* one syllable is in color names frequent suffix (e.g. Latin *galbus* Lithuanian *raĩbas* 'in different colors, multicolored, dappled' beside *raĩnas*; Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 388 f), *\*ab<sup>h</sup>os* is obtainable in monosyllabic root *\*al-* and on the other hand ἄλωφός is possible according to Brugmann aaO.

to Lithuanian *aĩvas* 'tin' ('white metal'), Old Prussian *alwis* 'lead, plumbum', russ. *ólovo* 'tin' (from Indo Germanic *\*aləyo-*? Baltic correspondences are borrowed according to Niedermann from the Slavic) stand in a similar relation, as gr. *κορῶ-νός* to Latin *curv-us* 'crooked, curved, bent', Old Indic *palā-la-ḥ* (: *palāv-aḥ*) to Old Prussian *pelwo*, also go back to a word root *\*alǵu-*: *\*aləu-*: *\*alu-* (in Armenian *aṭawni* and Slavic words);

Note:

From Baltic - Slavic the notion for 'white metals, white color, sick white' passed to Altaic family:

**Protoform:** *\*ñiālpá*

**Meaning:** 'tin, lead'

**Tungus protoform:** *\*ñāľban*

**Japanese protoform:** *\*nāmári*

**Note:** An interesting TM-Jpn. isogloss; cf. also Old Koguryo *\*naimul* (see Miller 1979, 8). Jpn. *\*nāmá-ri* < *\*nāpan-(r)i*, with usual regressive nasalization.

Earlier:

**Protoform:** *\*ǎľpa*

**Meaning:** 'unable, sick; being at service, man-at-arms'

**Turkic protoform:** *\*ǎľp-*

**Mongolian protoform:** *\*alba-n*

**Tungus protoform:** *\*alba-*

**Korean protoform:** *\*ārphǎ-*

**Japanese protoform:** *\*apar-*

**Note:** Poppe 85, 121 (Turk-Mong.); TMN 2, 110-111.

gr. ἐλεφίτις is sufficient by the reshuffle to which animal names and plant names are exposed everywhere, in order to ensure in addition still *\*alē-b<sup>h</sup>-*;

here as ` the shining one ' gall. *alause* ` European shad, twaite shad ' (French *alose*, span. *alosa*), compare also gall. GN *Alaunos*, *Alounae*, brit. FIN *Alaunos* (nengl. *Aln*), cymr. PN *Alun* as well as Armenian *atauni* ` pigeon, dove ' from *\*alēu-n-*.

A stem form *ali-* ` white ' is not provable, in spite of Specht Dekl. 114, because Hittite *ali-* ` white ' appears very uncertain (Couvreur H 149 f., Friedrich IF. 58, 94) and gr. ἀλίφαλος, ἀλίφατα, ἄλιξ are to be explained differently.

Here, however, probably (as a ` pale yellow plant ') hisp.-Latin *ala* ` elecampane ' (Isid.), span.-portug. *ala* ds., furthermore with *-nt*-suffix Old High German *alant* ds., with it etymological identical the fish name Old High German *alunt* (newer *alant*), Old Saxon *alund* ` whitefish, Alant' = (with gramm. alteration) Old Icelandic - *qlunn* ` a fish', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns- > -nn-*), Indo Germanic basic form *\*al-nt-/\*al-ont-*. The original meaning of *al-* is probably `white, shining', hence, then also `pale yellow' etc.

A precise separation of the meanings of *al-* and *el-* is not always possible, which is why Specht (Indo Germanic Dekl. 59, 160) explained both stems as originally identical, thus *al-* as *el-* leads back to *el-*, with which he associates further (aaO. 114) the color root *ar-* (see below *areġ-*), *er-*.

**References:** WP. I 92 ff., WH. I 26 f.

**Page(s):** 30-31

---

**Root / lemma:** *al<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** `trough'

**Material:** Old Norse *alda* f. `wave, upsurge, hostility, warfare'; Norwegian dial. *olda* f. `trough'; Swedish dial. *ålla* `deep cavity'. compare Old English *ealdob*, *aldot*, *aldaht* `trough, tub, container', Modern High German Bavarian *alden* `field furrow'.

In addition Balto-Slavic *\*aldijā* in Church Slavic *ladiji*, *al̨dijj* f. `small boat', Lithuanian *aldijà*, *eldijà* f. `river small boat', also Lithuanian *eldijėlė* `smoking frying pan'.

Norwegian *lodje* `Russian vessel, boat', Swedish *lodja*, Middle Low German *lod(d)ie*, *loddige* are borrowed from russ. *lodbjá* (= asl. *ladiji*). Falk-Torp 652 (see also 789 under `olde').

**References:** WP. I 92, WH. I 35, Trautmann 6.

**Page(s):** 31-32

---

**Root / lemma:** *aleq-*

**Meaning:** `to hit back, shoot'

**Material:** Old Indic *rākṣati* `defended, protected, preserved', Armenian *aracel* `graze, protect, watch, guard' (Pisani KZ. 68, 157), gr. ἀλέξω `prevent, protect, fight off' (*so*-present; *rākṣati* because of this correspondence not more probably to equally meaning root *areq-*), Ἀλέκτωρ, Ἀλεκτρυών the epic proper names, after becoming known as the cock were used for the name of this contentious bird (Fick Cstem 9, 169, Kretschmer KZ. 33, 559 ff., Boisacq 1091 f.); ἀλακεῖν `defend, refuse, fend', ἀλκάθω `defends, helps', ἄλκαρ `Protection, defense, help', ἑπαλις `Protection, parapet, (esp.) battlement of the walls; help' (\*αλκ-τι-ς), ἀλκή `defense, help' and `thickness, strength' (latter meaning, although in itself from `vigorous defense' understandable, maybe by flowing together with another, Middle Persian *ark* `work, effort, trouble' to suitable words, see Bartholomae Heidelbg. SB. 1916, IX 10); ἀλκι πεποιθώς Hom.; ἄλκιμος `strong, hard, potent; from weapons: `resistable, suited to the fight';

Old English *ealgian* `protect, defend' (\**algōjan*); Gothic *alhs* (f., conservative stem) `temple', Old English *ealh*, Old Saxon *alah* m. ds., Proto Norse-Runic *aluh* `amulet' (?), Old Lithuanian *elkas*, *ālkas* m. `holy grove, place on a hill where one has made of early victims', Latvian *ēlks* m. 'Idol, god' (Germanic and Baltic words originally `holier, seclusive or the usufruct deprived grove');

Tocharian B *alāsk* `remove'.

**References:** WP. I 89 f.

**See also:** S. similar root *areq-* `close, protect'.

**Page(s):** 32

---

**Root / lemma:** *algh-* (\**helgh-*)

**Meaning:** `frost, cold'

**Material:**

Latin *algor* `frost, cold', *algeō*, *-ēre* `freeze, to be cold', belong *algidus* `cold' according to Lidén, studies z. Old Indic and compare Sprachgesch. 66, to Old Icelandic Gen. Sg. *elgiar*, nisl. *elgur* m. `snow flurry with strong frost, half-molten snow'. Germanic *s*-stem \**alziz-* disguised itself with Latin *algor*, Indo Germanic \**alghes-*.

**References:** WP. I 91, WH. I 29. compare Petersson Aryan under Arm. Stud. 126.

---

**Root / lemma:** *alg<sup>w</sup>h-*

**Meaning:** 'to earn, price, value, \*precious bright metal'

**Material:** Old Indic *árhati* 'is worth, earns, is obliged, debit, ', *arghá-h* 'value, validity, price' (=osset. *ary* 'price, value'), Avestan *arəjaiti* 'is worth, amounts for value' (npers. *arzīdan* 'earn'), *arəjah-* (*es-* stem) n. 'value, price'.

maybe alb. (\**árhati*) *argat* 'worker, serf', *argëtoj* 'entertain, reward, please, become lazy', *argomë* 'barren, unproductive'.

Gr. ἀλφή 'acquisition, purchase' = Lithuanian *algà*, Old Prussian Gen. Sg. *ālgas* 'wage', gr. ἀλφάνω, ἀλφεῖν 'profit, earn' (ἀλφεῖν = Old Indic *árhati*, but by the more complete present ἀλφάνω in the validity embedded as an Aorist), ἀλφεσίβοιος 'cattle earned'. **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

An additional form on voiced-nonaspirated is Old Indic *arjati* 'acquires, earns, fetches'.

**References:** WP. I 91.

**Page(s):** 32-33

---

**Root / lemma:** *al-1, ol-*

**Meaning:** 'besides; other'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *al-1, ol-*: 'besides; other' derived from **Root / lemma:** *alā*: interjection.

**Material:** Latin *uls* 'beyond', \**ulter*, *-tra*, *-trum* 'ulterior, situated beyond' (*ultrō*, *ultra*), compounds *ulterior*, Sup. *ultimus* = Oscan *últiumam* 'the utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest, lowest, meanest';

Maybe alb. *ultë*, *ulët* 'low', *ul* 'to low, sit below': Latin *ulterior -ius* 'compar. as from ulter, farther, more distant, more advanced, more remote'.

Old Latin *ollus* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)' (\**ol-no-s*, compare below Irish *ind-oll* and Slavic \**olnŭ*), newer *olle*, *ollī* 'then, next', *ollīc* 'he, she, that, in that place, yonder, there'; lengthened grade *ōlim* 'in the distant past, once' (probably after *im*, *exim* reshaped and with Old Indic *par-āri* 'third-last year' [compare πέρ-υσι] to be equated \**ōlī*, Lok. adverb, also the glosses *olitana* 'the aged, old, ancient, of long standing', *olitinata* 'old, inveterate, ancient, former, of old times' can reject - *ō* or *ō?* - ), Umbrian *ulo*, *ulu* 'that, that yonder,



that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, he, she, it yonder, that ' ; influenced by *is, iste* etc. the cognates *ollus, olle* would be uncolored to *ille* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter) '.

Slavic *\*olnī* (Indo Germanic *\*oln-e*) = Old Church Slavic *lanī*, Czech *lonī*, poln. *loni* 'in the last summer, last year ' ( ' that year ', compare Latin *ollī* 'at that time, then').

The meaning from Irish *alltar, allaid* (see below) also allows that the relationship of Old Indic *āraṇa-* 'far, strange ' (= Avestan *auruna-* 'wild?'), *ārād* 'from a distance', *ārē* 'far ' seems possible. Moreover also maybe Old Indic *arī* 'of strangers, stranger ', *ar(ī)yá-* 'suitable, proper to the stranger ' (compare Old High German *eli-lenti* 'foreign land '), then Subst. 'hospitable, lord, master, ruler, man ', in addition *ār(ī)ya-* to *ar(ī)yá-*, suitable, hospitable ', hence, VN 'Arier = Aryan', *āryaka-* 'venerable man ', *aryamān-* n. 'Hospitality ', m. 'Guest's friend ';

maybe *Arrianes* Illyrian TN.

Avestan *airyō* (= *ārya*), Old pers. *āriya* (= *ariya*), 'Aryan ', Avestan *airyaman* 'guest, friend ', npers. *ērmān* 'guest ', in addition sarmat. VN 'Αλανοί (osset. *\*alan*), osset. *ir* 'Ossete', *iron* 'Ossetic' 'Ossetic ' (P. Thieme\*), the stranger in the Rigveda, fig. f. d. client d. Morgenl. XXIII 2, 1938; Specht KZ. 68, 42 ff.);

Old Irish *aire* (*\*arios*) and *airech* 'nobleman, of noble people, suitor ' can belong to preposition *air-* 'in front of ', thus 'standing in the first place ', (Thurneysen ZCP. 20, 354); mythical Irish ancestor *Eremón* is scholar neologism to *Ériu* 'Ireland '. see below *arīo-* 'lord, god, master '.

-----

\*) Thus Thieme (aaO. 159 f.) properly puts here reinforcing prefix gr. ἐπι- (reduced grade ἄπι-), e.g. ἄπι-γνωτος 'easily (the stranger) recognizable ', Old Indic *arī-* etc surely must lead back to Indo Germanic *\*er-*. Thieme puts further here Old Indic *sūrī-* 'master, ruler, lord' as *su-ri-* 'hospitable ' and *ri-śādas* 'worry for sustaining the stranger '.

-----

Old Irish *oll* Adj. 'honorable, large, extensive ', actually 'above (the ordinary) going out ' (formally = Latin *ollus*, Indo Germanic *\*olnos*), compounds (*h*)*uilliu* 'farther, more ', Adv. *ind-oll* 'ultra, extreme ', from which maybe also *innonn, innunn* 'over, beyond ' (with

assimilation in collaboration with *inn* 'the same, identical'; (common Celtic *-ns- > -nn-*), Thurneysen KZ. 43, 55 f.; Pedersen KG. II 195), *ol-chen(a)e* 'in addition, but', actually 'on the other side (and) therefrom on this side'; *ol-foirbthe* 'pluperfect, past perfect', *oldāu*, *oldaas* 'when I, when he', actually 'about (the) outside, what I am, what he is', *inaill* 'certain, sure', actually 'situated on the other side' (of it *inoillus* 'confidence, security'; *inuilligud* 'protection, safety'; with *ol(l)* 'ultra, beyond' maybe corresponds *ol* 'says' as 'ultra, beyond, further', originally in the report in a continuous speech). The conjunction *ol* 'because, since' keeps Thurneysen Grammar 559 against it for related with cymr. *ol* 'footprint'.

Besides with *a*: Old Irish *a/* (with Akk.) 'on the other side, over - beyond' (simplification from *\*all* in the pretone), Adv. *tall* (*\*to-al-nā*) 'on the other side, there', *anall* 'from on the other side, from there, over here', with suffixed Pron. of the 3rd person *all*, *allae*, newer *alla* 'beyond, on the other side' (proves original dissyllabic old formation also of the prepositional form is not provided with pronominal suffix, see Thurneysen KZ. 48, 55 f., thus not from without ending Indo Germanic *\*ol* or *\*al*); derivatives: *alltar* 'the world of the dead, the other world, hereafter', also from 'to savage areas situated on the other side', *alltarach* 'otherworld, ulterior, thithertho'.

Gall. *alla* 'another, other, different', *allos* 'second' (Thurneysen ZCP. 16, 299), VN *Allo-broges* = mcymr. *all-fro* 'exiled, ostracized, banished' (to *bro* 'land'), *all-tud* 'foreigner', acymr. *allann*, (common Celtic *-ns- > -nn-*), ncymr. *allan* 'outdoors, outside'; Old Irish *all-slige* 'the second cutting out'.

Gothic *alls*, Old Icelandic *allr*, Old English *eall*, Old High German *all* 'all', besides in the compound Germanic *ala-* (without *-no-* suffix) in Old Germanic matron's names *Ala-teivia*, *Ala-gabiae* etc, Gothic *ala-mans* 'all people, humanity', Old High German *ala-wāri* 'totally true' (Modern High German *albern*); compare Old Irish *oll-athair* (epithet of Irish God's father *Dagdae* 'the good God') = Old Norse *al-fǫðr* (epithet of Odin), 'all father'.

Latin *alers*, *allers* 'taught; learned, instructed, well-informed; experienced, clever, shrewd, skilful' according to Landgraf ALL. 9, 362, Ernout ÉI. dial. Latin 104 from *\*ad-ers*, *\*allers* (contrast to *iners*).

From an adverb *\*ali* 'there, in a specific place, in each case' (differently Debrunner RETIE. 3, 10 f.) have derived:

*alios* 'other':

Armenian *ail* 'other';

gr. ἄλλος 'other' (Cypriot αἶλος), n. ἄλλο, compare ἄλλοδ-απὸς 'from elsewhere, from another place, strange' (= Latin *aliud*, forms as in Latin *longinquus* 'far removed, far off, remote, distant'), in addition ἀλλήλων etc 'each other', ἀλλάπτω 'makes different, changes', ἀλλαγή 'variation, change, exchange, trade': ἀλλότριος 'becoming another, strange', from Old Indic *anyátra* 'somewhere else' corresponding adverb;

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*nyátra*) *tjetër* 'other' [common alb. *n > nt > t*]: Old Indic *anyátra* 'somewhere else'.

Latin *alius* = Oscan *allo* 'other things', n. *aliud* = gr. ἄλλο, in addition from the adverb *ali*: *aliēnus* 'strange' (from *\*ali-jes-nos*), *ali-quis*, *ali-cubi* etc; Comparative *alter*, *-era*, *-erum* 'one from two' = Oscan *alttram* 'alteram' (from *\*aliteros-*), by Plautus also *altro-*; in *altrinsecus*, *altrōvorsum* the syncope is caused by the length of the whole word; here also *alterāre*, *adulter*, *alternus*, *altercāri*;

gall. *alios* (Loth RC. 41, 35), Old Irish *aile* (*\*alios*), n. *aill* (from adverbial *all* from *\*a-l-nā*, palat. / comes from *aile*), cymr. *ail*, bret. *eil* (from *\*eliūs*, Comparative *\*alijōs*), doubled Old Irish *alaile*, *araile*, n. *alaill*, *arail*, mcymr. etc *arall*, Pl. *ereill* (*//* from the adverb *all*);

Gothic *aljīs* 'other', but only in compositions, as Old Saxon *eli-lendi* n. 'foreign land', Old High German *eli-lenti* ds. = Modern High German 'woefulness', Gothic *alja-leikō* 'other, different', Old Icelandic *elligar*, *ellar*, Old English *ellicor*, *elcor* 'other, otherwise', Old High German *elichōr* 'further', and in adverbs, like Old English *elles*, engl. *else* 'other, different', Old Norse *alla* 'otherwise' etc.; a comparative formation *\*alira* is Old English *elra* 'other';

Tocharian A *ālya-kə*, B *alye-kə* 'ἄλλος τις' (*\*alje-kə*, Pedersen Groupement 26, Tocharisch 117); unclear is the absence of palatalization in A *ālakə* 'other', *ālamə* 'each other', B *ālām* 'somewhere else', *aletste* 'strangers';

ostiran. etc *hal-ci* 'any (thing) available, etc'.

**References:** WP. I 84 ff., WH. I 30, 32 f., Feist 33 b, 39 a, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 614.

About the sound change from *\*anjos* to *\*aljos* see Debrunner REtIE. 3, 1 ff., about angebl. pejorative character of *a* see Specht KZ. 68, 52, Die alten Sprachen 5, 115.

**See also:** About *anjos* s. under S. 37 (*an2*).

**Root / lemma: *al-2***

**Meaning:** `to grow; to bear'

**Material:** Old Indic *an-ala-* `fire ' (' the glutton ', W. Schulze KZ. 45, 306 = Kl. Schr. 216);

gr. νεᾶλής `cheerful, strong ' (νέος + *al-*; about φυταλιή see below);

Latin *alō*, *-ere*, *-ul*, *-itum* `to nourish, support, rear, feed, bring up ' ; *alēscere* `grow up, prosper ', *coalēscere* 'grow together', *adolēscere* 'grow up' (*adultus* 'grown up, adult, mature '), *abolēscere* 'to perish ' (in addition appears *aboleō*, *-ēre* `destroy, exterminate ' as a Transitive to be newly shaped, partly after (*ad*)*augēscō*: (*ad*)*augeō*, esp., however, after synonymous *dēlēvī*, *dēleō*;

the reminiscence in ὄλλυμι, ἀπόλλυμι would be then deceptive; (differently WH. I 4), Latin *indolēs* `native constitution or quality; nature, disposition, character, talents ', *subolēs* `a sprout, shoot, offspring, progeny ', *prōles* (*\*pro-olēs*) `offspring, descendants, posterity; the young men of a race; of plants, fruit ' (of it *prōlētārius* `a citizen of the lowest class, serving the state only by begetting children'; these three with *o* from *a* before dark *l*, not with Indo Germanic *o-* ablaut, wie Hirt Abl. 162 accepts); *alimentum* `food, nourishment', *alimōnia*, *-ium* `food, maintenance ';

Old Irish *alim* `be nourishing'; here probably also cymr. *alu*, Middle Breton *halaff*, nbret. *ala* `bear, give birth to', cymr. *al* f. `act of giving birth, progeny, people', *alaf* m. `wealth' = Old Irish *alam* f. `herd', of it *almae* ds .;

Gothic Old English *alan* (*ōl*) `grow up ' (intr. like Latin *adoleō*), Old Icelandic *ala* (*ōl*) `be nourishing, produce ', Gothic *aliþs* `fattened ' (participle of a Kaus. *\*aljan* = Norwegian dial. *elja*); Old Icelandic *elskr* `inspired by love ', *elska* `love' (see to the meaning-development Falk-Torp below *elske*).

With *t*-formant:

Gr. ἄν-αλτος `insatiable, gluttonous'; ἄλτις, ἄλσος (*\*αλτι-ος*) n. `holy grove ', Latin *altus* `high' (i.e. `large-scale grown'), Middle Irish *old* `height; shores, coast', cymr. *allt* `side of a hill, wooded hills', acorn. *as*, bret. *aot*, *aod* `coast', Old Saxon *ald*, Old High German (etc.) *alt* `old' (actually 'grown tall '), Old High German *altōn* `put off, delay' (`make old');

maybe alb. geg (*\*n'alt*) *nalt* `high' > alb. Tosc (*\*nalt*, *lant*) *lart* `high' [*n/l* allophones].

\**alti* also in Gothic *alds* f. 'period, lifetime', Old English *ield* 'period, lifetime, age, old age' (Pl. *ielde*, Old Saxon *eldi* 'people, humans'), Old Norse *ǫld* f. 'time, age, Pl. people'; \**altio* in Oscan *altinúm*, thus 'food, provisions, aliment' = Latin \**altiōnum*; Old Irish *comaltae* 'foster brother' = mcymr. *cyfeillt* 'serf, slave', ncymr. *cyfaill* 'friend' (\**komal-tios*), mcymr. *eillt* (\**altios*) 'pupil, hero', Old Irish *inailt* (\**eni-alti*) 'servant', Gothic *alþeis* (\**altios*) 'old' = Old Irish *alt(a)e* 'brought up';

\**altro-* in Old Irish *altram* 'food', *altru* 'nursing father' (cymr. *athraw* 'teacher' etc., see Pedersen KG. I 137); Old Norse *aldr* m. (Gen. *aldrs*) 'age, lifetime, old age', Old English *ealdor* 'life', Old Saxon *aldar*, Old High German *altar* 'old age, age'.

With *m-* formant:

Gr. ἄλμα n. 'grove', φυτάλμιος epithet of Zeus and Poseidon (also Φυτάλιος, name of Poseidon in isthmian Troy, Φύταλος, for what hom. φυταλιή 'tree nursery' as an abstract noun, see Bechtel Lexil. 331); Latin *almus* 'nourishing, feeding (*ager*), blessing-donating, sweet, kind, sublime'. Maybe here FIN thrak. *Almus*, Illyrian (?) *Almō* (Rom), *Almā* (Etruria), abrit. \**Almā*, engl. *Yealm*.

maybe alb. *helm* 'healing drug, posion, medicine, herb' similar to Sanskrit *āla-* 'poison'. obviously alb. and gr. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

clearly alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: *al-2***: 'to grow; to bear; grove' derived **Root / lemma: *al-3***: *ol-*: 'to rot, poison'.

Maybe Illyrian *Amalthea* 'the goat that nourished Zeus'.

Tocharian A *ālym-* 'life, mind'.

*d-* extensions: Old Indic *íd-*, *ídā-* 'refreshment, donation, oblation, gift'; gr. ἀλδαίνω 'allows to grow, strengthens', ἀλδήσκω 'grows', ἀναλδής 'not thriving; growth restraining', ἄλδομαι 'brings forth, produce, create' (καρπούς).

Maybe alb. Geg *ardh-* [*dh-* extension as in satem languages] 'come, (\*climax), be born', *ardhuna* Pl. 'yields, profits'.

*dh-* extensions: Old Indic *rdhnóti*, *rnáddhi*, *rdhāti*, *rdhyati* 'prosper, succeeds, does succeed, manages', Avestan *arədaŋ-* 'he allows to prosper', *ərədāt-* 'cause prospering', Old Indic *árdhuka-* 'thriving' (Specht KZ. 64, 64 f.);

gr. ἀλθαίνω, ἄλθω `heals', ἄλθομαι `grows, heals'; Old Swedish *alda* `fruit-carrying oak', Old Icelandic *aldin* `tree fruit, esp. eatable (fruit or seed of the oak tree, acorn) '.

**References:** WP. I 86 f., WH. I 4, 31 f.

**Page(s):** 26-27

---

**Root / lemma:** *al-4*

**Meaning:** `to burn'

**Material:** Old Indic *alātam* n. `fire, blaze, coal' (also *úlmukam* `fire'); Latin *adoleō* `to worship, offer sacrifice, burn a sacrifice; to sacrifice on an altar; in gen., to burn; to smell', *adolēscō, -ere* `flare up (from altars), to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn' (*o* from *a* as in etymological-different *adolēscere* `to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn' to *alō*, see below *\*al-2* `grow'), *altāre* `fire altar' (with difficult *o* ablaut Umbrian *urētu* `toward turning to vapor');

New Swedish *ala* `blaze, flame' (Johannsson ZfdtPh. 31, 285 following ms. Lithuanian); but in question gr. ἀλάβη ἄνθρακες Hes.; view also from Latin *alacer* `quick, lively, animated', Gothic *aljan* n. `zeal' etc. was possible as `igneous, quick-tempered' (Johannsson aaO.); about Old English *ælan* `burn' see *\*ald<sup>h</sup>*-.

Maybe belongs here gall. MS *Alatus*, Middle Irish *alad* `multicolored, dappled, striped' (if originally 'burnt') = nir. *aladh* `trout' (*alāto*-).

Maybe alb. *alle* `red color'.

**References:** WP. I 88, WH. I 13, EM. 88.

**Page(s):** 28

---

**Root / lemma:** *al-5* (*\*hel-*)

**Meaning:** `to grind'

**Material:** Old Indic *ánu-* `fine, thin, very small' (*\*al-nu-*), Hindi and Bengali *āṭā* `flour' (below likewise; Kuhn KZ. 30, 355; different Specht Dekl. 125).

Avestan *aša* (*\*arta-*) `crushed, ground' (Hübschmann ZdMG. 38, 428, Spiegel BB. 9, 178 A. 1).

Armenian *atam* `grinds', *atauri* (*\*alatrio-*) `mill', *aleur-* `flour' (in spite of *l* instead of *t* not borrowed from ἄλευρον, Hübschmann Arm. Gr. I 414), *ataxin* `servant', *atij* `young girl' (Meillet BSL. 37, 72).

## Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Armenian *ałauri* (*\*alatrio-*) `mill' : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Gr. ἄλε: ἄλέω `grinds, crushes' \*, ἄλέται λίθοι `millstone, grindstone', ἄλετος and ἄλετός `the milling, the grinding', ἄλετών `mill', ἄλετρεύω `grind', ἄλε[F]αρ, Pl. ἀλείατα (stretched from ἀλέατα; Schulze Qunder ep. 225) `flour' (from it contracted \*ἀλήτα called out of the new sg. ἄλητον ἄλευρον Hes.; ἀλητο-ειδής Hippokr., ἀλήτων ἀλεύρων Rhinthon), ἄλευρον (*\*ἄλε-Fρ-ον*) `wheat flour', ἀλινός `flimsy' ( `pulverized, crushed, ground'), ἄλιξ `miller who grinds the spelt, wheat' (from it Latin *alica* `spelt, or a drink prepared from spelt' ds).

-----

\*) Also ἔλυμος `millet', ὄλυρα `spelt', οὐλαί, Attic ὀλαί `ground coarse grain' (*\*ολF-*, not after J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 382 from *\*αλF-*) would be compatible, perhaps, phonetically (then word root would be *\*e/-*, *\*o/-*, *\*e/-*).

**References:** WP. I 89.

**Page(s):** 28-29

---

**Root / lemma:** *alp-*

**Meaning:** `small, weak'

**Material:** Old Indic *ápa-*, *alpaka-* small, slight, flimsy' (*alpēna*, *alpāt* `light, fast'); to unite heavily in the definition with Lithuanian *alpstù*, *alpaũ*, *āpti* `become unconscious', *alpus* `weak', Latvian *eļpe* `taking air, breath', *alpa* `one time, time, moment in time'.

apposition also from hom. ἀλαπαδνός (from Aeschylus λαπαδνός) 'weak', ἀλαπάζω `exhaust, make tired, weaken; drain, empty'.

**Zero grade in (under the influence of Illyrian)** Attic λαπάζω `despoil, pillage', λαπάπτω `empty (the body)' is doubtful because of their two-syllables root words compared with the light ones Old Indic and Lithuanian words; also they suit, as well as to them, added to λαπαρός `slender, thin, having hollow body', λαπάρα `flank, swell of the body in the hip', λάπαθος `cavity, pit', λάπαθος `sorrel, rumex' in the meaning colouring (`empty, sunken, shrunken'). Quite dubious also alb. (Jokl SBAk. Wien 168, I 48) *laps* `be tired of, sick of, bored with'.

Maybe in ~~e~~ grade alb. *lëpjetë* `sorrel, rumex ' : gr. λάπαθος `sorrel, rumex '.

Maybe Latin *lapso -are* `to slip, stumble'.

On account of here Hittite *al-pa-an-da-* (*alpant-*) `ill, weak, small, flimsy'?

Proto-Altaic: \*älpa

Meaning: unable, sick; being at service, man-at-arms

Turkic: \*älp-

Mongolian: \*alba-n

Tungus-Manchu: \*alba-

Korean: \*ärphǎ-

Japanese: \*apar-

Comments: Poppe 85, 121 (Turk-Mong.); TMN 2, 110-111.

Proto-Kartvelian: \*yalp-

English meaning: weak

Georgian: Gur. yalp-

**References:** WP. I 92, Couvreur H 106 f., WH. I 786, Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II, 158.

**Page(s):** 33

---

**Root / lemma:** *alu-* (*-d-*, *-t-*)

**Meaning:** `bitter; beer'

**Material:** Gr. ἀλύδ(ο)ιμον πικρὸν παρὰ Σώφρονι Hes., ἀλυδμαίνειν [πικραίνειν?] Hes. (see, however, to meaning Herwerden Lex. Graec. suppl. 45); Latin *alūta* `soft leather; a shoe, purse or patch, beauty patch ' and *alūmen* `alum ' are simply extensions from \**alu-*.

The root appears in Northern Europe with the definition `beer, mead ' (compared to the meaning difference Church Slavic *kvasъ* `alum, beer '); in. *q/n.* `Beer, carousal ', *q/dr n.* 'Carousal ' (\**aluPra-*), Old English *ealu*(*ǣ*) n. `beer', Old Saxon in *alo-fat*, Middle High German in *al-schaf* `drinking vessel';



maybe alb. *alle* 'red (color of beer?)'

hence from **Root / lemma: *al-2***: (to grow; to bear) could have derived **Root / lemma: *alu-* (*-d-*, *-t-*)**: (bitter; beer).

From it borrows Old Prussian *alu* n. 'Mead', Lithuanian *alus* (m. become as *medūs* = Prussian *meddo* n.; J. Schmidt Pluralbild. 180), Church Slavic *olъ* (m. become like *medъ*) 'beer'. is also borrowed by Finnish *olut* 'Beer' from Germanic

**References:** WP. I 91, WH. I 34.

**Page(s):** 33-34

---

**Root / lemma:** *amb<sup>h</sup>i, ṛb<sup>h</sup>i*

**Meaning:** 'around, from both sides'

**Material:** Armenian *ambofj* 'entirely, unscathed' (to *ofj* 'healthy'), gr. ἀμφί 'around' (ἀμφί-ς 'to both sides', with the same adverbial -s as z. B. ἄψ, λικριφίς, s.Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 737);

Latin *amb-* (before vowel, e.g. *ambigō*), *am-*, *an-* (before consonant, e.g. *amputō*, *amiciō* from \**am[b]jaciō*) inseparable prefix 'round about, around, all around', Old Latin also preposition *am* 'around' m. Akk. (*ambi-* for the purposes of 'both' also *anceps* which is against late formation it points to *ambō*), Umbrian *amb-* (*amboltu*), *a-* (*a-ferum* 'to carry round, take round; esp. of the eyes, to turn all round; in religion, to lustrate, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects. Transf., to spread, esp. to spread news'), *an-* (*an-ferener* 'bearing round'), Oscan *amvīannud* 'a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, detour', *amnúd* 'a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, a cause, reason, motive, inducement, occasion, opportunity' (barely \**amb-beno-*: *veniō*, however *no-* derivation, s. v. Planta II 32, 623); with *-er-* extension after *praeter-eō*, *intereō* (see v. Planta II 455, WH. I 36); Umbrian *ampretu*, *ambretuto* 'ambit, circuit', maybe also Oscan *amfret* 'flanked' (rather to Schulze KZ. 45, 182 = Kl. Schr. 468 to disassemble in \**am-ferent* 'they bear round, περιάγουσι';

not Latin trails of the same *-er-* extension in *amfrāctus* 'a turning, a bend. Transf., legal intricacies, circumlocution, digression', rather from *am-frāctus*; about PN *Amiternum* s. Schulze Latin Eig. 541;

with *tī-* extension (after *pos-t*, *per-t*, Buck Elementarbuch 65) Oscan *ampt* 'around' (as Umbrian *ambr-* at first due to from *amf* before consonant simplified *am-*); alb. *mbi*, *mbε* 'over, by, on, in' (G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 265).

**ṛbh̥i:** Old Indic *abhí-taḥ*, Avestan *aiwito`* 'to both sides, ringed' (about Avestan *aibiš*, Old pers. *abiš* more debatably meaning see Pedersen KZ. 40, 127, Bartholomae IF. 19, Beiheft S. 106; the ending -s in in historical connection with that of gr. ἀμφίς?);

Old Indic *abhí* is possible the meaning 'around, circum', Old pers. *abiy*, Avestan *aibī*, *aiwi* in the meaning 'about, in regard to, from' from derived *\*ṛbh̥i* or Indo Germanic *\*ḡbh̥i* or continuing in *\*eb̥h̥i*; gall. *ambi-* 'around, circum' (e.g. Ἀμβί-δραυοί 'living on river Dravos'),

cymr. *am-* (through *i* umlaut *em-*, *ym-*), corn. bret. *am-*, *em-*, Old Irish *imb-*, *imm-* 'around'; Old High German Old Saxon *umbi*, Old Icelandic *umb*, Old English *ymb*, *ymbe* 'around' (absorbed in Gothic from *bi*).

**b̥h̥i:** Gothic *bi* in meaning 'around', with final sound extension in stressed position Old Saxon Old English *bē*, *bī*, Old High German *bī*, *bī*, Modern High German *bei* (about dubious derivatives see Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bi*/II 'space, period', 73 and 1437 under *billede* 'image').

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*amb̥h̥e*) *mbë* 'at, in', (*\*amb̥h̥i*) *mbi* 'on upon'.

Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bi*/II 'space, period', 73 and 1,437 under *billede* 'picture').

**amb̥h̥ō(u)** 'both':

Gr. ἀμφω 'both' (derivative ἀμφοτέρω 'each or both of two'); Latin *ambō*, *-ae*, *-ō* 'both';

Maybe gr. ἀμφιφορεύς 'a large jar **with two handles**' maybe Illyrian shortened ἀμφορεύς [shortened for ἀμφιφορεύς,] l. an amphora, jar, urn, Hdt., etc.

**Proto-IE:** *\*ab-*, *\*amb-*

**Meaning:** a k. of vessel

**Old Indic:** *ambañṣa-* m.n. 'frying-pan'

**Lithuanian:** *ābrina-s*, dial. *ābrė* 'butter can, butter pot'

**Lettish:** *abra*, *abris* 'kneading trough'

**Old Prussian:** *aboros* 'laceration' Voc. 228

**Latin:** *obba*, *-ae* f. 'a vessel large at the bottom'

**Celtic:** Ir *uibne* 'small drinking vessel'

**References:** Fraenkel s.v. *ābrinas*

Old Indic *ubhāu* 'both', Avestan *uwa-* ds.; Lithuanian *abù*, Old Church Slavic *oba* ds.; Gothic *bai* m., *ba* n., Gen. *\*baddjē* (*bajōps*, see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 77; different - in the outcome to Latin *nostrātes* - 'of our country, native' Fick III<sup>4</sup> 255), Old Saxon *bē thie*, Old English *bā*, *pā*, engl. *both*, Old High German *beide*, *bēde*, Old Norse *bāðer*, Gen. *beggja* 'both' (: Gothic *\*baddjē* < *bajjē*); Tocharian A *āmpi*, *āmpe*, B *ant-āpi*.

From these would be regarded Old Indic *ubhāu*, Avestan *uwa* yet as composition with *u-* 'two' (Latin *uīginti*); Sommer IF. 30, 404 denies such *u-* and regards the Aryan forms as caused by the labial evaporation *\*ab<sup>h</sup>āu* = *\*mb<sup>h</sup>ōu* with reference to Old Indic *Kubera-h* from *\*Kabērah* (compare patronymic *Kāberaka-h*; Wackernagel KZ. 41, 314 ff). Lithuanian *abù*, Old Church Slavic *oba* are probably based on reorganization from *\*amb-o* at a time, as preposition *\*amb<sup>h</sup>i* 'around' was given up in favour of *\*ab<sup>h</sup>i* (ab. *obъ*, s. Latin *ob* 'with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of').

The relation *\*amb<sup>h</sup>ō* (*u*), *\*amb<sup>h</sup>i*: Gothic etc. *bai*, *bi* lets it be dubious barely that *am-* (maybe from *an-4*) is the first composition part, the second part is Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>ōu* 'both'.

**References:** WP. I 54 f., WH. I 36 f., Feist 74 a, 88, Pedersen Tocharisch 82.

**Page(s):** 34-35

**Root / lemma:** *ames-* or *omes-*

**Meaning:** 'blackbird'

**Note:** (: *mes-* : *ams-* or *\*oms-*)?

**Material:** Full grade would be located just before the first syllable in Old High German *amusla*, *amsala*, Old English *ōsle* 'blackbird', full grade the second syllable in Latin (*\*meisula*) *merula* 'a blackbird; a fish, the sea-carp' (Kluge EWb.<sup>12</sup> s. v.) and cymr. *mwyalch*, acorn. *moelh*, bret. *moualc'h* 'blackbird' (possible basic form *\*mesalkā* or *\*misalkā* after Pedersen KG. I 73, where difficult suppositions about Irish *smōl*, *smōlach* 'thrush').

Maybe through metathesis Welsh *mwyalchen* 'blackbird', Irish *smōl*, *smōlach* 'thrush' : alb. *mëllenjë* 'blackbird'.

Differently - because of Indo Germanic *meis-*, *mois-*, *mis-* - Schrader Sprcompare<sup>2</sup> 367, <sup>3</sup>II 140, Fick II<sup>4</sup> 205: *merula* from *\*misula*, cymr. *mwyalch* etc from *meisalkā*, finally, with - *oi-* Old High German *\*meisa*, Old English *māse*, Old Icelandic *meisingr* 'titmouse'.

However, it will be covered latter in the meaning divergent group of Wood KZ. 45, 70 probably more properly in the Adj. *\*maisa-* 'small, tiny' because of Norwegian Dialectal

*meis* `thin, frail person ', *meiseleg* `thin and weak ', West Flemish *mijzen* `crumble ', *mejzel* `a little bit, tiny bits '. The comparison of Latin with British words is most reliable.

**References:** WP. I 53 f., WH. II 77 f.

**Page(s):** 35-36

---

**Root / lemma:** *amə-*

**Meaning:** `move forward energetically '

**See also:** see below *omə-*.

**Page(s):** 36

---

**Root / lemma:** *am-1, mē-*

**Meaning:** `to grab'

**Material:** Old Indic *ámatram* n. `vessel, jug, big drinking bowl ', Armenian *aman* `vessel', maybe to Latin *ampla* (\**am-lā*) `handle, handhold ', *amplus* (\**am-los*) `extensive, far, spacious, considerable '.

**References:** WP. I 52 f., WH. I 41 f.

**See also:** S. under *mē-1*.

**Page(s):** 35

---

**Root / lemma:** *am-2, mē-*

**Meaning:** `mow '

**See also:** see below *mē-2* ds.

**Page(s):** 35

---

**Root / lemma:** *and<sup>h</sup>er-, ɾd<sup>h</sup>er-*

**Meaning:** `stem, spike'

**Material:** Nur griechisch: ἄθήρ `an ear of corn ', ἀνθέριξ `stalk point, stalk ', ἀνθέρικος `Stalk, stem of a plant ', ἀνθερέων `chin ' as `bearded, shaggy place ', ἀνθρίσκος `the common chervil ', named after his prickly fruit, ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθρηδών `wasp, forest bee ', word outcome after τενθρήνη `corneous ';

τανθρηδών `wasp ' (here maybe ἄνθρωπος from \*ἄνθο-ωπος `with bearded face = man ', then `man, person ', Güntert Heidelberg. SB. 1915, Abh. X?; compare also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 426<sup>4</sup>).

After Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246 from \*ανδρ-ώπρος, the rough breathing of ὀπάω etc figurative?); from also ἄθαρῃ (\*ἄθαρFā), ἄθήρᾱ `wheat gruel, Spelt miller' (von Plin. n. h. 22, 121 however identified as ägypt. word)?

**References:** WP. I 45.

**Page(s):** 41

---

**Root / lemma:** *and<sup>h</sup>-*, *aned<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** `to grow, bloom, blossom, young woman, young cow'

**Material:** Old Indic *ándhaḥ* n. `Soma plants'; Armenian *and* `field'; gr. ἄνθος n. `flower, bloom', ἀνθέω `blossoms', ἄνθηρός (\*-es-ro-) `blossoming' etc; alb. *ënde* (\*and<sup>h</sup>ōn) `blossom, flower', *ëndem* `blossoms' (ë from present \*ē from \*and<sup>h</sup>ō); Tocharian A *ānt*, B *ānte* `open space, area'.

Middle Irish *ainder*, *aindir* `young woman', cymr. *anner* `young cow', Pl. *anneirod*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), acymr. *enderic* `a bull-calf; also of the young of other animals', cymr. *enderig* `bull, ox', bret. *ounner* (Trég. *annouar*, Vannes *añnoér*) `heifer, young cow'; moreover French (*l*)*andier* m. `fire goat, Aries', also `poppy' (= `young girl', compare Italian *madona*, *fantina* `poppy'), further to Basque *andere* `woman', iber. FN *Andere*, *Anderca*, MN *Anderus*; maybe Celtic Origin? (\*andero- `blossoming, young'?).

According to Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 339 here gr. ἀν-ήνοθε `came out, bubbled out'; ἐπεν-ήνοθε `reside on top of', κατεν-ήνοθε `canopied, covered', etc.

In spite of the a little bit divergent meaning probably also here with zero grade \**nd<sup>h</sup>-*:

Old Indic *ádhan* m. = Avestan *advan* m. `way, road', for what Old Indic *adhvará-ḥ* `religious action (\*Soma-) sacrifice, ceremony' (originally `course of action, way' - `ceremonious way') from \**nd<sup>h</sup>uero-*, and probably also with suffix ablaut (\**nd<sup>h</sup>uro-*) isl. *ḡndurr* m. `a kind of snow shoe'.

**References:** WP. I 45, 67, P. Benoit ZrPh. 44, 3 ff., 69 ff.

**See also:** Here belongs probably: *and<sup>h</sup>er-*, *nd<sup>h</sup>er-*.

**Page(s):** 40-41

---

**Root / lemma:** *and<sup>h</sup>o-*

**Meaning:** `blind, dark'

**Material:** Old Indic *andhá-*, Avestan *anda-* 'blind, dark', gall. *andabata* m. 'a gladiator who fought with a helmet without openings' (to Celtic loanword Latin *battuō* 'to beat, knock').

**References:** WP. I 182, WH. I 46.

**Page(s):** 41

---

**Root / lemma:** *an(ə)-3* (\**henah-*)

**Meaning:** 'to breathe'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *an(ə)-3*: 'to breathe' derived from a reduction of **Root / lemma:** *anġhen-*: 'smell, odour; person' as in Armenian *anjn* (for older \**anj*), Gen. *anjn* 'soul, being, person': Old Norse *angí* m. 'odour, smell': alb. *anj* 'swell, puff' [common alb. *ng* > *nj*].

**Material:** Old Indic *ániti* 'breathes' (also thematically *ánati*), *ánila-h* 'breath, breeze, wind', *āná-h* (maybe 'breath' or 'mouth, nose', *āna-nam* 'mouth, muzzle, face' with Indic Vṛddhi; 'mouth' as 'breath, the breathing'); *prāṇiti* 'breathes';

Avestan *āntya*, *parāntya* 'of the inhaling and exhaling' (\**anti-* 'breathing' with *ā* and *parā*; see Bartholomae IF. 7, 59; about *ainiti* 'mildness' see, however, Airan. Wb. 125 f.).

Gr. *ἄνεμος* 'breath, wind', *ἀνήνεμος* (with stretch in the compound), *νήνεμος* 'windless, calm', *ῥνεμόεις* 'rich in wind' (*ῥ-* metrical stretch), *ἀνεμώλιος* ('windy', i.e.): 'trifling, in vain' (dissimilated from *ἀνεμώνιος*, see last Bechtel Lexil. 44, also 226, about that probably from \**μετ-ἀνεμώνιος* by extreme dissimilation abbreviated ones *μεταμώνιος* 'in vain, without success'); different Risch 113;

compare Frisk Indog. 15; *ἄνται ἄνεμοι ἀντάς πνοιᾶς* Hes. are to change in *ἀήται, ἀήτας*. Maybe here *νεᾷνιᾶς* 'youth' as *νεFo-av-* 'new wheeze', after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 426<sup>3</sup>; also *ἄσθμα* 'breathlessness, suffocation', aaO. 337.

Latin *animus* 'mind, soul', *anima* 'wind, breath, soul, lives' (Oscan *anamúm* 'air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind'), of it *animal* 'living being, animal', *hālō*, - *āre* 'breathe, smell' (Denominative \**an-slo-*; with phoney *h*, the sound value described here attained and also penetrated in *an(h)-ēlāre*; about latter see \**an 4*).

Old Irish *anā*, cymr. *anadl* 'breath', Middle Breton *alazn* (metathesis), nbret. *holan* (\**anə-tlo-*); mcymr. *eneit*, ncymr. *enaid* 'soul' (\**anə-tī-*), abrit. PN *Anate-mōros* 'warmhearted, bighearted';

Old Irish *anim*, nir. *anam* 'soul', Gen. *anman* (stem *\*ana-mon*; the *i* color of the Nom. sg. after neutr. *-men*-stem s. Pedersen KG. II 61; to the intersection with Latin *anima* f. 'breath, wind, Old Irish Transf., the breath of life, vital principle, soul' see Pokorny ZfcPh. 10 69 f.), corn. *eneff*, Middle Breton *eneff* (Pl. *anaffon*) nbret. *anaoun* 'soul' (umlauted corn. and bret. forms probably loanword from Latin, see Vendryès De hib. voc. 112 f., Pedersen KG. I 170, II 111);

in addition Old Irish *osnad* 'sighs' (*uss-anad*), further ('catch one's breath = rest, relax ') *anaid* 'remains, rests, stops ', *con-osna* 'desist, cease ' (*com-uss-an-*) etc. (see Pedersen KG. II 455 f., 672); mcymr. *anant* Pl. 'bards, poets ', *cyn-an* in 'word, praise ';

Gothic *uz-anan* (preterit *uzōn*) 'exhale'; with *t*-formant: Old Norse *qnd*, g. *andar* f. 'breath, breath of life, life, soul ' (= gr. ἄνται), *anda*, *-aða* 'breathe, gasp ' = Old English *ōðian* 'puff strongly', Old Norse *andi* m. 'breath, mind, soul', Old Frisian *omma* (*\*an-ma*) 'breath', Old English *oroð* (*\*ǔz-anþ-*) 'breath' \*; maybe here Old High German *unst*, Old Icelandic Old English *yst* f. 'storm' from *\*ŋ-sti-*;

maybe alb. *anda* 'taste, smell' [common alb. *n > nd*] : Old Norse *anda*, *-aða* 'breathe, gasp'.

-----

\*) In addition also Old Saxon *ando*, Old English *andā*, *anoða* 'excitement, rage, sorrow', Old High German *anado*, *ando*, *anto* 'annoyance, rage', Middle High German *ande* 'feeling of insult', Old High German *anadōn*, *antōn*, Middle High German *anden* 'let out one's rage', Modern High German *avenge* under a mid definition 'gasp before excitement' (Kluge s. v., -Falk-Torp 5 and 1428 under *aand*; Schröder Abl. 9). About second *a* from Old High German *anado*, Old English *anoða* see Specht Phil. Stud. Voretzsch 36.

-----

Old Church Slavic *vonja* (*\*anĭā*) 'smell' (*vonjati* 'scent, smell '), *\*qchatī* 'smell' in Old Russian *uchati* etc. (*-ch-* perhaps imitation from *duchati*, thus without historical connection with *s* from Latin *hālāre* 'breathe, emit vapor, be fragrant' from *\*an-slo-*);

Maybe nasalized alb. (*\*unhati*) *nuhat*, *nuhas* 'scent, smell', *huna*, *hunda* 'nose'.

alb. Geg *âj*, Tosc *ēnj* 'I swell, impregnate ', Geg *âjun* 'conceited, puffed' *kënjem*, *gnem* 'incense' (*\*kε-(a)nemo-* Jokl Stud. 37); (Clearly the initial meaning in alb. Geg *âj*, Tosc *ēnj* 'I swell, impregnate' was 'puff with air'.)

Note:

From **Root / lemma: an(ə)-3**: 'to breathe' derived in zero grade **Root / lemma: nas-** (*\*andas*): 'nose'.

Tocharian AB *āñm-* 'life, mind', B *āñme* 'intention', A *āñcām* (*\*āntemo-*) 'existence, living, mind' (K. Schneider IF. 57, 203, Pedersen Tocharian 48); also B *onolme*, *wnolme* 'living being'?

Armenian *holm* 'wind' (Bugge IF. 1, 442) abides (in spite of Meillet Lithuanian 6, 3) (see Lidén Arm. stem 38 f., Peterson KZ. 47, 246). - Old Indic *ātmán* 'soul' rather to Old High German *ātum* 'breath', see **ēt-men**.

Root points beside to two-syllable forms, like Old Indic *ani-ti*, *ani-laḥ*, Celtic *\*ana-tlo-* etc, and such like ἄνε-μος, also forms of the monosyllabic word roots, thus Latin *\*an-slo-* > *hālō*, Old Norse *qnd* (etc).

**References:** WP. I 56 ff., WH. I 49 f., Feist 538.

**See also:** *ansu-*, *antro-*.

**Page(s):** 38-39

---

**Root / lemma: anət-** (*\*angʰh-at-*)

**Meaning:** 'duck'

**Material:** Old Indic *ātí-ḥ* *ātīf*. 'water bird' (or to Old Icelandic *æðr*, New Swedish *åda* f. 'eider duck' from Germanic *\*ādī-* ?);

**Other Iranian:** Sak *āce*, *āci* 'water fowl', Osset *occ* 'wild duck', Pamir Wakh. *yōč* 'duck'

**Greek:** ὠτίς, ἰδοῖς, ἦ, ([oûs]) A. bustard, *Otis tarda*, X.An.1.5.2sq., Arist.HA 509a4, al., Ael.NA5.24, Opp.C.2.407; cf. οὐτίς, ὀτίς.

**Germanic:** *\*ēd-í-* c.

**Old Norse:** *æð-r* f. 'eider duck'

**Old Swedish:** *äd*, *ä(r)-fugl*

**Swedish:** *oda*

see **Root / lemma: ētī-**: diver, a k. of bird (of waterfowl?)

gr. νήσσα, Boeotian *vāσσα* (*\*vāṭiā* Old Indic *ātí-ḥ*) 'duck';

common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*

Note:

The abbreviated Greek form proves the Illyrian origin of the Greek cognates similar to alb. *medicus* > *mjek* 'doctor' hence Illyrian *vāσσα*; alb. *rosa*: Rumanian *rapă* 'duck'. Albanian *-a* feminine ending proves the Illyrian origin.



Latin *anas* f. (Akk. *anatem* and *anitem*: G. Pl. also *-tium*) 'duck', Germanic *\*anud-* and *\*anid* in Old High German *enit*, *anut*, NPl. *enti*, Old Saxon *anad*, Old English *æned*, Old Icelandic *qnd*, Modern High German 'Duck'; Balto-Slavic *\*ānt-* from *\*anət-* in Lithuanian *ántis*, Old Prussian *antis*, proto Slavic *\*q̃ty*, serb. *ūtva*, Old Russian *utovъ* (Akk.), klr. *utjá* 'duck'.

Latin *anatīna* (scil. *caro*) 'duck's meat': Lithuanian *antiena* ds.

In occidental Romance languages and Illyrian the old laryngeal *h₂-* became initial *k-*:

French *canard*, Wallon *canard*, Wolof *kanara*, Romagnolo *zàcval* 'duck'.

The initial *k-* of occidental Romance languages is present in some Slavic languages as well:

Czech (*\*kant-ska*) *kachna* : Slovak *kaèica*; *kaèka* : Ukrainian *качка* *kachka* : Yiddish *katshke* : Polish *kaczka* 'duck'.

Celtic cognates correspond to Basque one:

Venetian *arna*; *anara*, Paduan *ànara*; *arna*, Italian *anatra*; *anitra*, Calabrese *anitra*, Catalan *ànec*, Galician *ánade*, Spanish *ánade*, Basque *ahate*, Breton (*\*angʰ-at-*) *houad*, Cornish *hos*, Welsh (*\*houad-en*) *hwyaden*; *chwadan*; *hwyad*, Valencian *anet*, Bergamasco *nèdra*, Bresciano *nedra*, Reggiano *nader*; *nadra*, Greek gr. *νῆσσα*, Boeotian *νᾶσσα*, Albanian (*\*ratsa*) *rosa*, Furlan (*\*anrata*) *raze*, Hungarian (*\*anrata*) *réce*, Irish (*\*anracha*) *lacha*, Romanian (*\*anracha*) *rapă*.

Maybe rhotacism *n/r* of alb. (*\*anracha*) *rosa* 'duck': Rumanian (*\*anracha*) *rață* 'duck'

Swedish *anka* < Finnish *ankka* 'duck' are related to:

**Proto-Turkic:** *\*Āŋ(k)it*

**Meaning:** wild duck

**Old Turkic:** *an̄it* (OUygh.)

**Karakhanid:** *an̄it* (MK)

**Turkish:** *angut* 'орарь', *ankit* (dial.)

**Middle Turkic:** *anqud* (Sngl)

**Uzbek:** *an̄irt* 'red duck'

**Sary-Yughur:** *an̄it*

**Azerbaidzhan:** *anGut-boGaz* 'длинношеий'

**Turkmen:** *an̄k* 'red duck'

**Khakassian:** *āt*

**Karaim:** *anq̄it*, *ankit* 'ostrich, vulture, dragon'

**Kumyk:** *hanqut*

**References:** WP. I 60, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10.

**Page(s):** 41-42

---

**Root / lemma:** *anġhen-*

**Meaning:** 'smell, odour; person'

**Material:** Armenian *anjn* (for older *\*anġ*), Gen. *anjn* 'soul, being, person' = Old Norse *angi* m. 'odour, smell'.

maybe alb. *anj* 'swell, puff' [common alb. *ng > nj*].

**References:** Lidén Arm. Stud. 38 f., WP. I 58, Meillet Esquisse 77 ff.

**Page(s):** 43

---

**Root / lemma:** *anġh-* (*\*ġenġh-*)

**Meaning:** 'narrow, \*press'

**Material:** Verbal: Avestan *qzanġhē* 'to press', lengthened grade Avestan *ny-āzata* 'she squeezes herself into her corset', *ny-āzayan* 'to wedge oneself in' (with *ā = ǣ*; ved. *ahēma* possibly 'let us arm = gird on the sword' is remote to the meaning; *anāha* RV. 8, 46, 5 is unclear);

Maybe zero grade alb. Geg (*\*anza-*) *zanē* 'to capture, grasp, press', Tosc *zē*: Avestan *qzanġhē* 'to press' [common alb. *-ġh- > -z-*].

gr. ἄγγω 'ties up, strangles', Latin *angō* 'to press tightly; of the throat, to strangle, throttle; in gen., to hurt, distress; of the mind, to torment, make anxious';

Old Church Slavic as *ġ* verb *qžq, qziti* 'restrain'; in addition with zero grade very probable Old Church Slavic *vęžq, vęzati* 'bind' (suggestion that *v-* is filling hiatus, see Meillet MSL. 14, 369, maybe becomes steady through influence from *viti* 'coil, bind, wind' which may also have influenced meaning?).

*anġhú-s* 'narrow': Old Indic only in *amġhu-bhēdī* f. 'narrow lacuna' and in the Abl. Sg. n. *amġhōġ* 'crowdedness, quality of tightly packed together, affliction' (derivative *amġhurá-* 'pressed, unhappy'); gr. in ἀμφήν (see below); Latin in *angiportus* (*\*angu-portus*) 'narrow alley, a narrow street';

Gothic *aggwus* 'narrow' (at first from *\*aggus*, as *manwus* from *\*manus*; *w* comes from the oblique cases), Old Norse *qngr, øngr*, Old English *enge*, Old Saxon *engi*, Old High German *angi, engi* 'narrow', Middle High German *bange* Adv. (*bi* + Adv. *ango*), Modern High German *bange*, further derivatives with *g*. Armenian *anjuk* 'narrow', mit *k* Old Church Slavic *qzъ-kъ* 'narrow'.

Cymr. *e(h)ang* (*\*eks-angu-*, Indo Germanic *\*ŋghu-*) `far, wide, extensive', mcymr. *eingyaw* `be restricted, be contained in ...', Old Irish *cumcae* (*\*kom-ingiā*) gl. `compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble', *fairsing* `far, wide' (*\*for-eks-ingi-*), *cumung* (*\*kom-ingu-*, Indo Germanic *\*ŋghu-*) `narrow', *ing* f. (*\*ŋghī*) `crowdedness, affliction', from *\*kom-angio-* cymr. *cyfyng*, in this way *ying* (also *ing*, Morris-Jones, Welsh Gr. 110) `narrow', Middle Breton *encq* (*\*angio-*) `narrow'.

Maybe alb. *eng* `deaf and dumb' (*\*narrowed*)'

***anghos-, anghes*** `oppression, affliction, crowdedness': Old Indic *ánhas-* n. `Fear, distress, need' (as well as *anhatī-ḥ* f.), Avestan *azah-* `badgering, need, captivity', *azō-jata* `killed by strangulation': Latin *angor* m. `compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble', *angus-tus* `narrow' (from *\*anghos-to-s*); *angustiae* `narrowness; hence, of space, a strait, narrow place; 'spiritus', shortness of breath; of time, shortness; of supplies, shortness, poverty; of circumstances, difficulty, distress; of disposition, narrow-mindedness; of reasoning, subtlety';

maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*angus-tus*) *ngushtë* `narrow'.

about Celtic see above; Old Norse *angr* m. (maybe originally more neutrally *es*-stem, Fick<sup>4</sup> III 12) `Annoyance, loss, pity, affliction, frustration', Old Frisian *angost*, Old High German *angust*, Modern High German *Angst* (from *\*anghos-ti-* changing the vowel after *\*anghu-*); Old Church Slavic *ꙗzostъ* `restriction, constriction, limitation, narrowing';

Lithuanian *aĩkštas* `narrow' (*k-* insertion, not guttural change) cannot stand for *\*anž[a]s-tas* or *\*anž-tas*.

Words for `nape' as `the narrowest place between head and trunk' (the idea also plays a role `where one strangles one' in light of this?): gr. Aeolic ἄμφην and αὔφην `nape' (after Schulze GGA. 1897, 909 A. 1, as \*αγχF-ήν substantivization of *u*-Adj. *\*anghú-*s by means of forms *-en-*;

about αὐχὴν see also Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 296), Gothic *hals-agga* `nape', klr. *vjazy* Pl. `Neck', Czech *vaz* `neck, nape' (to *vězati* see above), Old Prussian (as Slavic loanword) *winsus* `neck' (also Armenian *viz* `neck, throat, cervix' with preposition *ւ-*?), see Pedersen KZ.38, 311; 39, 402, Vondrák Sl. Gr. I 184, Adontz Mél. Boisacq I 10, as well as below under ***augh-, ugh***.

Other formations: gr. ἄγχώνη `cord, choking, strangling' (from it Latin *angina* `the quinsy, as suffocating'), ἄγκτιρ m. `braces, bandage', ἄγχι, ἄγχου, ἄγχόθι `close to'

(compare French *près* 'close to, near': Latin *pressus* 'a pressing, pressure'), compounds ἄσσον 'nearer, very near' (\*ἄγχιον; ἄσσον hence has changed after μάσσων = \*μακίων, Osthoff MU. 6, 60 ff.); common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*;

bret. *concoez* 'geode' (\**kōm-angeid-*; compare also dial. *añcoe* 'uvula in the throat'; Ernault RC. 7, 314; 19, 314 ff.); Old Church Slavic *qzota* 'narrowness'.

Gall. PN *Octodurus* absents, because Irish *ochte* 'narrowness, straitness' does not exist.

Van Windekens (Lexique 5) puts here Tocharian A *aṃčär* 'weak, flimsy (?)'.

**References:** WP. I. 62 f., WH. I 47.

**Page(s):** 42-43

---

**Root / lemma:** *ang<sup>w</sup>(h)i-* (\**eg<sup>w</sup>hi-*, *og<sup>w</sup>hi-* and *eġhi-*)

**Meaning:** 'snake, worm, \*fish (\*hedgehog = snake eater)'

**Note:** *eg<sup>w</sup>hi-*, *og<sup>w</sup>hi-* and *eġhi-* ds.; at least two etymological different, but early the crossed kinship whose relations still are often unclear.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ang<sup>w</sup>(h)i-*: 'snake, worm, \*fish' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *anġh-* (\**henġh-*): 'narrow, \*press'

**Material:** Latin *anguis* = Lithuanian *angis* (f.), Old Prussian *angis* 'serpent, snake' (Latvian *ūodze* f. 'snake'), Old Church Slavic \**qžb*, russ. *už*, poln. *wąż* 'snake', Armenian *auj* (Gen. -i) 'snake' (Meillet Esquisse 154, Dumézil BSL. 39, 100); Middle Irish *esc-ung* 'eel' (\*'water snake', *esc* 'water' + \**ang<sup>w</sup>hō*), cymr. *llys-yw-en*, Pl. - *yw-od* ds. (Fick II<sup>4</sup> 15; to brit. zero grade from *ng* before *u* see Pedersen KG. I 107).

In addition with zero grade and voiced-nonaspirated (the latter could be in itself also in the Latin and Balto-Slavic) Old High German *unc* 'snake, adder', gr. (illyr). ἄβεις ἔχεις Hes. (\**ng<sup>w</sup>i-*). **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

To these forms with voiced-nonaspirated at first is ἰμβηρις ἔγγελυς, Μεθυμναῖοι Hes. (\**eng<sup>w</sup>-ērī-*: to I compare Solmsen Beitr. 1215), where because of *r-* suffixes are to be connected Balto-Slavic \**anguria-* in Slavic \**qgorь* m. russ. *ug(o)rь*, poln. *węgorz*, Czech *úhř*, serb. *ügor*, sloven. *ogór* 'eel', Lithuanian *ungurys* ds.

(assim. from \**angurys*, compare Finnish *ankerias*), Old Prussian *angurgis* 'eel' (Church Slavic *agulja*, *jegulja* 'eel' probably from Latin). Hirt IF. 22, 67 connects these gr. and

Balto-Slavic eel names to an independent equation (nevertheless, compare the *r*-suffix of Old High German *angar* etc, see below).

Another Indo Germanic equation for 'eel' is perhaps gr. ἔγγελος f., Latin *anguilla* (see esp. W. Meyer KZ. 28, 163, Johansson KZ. 30, 425, J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 369, Osthoff IF. 4, 270, 292, Hirt IF. 22, 67, Indo Germanic 619 f.), although the details are still unclear (in the Gr. \*ἄγγελος assimilated etc. to ἐγγέλος, or ε and the pure guttural through the influence from ἔχιδνα; in Latin *-illa* instead of *-ella* after the fluctuation in real diminutive under determining influence *i* of *anguis*?).

With *r* suffix:

Gr. ἰμβηρίς 'eel'

Maybe in *-dz* > *gj* ending stem:

Maybe from Greek Illyrian ἔγγελος 'eel' > alb. *ngjalë* 'eel' [common Albanian Slavic γχ- > dz-] Illyrian TN *Encheleae* 'snake men?': Hungarian *angolna* 'eel' [from native Illyrian TN *Paeones*].

In the meaning 'worm, maggot' and with *r*-suffix (compare above ἰμβηρίς etc) : Old High German *angar* 'grain maggot' *engirinc* 'larva', Modern High German *Engerling*, Lithuanian *ankštiraĩ* 'maggots, cock chafer grubs, grubs' (and similar forms, see Trautmann Old Prussian 301), Latvian *anksteri* 'maggots, cock chafer grubs', Old Prussian *anxdris* (i.e. *anxtris*), however, 'adder' (about the *-st-* these Baltic forms compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Lett.-D. Wb. I 71), russ. *ug(o)rb* 'blister, raised bubble on the skin that is filled with pus, fin' (also 'eel', see above), poln. *wagry* 'blister, raised bubble on the skin' (Bezzenger GGA. 1874, 1236, BB. 2, 154; not better about *angar*, *úgorb* ders. GGA. 1898, 554 f.).

Nasalized forms:

Gr. ἔχιδνα m. (f.) 'snake', ἔχιδνα ds. (for \*ἔχιδνια, Specht Dekl. 377), Old High German *egala* 'leech, bloodsucking worm', Danish Norwegian *igle* 'a parasite sheet worm in the viscera of the animals and in the skin and the branchia of the fish'.

Moreover gr. ἐχίνοσ, Old High German Old English *igil* (Indo Germanic \**eĝhinos*), Modern High German *Igel*, actually 'snake eater', W. Schulze Gnomon 11, 407, Lithuanian *ežys*, Church Slavic *ježb* 'hedgehog (snake eater)'.

Armenian *iž* 'snake, viper' can be put as *\*ēgʷhis* to ὄφις (Meillet Esquisse 75);

gr. ὄφις 'snake' (*\*ogʷhis*); cymr. *euod* (*\*ogʷh-*) 'sheep worms': Old Indic *áhi-*, Avestan *aži-* 'snake'.

It is uncertain apposition from Old Saxon *egithassa*, Middle Low German *egidesse*, Old English (corrupted) *āpexe*, Old High German *egidehsa*, Modern High German *Eidechse* mit *ewi-*, *egi-*, Indo Germanic *\*ogʷhi-* = ὄφις (Zupitza gutturals 99 after Kluge; Falk-Torp under *øgle*) + Germanic *\*pahsiō*, Old High German *\*dehsa* 'spindle, newel'.

Whether in this variety so order is to be brought that *\*angʷhi-* and *\*eghi-*, *\*oghi-* (*gh*) an intersection form would have caused *\*egʷhi-*, *\*ogʷhi-*, remains undecided. Taboo images have also probably helped in it.

**References:** WP. I 63 ff.. WH. I 48, Specht KZ. 64, 13; 66, 56 f., Havers Sprachtabu 44 f.

**Page(s):** 43-45

---

**Root / lemma:** *ank-1*

**Meaning:** 'need, necessity'

**Material:**

In **ε** grade:

Brugmann Grdr. I2382) wherewith Irish *écht* (*\*anktu-* or *\*ḡktu-*, *\*enktu-*) 'manslaughter' at first is to be connected (see Falk-Torp 17, 1430), root-like with *ank-* 'compulsion' (: 'press, kill '? ) originally is same, or connected to *\*enek-* 'kill', as well as Hittite *ḫi-in-kán*, *ḫé-en-kán* (*ḫenkan*) 'death, epidemic, plague'.

Maybe alb. Geg *hekë* 'agony'.

Old Irish *écen* (*éc-* from *\*ank-* or *\*ḡk-*), mcymr. *anghen*, cymr. *angen*, corn. bret. *anken* 'need, necessity', in Irish also 'spoliation, act of violence'.

In **α** grade:

Gr. ἀνάγκη 'necessity, compulsion' (normally as reduplicated respectably), Ionian ἀναγκαῖη ds. (from ἀναγκαῖος 'indispensable, necessary', ἀναγκάζω 'compelled, forced, obliged');

Although 'compulsion' from 'hostile distress, pursuit' were comprehensible, it makes does gr.-Celtic meaning - concordance, nevertheless, doubtful, whether phonetically

correspondent Old High German *āhta* 'hostile pursuit', Modern High German *Acht*, Old English *ōht* (proto Germanic *\*anχtō*), Germanic EN *Āctumērus* (i.e. n. *Āχtumēraz*, 1. year A.D.;

**References:** WP. I 60. Pedersen Hittitisch 183 f., Hendriksen Unders. 28, Benveniste Origines 155.

**Page(s):** 45

---

**Root / lemma:** *ank-2, ang-*

**Meaning:** 'to bend, bow, \*flex; wangle; turn; curve, snake coil, anchor'

**Material:**

Old Indic *añcati* (Middle Persian *ancītan*) and (zero grade) *ácati* 'bent, crooked', participle *-akna-* (with *ā-*, *ny-*, *sam-*), *-akta-* (with *ud-*, *ny-*) 'crooked, bent'; *anḱá-h* m. 'bend, hook, bend between breast and hip', *ánkas-* n. 'Bend, inflection, curve, crook' (= gr. τὸ ἄγκος 'valley, gulch, canyon, gorge'), *anḱasám* 'side, points'; *anḱu-* in *anḱūyánt-* 'curvatures, bends, searching side ways';

Avestan *anku-pəsəmna-* 'with hooks, adorning themselves with clasps';

Old Indic *ankuṣá-h* 'hook, fishhook, elephant's sting', *anḱurá-h* 'young shoot, scion (originally germ point, crooked germ), hump, tumefaction, a heavy swell' (= gr. ἄγκύλος 'crooked', German *Angel* 'fishing rod', Old Norse *ōll*, *āll* 'cotyledon, germ, sprout, bud' see below);

Avestan *Aka* m. 'hook, bait', *axnah* (Bartholomae Stud. 2, 101, Airan. Wb. 359) 'rein';

gr. ἄγκών 'bow, elbow' (D. Pl. ἀγκάσι to ἀγκή = ἀγκάλη), ἐπ-ηγκεν-ίδες 'fixed planks in the ribs of the ship' (Döderlein, Bechtel Lexil. 129), ἄγκοινα 'all writhed, humped, curved, stooped', ἄγκιστρον 'fishhook'; ἄγκύλος 'crooked', ἄγκύλη 'strap, thong, brace' (= Old Norse *ōl*, *āl* ds.), ἄγκυρα 'anchor'; ἀγκάλη 'elbow, bay, all stooped'; τὸ ἄγκος (see above).

maybe *Ancyra* -ae f. capital of Galatia, in Asia Minor. (ancient district in central Anatolia - a Celtic, (Illyrian?) settlement).

With *o*: ὄγκος 'barbed hook' = Latin *uncus* 'hooked, curved; Subst. hook' (ὄγκῖνος = *uncīnus* 'hook, barbed hook'); *ungulus* 'a finger-ring, a ring' Pacuvius, from Festus 514 L. as Oscan called, *ungustus* 'hook-shaped stuff' Paulus ex Fest. 519, see below under *ang-*; ὄγκη γωνία Hes.;



Maybe from also Latin *unguiculus* -i m. 'a finger or toe-nail', *unguis* -is m. 'a finger or toe-nail; of animals, claw, hoof', *ungula* -ae f. 'a hoof, claw, talon' : Rumanian *unghie* 'nail' and in zero grade alb. (*\*nguillist*), *glisht* 'finger, toe' : Latin *ungulus* 'a finger-ring, a ring' [common alb. -s > -st shift].

Latin *ancus* 'somebody having a crooked arm', *ancrae* 'an enclosed valley, valley, gorge' ('curve, canyon, a bay; an inlet' as τό ἄγκος = Germanic *\*angra*);

Old Irish *ēcath* 'fish hook' = cymr. *anghad* 'clutch, hand' (to *craf-anc* 'claw') from *\*anhkato-* = Old Church Slavic *okotъ* 'hook';

Maybe zero grade alb. (*\*ncus*) *thua* 'nail, claw'.

gallorom. *ancorago*, *ancora(v)us* from *\*anko-rākos* 'Rhine salmon, hook salmon' schwd. *Anke* 'Lake of Constance trout' (gall. *\*anko-* 'curved, hooky' and *\*rāko-* 'in front' from *\*prōko-*, cymr. *rhag* 'before');

Old High German *ango*, *angul* 'fish hook, sting', Old Icelandic *angi*, Old English *onga* 'point, sting' (*\*anhkón-*; about Gothic *halsagga* 'cervical bend, nape' see rather *anġh-*); *\*angra* (up to gender = Latin *\*ancrae*) in Old Norse *angr* 'bay, curve' (in local names like *Harðangr*),

Maybe zero grade alb. (*\*angul*) *ngul* 'jab, stick, hook'

Old High German *angar*, Modern High German *Anger* (Germanic VN *Angrivarii*); synonymous Old Icelandic *eng* (*\*angiō-*) 'grassland, meadow'; Old High German *awgul* (= gr. ἄγκύ-λος, see above), Middle High German *angel* 'the part of a blade that is connected to the handle (of a sword) by a tang', Old Norse *ǣngoll* 'fishhook', Old English *ongel* 'a fishing-hook. Also, a rod and line'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ngelos*) *ngec*, *ngel* 'be stuck, be hooked' : *ngul* 'to jab, claw'.

Much puts here Latin-Germanic VN *Anglii*, Old English *Angel*, *Ongel* as 'resident of the Holsteiner bay' to Old Icelandic PN *Ǣngull*, which did not cover meaning 'angle, bay' (Hoops Reallex. I 61);

with original initial stress Old Norse *ōll*, *āll* 'cotyledon, germ, bud' (*\*anhla-*, Noreen Ltl. 25; to meaning compare except Old Indic *anhkurá-h* yet Norwegian dial. *ange* 'germ, point, prong' from *\*anhkón-*), Old Norse *ōl*, *āl* f. 'long strips, thongs, riems' (basic form *\*ánhulō*, compare ἄγκύλη, or at most *\*anhlō*, standing near gr. ἄγκάλη);



Slavic *jěčьmy* 'barley' as 'thistly, thorny, spiky' (Berneker 268), compare the above words for 'point, sting, cusp';

Lithuanian *anka* f. 'noose, snare, loop' (= gr. ὄγκη γωνία Hes.); Old Church Slavic *ꙗkotъ* 'hook' (see above);

Tocharian A *añcäl* 'bow, arch, curve', *āñkar-* 'fangs, bulwark'; also A *orikaläm*, B *orikolmo* 'elephant'? Van Windekens Lexique 6, 13, 82.

**ang-**, esp. to the name of extremities (compare Gothic *libus* 'limb, member': \*lei- 'bend'):

Old Indic *áṅgam* 'limb, member', *aṅgúli-ḥ*, *aṅgúri-ḥ* f. 'finger, toe' (thereof *aṅgulīyam* 'a finger-ring, a ring'), *aṅguṣṭhā-ḥ* 'big toe, thumb' = Avestan *angušta-* m. 'toe', Armenian *ankiun*, *angiun* 'angle' and *añjalí-ḥ* m. 'two cupped hands held together';

gr. ἄγγος n. 'Bucket, bowl', ἄγγειον (\*ἄγγεσ-ιον) 'vessel', actually 'twisted vessel';

Middle Irish *aigen* 'frying pan' is dial. additional form of \**aingen* ds.;

Old High German *ancha*, *enka* f. 'neck' and 'thigh, osseous tube, bone tube' (\**ankiōn-*), Old Norse *ekkja* 'ankle, heel'; Demin. Old High German *anchal*, *enchil* (reinterpreted *anklāo* m., *anchala*, *enchila* f., Middle High German Middle Low German *enkel*, Old Frisian *onkel*, *onklēu*, Modern High German *Enkel*,

Maybe in *-e* grade Illyrian TN *Encheleae* (*Enchelleae*) Illyrian TN associated with the coils of the snake, Ilirus and Kadmos.

Old English (reinterpreted) *ancléow*, engl. *ankle*, Old Norse *ꝥkkla* (\**ankulan-*) 'ankle on the foot'; also Latin *angulus* (which is unrelated to Old Church Slavic *ꙗꙗ(ъ)ъ* 'angle, nook') 'm. a corner, angle; nook, esp. either a quiet corner, retired spot or fig., an awkward corner, strait' (besides with *o-* grade Latin *ungulus*, *ungustus* see above).

**References:** WP. I 60 f., WH. I 46, 49 f., Meringer WuS. 7, 9 ff.

**Page(s):** 45-47

---

**Root / lemma:** *an-1* (\**han-1*)

**Meaning:** 'male or female ancestor'

**Note:** babble-word

**Root / lemma:** *an-1* (\**han-*) : 'male or female ancestor' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ġen-1*, *ġenə-*, *ġnē-*, *ġnō-* : 'to bear (mother, father)' [origin of the old laryngeal *ġ-* > *h-*]

**Material:** Armenian *han* 'grandmother', gr. ἀννίς μητρός ἢ πατρός μήτηρ Hes., compare Inschr. ἀνώ; Latin *anna* f. 'nursing mother'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Illyrian EN Ἀνα, Ἀννύλα, *Annaeus* etc, as well as Messapic Illyrian *ana* = πόντια Illyrian origin (W. Schulze KZ. 43, 276 = Kl. Schr. 214, Krahe IF. 46, 183 f.); compare furthermore Latin *anus*, *-ūs* 'an old woman; also used like adj., old', also *Anna -ae* f. sister of Dido; 'Anna Perenna', an Italian goddess.

**Note:**

Armenian, gr. and Illyrian have preserved old laryngeal *h-*;

Illyrian and Latin display common *-ila* diminutive suffix, suggesting the same origin.

Maybe alb. Tosc *aneja* 'mother', alb. *anë* 'side, bloodline' similar to Germanic *Ahnenreihe* 'genealogy, line of descent from an ancestor', alb. *anoj* 'to incline, like'.

Old High German *ano*, Middle High German *ane*, *an*, *ene*, Modern High German *Ahn* 'grandfather, great-grandfather, forefather'; Old High German *ana*, Middle High German *ane* 'grandmother, great-grandmother, ancestress'. diminutive formations are: Old Norse *Āli* (\**anilo*), Old English *Anela*, Old High German *Anelo* family names; Middle High German *enel* 'grandfather, grandson'. Further Old High German *eninchil*, Middle High German *enichlīn*, Modern High German *Enkel* ('the young ancestor'). The grandson was looked by Indo Aryans as an effigy or substitute of the grandfather; compare gr. Ἀντίπατρος. Against this represented view of W. Schulze KZ. 40, 409 f. = Kl. Schr. 67 f. endorsed Hermann, Nachr. d. Ges. d. Wiss. to Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Klasse 1918, 215 f., the bayr. *enl*, *änl*, österr. *ænl*, *ānl* etc the meaning 'of grandfathers' and 'grandson' carry and the one here with same occurrence has to do like with Modern High German *Vetter* (originally 'of the father's brother', then also 'of the brother's son'); the salutation is returned by the grandfather to the grandson. This older view is notable (compare the literature by Hermann aaO.).

**Prussian** *ane* 'old mother'; Lithuanian *anyta* 'mother-in-law'.

Hittite *an-na-aš* 'mother'; *ha-an-na-aš* (*hannaš*) 'grandmother', Lycian *χῆνα* ds. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Probably rightly puts M. E. Schmidt KZ. 47, 189 Armenian *aner* 'father of the woman' moreover. It is similar formation like in Latin *matertera* 'mother's sister, maternal aunt',

cymr. *ewythr* 'uncle', acorn. *euitor*, bret. *eontr* (proto Celtic *\*aentro-*, see Pedersen Celtic Gr. I 55). *\*anero-* had the original meaning 'anything like the forefather'.

It is unsafe Old High German *hevianna* from which reshuffled Middle High German *hebamme*. Because Old High German *\*anna* 'woman' is not to be covered, Kluge<sup>11</sup> 238 origin from *\*hafjan* (*d*) *jō* accepts 'the lifting' from which the later close interpretations have originated. However, compare PBB. 30, 250.

**References:** WP. I 55 f., WH. I 50, Pedersen Lycian under Hittite 26, 66.

**Page(s):** 36-37

---

### Root / lemma: *an-2*

**Meaning:** there, on the other side

**Material:** Gr. *ἄν* 'probably, possibly, in any other trap' (*ἔάν* from *εἰ ἄν*, Ionian *ἦν* from *\*ἦ ἄν*, *ἄν* from *αἰ ἄν*); Latin *an* 'conj.: in direct questions, or; in indirect questions, or whether', secondarily interrogative particle, extended *anne*, Old Irish *an-d* 'here', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Gothic *an* 'then, now'; Lithuanian *an-gu* 'or', Old Prussian *anga-anga* 'whether = or whether'.

maybe alb. (*\*ane*) *andej* 'there': Old Irish *an-d* 'here' [rather common alb. shift *n* > *nd*].

Thereof derived:

*anjos* 'other' in:

Old Indic *anyá-* 'other', Avestan *anya-*, *ainya-*, Old pers. *aniya-* ds. compare above S. 26.

*anteros* 'other' (from second) in:

maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*anteros*) *ndërroj* 'change, alter', *ndërresë* 'change, the other thing';

Old Indic *ántara-*, oss. *ändär* 'other', Gothic *anþar* ds., Old Icelandic *annarr* 'other, second', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *andar*, Old English *ōþer* 'other', Old Prussian *anters*, *antars* (*\*antras*) 'other, second', Lithuanian *añtras*, Latvian *ūotrs* beside Lithuanian *añtaras*, East Latvian *ūtors* ds., Slavic *\*qterъ*, *\*qtorъ* in Czech *úterým*. 'Tuesday', Upper Sorbian *wutory* 'other, second'. About Old Church Slavic *въторъ* 'second' s. *уи-* 'asunder, apart'.

Note:

It seems **Root / lemma: *an-2***: 'there, on the other side' is a zero grade of the extended **Root / lemma: *al-1, ol-***: 'besides; other' into *\*alny-*, *\*any-*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*nyátra*) *tjetër* 'other' [common alb. *n > nt > t̥*]: Old Indic *anyátra* 'somewhere else'.

Perhaps alb. dial. (*\*hetër*) *jatër*, *jetër*, alb. [attribute *të* 'of' + *ante*], *tjetër* 'other, second'; similar to formation in alb. Geg (*\*të mel* = of milk) *tamli* 'milk' where *të* is the alb. attribute particle. Initial alb. *j* seems to have substituted the old laryngeal form *h*.

**References:** WP. I 56, 67, II 337, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10/11, Debrunner REtIE. 3, 1 ff.

**Page(s):** 37-38

---

**Root / lemma: *an4, anu, anō, nō***

**Meaning:** a preposition ("along a slanted surface, etc.")

**Note:** (compare the summary by Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 798 f., also about the syntactic).

**Material:** Avestan *ana*, Old pers. *anā* (Proto Aryan *\*ana* or *\*anā*) 'about there' (m. Akk. or Instr.), 'along, on' (m. Akk.), Avestan *anu*, Old pers. *anuv* 'after, according to; up there' (m. Akk.), 'lengthwise, along' (m. Lok.), also preverb;

maybe alb. *anēs* 'along'

Old Indic *ānu* 'after (timewise m. Akk., Abl., Gen.), after (order), after there, along, behind, according to, with regard to, against' (m. Akk.), Adv. 'on it (auslaut-*u* appears to be comparable in Lesbian Thessalian ἀπύ beside Attic ἄπρό. Against Wackernagels explanation from Indo Germanic *\*enu* 'along, according to' see WH. I 677; to-*u* see below *ap-u*); Armenian *am-* in *am-bainam ham-barnam* 'I raise, uplift', *ham-berem* 'I endure' maybe from *-an* (the *h* by mixture with a borrowed sound from the Pers. *ham-* 'together');

Ionic-Attic ἄνα, ἀνά 'on, upwards, along', Doric Boeotian Arcadian Cypriot ἄν, Lesbian Thessalian Arcadian, z. Part Cypriot ὀν, isolates Arcadian Cypriot ὕν (from ὀν) ds. (the monosyllabic form appears the original and to be extended ἄνά only after κατά; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 622; it is likely according to Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 275 ὀν originated from ἄν; Adv. ἄνω 'upward, up');

A Latin remainder appears *an-hēlō* 'breathes strongly and with difficulty' (*an* + *\*anslō*); Umbrian *an-*, (with *en* 'in' become synonymous and with it alternately, hence, *en-tentu* beside:) *an-tentu* 'intendito', *anseriato* 'observatum', *anglar* 'oscines' (*\*an-klā* to *clamo*) etc

Maybe here Old Irish *an-dess* ' from the south ' etc;

Gothic *ana* (m. dat. mid Akk.) ' on, in, against, because of, about ', Old Norse *ā* Adv. and preposition m. dat. and Akk. ' on, in ', m. dat. ' on, in, up, by ', m. Akk. ' after, up, on, against ', Old Saxon *an*, Old English *on*, Old High German *aua*, *an*, Modern High German *an* (\**ana* or \**anō*, \**anē*) preposition m. dat. and Akk. and Instr. ' on, up, in, to, against ';

maybe zero grade in alb. (\**ana*) *nē* ' on, in '.

Lithuanian *anóte*, *anót* m. Gen. ' accordingly, according to '; about the first on proto Slavic \**on* going back to Slavic *ъ(n)*- ' in, on ' see Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 828 and \**en* ' in '.

With zero grade of the first syllable, thus initial sound *n*:

Lithuanian *nuõ* m. Gen. ' from down, from away ' (these where from meaning only from the connection with the ablative originated anew), as a Nominal präf. *nuo*-, as a Verbal präf. *nu*- (proklit. abbreviation as in *pri*- beside *priē*), let. *nũo* m. Gen. ' from ', as prefix *nuo*-;

Old Prussian *no*, *na* m. Akk. ' on (where), against, about there ', as prefix ' after; from away ' (see also Bezzenberger KZ. 44, 304); Old Church Slavic *na* m. Akk. and Lok. ' on there; up, on, in ' (in addition after *prě*: *prě-dъ* neologism *na-dъ* ' upside, above, about ' m. Akk. and Instr. and preverb); Old Indic *nā* perhaps in *nādhitá* ' pressed ', see below *nā*- ' help '.

Here presumably Lithuanian *-na*, *-n* ' in (direction where) ', postal position with verbs of the movement, Avestan *na-zdyah-*, Old Indic *nédīyas-* ' closer ' (' \* moved near '); root *sed-* ' sit '; presumably similarly Gothic *nēhu*, Old High German *nāh* Adv. ' near ' as ' looking near, turned near ' (with root *oq* \*- as 2nd part); see Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 798 f., where also about the ambiguous Old Indic *ádhi* ' about, on ', ap. *adiy* ' in ' (\*-*ṛdʰi* or \**edʰi*, \**odʰi*?).

maybe alb. (\**nāh*) *nga* ' from ' [common alb. *n* > *ng* shift]

About Gothic *anaks* adv. ' suddenly, straight away ', supposedly to Old Bulgarian *naġъ* ' suddenly, abruptly ' (?), s. Feist 42.

**References:** WP. I 58 f., WH. I 43 f., 49, 677, Feist 41 a, 373, Trautmann 200.

**Page(s):** 39-40

---

**Root / lemma:** *ansā, ansi-*

**Meaning:** noose, snare

**Material:** Latin *ānsa* `clutch, handle, a handle; (hence), occasion, opportunity ', *ānsae crepidae* `the eyelets on the straps of the shoe soles through which the shoelaces were pulled ' = Lithuanian *ąsà* f. (Akk. *āsa*) `pot handle, loop with the knot apron ' (compare also Latin *ansatus* = Lithuanian *ąsotas* ` (furnished with or having a handle) with a handle '), Latvian *uosa* `handle, loop, eyelet ', next to which stem Old Prussian *ansis* `hook, pot hanger, kettle hanger ', Latvian *ūoss* (Akk. *ūs*) `handle ';

Maybe alb. (\**ues*) *vesh* `handle, ear '

Old Icelandic *æsf*. (\**ansjō*) `hole in the upper edge of the shoe leather for pulling through of the straps ' = Middle Low German *ōse* f. `ring-shaped handle, loop' (out of it Late Middle High German Modern High German *Öse*; or West Germanic word to *Ohr* according to Kluge and Weigand-Hirt s. v. ?); Middle Irish *ē(i)si* Pl. `rein ', gr. ῥήνις, Doric ἄνις ds. (\**ānsiā*).

Maybe truncated alb. (\**enha*) *ena* `pot (\*pot handle)' [common alb. -s- > -h-].

**References:** WP. I 68, WH. I 51, Trautmann 10.

**Page(s):** 48

**Root / lemma:** *ansu-, ŋsu-* (\**henku-r* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** ghost, demon

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ansu-, ŋsu-* (\**henku-r*): ghost, demon, derived from **Root / lemma:** *ank-2, ang-*: `to bend, bow, \*flex; wangle; turn; curve, snake coil, anchor'.

**Material:**

In *e*-grade:

Lycian *eśa-* 'grandchild, grandson'; Lycian B *qzze, qezmīmi, xzzātā* (Shevoroshkin), Lycian A *qehñ* 'offspring, descendants, progeny' (Tischler 191 ff)

In *a*-grade:

**Hittite:** *has-* (II, I) 'testify, bear', *hassa-* 'grandson, granddaughter', *hassu-* c. 'king, ruler, sovereign'; h.l. *has(a)-* 'create, engender, breed', *hasmi-* 'offspring, descendants, progeny', *hasusara-* 'queen'; (Tischler 191 ff).

**Comments:** 'grandchild, grandson' in **Hittite** may be a result of contamination: cf. Hittite *hammasa-* 'small child', Luvian *hamsa-*, h.l. *hamasa-* 'grandchild, grandson' (see Tischler ibid. and 141-142).

Old Indic *ásu-*, Avestan *aṇhu-* `breath of life, breath, life, spirit, world', *ásu-ra-*, Avestan *ahura-* `ruler, lord' (\**ŋsu-*); Venetic *ahsu-* (= *āsu-*) `cult effigy, cult figure' = Germanic

\**ansuz* ` god, ace ' in Old Icelandic *áss*, Runic *a[n]suR*, Old English *ōs* ` ace ', Gothic-Latin *anses* ` demigods '.

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Old Indic *ásu-ra-*, Avestan *ahura-* ` ruler, lord ' : Ἰλλυριοί , οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία , ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς , ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός , ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω , speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

**References:** H. Güntert Der Aryan Weltkönig 102, Feist 52 b.

**See also:** Perhaps to *an(ə)-* ` breathe '.

**Page(s):** 48

---

**Root / lemma:** *ans-*

**Meaning:** favourable

**Material:** Gothic *anst* f., Old High German *anst* and (zero grade) *unst*, Middle High German *gunst* from \**ge-unst*, Old English *ēst* ` favour, mercy ', Old Norse *ōst*, *ǫst* ` favour, love ', Old High German *abanst*, *abunst*, Old Saxon *avunst*, Old English *æfest* ` distrust, resentment, disfavor '; Middle High German *gund* m. ` favour ', Old Norse *ǫf-und* f. ` disfavor '; preterit present Old High German *an*, *unnum* (Inf. *unnan*, preterit *onsta*, *onda*) ` grant ' (*gi-unnan*), Old Saxon Old English *unnan* ` grant, concede, wish ', Old Norse *unna* (*ann*, *unnom*, preterit *unnan* from \**unþa*) ` love, grant, concede '. *un-nu-m* (from \**unz-nu-m*) is an old present the *neu-*, *nu-* class, wherefore the new Sg. *ann*. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Which root beginning as Germanic *an-*, *un-*, has in *anst* the suffix compound *-s-ti-* to see (see Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 437), while Middle High German *gund*, Old Norse *ǫfund* the easier one contained *-ti-*.

However, is because of basic Germanic \**anst(s)* root probably as Germanic *ans-*, *uns-* to begin (Kluge ZfdtWtf. 9, 317, Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 3, 332), *unnum* consequently originated from \**unz-num* (Indo Germanic \**ṛns-nu-me*), whereupon then Sg. *ann*, and new weak preterit \**un-þa* (Old High German *onda*, Old Norse *unna*) beside Old High German *onsta*, Old Saxon *gi-onsta*, then also Middle High German *gund*, Old Norse *ǫfund* (suffix *-ti-*) new creations have become after *s-* part to *unnum*, *unnan*.

Also gr. προσ-ηνής `friendly', ἀπ-ηνής `unkind, hard ' (: *ab-unst*) is the most likely = \*προσ-, ἀπ-ανσής (see Brugmann aaO.).

In divergent formal judgement Bechtel Lexil covers. 49 gr. - ἀνής on neutr. Subst.  
\*ānos whose suffixale zero grade lies as a basis Germanic \*an-s-tī.

**References:** WP. I 68, Feist 53.

**Page(s):** 47

---

**Root / lemma:** *antro-m*

**Meaning:** cave, hole

**Material:** Armenian *ayr*, Gen. Pl. *ayric* `cave, hole ', gr. ἄντρον ds.

**References:** WP. I 56<sup>1</sup>, Schwyzer Mel. Boisacq II 234<sup>1</sup>, KZ. 68, 222, Gr. Gr. I 532, Pisani KZ. 68, 161 f.

**See also:** Perhaps to *an(ə)-* `breathe ', as originally `vent, air vent '.

**Page(s):** 50

---

**Root / lemma:** *ant-s*

**Meaning:** forward, before, outer side

**Material:** Old Indic *ánta-h* `end, border, edge ' (therefrom *antya-h* `the last ');

Alb. (\**ánta*) *ana* `side, end'.

gr. Gen. Sg. κάταντες (= κατ' ἄντες) `down the forefront ', Dat.-Lok. ἀντί (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 548<sup>6</sup>, 622<sup>5</sup>), Akk. εισ-άντα `in the face ' (\**ant-m*), ἔν-αντα, ἄν-αντα, κάτ-αντα etc (W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 669, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 632under), adverbial ἄντα `towards, opposite ', thereafter ἀντῶν `meets '; about ἄντομαι see Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 722 under.; about ἀντην s. Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 687;

Old Irish *étan* (\**antono-*) `forehead '; perhaps here mcymr. *enhyt*, cymr. *ennyd* `time, moment ' (\**ant-iti-* to Old Indic *ití-* `gait, way '), mcymr. *anhaw* `old ' (\**ant-ayo-*), nir. *éata* `old; age ' (\**ant-odio-?*), compare Loth Rc. 48, 32; 50, 63; (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Hittite *ha-an-za* (*hant-s*) `forefront ', therefrom *ha-an-te-iz-zi-iš* (*hantezziš*)= \**ant-eṭios*;

Lycian *χñtawata* `leader ' (Pedersen Lycian under Hittite 17);

Tocharian A *antule* `outside, to ... before ', *antus* `also'.

**Hittite:** *hant-* c. 'forehead', *hanta* 'towards', *handai-* (I) 'order, lead '; Luvian *hantili-* 'former, previous, prior, first ', *handa(i)-* 'decide, order ', Lycian *χñtawata* 'leader, king ', Lycian *ānTē-* 'prescribe, determine ' (Tischler 149ff)

**Tokharian:** A *ānt*, B *ānte* 'forehead, front ' (PT \**ānte*) (Adams 43)



Maybe alb. *hunda* 'nose' : **Hittite**: *ḫant-* c. 'forehead'.

see also under *antios*.

In addition as pristine cases:

***anti*** 'in the face of' > 'towards, opposite, against', etc.

Old Indic *anti* Adv. 'opposite itself, before itself, near', from what *antiká-h* 'near', n. 'nearness'.

Armenian *and* 'there', *ənd* preposition 'for, instead of' m. Gen. and 'along, about (in, on) somewhere there' m. Akk. (compare Gothic *and*), in meaning 'aside' m. Abl. and 'with, by' m. Lok. (which has dwindled vowel in the final sound is not determinable; anl. *ə-* from *a-*), as preverb 'on'; in addition *andranik* 'firstborn, the first (earliest)' (Bugge KZ. 32, 2; compare to meaning Latin *ante* 'before, of place or time' and the above mentioned words for 'forehead' as a 'front'), probably also *ančanem* 'to go past' (Pedersen KZ. 39, 425, compare gr. ἀντομαι; *ç* from *t* + the aoristic *s*, compare the Aor. *ē-anç*).

Maybe alb. *andej* 'there, in the other side, opposite'.

Gr. ἀντί 'in view of, towards, opposite, before; for, instead of' m. Gen., also preverb, e.g. ἀνθίστημι; hom. κατ' ἀντηστίην 'in the opposite point of view, against' is fine to Bechtel Lexil. 46 from \*ἀντι-στι-ς reshuffled after ἀντην ἴσθημι; ἀντικρύ, Attic ἀντικρυς 'almost, against' (ambiguous ending), ἀντιάω, ἀντιάζω 'meets'.

Latin *ante* (from \**anti*, compare *antistō*, as well as *antīcus*, *antiquus*) preposition m. Akk. spatially 'against, before', timewise 'before', also preverb (e.g. *antecedō*, *antid-eā*, *-hāc* 'before', *antid-īre* 'lead the way' (-*d* after *prōd*); in addition *anterior* 'earlier', *antārium bellum* 'war before the town', *antīcus* 'the front' (*c* after *posticus* 'behind'), *antīquus* 'old' (the ending and the contraction in temporal meaning after *novus*; Indo Germanic \**anti* + \**okʷ-* 'looking'), *antēs*, *-ium* 'rows or ranks (from soldiers, vines)', originally possibly 'fronts' (about *antae* see, however, under \**anētā* 'door post').

Hittite *ḫa-an-ti* (*ḫantī*) 'in front, esp., in particular'.

*anta* 'against there' (direction); to *-a* see Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 622 f.

Gothic *and* preposition m. Akk. 'up there, about there, along'. With therefrom more divergently meaning the nominal prefix and verbal prefix Germanic *anda-*, *and* 'against, opposite', also in verbs normally 'from - away': Gothic *anda-*, *and* (e.g. *andniman* 'accept

', *andanēms* `agreeable, pleasant', *andbindan* `unbind, untie, be confined'), Old Norse Old Saxon Old English *and*, Old High German *ant-*, *int-*, Middle High German Modern High German *ant-*, (e.g. create *Antlitz*, *Antwort*).

compounds Old Norse *endr*, *enn* `earlier, formerly, again, after' (*endr*= Gothic *andiz-uh* `either'), Old English *end* `before' (*\*andis*), Old High German *enti* `earlier, yore' (Germanic *\*andiaz*), Middle High German *ent*, *end* Konj. `previous, before' (e.g. Falk-Torp 192, 1455).

Lithuanian *añt*, older *anta* m. Gen. `after-there, up, on'.

About gr. ἄντα see above.

### ***nti***

A weaker ablaut form (*\*nt-*) shows Gothic *and* m. dat. `ἀντί, for, around', *unþa-* (*\*nto-*) in *unþa-þliuhan* `escape', Old English *oð-* (*\*unþ-*) in *oðgangan* `escape', *ūðgegne* `fleeting' = Old Norse *unningi*, *undingi* (*\*unþ-*, *\*and-gangia-*) `escaped slave' (Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup>, 803).

Other meaning points Gothic *und* m. Akk. `until, to', Old High German *unt* in *unt-az* `until, to' and *unzi* (= *untzi*) `until, to', Old Saxon *und* `until, to', *unti*, *unt* (*and + te* `to'), *unto* (*and + tō*), engl. *unto* `to, until', Old Norse *unz* (and *es*) `until, till that', Old English (with grammatical change) *oð-* in addition, besides, until, to', Oscan *ant* m. Akk. `up to' (likewise from *\*nti*, see Walde Kelten and Italiker 54; because of Germanic *and* not to place exactly attuning meaning = Latin *ante* `before', e.g. v. Planta II 443), Lithuanian *iñt* `after' (rather contamination from *in* and *ant*).

The fact that these forms show an extension preposition *\*en*, *\*n* `in' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 629 f., where also about gr. dial. ἔντε), is possible as then Lithuanian *iñt* with *ĩ* `after' corresponds in the application. However, could be of this one additional use adjustment as a result of the sound resemblance and Indo Germanic *\*nt* (*-i*, *-a*?) `until, to' belong as `up against there, on the opposite side over' to *anti*, also the words for the `end' (see below) are originally the purpose waving on the opposite side, and with Old Saxon *unt* is also *ant* (*and + te*) preposition m. Akk. `wholly, completely' synonymous what, even if only new intersection are from *unt* with *and-*, however, the concept relationship of both explained.

***antios*** `against, recumbent before' (formed from the adverb *anti*):

*\*antjío-* (Germanic *\*andja-*) in Gothic *andeis*, Old Norse *endir*, Old Saxon *endi*, Old English *ende* m., Old High German *anti*, *enti* m. and n., Modern High German *Ende*; also gr. ἀντίος 'against' (in addition ἐναντίον ds., ἐναντίος 'situated against; opponent ') probably goes back (compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 379) to *\*ἀντιός*.

Against it is from *\*anto-* (see above) derived *ántjio-* in Old Norse *enni* n., Old High German *andi*, *endi* n. 'forehead' = Latin *antiae* 'the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock'.

A quite different word is Modern High German *and*, Old High German *unti*, *anti*, *enti*, Old Saxon *endi*, Old English engl. *and* 'and', Old Norse *en(n)* 'and, but', with Old Indic *áthā* 'thereupon, thereon, then, ditto', Avestan *aθā* 'also', Oscan *ant* m. Akk. 'all the way to, up to, towards', Lithuanian *iĩt* m. Akk. 'after' (however, see above), Tocharian B *entwe* 'also' belongs to *\*en*, *η* 'in'.

Maybe alb. in (*\*ende*) *edhe* 'and, also', zero grade (*\*ende*) *dhe* 'and, but'.

**References:** WP. I. 65 ff., WH. I 53 f., Feist 46, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 619, 621, 629 f., 632 f., 722, 726, II (B V 2 b d 3).

**Page(s):** 48-50

---

**Root / lemma:** *apelo-*

**Meaning:** strength

**Material:** Gr. ἀν-απελάσας ἀναρρωσθεῖς Hes., Ionian εὐηπελής 'strong', hom. ὀλιγηπελίη 'swoon, Ionian ἀνηπελίη ἀσθένεια Hes., Elis: MN Τευτί-απλος (after Prellwitz BB. 24, 214 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 18, 205 here 'Ἀπέλλων, 'Ἀπόλλων, with vocal gradation Thessalian Ἔαπλου; after Sommer IF. 55, 176<sup>2</sup> rather pregreek); Illyrian MN *Mag-aplinus*, *Aplus*, *Aplo*, *Aplis*, *-inis*, FN *Aplo*, *-onis*; gall. VN *Dī-ablintes* 'the powerless, the weak' (from *\*-aplentes*); Germanic GN *Matronis Aflims*, *Afliabus* 'effective magic', Old Icelandic *afi* n., Old English *afo*, *aba* / n. 'strength'.

**Note:**

The **Root / lemma:** *apelo-* : 'strength' seems related to **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* : 'strong, mighty' [the shift / > r].

**References:** WP. I 176, Feist Ia, Kretschmer Gl. 24, 250.

**Page(s):** 52

---

**Root / lemma:** *ap-1* (proper *ep-*) : *ēp-*

**Meaning:** to take, grab, reach

Note:

From the reduced **Root / lemma: *ghab-***: 'to grab, take', derived **Root / lemma: *ap-1*** (exact ***ep-***): ***ēp-***: 'to take, grab, reach, \*give' > **Root / lemma: *ēpi-***: 'comrade' > **Root / lemma: *ai-3***: 'to give'.

Maybe alb. Tosc (\**h<sub>2</sub>e-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Geg *nep* (\**na* 'us' + *ep* 'give') 'give us (\*take)': Hittite *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) 'take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*): gr. ἄπτω 'give a hand'.

**Material:**

In ***e*** grade:

Hittite *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) 'takes', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*).

hom. ἥπαφον 'cheat'.

Maybe alb. Tosc (\**h<sub>2</sub>ap*) *jap*, nasalized alb. Geg (\**h<sub>1</sub>enp*) *nep* 'give' common *h* > *j*-Slavic Albanian.

In ***a*** grade:

Old Indic *āpnōti* 'achieved, attained', more recently *āptá-h* 'clever, suitable, trusted'; Avestan *apayeiti* 'achieved, reached', 3. Pl. *āpənte* from \**āp<sub>u</sub>antai*,

About Old Indic *āp<sub>u</sub>-h* 'friend', gr. ἥπιος 'friendly' see below ***ēpi-***.

Armenian *unim* 'own' (\**ōp-n-*?), *ənd-unim* 'attain'; (common arm. Celtic alb. abbreviation).

gr. ἄπτω 'give a hand, attach, pick a quarrel, light, kindle', ἄπτεσθαι 'touch', ἀφή 'touch, adherence etc.' will be delivered in spite of the spirit here. Kretschmer Gl. 7, 352 assumes influenced by ἔπω; hom. ἀφάω (ἀφάω) 'touch, palpate, feel, finger', Ionian ἀφάσσω ds., common gr.-Illyrian **-ks- > -ss-**;

hom. ἀπαφίσκω, ἥπαφον (with Aeolic *o*: ἀποφεῖν ἀπατήσαι Hes.) 'cheat, barter, exchange', ἀποφώλιος 'phantasmic, delusive, fallacious', κατηφής 'low-spirited' (actually 'got down').

Pedersen KZ. 39, 428 puts with gr. ἄπτω Armenian *ap* 'the hollow hand' (*o*-stem, however, Lok. *γ-ap* 'as -*i*-stem, thus probably older neutr. -*os*-stem) together, which word should correspond to gr. ἄψος 'joint, hinge'; because of *p* (= Indo Germanic *ph*) nevertheless, uncertain (compare Meillet BSL. 36, 110);

Latin *apīscor* `touch, reach, attain, come to, come by', *adipīscor* `to come up to, overtake; hence to obtain. Perf. partic. adeptus, used passively, = obtained', *coēpi* `has begun, commenced', later *coepī*.

The connection with Latin *\*apiō*, *\*apere* `to bind together, unite, joint, connect, link, tie round' (imper. *ape* `hinder, prevent, restrain'), *aptus* `as partic. fitted, fastened, connected. Transf., depending on; also prepared, fitted out; fitted up with, equipped with, with abl. (2) as adj. suitable, appropriate, fitting. Adv. apte', *cōpula* (*co-apula*) `a link, bond, tie, connection; a rope, a leash; plur. grapnels' is probably certain. Maybe is derived from a common primary meaning `touch, summarize'.

Also Latin *apud* `at, near, by, with, in' will be best of all suit here. The primary meaning would be `in close connection' (compare *juxtā*). One has derived from the part. Perf. neutr. *\*ap̥uod* (from *\*ap̥uot* `having reached'). Additional form *apor*, *apur* (mars.-Latin *apur finem*) points on originally -d̥.

Latin *apex*, *-icis* `cusp', esp. `the top of the conical cap of the Roman 'flamines', or the cap itself; hence any crown, tiara, helmet; fig., highest honor, crown; gram., the long mark over a vowel', maybe belongs to *\*apiō*; compare also EM. 60;

In *o*- grade:

Tocharian A *oppäççi* `clever' (Van Windekens Lexique 82);

**References:** WP. I 45 f., WH. I 57 f., 60, 847, Pedersen Hittite 128, Couvreur H 93.

**Page(s):** 50-51

---

**Root / lemma:** *ap-3*, *āp-*

**Meaning:** old; damage

**Material:** Old Indic *apvā* `illness, failure', Avestan (from an *-es*-stem) *afša-* m. `damage, evil'; Lithuanian *opūs* `weak, sore, frail' (Charpentier KZ. 40, 442 f.), presumably gr. ἡπεδανός `frail, weak' (Bezzenberger BB. 1, 164; to the ending see Risch 98; differently Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 530).

**References:** WP. I 47, Specht Dekl. 345.

**Page(s):** 52

---

**Root / lemma:** *apo-* (*pō*, *ap-u*, *pu*) (\**h<sub>2</sub>aph<sub>3</sub>o-*)

**Meaning:** from, out, of

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *apo-* (*pō, ap-u, pu*) (\**h<sub>2</sub>ap<sub>h</sub>o-*): 'from, out, of' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*): 'quick, abrupt' < **Root / lemma:** *ar<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ar<sup>h</sup>-*): 'strong, mighty' < root *ar<sup>h</sup>-* (*ro-*): < with *h*-formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*en<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *em<sup>h</sup>-*, *m<sup>h</sup>-*: 'wet, damp; water; clouds'.

Gradually **Root / lemma:** *apo-* (*pō, ap-u, pu*) (\**h<sub>2</sub>ap<sub>h</sub>o-*): 'from, out, of' became the prefix *ph<sub>1</sub>e-*, *ph<sub>1</sub>i-*, *ph<sub>2</sub>a-*, *ph<sub>3</sub>o-*.

### Material:

In *a*- grade:

**Hittite:** *happarnuwasha-* c. 'sunbeam, rays of sunshine', *happin(a)-* 'open flame'.

**References:** Tischler 162, 165.

Old Indic *āpa* 'off, away, back' as adnominal Präp. m. Abl. 'away from', Avestan *apa* 'away from'; about privatives *\*ap-* in Iran, and Gr. see Schwyzler ZII. 6, 230 ff.; gr. ἀπτο, ἀπό m. Gen. (= \*ablative) 'away from, ex, from'; maked. ἀπ-, ἀβ-; alb. *prapë* 'again, back' (\**per-apë*); Latin *ab* m. Abl., 'prep. with abl. (1) of motion or measurement in space, from, away from. (2) of time, from, after. (3) of separation, difference, change, from; so of position or number, counting from; and of the relation of part to whole, out of, of. (4) of origin and agency; esp. with passive verbs, by, at the hands of, because of. (5) viewed from, on the side of: 'a tergo', in the rear; hence in connection with, as regards' (before voiced consonant from *ap*, still in *aperiō* from *\*ap-ueriō*, perhaps also in *apricus*, s. WH. I 59; about Latin *af*s. just there 1; *abs* = gr. ἄψ 'back, again'; out of it *as-* before *p-*, *as-portō*; *ā* before voiced consonants), Umbrian *ap-eh<sub>1</sub>tre* 'from without, from the outside; on the outside, outwardly' (about other, unsafe Oscan-Umbrian Belege s. v. Planta I 209, 426, II 454 f.);

Gothic *af* prefix and preposition m. dat. 'from, away from, from here', Old Norse *af* Adv. and preposition m. dat., Old English *æf, of*, Old Saxon *af*, Old High German *aba, ab-* 'from, away from', Modern High German *ab-*.

compare also Lithuanian *apačią* 'the lower part' (as 'turned away part', *\*apotiā*, to Old Indic *āpatya-* n. 'progeny' and Hittite *ap-pé-iz-zi-ia-aš* (*appezijas*) 'back'.

As Celtic derivatives are taken up from *\*apo* acymr. ncymr. *o* 'ex-, from, of', a.-mcorn., a.-nbret. *a* ds. However, comes for this poor in sound brit. form rather affiliation to Old Irish *ō, ua* in consideration (Thurneysen Gr. 524), so that of all Brit. it remains quite unsafe.

In Hittite *a-ap-pa* (*apa*) 'behind, back' (compare gr. ἀπο-δίδωμι 'give back, return') have maybe collapsed Indo Germanic *apo* and *epi* (Pedersen Hittite 188, Couvreur H 94 f., Lohmann IF. 51, 324 f.).

Derivatives: *apo-tero-*, *ap-ero-*, *ap-io-*, *ap-ōko-* and above *apo<sub>ti</sub>ā*, *ape<sub>ti</sub>o-*.

Old Indic *apataram* Adv. 'farther away', ap. *apataram* Adv. 'apart, somewhere else', gr. ἀπωτέρω 'farther distant' (ἀπωτάτω 'very far away'); maybe Gothic *aftarō* 'from the back, backward', *aftuma*, *aftumists* 'the last', Old English *æftermest* ds. and Gothic *afta* 'back, again', Old High German Old Saxon *aftar* Adv. 'behind, after' and Präp. m. Dat. 'after, behind, according to', Old English *æfter* ds..

In **e**-grade:

Old Norse *eptir* Adv. and Präp. m. Dat. and Akk. 'after', *aptr* Adv. 'back, backward'.

For this Germanic However, words relationship also stands with gr. ὀπίθεν, Indo Germanic *\*epi*, *\*opi* to the consideration (Schulze KZ. 40, 414 Anm. 3), compare still Gothic *afta* 'behind', Old English *æft* 'behind, later', Gothic *aftana* 'from the back', Old Norse *aptan*, Old English *æftan*, Old Saxon *aftan*, Middle High German *aftern* 'afterwards'.

Old Indic *ápara-* 'back, later, following, other', Adv. *-ám* 'after, later', Avestan ap. *apara-* 'back, later, following', Adv. *-əm*, *-am*, Sup. Old Indic *apamá-*, Avestan *apəma-* 'the one farthest away, the most distant, the last';

Gothic *afar* Adv. and preposition with dat. and Akk. 'after, afterward', Old High German *avar*, *abur* (latter from *\*apu-ró-m*, as Old Norse *aur-* 'bottom, lower, nether, back' in compound, see Falk-Torp, 11 f.) 'again, once more, against it' (Modern High German *aber*), Old Norse *afar* 'esp., very much' (compare to meaning Old Indic *ápara-* also 'outlandish, peculiar, extreme, extraordinary', Lidén Stud. 74 ff.; Old English *eafora*, Old Saxon *a<sub>h</sub>baro* 'descendant'). see still *\*āpero-* 'shore'.

maybe alb. (*\*apa<sub>h</sub>*) *parë* 'first, top', *afër* '\*away, close', *afërm* 'relative, descendant', (*\*āper-*) *prej* 'from'.

Gr. ἄπιος 'remote, far'

In **e**-grade:

(probably also Old Norse *efja* f. 'bay in a river in which the current runs back', Old English *ebba* m. 'low tide', Old Saxon *ebbia* f., mndd. *ebbe*, where borrows from Modern High German *Ebbe*, as 'ebb, the outward movement of the tide; the return of tidewater towards the sea').

Old Indic *ápāka-* 'recumbent apart, distant, coming from the front', Armenian *haka-* as 1. composition part 'against', *hakem* 'piegare ad una parte, inclinare', Old Church Slavic *opaky* 'again', Church Slavic *opako, opaky, opače* 'back, inverted', in which, admittedly, forms can be partly also related to *\*opi*, gr. ὀπιθεν (compare Latin *opācus* 'shaded, shady; dark, shadowy, obscure' = 'turned away from the sun');

Literary formation by (Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 482). Besides Old Norse *ɔfugr* 'after, turned backward', Old Saxon *ābuh, avuh*, Old High German *abuh, abah* 'turned away, inverted, wicked' (Modern High German *äbig, äbicht*), Old English *\*afoc* in engl. *awkward*, from *\*apu-ko-s* (or from *\*opu-ko-s*: ὀπιθεν, so that in the ablaut to Gothic *ibuks* 'being on the decline', Old High German *ippihhōn* 'roll back'? Johansson PBrB. 15, 230, in the consonant relegating to πυ-γή, see also Falk-Torp under *aveŋ*).

### ***pō.***

Avestan *pa-zdayeiti* 'let to move away, scare off'; Latin *po-situs, pōnō* 'to put down, set down, put, place, set, fix, lay, deposit' from *\*po-s[i]nō, po-liō, po-lūbrum, pōrcet* 'to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain' from *\*po-arcet*, alb. *pa* m. Akk. 'without', *pa-* 'un-' (Gl. Meyer Alb. Wb. 317); Old Frisian *fān* 'from, of', Old Saxon *fana, fan*, Old High German *fona, fon* m. Dat. (= *\*Abl.*) 'from, of' (Old High German *-o-* is after Persson IF. 2, 215 to derive from Indo Germanic *\*pu* beside *\*po*).

A similar form pursues Trautmann Old Prussian 389 in Old Prussian *pan-s-dau* 'thereafter'. Is totally unsafe whether Armenian *otork* 'polished, slippery, smooth' contains according to Lidén Arm. stem 60 ff. *o-* from *\*po-*.

Maybe suffixed alb. *pas* 'behind, back' *pastaj* 'later, thereafter'.

Against it here in spite of often divergent meaning (Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 808 considers absorption from Indo Germanic *\*upo*, and for Slavic *po* in meaning 'behind, after' m. Lok. probably properly origin from *\*pos*): Old Church Slavic *po* 'after, in, with, about a little bit there' (Lithuanian *pō* with Gen. under dat. 'after', with Instr. 'under'), as essential only more perfective verbal prefixes Lithuanian *pa-*, Old Church Slavic *po-* (as nominal prefix Old Church Slavic *pa-*, Lithuanian *pa* and *pó-*, compare e.g. Old Church Slavic *памѣнѣти* 'remember', *памѣть* 'memory');

Maybe alb. nominal prefix *pa-* in *ph<sub>2</sub>ě-lor, plor* 'ploughshare', *ph<sub>2</sub>ě-rrua* 'stream'.

Old Prussian *pa-* essential in nominal, *pō-* in verbal compound, compare Trautmann 203, Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 505.



About Slavic *po-dъ* 'below, under' see Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 733 f. - S. still Indo Germanic *\*po-ti* and *\*po-s*.

Maybe alb. (*\*po-s*) *poshtë* 'below, under' from the same root as Slavic languages Slavic *po-dъ* 'below, under' from **Root / lemma: apo-** (*pō, ap-u, pu*): (from, out, of) not from **Root / lemma: pēd-2, pōd-**: (foot, \*genitalia).

*ap-u* stands beside *\*apo* (Lithuanian see below *\*pu*) in Arcadian Cypriot Lesbian Thessalian ἀπύ, in Old High German *abo* = *aba*, Old Norse *au-virdīn* 'contemptuous person' (Falk-Torp 11 f.), compare also above *\*apu-ro-* beside *\*apero-*, *\*apu-ko-*, and *\*pu* beside *\*po*. That *-u* maybe enclitic Particle 'and, also' (Feist 3a, 508a, WH. I 87). compare also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 182.

*pu* (see above *\*apu*) mostly in meaning ('turned away' =) 'behind, back':

Old High German *fona* (see above), Old Indic *punar* 'again back', gr. πύματος 'the last'; quite uncertain Latin *puppis* 'the poop or stern of a vessel; poet. the whole ship'.

maybe alb. *pupa* 'the poop or stern of a vessel': poln. *pupa* 'bottom'.

**References:** WP. I 47 ff., WH. I If., 842, Feist 3a, Trautmann 11.

**Page(s):** 53-55

---

**Root / lemma: appa**

**Meaning:** father

**Material:** compare gr. ἄππα, ἀπφά, ἄπφα, ἀπφῦς (Theokrit) 'dad'; Tocharian B *appakke* 'father' (this *-(a)kke* from *ammakki* 'Mutter').

**References:** WP. I 47.

**See also:** compare also *pap(p)a*.

**Page(s):** 52

---

**Root / lemma: apsā**

**Meaning:** asp

**Material:** Old High German *aspa*, Modern High German *Espe*, Old English *æspe*, Old Norse *ǫsp* f. ds., Latvian *apse* (from *\*apuse*), Old Prussian *abse* ds., North Lithuanian *apušis* f., Lithuanian *apušė, epušė* f. 'aspens, trembling poplar' (after Bezenberger BB. 23, 298 supposedly free diminutive-formation from *\*apsā*), russ. *osína* (*\*opsīna*) 'aspens', poln. *osa, osika, osina* 'aspens'.

The fact that in this aspen name the sound result *-ps-*, is not the original *-sp-*, confirm among others türk.-osm. *apsak* `poplar`, tschuw. *éwēs* `aspen` as a loanword from the proto Armenian to Pedersen KZ. 30, 462. Specht places because of gr. ἀπελλόν αἰγείρος, ὃ ἐστὶ εἶδος δένδρον Hes. a root noun *ap-*.

**References:** WP. I 50, Specht Dekl. 60.

**Page(s):** 55

---

**Root / lemma:** *ar 4 (er, or?), r*

**Meaning:** now, also, interrogative particle

**Material:** Gr. ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα (from *r*) `now, thus, consequently`, Cypriot ερ, ἄρα interrogative particle (\*ῥ ἄρα; γάρ, maybe from γ' ἄρ); likewise zero grade Lithuanian *ĩr* `and, also`, Latvian *ir* `also`, Old Prussian *ir* `and, also` (= gr. ῥα, zero grade Lithuanian *āĩr*, Latvian *ar* as an introduction of an interrogative sentence, Old Lithuanian also *er* with the same Baltic vacillate from *a-* and *e-* as between Latvian *ar* `with, in` and Old Prussian *er* `to`; Tocharian B *ra-* emphat. particle.

**References:** WP. I 77, Trautmann 12, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 342, 622.

**Page(s):** 62

---

**Root / lemma:** *ard<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** pole

**Material:** Armenian *ardn* `lance, spear`; Lithuanian *āĩdas* m. `pole scaffold for drying flax`, old *ardamas* `a (light) pole or spar, a sprit, which crosses the sail diagonally (and serves to make it taut)` (see to meaning Bezenberger GGA. 1885, 920)? Petersson KZ. 47, 245 (Lithuanian words not better according to Leskien Abl. 329 to *ardýti* `split, distinguish`, see below *er-* `rare, loose, crumbly`).

**References:** WP. I 84.

**Page(s):** 63

---

**Root / lemma:** *ardi-, rdi-*

**Meaning:** point, edge

**Material:** Old Indic *ali* `bee, scorpion` (from *\*adī*, Indo Germanic *\*rdī*) = gr. ἄρδις `head of the arrow, sting`; Old Irish *aird* (*\*ardi-*) `sharp, peak, point of the compass`, Old Norse *erta* (*\*artjan*) `stir up, stimulate, tease` (another interpretation from *erta* under *er-, er-d-* `set in motion`).

**References:** WP. I 83 f., Lüders Schriften 429.

**Page(s):** 63

---

**Root / lemma:** *areg-*

**Meaning:** to lock

**Material:** Old Indic *argala-h*, *argalā* `latch, bolt ', maked. ἄργελλα `bathing hut, bath hut ', from which borrows alb. *ragál*/f. `cottage, hut '; kimmer. ἄργιλλα (\**arg-el-jā*) `subterranean dwelling '; Old Saxon *racud*, Old English *reced* m. `building, house '.

**References:** WP. I 81, WH. I 63, Jokl IF. 44, 22.

**See also:** compare \**areq-* `protect, close '.

**Page(s):** 64

---

**Root / lemma:** *ar(e)-ĝ-* (*arĝ-?*), *rĝi-* (\**her-(e)-ĝ-*)

**Meaning:** glittering, white, fast

**Note:**

Old Indic *rĝi-pyá* `darting along ' epithet of the bird *śyená* (`eagle, falcon'), Avestan *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφος αἰετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίπποψ), Armenian *arcui* (< \**arci-wi*) `eagle' prove that from **Root / lemma:** *er-1*, *or-* : `eagle, \*fast' derived extended **Root / lemma:** *ar(e)-ĝ-* (*arĝ-?*), *rĝi-* : `glittering, white, fast' and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma:** (\**a*)*reĝ-1* : `right, just, to make right; king'.

**Material:**

In *e-* grade:

*e*-vocalism shown by those of Osthoff MU. V, S. V, and MU. VI 33 considered for Gothic *unaírkns* `impure, unclean ', *aírkniba* `cleanness, genuineness ', Old High German *erchan* `right, just, real, true, genuine ', Old Norse *jarknasteinn*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *eorcnanstān* `precious stone, jewel ' (in addition also Old Norse *jarteikn* n. `emblems ' from \**jar[kn]-teikn*, Lidén by Noreen Old Icelandic Gr.<sup>3</sup>p. 281, 6); compare also Feist 25b.

Maybe alb. (\**herg-*) *jargë* `white saliva' Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *y-* Old Indic Tocharian.

As securely one cannot consider the affiliation of Germanic words, however, was concerning the vocalism intersection from Germanic \**ark-* = Indo Germanic \**arĝ-* with \**erk-* = Old Indic *árcatī*, Indo Germanic \**erk-* at least conceivable.

In *a*- grade:

Hittite *ḫar-ki-iš* (*ḫarkis*) 'white'.

Tocharian A *ārki*, B *ārkwī* 'white' (\**arǵuio-*), *ārcune* 'epithet of the royal title', A *ārki-śoši* 'white world' (compare cymr. *elfydd* S. 30);

Maybe alb. *harc*, *harca* Pl. 'rocky landscape'; alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *ḫ-*.

Old Indic *árju-na-ḥ* 'bright, white'; *rajatá-* 'whitish', *rajatám hīraṇyam* 'whitish gold, i.e. silver', *rajatám* 'silver' with flashy, in spite of Osthoff MU. VI 33 not from zero grade *r* (or likewise) deducible vocalism compared with Avestan *ərəzata-* n., Old pers. *ardata-* 'silver' (*r-*): TN Illyrian *Ardiaei* common alb. - Illyrian *-ḡ-* > *-d-*.

Maybe Albanian *argjend*: Bresciano *arzent*: Romagnolo *arzent*: Zeneize *arzent* 'silver' (common Avestan Slavic *g-* > *dz-*, *z-* = common alb. *dz-* > *gj-*).

Latin *argentum*, Oscan *aragetud* 'silver', Old Irish *arggat*, Middle Irish *airget*, cymr. *arian*(*ḡ*), corn. Middle Breton *argant*, nbret. *arc'hant* 'silver', gall. PN *Arganto-magus*; *arcanto-dan* 'coin minter, mint-master, the master or superintendent of a mint', Armenian *arcat* 'silver', Tocharian A *ārkyant* N. Pl. f.; with other formation gr. ἄργυρος 'silver' (in spite of these equations the knowledge of the silver for the primeval times stands not sure, see about that point and about the borrowing question Schrader RL.II<sup>2</sup> 394, G. Ipsen IF. 39, 235 f., Festschr. Streitberg 228), Messapic *argorian* (: ἄργύριον) ds., *argora-pandes* (\**arguro-pondios*) 'quaestor, state treasurer'.

Thrak. ἄργιλος '(\*white) mouse', FIN Ἄρζος (\**Argios*).

Gr. ἄργός 'white, fast', in compounds ἄργι- : ἄργι-κέραυνος 'with shining thunderbolt', ἄργι-όδων 'with brilliantly white teeth' (thereafter also \*ἄργινός for ἄργεννός, further formation to ἄργινόεις, epithet of towns situated on white lime or chalk mountains); ἄργαίνω 'is white'.

ἄργός probably after Wackernagel Verm. Beitr. 8 f. from \*ἄργρός dissimilated, wherefore *i*-stem ἄργι- of compounds behaves as Avestan *dərəzi-raθa-* 'possessing steady chariot' to *dərəzra-* 'solid'. With ἄργός phonetically same Old Indic *ṛjrá-* connotes also 'shining', is in this meaning with ἄργός 'white' etymological identical (in addition also Old Indic *ṛjṛtī-*, *ṛjṛka-* 'radiating'). Old Indic *ṛjrá-* 'fast', *Ṛjī-śvan-* 'the allied Indras ordering about fast dogs' = gr. ἄργός 'fast' (likewise of dogs, also already proto linguistic epithet, see Schulze Kl. Schr. 124), ἄργι-πους 'fleet-footed', horses Πλόδ-αργός, upholds Persson Beitr. 828 from ἄργός (*ṛjrá-*) 'white' different word (to the root *reǵ-* 'straight, right, directly

' in Old Indic *ṛjīśá-* 'rushing straight for', *ṛjī-pyá-* 'darting along', etc), against Bechtel Lexil. 57, the concept of the lights allows to have flowed from that of the quick movement (compare 'as quick as a flash, at lightning speed') as well as Schulze aaO. Sides of the same observation considered as to try illuminating power, brightness of the color, and quickness of the movement (compare Latin *micāre* 'move rapidly to and fro, vibrate, flicker; to shine, glitter, sparkle').

ἄργεμον, ἄργεμα n. 'the whiteness (in the eye, nail)', ἀργήεις, Doric ἀργᾶς (\*ἀργᾶFεντις 'shining'; *es*-stem in ἐναργής 'perspicuous, clear', ἀργεσ-τής epithet of νότος, 'elucidative, brightening' (see lastly Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 500<sup>1</sup>), ἀργεννός 'white sheen, white luster, white-gleaming' (\*ἀργεσ-νός); maybe also in ἀργειφόντης epithet of Hermes ('in slaying brilliance?').

On account of *es*-stem Avestan *arəzah-* 'afternoon and evening' so that belongs together etymologically, at least half the meaning is quite doubtful, see. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 202, Bechtel aaO.

Maybe alb. (\**arəz-*) *errēt* 'dark', *err* 'darken': Avestan *arəzah-* 'afternoon and evening'

ἀργής, -ήτος, -έτι, -έτα 'white-gleaming'; ἄργιλλος and ἄργιλος 'white clay' (Latin loanword *argilla*, *argīla*): ἄργυ-ρος see above, ἄργυ-φος, ἀργύ-φεος 'shining white' (in the word ending probably to root b<sup>h</sup>ā- 'shine', Prellwitz BB. 22, 90, Bechtel Lexil. 57 f.).

Maybe Galician *arxila*: alb. *argjilë* 'white clay, mud' 'white clay' (common Avestan Slavic *g-* > *dz-*, *z-* = common alb. *dz-* > *gj-*).

Latin *argentum* see above; *arguō* 'to put in clear light; to declare, prove; to accuse, blame, expose, convict', *argūtus* 'to the eye, expressive, lively; talkative to the ear, piercing, shrill, noisy; of omens, clear, significant; of persons, sagacious, cunning; (since Cicero also:) beaming, shimmering' and 'shrewd'.

About that of Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 552, 560 considered for Lithuanian *áržuolas*, *ažuolas*, dial. *áužuolas*, East Lithuanian dial. *úžolas* 'oak', see rather Bezzenberger KZ. 42, 263, Trautmann Old Prussian 301, whereupon *anž-* (compare Old Prussian *ansonis*) the original form is (different Zupitza KZ. 36, 66, Germanic gutturals 214).

By Hirts (Abl. 124) basic *\*ar(e)ǵ-* cause Germanic words difficulty, however, see above. The basis of a 2th root vowel (*areǵ-*) is given only by Old Indic *rajatám* 'whitish', thus dubious.

**References:** WP. I 82 f., II 362 f., WH. I 66, 848, Feist 25, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 260, 447, 481, Frisk Nominalbildg. 4.

Specht (Dekl. 114<sup>1</sup>) places because of gr. ἄρμη λευκή Hes. a color root in *ar-*, he equates with *al-* (see above S. 31).

**Page(s):** 64-65

---

**Root / lemma:** *arenko-*

**Meaning:** a kind of cereal, type of grain

**Material:**

Latin *arinca* ` variety of grain, olyra (which resembles spelt) ' ( `Galliarum propria' Plin. n. h. 18, 81; foreign, presumably gall. word, despite Niedermann ẽ and ʔ30 not genuinely Latin), gr. ἄρακος ` leguminous plant growing as a weed among lentil plants ', ἄρακοι ὄσπριόν τι. τὸ δε αὐτὸ καὶ λάθυρον Hes.

Because of the meaning difference quite doubtful equation; no objection offers sure enough the not sufficing confirmation from ἄρακος in ὄροβος ἐρέβινθος. Non-related in spite of Fick II<sup>4</sup> 16, 17 are gr. ἄρτος ` bread ' (to dark origin, see Boisacq 84), Middle Irish *arbar* ` grain ' (see \**ar-* ` to plough, plow '), *arān* ` bread '.

**References:** WP. I 84, WH. I 67.

**Page(s):** 66-67

---

**Root / lemma:** *areq-*

**Meaning:** to guard, lock

**Material:** In detail Osthoff IF. 8, 54 ff. m. Lithuanian

Armenian *argel* ` hump, block, check, fence, hurdle, barrier, drawback, obstacle, hindrance, balk, impediment ', denomin. *argelum* ` resist, hold from, hold back '; maybe with *o-* gradation *orm* ` wall, mural ' ( \**ork-mo-ʔ*);

gr. ἀρκέω ` resist, reproach, protects, helps; express disappointment, be sufficient, be enough ' (ἀρκέσω, ἤρκεσα) probably from \*ἀρκέω; ἄρκος n. ` protection, cover, shelter ' (Alkman); ἄρκιος ` sufficing, enough ', αὐτ-ἀρκης ` oneself enough ', ποδ-ἀρκης ` with sufficing feet, fast ' (see also Bechtel Lexil. 279 f.);

Maybe alb. (\*ἄρκος) *argësh* ` crude craft supported by skin bladders, crude bridge of crossbars, harrow', zero grade in alb. (\**argo-*) *rrogë* ` alpine meadow (to be guarded)'.

Latin *arceō*, *-ēre* `to shut in; to keep at a distance, hinder, prevent, keep away', *arca* `a chest, box; esp. a money-box or coffin; also a cell' (actually `fastener, shutter', compare *arcānus* `shut, closed; hence silent, secret, confidential'; from Latin derives Gothic etc *arka* `boxes, money boxes, ark');

maybe alb. *arkē* `box, money boxes, ark'.

Old High German *arahha*, *archa* `ark' and from Germanic again Old Church Slavic *raka* `burial cave', Old Prussian *arkan* Akk. Sg. `ark'), *arx* `fortified hill, castle, fort', *arcera* `canopied chariot' (suffix after *cumera*, compare WH. I 63) Oscan *trībarakavúm* `to build, erect, establish; to create, frame' (constitutes beforehand *\*trēbark-* `to enclose a house, to put up a fence around a house');

Old High German *rigil*, Middle High German *rigel* `latch, bolt', Middle English *rail* (Old English *\*reogo*), Güntert Kalypso 136;

Lithuanian *rāktas* `key', *rakinti* `to lock, shut';

Hittite *ḫar(k)-* `hold, clamp, to hang (kill s.o. by hanging them)', Götze and Pedersen Muršili 50.

#### Note:

Maybe alb. (*\*ḫark-*) *varg* `row, chain, ring'; common prothetic alb. *v-* before bare initial vowels.

Through the meaning little is recommended to citation of cymr. *archen* `clothes, shoe', bret. *arc'henna* `wear shoes' (Middle Irish *acrann* `shoe, clothes' probably reconverted with metathesis from *arc-*, Stokes KZ. 41, 381). (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*),

About that of W. Foy KZ. 35, 62 as `castle hill' interpreted Old pers. mountain names *arkadri-* see Justi IA. 17, 106 (supposedly *(H)ara-kadriš* `mountain ravine, mountain gorge'), but in addition again Bartholomae Z. altiran. Wb. 105 Anm. 1, 116.

Against apposition (Bruckner KZ. 45, 108 Anm.) recommends meaning from Slavic *račiti* `want, grant'.

As form mit *o*-gradation (or at most with *or = ɔ*) covers Latin *Orcus* `Orcus, the infernal regions. Transf. the god of the lower world; death, realm of the dead' (uncertain `lock, seal, shut, trap, close, lock up, shut up, close up '?).

**References:** WP. I 80 f., WH. 62 f., 848.

**See also:** Similarly *aleq-* 'refuse, protect' and *areg-* (see d.).

**Page(s):** 65-66

---

**Root / lemma:** *ar(ə)-*

**Meaning:** to plough

**Material:** Armenian *araur* 'plow' (\**arātrom*; Hübschmann Arm. stem I 21);

gr. ἀρόω (ἡροσα, ἄροτος) 'plough, till', ἀρότης, ἀροτήρ 'plowman', ἄροτρον 'plow'; with original vocalization of the 2nd syllable herakl. αρᾱζοντι, gortyn. ἄρατρον. ἀρόω etc placed after Persson Beitr. 669 an Indo Germanic \**aro-* besides \**arə-* ahead (compare Tocharian *āre*), or appeared instead of ἀράω at the same time with the reshuffle many denominative causatives in -άω to such in -όω after in addition basic *o-* formation, under special influence from νεόω 'plow up the land anew'.

Latin *arō*, *-āre* 'to till, plow, farm, cultivate. Transf., to furrow, wrinkle; of ships, to plow the sea' (for the older \**arə-mī*), *arātor* 'ploughman, husbandman', *arātrum* 'plow' (-*ā-* for \*-*ā-* after *arāre*);

Middle Irish *airim* 'to plough', cymr. *arddu* (from \**arj-*) 'to plough', *arddwr* 'plowman', Middle Irish *ar n.* 'arable land', cymr. *arf* ds., Middle Irish *ar-án* 'bread', *arathar* (\**arətrom*), cymr. *aradr*, corn. *aradar*, Middle Breton *arazr*, nbret. *arar* 'plow'; Middle Irish *airem* (\**arjomō*), Gen. *aireman* 'plowman', also PN *Airem-ón*;

Gothic *arjan*, Old Norse *erja*, Old English Old Saxon *erian*, Old High German *erran*, Middle High German *ern* 'to plough, till', Old Norse *arðr* 'plow', Old High German *art* 'furrowed land', Old English *earð*, *ierðf.* 'furrowed land, yield' (see also under \**ar-* 'yield, acquiesce' about Modern High German *Art*), Middle High German *arl*, Modern High German *Arl*, *Arling* 'plow' (from loanword from Slavic \**ordlo*? genuinely Germanic after Meringer IF. 17, 121);

Lithuanian *ariù*, *árti* 'to plough', *árklas* (\**arə-tlom*) 'plow', *arklỹs* 'horse' (as 'a plow animal'); *artójas* 'tiller, plowman' (\**arə-tāja-*), Old Prussian *artoys* 'tiller' (with secondary zero grade Lithuanian *orẽ* 'ploughing time', compare gr. πολύηρος πολυάρουρος Hes.), Latvian *ar'u* 'to plough', *ara*, *āre* 'arable land'; Lithuanian *armenà* 'superficially furrowed layer of earth';

Maybe alb. *ara* 'arable land'.



Old Church Slavic *orjō*, *orati* 'to plough'; *ralo* (serb. *rälo*, poln. *radło*) 'plow' (\**ar(ə)*-*dʰlom*; Lithuanian *árklas*), *ratajǫ* 'plowman'; about Slavic \**ora*- s. Trautmann 13;

toch AB *āre* 'plow'. concerning this pertains:

### ***ar(ə)u-***

Armenian *haravunk* 'arable land' (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 58), Latin *arvus*, -a, -um 'plowed, plowed land', esp. *arvum* 'plowed land, a field; in gen., a region', Umbrian *arvam-en* 'in plowed land' (= Latin fem. *arvas* A. Pl.), *ar(u)via* 'crops, field crops';

Middle Irish *arbor* (\**arur*) 'grain', Dat. *arbaim*, Gen. (already Old Irish) *arbe* (\**arrens*), Pl. N. A. *arbanna* (*rn*-stem: Stokes KZ. 37, 254, Pedersen KG. I 63, II 106; therefrom *airmnech* 'the man who owns a lot of grain', Corrae's Gl., with -*mn*- = -*vn*-, Stokes KZ. 38, 458); (common alb. Celtic -*v*- > -*b*-), gr. ἄρουρα 'arable land' (formally not yet clearly; probably after Benveniste Noms 113 from \*ἄρο-*Fpā*, extension of ἄρο-*Fap* from \**aro-ur*, compare Middle Irish *arbor*. Unglauhhaft Otrębski KZ. 66, 78).

Through its old *e*-divergence cymr. *erwf*. 'field', Pl. *erwi*, *er-wydd*, corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., abret. Middle Breton *eru*, nbret. *ero* 'furrow' belong against it to Old High German *ero* 'earth', gr. ἔρα, Armenian *erkir* 'earth' (for the latter supposes Pedersen KZ. 38, 197 likewise \**eru*- as a basis), however, have taken over like the use for farmed field of one \**ar(ə)uo-*.

From the lack of Aryan correspondences may not be closed against the acquaintance with the plow in indo Germanic primeval times.

**References:** WP. I 78 f., WH. I 69, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 362, 683.

After Specht KZ. 68, 42<sup>2</sup> furthermore to root \**erə-* (***er-5***) 'disjoint, sever' as 'tear the ground open'?

**Page(s):** 62-63

---

**Root / lemma:** *ario-?*

**Meaning:** master, lord

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ario-?*: master, lord, derived from **Root / lemma:** *ar-1\**, themat. (*a*)*re-*, schwere Basis *arə-*, *rē-* und *i*-Basis (*a*)*ri-*, *rēi-*: to move, pass: gr. ἀριστος 'best in birth and rank, noblest'.

**Material:** Old Indic *ar(i)yá-* 'mister, convivial', *ār(i)ya-* 'Aryan', *āryaka* 'venerable man'; Avestan *airyō*, Old pers. *ariya-* 'Aryan'; gall. PN. *Ario-mānus* (GIL, III 4594); Irish *aire* (gl. primas) besides *airech*, where is to be formed *\*arjo-* and *\*arjako-*, which to Old Indic *āryaka* behaves as gr. *μῆπαξ* 'youth' to Old Indic *maryaká-* 'male' (Pedersen Celtic Gr. II 100). Against it belongs Middle Irish *ruire* not here, but from *ro + rī* 'king of kings'.

About Old Indic *aryamán* n. 'hospitality', m. 'guest's friend', Avestan *airyaman-*, npers. *ērmān* 'guest', see above under **al-1**.

W. Krause (rune inscriptions 539) should read properly Proto Norse *arjostēRN*. Pl. 'the most distinguished, the noblest', thus would have to be attached indeed an Proto Norse *\*arjaR* 'posh, lofty, noble, plush, gentle, kingly, polite, courtly, elegant, genteel, stately, highbred, exclusive' and an Indo Germanic *\*arjo-*, in the Old Indic phonetically with a derivative from *arí-* 'alien, stranger' would have collapsed.

Celto-Germanic PN *Ario-vistus* however, proves nothing, because *Ario-* could stand for *\*Hario-*. Also Old Irish *aire*, *airech* 'suitor' are ambiguous, see above under **al-1**.

Maybe *Arrianes* Illyrian TN.

**References:** WP. I 80.

**Page(s):** 67

**Root / lemma:** *ar-1\**, themat. *(a)re-*, heavy basis *arə-, rē-* and *í*basis *(a)rī-, rēi-*

**Meaning:** to move, pass

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ar-1\**, themat. *(a)re-*, heavy basis *arə-, rē-* and *í*Basis *(a)rī-, rēi-*: 'to move, pass'

and **Root / lemma:** *er-3*: *or-: r-:* 'to move \*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born' derived from the same root **Root / lemma:** *er-1*, *or-:* 'eagle'.

**Material:**

In *e-* grade:

\*) E.-M. 74 determine because of Armenian *eri* 'horse's hock or point of shoulder, shoulder of animals', *y-eriurel* 'fit; blend in; fit on; suit; adapt; key; tune; adjust; accommodate; readjust; bring into line; mate' posit a basic form *\*er-*. But Armenian *eri*

derives after Liden Mél. Pedersen 88 f. back to Indo Germanic *\*rēito-*, *\*rēiti*! compare Trautmann 242.

In *a*- grade:

**Hittite:** *ara-* n. 'wealth, welfare, well-being, happiness, prosperity, fortune, right, propriety', c. 'friend' (Tischler 50).

Avestan *arānte* 'they settle, get stuck', Old Indic *ará-ḥ* 'wheel spoke', *aram*, *álam* Adv. (*áramkar-*, *alamkar* 'prepare; get ready; make up; get up; dress; trim; prink' and 'be in service; serve; do one's service; accommodate; be of service; be of help; be of use', for what probably *ara-tí-* 'servant; manservant; valet; servitor; follower' and *rā-tí-* 'willing; eager; prompt; ungrudging; unhesitating', Avestan *rāiti* 'compliant, servant') 'suitable, enough'; Avestan *arəm* 'suitable, accordingly' (*arēm-piθwā* 'midday' = 'the time suitable for the meal', next to which *ra-piθwā* ds. With zero grade *ra-* besides *\*ara-*, from what *arəm* Adv., Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 189, 1509), *ratu-* m., 'judge, arbitrator' and 'period (of time)' (common primary meaning possibly 'the act of arranging something (neatly)', from which 'the act of arranging the law' and 'right time'); Old Indic *ar-p-áyati* 'puts, fixed, clamps, cleats, affixes, appends, fastens, fixates, fortifies'; about Hittite *ḫar-ap-* (*ḫarp-*) 'to arrange, situate, put down' ? compare Cuvreur H 114 f.;

Armenian *ainem* 'produce; do; make; cook; render; cause; proffer; offer; hold out; volunteer; give; contract; fix; put; matter; get; have; take; win; pull down; put down', *γ-ar* 'I consent, conjoin, continue, press so' (*arar* 'has done, has made' = gr. ἄραρε), whereof *yarem* 'add, subjoin, splice' (Bugge KZ. 32, 21), *čar* 'bad; poor; unsavory; unsavoury; poorly; inferior; unsatisfactory; low; stale; foul; hard; lamentable; decayed; wrong; faulty; amiss; maladjusted; uneasy; evil; unkind; wicked; corrupt; off; unhealthy; chronic; ill; sick' with negative *č* [= *oč*] 'not suitable' (Bugge aaO. 23);

gr. ἀραρίσκω, Perf. ἄραρα 'join together', ἄρμενος 'annexed, appended, attached, appendaged, suitable', ὄρα 'wife' (probably after Brugmann IF. 28, 293, Schwyzler Gr. I 434 here with prefix *\*o-*, barely to root *\*ser-* or root *\*γερ-*, ἄ-Feίρω); in addition ὀαρίζω 'have close relations with'; also 'chats confidentially'; χαλκο-άρας 'ironclad, armoured', also χειρ-άρας τέκτων Pind., ἄρ-θρον 'limb, member, joint (wrist, ankle)', ἄρθμός 'connection; connexion; contact; touch; liaison; tie; splice; affiliation; junction; conjunction; coupling; communication; link-up; interconnection; link; line; combination; association; incorporation; compound; relation; relationship; marriage; wedding; society; union; juncture, friendship', ἄρθμιος 'joins, unites, unifies, combines, conjunct, collective'; with *-t* suffixes homer. δάμ-αρ-τ- 'housewife' ('the woman in charge of the

house '), Aeolic δόμορτις Hes.; πυλάρτης ` Hades as the one who locks the gate(s) to the underworld ' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 451, 5); ἀρε- in ἀρέσκω ` even out, ease, reconcile, settle, redress, compensate for, equalize, balance, make up for, make good, give satisfaction ', ἀρέσκει μοι ` It suits me, I like it ', ἀρέσκεσθαι, ἀρέσσασθαι ` come to an agreement, come to an agreement with somebody; make oneself inclined, reconcile ', **common gr.-Illyrian -ks- > -ss-**; ἀρετή ` ability; competence; efficiency ', ἀρείων ` better ' (in respect probably stands ἀρι- ` very much, very ' in compounds, wherewith Reuter KZ. 31, 594a 1 also Old Indic *ari-gūrtá-*, *-ṣtutá-* as ` keenly praised ' would like to compare; uncertain because of gr. ἔρι- ` very much, very ' see Boisacq s. v., above S. 24 Anm.); ἄριστος ` better, best ', ἀριστερός ` left, on the left '.

With lengthening θυμ-ήρης ` appealing well, complacent ', ὄμηρος ` husband; hostage, pledge ', ὀμηρέω ` to meet '; after Birt Philol. 87, 376 f. was Ὀμηρος actually ` companion, the blind person who goes with his leader '.

From Slavic perhaps poln. *ko-jarzyć* ` attach, connect, combine, remember ' (e.g. Miklosich EWb. 100, Berneker 31, 532).

**Maybe alb. *kujtoj* ` attach, remind, remember ' an early Slavic loanword.**

About maybe related gr. ἄρα, Lithuanian *ĩr* s. 4. *ar* ` now, thus '.

Tocharian A *ārwar*, B *ārwer*, *ārwar* ` ready ', A *arām*, B *ere* ` face ' (compare Latin *figura* ` a form, shape, figure'). Van Windekens BSL. 41, 56, Duchesne-Guillemin in the same place 173.

*t*-formations: ***rt-*, *art-*** ` joint together '.

Old Indic *rtá-* n. ` suitable, right ', *rtám* n. ` well attached, holy order ' (to meaning see Oldenberg GGN. 1915, 167-180; not ` sacrifice; victim; oblation; offering '), *rtēna* ` rite ', Avestan *arəta-*, *əṛəta-* n., Old pers. *arta-* (in compound) ` law, right, holy right '; Avestan *aša-* under, ` what is sure, true ', Old Indic *rtāvan(t)-* ` proper, fair ', Avestan *ašāvan/t-*; Old Indic *rtú-ḥ* ` certain time, order, rule ', *rtí-ḥ* f. ` kind, way ' (to ours root after Kluge PBrB. 9, 193; see also Meringer IF. 17, 125, B. Geiger WZKM. 41, 107), Avestan *aipi-əṛəta-* ` appoints, destines, firmly assigned ';

Armenian *ard*, Gen. *-u* (= gr. ἀρτύς, Latin *artus*, *-ūs*, compare also on top Old Indic *rtú-ḥ*) ` structure, construction, ornament ' (Hübschmann Arm. Gr. I 423, Bugge KZ. 32, 3), *z-ard* ` apparatus, ornament '; *ard* ` just now, now, currently ' (= gr. ἄρτι) (Bartholomae Stud. II 23, Bugge aaO., Meillet Esquisse 36), *ardar* ` fair, just, right ' (Hübschmann Arm. stem I

21, Arm. Gr. I 423; Persson Beitr. 636 a 2 considers for it also Indo Germanic d<sup>h</sup>; compare Avestan *arədra-* 'faithful, reliably, loyal to belief, pious, godly' and the other undermentioned d<sup>h</sup>- derivatives), *ardiun* 'struttura (Pedersen KZ. 40, 210);

gr. ἀμαρτή (at the same time) simultaneous' (Instr. \*ἀμ-απτός 'joint together, concurring, coincidental'), ὁμ-απτέω 'connect oneself to somebody, accompany' (due to \*ὅμ-απτος); *tī*-stem in ἀρτι-ἑπής ('well versed in word structure'), ἀρτί-πο(υ)ς 'with healthy feet', ἀρτί-φρων 'able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind' (presumably also in ἄρταμος 'butcher, slaughterer; murderer', whereof ἀρταμέω 'slaughter, cut up, divide', after J. Schmidt Krit. 83 f. from \*ἀρτι- or at most \*ἀρτοταμος 'workmanlike cutting', compare Old Indic *ṛta-nī-* 'justly leading', *ṛta-yuj* 'properly harnessed'); probably also ἀρτεμής 'fresh and healthy', probably dissimilated from \*ἀρτι-δεμής to δέμας 'with a well-built body'; ἄρτι 'just' of the present and the most recent past (compare above Armenian *ard* 'just now, now' and *ard-a-cin* 'newborn' as gr. ἀρτι-γενής; morphologically not yet quite clear, perhaps Locative); ἀπ-αρτί 'exact, just', ἄρτιος 'adequate, just, complete', ἀρτιάζω 'plays rightly or oddly', ἀρτίζω 'finishes, prepares', ἄρσιον δίκαιον Hes., ἀνάρσιος 'hostile', ἐπαρτής 'prepares';

ἀρτύν φιλίαν καὶ σύμβασιν, ἀρτύς σύνταξις (= Latin *artus* 'narrow, tight') Hes., ἀρτύω, ἀρτύνω 'joins, prepares', ἀρτῦνας, ἀρτῦνος, ἀρτῦτήρ title of a public servant or official of Argos, Epidauros, Thera.

Latin *artus* 'narrow, tight (in space and time), close; 'somnus', fast, sound; of supplies, small, meager; of circumstances, difficult, distressing' (Adv. *artē*, originally instrumental as ἀμαρτή); *ars*, *-tis* 'skill, method, technique; 'ex arte', according to the rules of art. (2) an occupation, profession. (3) concrete, in plur., works of art. (4) conduct, character, method of acting; 'bonae artes', good qualities' (actually 'articulation, assemblage, pack a gift properly' = Middle High German *art*), in addition the compounds *in-ers* 'unsophisticated, sluggish, untrained, unskillful; inactive, lazy, idle, calm; cowardly; ineffective, dull, insipid', *soll-ers* 'clever, skilful', *allers*, *alers* 'taught, learned'; *artiō*, *-ire* 'insert tightly, wedge, crowd, join fast, press together' (more recently *artāre*); *artus*, *-ūs* 'the joints; 'dolor artuum', gout; poet., limbs', *articulus* 'in the body, a small joint; in plants, a knob, knot; of time, a moment, crisis; in gen., a part, division, point';

Lithuanian *arti* 'near' (Lok. *tī*-stem);

Middle High German *art* f. 'kind, manner and way', Old Norse *ein-arðr* 'simple, sincere', *einǫrd* 'reliability; dependability; trustworthiness; sureness; steadiness';

Tocharian B *ar(t)kye* `rich, valuable' (?).

**m**-formations:

A. From the light basis **ar-**.

Armenian *y-armor* `suitable, adequate' (Bugge KZ. 32, 21);

gr. ἄρμός `seam, assemblage, joint', ἄρμῳ `just, recently' (ἄρμόζω `connect, join, adapts, orders', ἄρμυνία `connection, alliance, regularity, harmony'), ἄρμα `chariot' (about these words see Sommer Gr. Lautst. 133, Meillet BSL. 28, c.-r. 21 f. [*\*ar-smo-*?], Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 306; farther Lithuanian by Boisacq 79), ἄρμαλιά `assigned food, provisions';

Latin *arma*, *-ōrum* `defensive arms, armor, weapons of war; hence war, soldiers, military power; protection, defense; in gen. tools, equipment', *amentum* `herd of horses or cattle, cattle for plowing'.

Hence sounds in Old Norse *jǫrmuni* `bovine animal, horse' and the PN Gothic *\*Aírmana-reiks*, Old English *Eormenrīc*, Old Icelandic *Jǫrmunrekr*, Middle High German *Ermenrīch*; the same first part to the name from a little bit big also e.g. in *Ermunduri* `great Thuringia', Old Norse *jǫrmungrund* `the wide earth' = Old English *eormengrund*, Old High German *irmindeot*, Old Saxon *Irmin-sūl*, and in the short form *Herminones*.

However, Brückner KZ. 45, 107 rightly challenges, that `cattle, horses' is the original and `large' out of it derived meaning and decides vice versa for `large, serene' a starting point because of Slavic *raměň* `immense, strong, violent, sudden' (from here Lithuanian *eĩmas* `immense, monstrous', Latvian *eĩms* `monkey, clown, strange appearance'?), as `shot up' to *\*er-*, *\*or-* (*orior* etc; compare formal ὄρμενος), not as `sturdy, stout, well built, massive' belongs to *\*ar-* `to join, connect'.

Old Church Slavic *jarъmъ* `yoke' (e.g. Miklosich EWb. 100, Berneker 31), sloven. *jérmén* `yoke strap, strap'; with zero grade initial sound and themat. vowel: Old Church Slavic *reměň*, serb. *řěmēn* etc `strap'; Specht Dekl. 149 f.

Tocharian B *yarm*, AB *yārm* `measure'.

B. From the heavy base **arə-mo-: ĵ-mo-** `arm'.

Old Indic *īrmá-h* 'arm, shoulder' (originally 'shoulder joint', compare ἄρθρον, Latin *artus* 'joints') = Avestan *arəma-* 'arm', osset. *ärm* 'cupped hand', *älm-ärin*, *ärm-ärin* 'elbow',

Latin *armus* 'shoulder or shoulder-blade; also, of an animal, the side, the uppermost part of the upper arm, scapula' (from *\*ar/ə/mos*), gall. *aramō* 'bifurcation, point of separation', (Wartburg I 119, Jud by Howald-Meyer Röm. Schweiz 374 ff.), Old Prussian *irmo* f. 'arm', Lithuanian *irmédė* ('gout', i.e.): 'gout in the joints', *irm-liga* 'gout, arthritis' (see Trautmann Old Prussian 347);

zero grade Lithuanian žem. Pl. tant. *armaĩ* 'Vorderarm am Wagen' (ibd.), Old Church Slavic *ramo*, *ramę*, serb. *rāme* 'shoulder', Gothic *arms*, Old High German etc *arm* 'arm', arm. *armukn* 'elbow' (Hübschmann Arm. Stud. I 21).

Root form *rē-, rə-*:

Latin *reor*, *rēri* 'to think, suppose, judge' (the most primitive metering and counting is accompanied by the putting on top of each other or layers of the pieces to be counted), participle *ratus* 'in the opinion, sense', but also 'determined, settled; calculated, certain, valid, legal', *ratio* 'a reckoning, account, consideration, calculation; a reason, motive, ground; a plan, scheme, system; reasonableness, method, order; a theory, doctrine, science; the reasoning faculty'; after EM. 793 here (*prō*)*portiō* from *portiōne* = *prō ratio*ne;

Gothic *\*garabjan* (only participle *garabana*) 'to count', Old Norse *hundrað*, Modern High German *Hundert* (*\*raða* n. 'number' = Latin *rātum* 'to ratify, confirm, make valid'; s. Fick III<sup>4</sup> 336); Old High German *girad* 'even (only from numbers)', Modern High German *gerad* (only from numbers divisible by 2; different from *gerad* = straight ahead), with new ablaut Old Norse *tí-rǫðr* actually 'count after tens' (Fick III<sup>4</sup> 336); Gothic *rabjō* 'number, bill, account', Old Saxon *rethia* 'account', Old High German *radja*, *redea* 'account, speech and answer, story', Old Frisian *birethia* 'accuse', Old Saxon *rethiōn*, Old High German *red(i)ōn* 'talk' (determines the precise correspondence from *rabjō* with Latin *ratio* 'a reckoning, numbering, casting up, account, calculation, computation' e.g. Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. 'speech' to the assumption of borrowing Germanic words under influence from *garabjan*; more properly Falk-Torp 886 *rabjō* to determine as primary *-iōn*-derivative from Germanic root *\*raP-[garabjan]*).

Whether here also Old Norse *rǫð* 'row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier, battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank, esp. increment lining along the shore', Middle Low German *rat* f. 'row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier,

battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank '?' (Fick III<sup>4</sup> 337; `row; line; series; chain; range; string; tier; battery; file; turn; run; procession; rank; order; progression; number; set; bank ' as ` added on each other, stratified '?).

Old High German *rāmen* `strive for something, strive, aim ', Old Saxon *rōmon* `strive ', Middle High German Middle Low German *rām* `aim, purpose, target ' our \**rē*-maybe suit as `to arrange in one's mind, calculate ', if, besides, this (the previous newer proves) Subst. *rām* must have been as formation with formants-*mo*- starting point.

d<sup>h</sup>-extension *rē*-d<sup>h</sup>-, *rō*-d<sup>h</sup>-, *rə*-d<sup>h</sup>-:

Old Indic *rādhnōti*, *rādhyati* `prepares (suitably), manages; gets, succeeds, with which has luck; contents, wins somebody ', *rādhayati* `manages, gives satisfaction ', *rādha*-ḥ m., *rādha*ḥ n. `blessing, success, relief, gift, generosity ';

Maybe alb. *radha* `row', *radhit* `count'.

Avestan *rāḍaiti* `makes ready ', *rāḍa*- m. `social welfare worker ', *rādah*- n. `appropriate for oneself, making oneself available, willingness (in religious regard) ', Old pers. *rādiy* (Lok. Sg.) `weigh ' (compare Old Church Slavic *radi* see below), npers. *ārāyad*, *ārāstan* `decorate; adorn; bedeck; trim; attire; array; drape; gild; emblazon; embellish '; Old Irish *imm-rādim* `considers, thinks over ', acymr. *amraud* `suppose, think, mean ', ncymr. *amrawdd* `conversation ' with ders. meaning as Old Irish *no-rāidiu*, *no-rādim* `says, tells ', mcymr. *adrawd* `tell ' and Gothic *rōdjan*, Old Norse *rēḍa* `talk ' (compare further also placed above Modern High German *Rede*, *reden*; *no-rāidiu* and *rōdjan*, like Slavic *raditi*, kaus.-iter. \**rōd<sup>h</sup>ejō*); Gothic *garēdan* `whereupon be judicious, take precautions ', *urrēdan* `judge, determine ' (compare to meaning esp. Latin *rērī*), *undrēdan* `procure, grant ', Old High German *rātan* `advise, confer, contemplate, plan, incite, indicate (riddle), request, to look after something, procure, provide, get ', Old Saxon *rādan*, Old Norse *rāḍa*, Old English *rædan* (latter also `read ', engl. *read*), Subst. Old High German *rāt* m. `available means, council, piece of advice, advisement, decision, intention, precaution, stock, supply ', similarly Old Saxon *rād*, Old Norse *rād*, Old English *ræd*, Old Church Slavic *raditi* `take care; be accustomed; look after; care for; be in the habit; tend; provide; supply; cater; fend; ensure; insure ' (serb. *rādīm*, *raditi* `work, strive ', *rad* `business, work '; see Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 558 f.), *radi* `weigh ', next to which \**rə*-d<sup>h</sup>- in Old Church Slavic *nerodъ* `neglect (of duty?) ', sloven. *rōdim*, *rōditi* `provide, take care '.

Maybe (\**rad*) alb. Geg *randë* `heavy (weight)', *randonj* `weigh'. aor. *ra* `fall, strike' [nasalized form], , *re* `care, attention', *roje* `guard', *ruanj* `to guard'.



Root form **(a)r̥-, rēi-** (see Person root extension 102, 162, 232; Beitr. 741):

Gr. ἀραρίσκω (if not neologism, see above S. 56), ἀριθμός 'number', νήριτος 'countless', Arcadian ἐπάριτος 'ἐπίλεκτος, select; choice; exquisite', ἀριμάζει ἀρμόζει Hes.;

Latin *rītus*, *-ūs* 'conventional kind of the religion practise, usage, ceremony, rite, manner', *rīte* 'in due form, after the right religious use, with proper ceremonies, properly, fitly, rightly' (Lok. one beside *rī-tu-s* lying conservative stem *\*rī-t-*);

Old Irish *rīm* 'number', *āram* (*\*ad-ri-mā*) ds., *do-rīmu* 'counts', cymr. *rhif* 'number', Old Norse *rīm* n. 'reckoning, calculation', Old Saxon *unrīm* 'immense number', Old English *rīm* n. 'number', Old High German *rīm* m. 'row, order, number' (the meaning 'verse, rhyme' from Old Norse and Middle High German *rīm* probably after Kluge<sup>10</sup> s. v. *Reim* from French *rime*, which has derived from *rythmus*).

Maybe also *\*rēi-* 'thing' (Latin *rēs* 'a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance' etc) after Wood ax 226 must be added as root noun meaning 'stacked up goods, piled-up possessions'.

Maybe is to be added also *\*rēi-* 'thing' (Latin *rēs* etc.) to Wood ax 226 as a root noun meaning 'having stacked up property'.

In addition probably as d<sup>h</sup>-extension **rēi-d<sup>h</sup>-** (compare above *rē-d<sup>h</sup>-* besides *rē-*):

Gothic *garaiþs* 'arranged, certain', *raidjan*, *garaidjan* 'prescribe, determine', Old Norse *g-reiðr* 'ready, easy, clear', *greiða* 'disentangle, order, arrange, manage, pay, disburse, remit', Middle High German *reiten* 'get everything set up, prepare, arrange, count, calculate, pay', *reite*, *gereite*, *bereite*, Old High German *bireiti* 'ready', *antreitī* 'series, ordo', Latvian *riedu*, *rizt* 'order', *raids* 'raring, ready', *ridi*, *ridas* 'device, clamp'.

Quite doubtfully is not borrowed by Persson aaO. considered affiliation from Old Church Slavic *orādije* 'apparatus, instrumentum' (from Old High German *ārunti* 'message', see Pedersen concentration camp. 38, 310), *rēdъ* 'order', Lithuanian *rinda* 'row', Latvian *riņda* 'row, number'. On condition of that these continue Indo Germanic *d*, not d<sup>h</sup> (*\*re-n-d-*), one adds (e.g. Fick I<sup>4</sup> 527, Pedersen aaO., see also EM. 711) thus the following kin in: ὀρδέω 'put on a fabric', ὀρδικόν τὸν χιτωνίσκον. Πάριοι, ὀρδημα ἡ τολύπη τῶν ἐρίων Hes.,

Latin *ōrdior*, *-īrī*, *ōrsus sum* (from weaver's language, Bréal MSL. 5, 440) `to begin a web, lay the warp, begin, commence, make a beginning, set about, undertake', *exōrdior* `to begin a web, lay the warp, prepare to weave', *redōrdior* `to take apart, unweave, unravel', *ōrdo*, *-īnis* `a series, line, row, order' (also Umbrian *urnasier* seems to be = *ordinariis* `of order, usual, regular, ordinary', Linde Glotta 3, 170 f.; differently Gl. 5, 316), the connection agrees with *ar-* `put; place; fix; formulate; ordain; decree', which would have been needed then also by the weaving mill, to (Persson root extension 26, Thurneysen Thes. under *artus*, *-ūs*), so would be justified vowel from *\*or-d-ejō* as a causative iterative vocalism.

Is even more doubtful, from after Reichelt KZ. 46, 318 as *k*-extensions of the bases *arə-*, *ar-* with the same application to the weaving mill are to be added:

Maybe alb. (*\*arānea*) *arnoj* `to repair, mend, sew, weave', *arnē* `patch, piece of fabric' from Latin *arānea*, *-eus* `spider'?

Gr. ἀράχνη `spider', Latin *arāneus* `of a spider; n. as subst. a cobweb', *arānea*, *-eus* `spider' (*\*arə-k-snā*, the word ending to *\*snē-* `to spin; weave, interweave, produce by spinning' as `a net spinner, a woman, a girl (or a spider) that spins a net'?); supposedly in addition (Walter KZ. 12, 377, Curtius KZ. 13, 398) gr. ἄρκυς `net', ἀρκάνη τὸ ράμμα ὡ τὸν στήμονα ἐγκαταπλέκουσιν αἱ διαζόμεναι Hes. (see also Boisacq 79), wherefore after Bezzenberger BB. 21, 295 Latvian *er'kuls* `spindle; a bunch of oakum, a wad of oakum (for spinning)' (which can stand for *\*arkuls*). Lidén IF. 18, 507 f. puts it better ἄρκυς to Slavic *\*orkyta*, serb. *rākita* `red pasture' and Latvian *ērcis*, gr. ἄρκευθος `juniper' as shrubs with branches usable against lichen.

**References:** WP. I 69 ff., WH. I 69, 70, Trautmann 13 f.

**See also:** S. unten *arqu-* and *erk-*.

**Page(s):** 55-61

**Root / lemma:** *ar-2* or *er-*

**Meaning:** to distribute

**Grammatical information:** with Indo Germanic *nu*-present

**Material:** Avestan *ar-* (present *əṛənav-*, *əṛənv-*, preterit Pass. *əṛənāvī*) `grant, allow to be given; do guarantee', with *us-* and *frā-* (as an allotment) suspend and assign', *frāṛeta-* n. `allotment (of sacrifices), offering' (Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 184 f.);

Armenian *ar-num* ` I take ', Aor. *ar* (Hübschmann Arm. Gr. I 420; meaning from medial ` I allot to myself, I assign to myself, I allocate to myself, I appropriate to myself ' compare Old Indic *dālāmi* ` give ': *ā datē* ` to take something, to accept something '; also in:)

gr. ἀρνύμαι ` acquires, tries to reach, conceives, acquire esp. as a price or wage ', durative compared with ἀρέσθαι ` acquire, win ', Aor. ἀρόμην, ἠρόμην; μισθάρνης, μίσθαρος ` potboiler, day laborer, wageworker ', ἄρος n. ` usefulness, profit, use ' (Aesch.);

Hittite *ar-nu-mi* ` I bring ' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696) belongs probably rather than a causative to 3. *er-* ` start to move '.

**Hittite:** (*ar-nu-zi*) *arnuzi* ` take there, bring here'.

The full grade vocalisms of the root guaranteeing forms are absent.

**References:** WP. I 76 f.

**Page(s):** 61

---

**Root / lemma:** *ar-3*

**Meaning:** nut

**Note:** (extends by *-ēi-*, *-ōi-*, *-u-*)

**Material:**

In *a*- grade:

G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 17 combines gr. ἄρνα τὰ ὨΗρακλεωτικὰ κάρνα Hes., alb. *arrë* f. ` walnut-tree ', For the relation to Lithuanian *riešutas*, *ruošutys* ` hazelnut ', Latvian *rieksts* ` nut, hazelnut ', Old Prussian *buccareisis* ` beechnut ' (see Trautmann Old Prussian 314) accepts Specht Dekl. 62.

In *o*- grade:

Old Church Slavic *orěchъ* ` nut '.

**References:** WP. I 77.

**Page(s):** 61

---

**Root / lemma:** *ar-5*

**Meaning:** to refuse; to lie

**Note:** (with *n*-formant)

**Material:** Gr. ἀρνέομαι (\*ἀρνε-F-ομαι) ` refuses ', ἄπαρνος, ἔξαρνος ` refusing, denying everything ', ἀρύει ἀντιλέγει βοᾷ Hes.;

alb. *rrêm* `false`, *rrêmë*, *rrênë* `lie`, *nërrój* (from *\*rrënój*) `denies everything` (*rr* from *rn*; Pedersen KZ. 33, 542 Anm. 2). Is even more doubtful whether Armenian *uranam* `denies everything, refuses`, *urast* `denial` would be used (with *ur-* from *ōr-*).

**References:** WP. I 78, Meillet BSL. 26, 19, Esquisse 111, 142.

**See also:** see also *ōr-*, *ər-* `reden, rufen`.

**Page(s):** 62

---

**Root / lemma:** *aro-m* (*\*gher-*, *ghel-*)

**Meaning:** reed

**Material:** Gr. ἄριον n. `bistort, kind of reed`, ἀρί-σarov `therefrom a small kind`;

Latin *harundō* `a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds; a pen; the shaft of an arrow, or the arrow itself; a shepherd's pipe; a flute; a weaver's comb; a plaything for children, a hobby-horse`; to formation compare *hirundō* `a swallow` and *nebrundines*: νεφροί `the kidneys`.

**Note:**

Maybe alb. (*\*ghalandus*) *dalëndyshe* `a swallow`: Latin *harundo -inis* f. `a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds`: *hirundo -inis*, f. `swallow`.

Common Latin *gh-* > *h-*: alb. *gh-* > *d-*.

Similar phonetic setting alb. *dimën* `winter`: Latin *hiemo -are* `to winter, spend the winter` [see **Root / lemma:** *ghel-2*: *ghi-*: `winter; snow`]

Latin and alb. prove that the original **Root / lemma:** *aro-m*: `reed` was (*\*gher-*, *ghel-*). Only Latin, alb. and gr. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

There is no doubt that from Illyrian-alb.- Latin (*\*harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* `a swallow` [common alb. *gh-* > *d-*] derived gr. χελιδών `swallow`, therefore from **Root / lemma:** *ghel-*: `to call, cry` derived **Root / lemma:** *aro-m*: `reed` (*\*gher-*) where *r//* allophones.

From Persson De orig. gerundii 59 added Latin *arista* `the beard of an ear of grain; hence the ear itself; also a harvest`, *aristis* `holcus, a green vegetable` is defeated because of his suggesting to *genista* f. `the broom-plant` suffix strongly to the suspicion to be Etruscan (see Herbig IF. 37, 171, 178).

From Mediterranean language?

**References:** WP. I 79, WH. I 635 f.

**Page(s):** 68

---

**Root / lemma:** *arōd-, arəd-*

**Meaning:** a kind of waterbird

**Material:** Gr. ῥωδιός, ἑρωδιός `heron' (ἑρωδιός folk etymology in ending after -ιδίος), Latin *ardea* `a heron' ds. (\**arəd-*), Old Norse *arta*, Old Swedish *ārta* `teal', Demin. Old Norse *ertla*, Norwegian *erle* `wagtail', serb. *róda* `stork' (\**rādā*).

Maybe truncated alb. (\*ῥωδιός) *rosa*, *rosë* `duck', *rika* `duckling, duck', Rumanian (\**rada*) *raṭă* `duck'.

**Note:**

Alb. and Rumanian prove that from **Root / lemma:** *anət-* : (duck) derived **Root / lemma:** *arōd-, arəd-* : (a kind of waterbird) [common rhotacism *n* > *r*]

**References:** WP. I 146 f., WH. I 64.

**Page(s):** 68

**Root / lemma:** *arqu-*

**Meaning:** smth. bent

**Material:** Latin *arcus*, *-ūs* (stem is in *-qu-* from, compare Old Latin Gen. *arquī*, further *argues*, *arquitenēns*) `a bow, arch, arc; esp. the rainbow', *arquātus*, *arcuātus* (*morbus*) `icteric, yellowed as if from jaundice, jaundice, relating to jaundice; m. as subst., a sufferer from jaundice', probably actually `rainbow-colored, green and yellow looking' (compare Thes.); *arcuātus* also `arched-shaped, bow-shaped, supported by arches, covered (carriage)'; Umbrian *arclataf* `a round cake; acc.pl.', wherefore v. Planta I 341, Götze IF. 41, 91 (\**arkelo-* with loss of the labialisation); Gothic *arhazna* f. `dart, arrow' (*arhua-zna*, compare *hlaiwazna*), Old Norse *qr* (Gen. *qrvar*) f. `dart, arrow', Old English *earh* f. ds. (engl. *arrow*), Germanic \**arhvō*.

Maybe alb. *hark* `bow' [alb. is the only IE tongue that has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*]

For the basic approach *arqu-* (and not *arqu-*) would speak russ. *rakíta*, Czech *rokyta*, serb. *rokita* etc `a kind of willow tree', where \**arqūta* (Miklosich EWb. 226, Torbjörnsson BB. 20, 140) forms the basis, and gr. ἄρκυθος `juniper', which word with all likelihood concerning this is to be drawn Lidén IF. 18, 507; in addition ἄρκυθίς `juniper berry'.

Indeed, Lidén takes relationship with gr. ἄρκυς `net' (see Bezzenger BB. 21, 285) in for what one compares under **ar-1**, S. 61.

Another connection for gr. ἄρκυθος and russ. *rakíta* etc seeks Endzelin KZ. 44, 59 ff., which more properly compares Latvian *ērcis*, *ēcis* (\**ērcis*) `juniper';

further *ērcēties* 'torment oneself, grieve, straiten', *ērceša* 'a very quarrelsome person'; Latvian *ērķš(k')is* 'thorn shrub' would be to Endzelin mixture from *\*erkīs* and Lithuanian *erškėtis* 'a thorn plant' corresponding as regards the root of the word form; gr. ἄρ- then would have to contain zero grade from *\*er-*. S. under **erk-**.

**References:** WP. I 81, WH. I 64, EM. 69.

**Page(s):** 67-68

---

**Root / lemma:** *arṷā* (*\*herṷā*)

**Meaning:** intestines

**Material:** Gr. ὀρύα f. 'bowel', Latin *arvīna* f. 'grease, fat, lard, bacon', originally 'intestinal fat' (compare Old High German *mitta-garni* 'recumbent fat in the middle of the bowels'); ἄρβιννη κρέας. Σικελοί Hes. is Latin loanword

**Note:**

Gr. (*\*horua*) ὀρύα, alb. (*\*ghorna*) *zorrë* 'bowel' [common alb. *gh-* > *z-*] prove that **Root / lemma:** *arṷā* (*\*herṷā*): 'intestines' derived from **Root / lemma:** *gher-5*, *ghor-nā*: 'bowels'. This discovery might shed light on the origin of the old larygeals in PIE.

**References:** WP. I 182, II 353, WH. I 71.

**Page(s):** 68

---

**Root / lemma:** *ast(h)-*

**Meaning:** 'bones'

**See also:** s. *ost(h)-*.

**Page(s):** 69

---

**Root / lemma:** *ati, ato-*

**Meaning:** over, etc.

**Note:** compare to the meaning question esp. Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup>, 844 f. the colouring of the beginning vowel stands firm through Latin-Celtic (Greek) as Indo Germanic *a-*, and it gives no good reason before, Balto-Slavic, Germanic (and Aryan) forms can be attributed to Indo Germanic *\*o-*, by the book - following rules in a (very) strict way just because it would be a textbook example of ablaut to *e-* formed from *\*eti* bildete. With **eti** (see there) at least equality meaning and exchange existed in the use. Is *ati* reduction grade to *eti*?

**Material:** Old Indic *āti* 'about- onto (adnominal m. Akk.), exceedingly, very much' (Adv. and preverb), Avestan *aiti-*, Old pers. *atij-* ds. Adv. (as 1. compound part and preverb (before *i-* 'go' as 'go by, pass by' and *bar-* 'carry, bear' as 'bring over again, to carry')); Aryan *ati* can also represent Indo Germanic *\*eti*.

Gr. presumably in ἄτ-ᾱπ ` however ' (compare αὐτάπ from αὐτ ᾱπ; Brugmann-Thumb 623, KVG. 616; by connection with ἄτερ, Gothic *sundrō*, the Attic it remained kind of unexplained). Latin *at* ` but, yet, moreover; sometimes introducing an imaginary objection, but, you may say ' from increasing - to opposing ` beyond it ', what latter meaning in *at-avus*, *at-nepos* (not in *apprīmē* , see Skutsch AfIL. 12, 213).

Gall. *ate-* (from *\*atī-*) in *Ategnātus* (= Middle Breton (*h*)*aznat*, nbret. *anat* ` acquainted, known ') , abrit. *Ate-cotti* ` the very old ', Old Irish *aith-*, preceding *ad-* ` against, un- ', mcymr. *at-*, ncymr. *ad-*, *ed-* (Belege e.g. by Fick II<sup>4</sup> 8, Pedersen KG. II 292);

here as *\*ate-ko-n* probably Middle Irish *athach* n. ` a certain time ', cymr. *adeg* m. ds., compare gall. *ATENOVX* (name of 2th half month), Thurneysen ZcP. 20, 358?

Gothic *ab-pan* ` but, however ' (very doubtful is against it derivation from Gothic Old Saxon *ak*, Old English *ac* ` however ', Old High German *oh* ` but, however ' from *\*ab-* + *ke* = gr. γε; differently, but barely appropriate Holthausen IF. 17, 458: = gr. ἄγε, Latin *age* ` go! well! ').

Lithuanian *at-*, *ata-*, more recently also *atī-*, in nominal compound *atō-* ` back, off, away, from, up ' (see Brugmann Grundr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 844 f.), Old Prussian *et-*, *at-* (probably only from Baltic *at-*, Trautmann 46);

Old Church Slavic *ot-*, *otъ* ` away, since, ex, from ', adnominal m. d. Gen.-Abl., introduces Meillet Ét. 155 f. back to gen.-ablativ *\*atos* (in front of, before; in return for; because of, from = Old Indic *atah* ` thenceforth '? rather Pron.-stem *\*e-* with ablat. Adv.-forms *-tos*); Indo Germanic *\*atī* (and *\*eti*) would be in addition Lok.; both remain very unsafe.

The double aspect Lithuanian *ata-*: *atō-* reminds in *pa-*: *pō* (see *\*apo*), (see *\*apo*), and it is doubtful about whether one may see in ablativ *\*atōd* a kind of *o*-stem formation. In the Slavic the form on long vowel is formed further in russ. etc. *otáva* ` grommet ', as Old Prussian *attolis*, Lithuanian *atólas*, Latvian *atāls*, *atals* ` grommet ' speaking for Indo Germanic older short vocalized form Lithuanian *atā-* = Indo Germanic *\*ato-* (compare to ending *\*apo*, *\*upo*):

Old Irish *do-*, *to-* prefix `to' with (Indo Germanic?) zero grade of anl. vowels (Meillet aaO., Stokes BB. 29, 171, Pedersen KG. II 74), probably also Illyrian *to-*, alb. *te* ` to, by ' (Skok by Pokorny Urill. 50).

**References:** WP. I 42 f., WH. I 75, 421 f., 863.

---

**Root / lemma:** *at-*, *\*atno-*

**Meaning:** to go; year

Note:

Gr. ἔτος `year' : Latin *annus* `year' (*\*atnos*) `year' : Old Indic *hāyana-* `yearly', *hāyaná-* m. n. `year' prove that **Root / lemma:** *en-2* : `year' : **Root / lemma:** *at-*, *\*atno-* : `to go; year' : **Root / lemma:** *uet-* : `year' [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma:** *ġhei-2*, *ġhi-*, *ġhei-men-*, *\*ġheimn-* : `winter; snow'.

**Material:** Old Indic *átatī* `goes, walks, wanders'. Moreover Latin *annus* `year' from *\*atnos* (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*) = Gothic Dat. Pl. *apnam* `year'. compare Fick I<sup>2</sup> 338, W. Meyer KZ. 28, 164, Froehde BB. 16, 196 f. (meaning development like with Germanic *\*jēram* `year' to *jē-* `go').

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*ant*) *vajt*, Tosc *vete*, *vajti* aor. `to go', (*\*it*) *viti* `go around, year, all year around' [common alb. prothetic *v-* before initial bare vowels - proof of ancient laryngeal *h*. Latin has followed alb.s *t* > *nt* > *n*, clearly Latin *annus* `year' derived from Old Indic (*\*antantī*) *átatī*]

Note:

Etruscan follows alb.s Etruscan **Avil** : *year*, **Avilxva** : *yearly* // derived from **Avil**, by adding a adjectival suffix **-xva**.

Oscan-Umbrian corresponds *akno-* `year, festival time, sacrificial time' (with *-tn-* to *-kn-*, Brugmann IF. 17, 492). Received the word is durable in compounds Latin *perennis* `the whole year; continuously' [*perennis* *-e* `lasting throughout the year; durable, perennial', *perennitas* *-atis* f. `duration, perpetuity', *perenno* *-are* `to last many years'.], *sollennis* `festive, annual, customary, returning or celebrated annually, solemn, ceremonial, ritualistic; usual' (additional form *sollemnis* absolutely analogical results; Thurneysen AfIL. 13, 23 ff., after *omnis*?); Umbrian *sev-acni-*, *per-acni-* `sollennis', Subst. `victim, sacrifice, sacrificial offering'.

**References:** WP. I 42 f., WH. I 51, 847.

**Page(s):** 69

---

**Root / lemma:** *augh-*, *ugh-*

**Meaning:** nape



**Material:** Charpentier KZ. 46, 42 places together Old Indic *uṣṇīhā* f. 'neck' (only Pl.) and gr. αὐχὴν 'nape, throat, straits'.

In *uṣṇīhā* before lies diminutive suffix *-ihā-*, gr. *-ιχα-*. The beginning is *\*ugh-s-n-íghā* the first *gh* is reduced being produced by dissimilation. To *\*ugh-s-no* stands *\*augh-en-* in gr. αὐχὴν compared with here Armenian *awj* 'throat', *awji-k* 'cervical collar'; Aeolic ἄμφην 'nape, neck', Aeolic αὔφεν ds. must be separated therefrom, in spite of Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 296; about gr. δάφνη: Cypriot δαύχνα 'laurel' better WH. I 775 f. (compare above S. 43 and Hoffmann Gr. Dial. II 500, Meister Gr. Dial. I 120).

**References:** WP. I 25, Adontz Mél. Boisacq 10.

**Page(s):** 87

---

**Root / lemma:** *aug-*

**Meaning:** to glance, see, dawn

**Note:**

Probably **Root / lemma:** *aug-* : 'to glance, see, dawn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ayes-* : 'to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.'.

**Material:** Gr. αὐγή 'shine, ray, daylight; eye', αὐγάζω 'shines, illuminates; sees', ἐπὶ-αυγής 'shining very much';

alb. *agó* 'dawns', *agume* 'aurora, morning, dawn' (see Persson Beitr. 369);

It seems Albanian cognate has wrong etymology.

Maybe Basque N *egunsenti*: Estonian : N *agu*: Albanian : N *agu*, *agim*: Turkish : N *ağarma* 'dawn, daybreak'.

Turkish V *gün ağarmak*: alb. *agon* : 'to dawn'

Estonian N *aeg*: Turkish N *gün*, *gündüz*, *dönem*, *zaman*: Basque *egun* 'day'

Turkish N *güneş*: Basque *eguzki* N 'sun'.

from also Slavic *iugъ* 'south' (Fick KZ. 20, 168), russ. *užinъ*, *užina*?

Probably wrong etymology since Slavic *iugъ* 'south': alb. *jug* 'south' must have derived from Latin *iugum* -i n. 'a yoke' - a constellation in the southern night skies. see **Root / lemma:** *ieu-2*, *ieuθ-*, *ieu-g-*: to tie together, yoke

**References:** WP. I 25.

**Page(s):** 87

---

**Root / lemma:** *au1*

**Meaning:** interjection of pain

**Material:** Old Indic *o*, Latin *au* 'Oh! ', Old English *ēa*, Middle High German *ou(wē)*, Modern High German *au*, Latvian *aũ, àu* (disyllabic *au, avu* with displeasure, refusal, astonishment, surprise), poln. *au*, Czech *ouder*

**References:** WH. I 78.

**Page(s):** 71

---

**Root / lemma:** *au-2, au-es-, au-s-*

**Meaning:** to spend the night, sleep

**Material:** Armenian *aganim* 'spends the night ', *vair-ag* ' living in the country ', *aut* ' spend the night, night's rest, station '.

Gr. *ιαύω* ' sleeps ' from redupl. *\*i-ausō*, Aor. *ι-αῦσαι*, next to which unredupl. Aor. *ἄεσα*, Inf. *ἀφέσ(σ)αι*; *αὔλις, -ιδος* ' place of residence, camp, stable, night's lodging ', *αὐλίζομαι* ' is in the court, spends the night ', *ἄγραιλος* ' spending the night outside ', *αὐλή* ' court, courtyard, dwelling ' (originally probably ' the fenced in space around the house in which the cattle is rounded up for the nighttime '); from *ιαύω* comes except *ιαυθμός* ' Night's lodging ',

*μηλιαυθμός* ' sheep stable ', *ἐνιαυθμός* ' place of residence ' (: hom. *ἐνιαύειν* ' have his rest accommodation ') also gr. *ἐνιαυτός* actually ' rest, rest station ', therefore the solstices as resting places in the course of the sun (*solstitium*), then ' year, solstice, anniversary ' (different Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 15, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I, 424<sup>5</sup>, s. also *en-* ' year ').

A heavy base *\*amē-, \*amō-* probably to be added hom. *ἄωτεις ὕπνον* (from Schulze Qunder ep. 72 directly to *ιαύω* put under formal comparison from *ἐρ(F)ωτάω* : *εἶρομαι* from *\*ἐρφομαι*) and *ἄωρος* (Sappho), *ῶρος* (Kallimachos) ' ὕπνος ' (Benfey Wzl.-Lex. I 298), wherefore Old English *wērig*, engl. *weary*, Old Saxon *wōrag, wōrig* ' tired, weary ', Old High German *wuorag* ' inebriates '; about Old Indic *vāyati* ' gets tired '; see however, root *amē-* ' strive oneself, exert '.

**References:** WP. I 19 f. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 690.

**See also:** Über *ues-* 'verweilen' see below besonderem Artikel.

**Page(s):** 72

---

**Root / lemma:** *au-lo-s* (: *ēu-l-*) [*\*heu-l-*]

**Meaning:** tube, hole, *\*street*

**Material:** Gr. αὐλός m. ` pipe flute, long cavity ', ἔν-αυλος m. ` riverbed ', αὐλὼν m. f. ` mountain valley, gulch, ditch, canal, strait ';

Old Church Slavic *ulъjъ*, Lithuanian *aulỹs* and secondarily *avilỹs* ` beehive ', originally the cavity in the tree in which the swarm settles;

**Note:**

[probably Old Church Slavic *avilỹs* ` beehive ' < *vaulỹs*; but prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels has been attested in Illyrian, alb. and Slavic tongues; maybe through metathesis *au* > *ua* alb. Tosc (\**hau-lo-*) *huall*, Geg *huell*, *hoje* Pl. ` beehive, cavity ' = Latin *alvus* ` beehive, cavity' [common alb. shift / > j], alb. *hollë* ` narrow, thin', alb. is the only language to have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*. Clearly the Latin cognate derived from Illyrian and Slavic cognates.

From (\**halvus*, *alhwus*) Latin *alvus* `beehive, cavity' derived Rumanian *albină* `bee', Portuguese *abelha* `bee', Spanish *abeja* `bee', French *abeille* `bee' [common Italic and Greek *-hw-* > *-b-*].

Old Church Slavic *ulica* f. ` street, - in a built-up area - hollow, ravine, gorge, narrow pass ', Lithuanian *aũlas* f., Old Prussian *aulinis* ` bootleg ', Old Prussian *aulis* ` shinbone '.

Maybe zero grade in alb. Tosc *udhë ullë* 'road, street' [the common alb.-Illyrian-Latin *-dh-* > *-ll-*, *-d-* > *-l-* shift]

Maybe **Root / lemma: *au-lo-s* (: *ēu-l-*)** : `tube, hole, \*street' derived from **Root / lemma: *uegh-*** : `to move, carry, drive' [common alb. *-gh-* > *-d-*]

Armenian *ut*, *uti* ` way ' and (compare the meaning ` belly ' from Latin *alvus*) *yti* ` pregnant ' (with ablaut *ū*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 459; derivatives *utarkem* and *ylem* ` send in ')\*);

-----

\*) Armenian word with the ablaut grade Indo Germanic *ũ*. from with the same Latvian *ula*, *ulā* ` wheel hub '? (would be the ` tubularly hole ' in which the axis is inserted; Lidén IF. 19, 321).

-----

New Norwegian *aul*, *aule* and (with Indo Germanic *ēu-* as a high step to *au-*) *jōl* ` angelica silvestris ', Old Norse (*huann-*) *jōli* ` the hollow stems of angelica archangelica ', both plants call in Norway also *sløke*, whose basic meaning likewise ` tube, pipe ' is (Falk-Torp 474 and 1492 under *jol* and from Schroeder to Germanic ablaut 58 f. likewise boat name *jolle* ` dinghy').

Here with Latin metathesis of *au-* to *al-* also *alvus* m. f. 'belly, womb, stomach; hold of a ship, beehive', *alveus* 'a hollow, cavity, trough; hence boat; also the hold of a ship; bathtub; bed of a stream; beehive; gaming-table', although time and limitation of the metathesis are still totally unclear (see Thurneysen IF. 21, 177, Sommer Hdb.<sup>2</sup> 78).

**References:** WP. I 25 f., WH. I 34 f., different Banateanu REtIE 1, 122.

**Page(s):** 88-89

---

**Root / lemma:** *au-3* (*auē*); *uē-*

**Meaning:** from, away, of

**Material:** Old Indic *áva-* 'from, down', mostly prefix from verbs and Subst., rarely preposition m. Abl., Avestan ap. *ava* prefix 'down' and (while more the purpose than the starting point of the movement came to the consciousness) 'whereupon to, to what, near' (e.g. *avabar-* 'to take there, carry away' and 'to take there, procure, supply, get'), also preposition m. Akk. 'there, there in'; therefrom Old Indic *ávāra-* 'inferior' and Avestan *aorā-* 'after, below, down' (after *parā* extended from *avarə*); Avestan *avarə* Adv. 'below, down' = Old Indic *avár* RV. I 133, 7; Old Indic *aváh* (*avás*) 'down', whereof *avastād-* 'under'; without auslaut vowel (compare Avestan *ao-rā*) Old Indic *ō-* e.g. in *ō-gaṇá-ḥ* 'single, pathetic' (: *gaṇá-ḥ* 'troop, multitude'; Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 54);

gr. *αὐ-* probably in *αὐχάπτειν ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀναχάζεσθαι* Hes. (Schulze Qunder ep. 60);

Illyrian *au-* ' (of motion), towards, to (a person or place), at' in proper names? (Krahe IF. 49, 273);

Latin *au-* 'away, off, gone' in *auferō* 'to take away, bear off, carry off, withdraw, remove' (= Avestan *áva-bharati*, Avestan *ava-bar-*), *aufugiō* 'to flee away, run away, escape';

gall. *au-tagis* 'διάρταξις?' (Vendryes BSL. 25, 36);

Old Irish perhaps *ō, ūa* 'from, with, by', as a preposition m. dat., acymr. *hou*, more recently *o* 'if', *o* preposition 'from';

Old Prussian Lithuanian Latvian *au-* 'away, from' (e.g. Latvian *au-manis* 'not-sensical, nonsensical'), Old Church Slavic *u* prefix 'away, from', e.g. *u-myti* 'to give a wash, wash away' (*u-běžati* 'flee from'), as preposition m. Gen. 'from' (with verbs of the desire, receive, take) and, with fading of the concept of the starting point, 'by, from';

maybe alb. particle of passive *u* 'by, from' used before verbs in passive voice.

Hittite preverb *u-* (*we-*, *wa-*) 'here', *a-wa-an* 'away' (Sturtevant Lg. 7, 1 ff.).

thereof with *t*-forms ***aut(i)o-***: gr. αὐτως 'unavailing, in vain', αὔσιος ds. and Gothic *auþja-* (N. Sg. *\*auþeis* or *\*auþs*) 'desolate, leave' (\*'remote'), *auþida* 'desert', Old High German *ōdi*, Modern High German *öde*, Old Norse *auðr* 'desolate'; Old Irish *ūathad* 'item, particular, sort'. - goes to the frightening wilderness, wilderness also Middle Irish *ūath* 'fright, terrible' (are to be kept away cymr. *uthr* 'terrible', corn. *uth*, *euth*, bret. *euz* 'fright')? At least is their connection with Latin *pavēre* 'to quake with fear, panic; transit. to quake at, tremble' everything rather than sure, see ***pou-*** 'fear'.

Beside *aut(i)o-* steht perhaps changing through ablaut ***u-to-*** in alb. *hut* 'in vain, blank, vainly', ***ue-to-*** (see unten ***\*uē-***) in gr. οὐκ ἐτός 'not free of charge, not without reason', ἐτώσιος (*F* by Homer) 'in vain, without success, pointless'.

Maybe truncated alb. (*\*hot*) *kot* 'in vain, without success, pointless'; alb. is the only IE language to preserve the old laryngeal *h-* > *k-*.

to combine ***\*uē-*** with ***\*au-*** probably under ***\*auē-***:

Latin *\*vē-* in *vēscor* 'to eat, feed on; to use, enjoy' originally 'whereof to eat up' (: *esca*), from which back formation *vēscus* 'greedy; fastidiously in food (\*merely nibbling off); underfed';

again alb. *eshkë* 'fungus': Latin *esca* 'food, victuals, esp. as bait'. Prothetic *u-* added to bare initial vowels is an alb.-Illyrian.

*vē-* to indication faulty too much or too little, *vē-cors* 'senseless, mad, moves, treacherous', *vē-grandis* 'diminutive, not large, tiny', *vēsānus* 'mad, insane; of things, furious, wild', *Vē-jovis*, Umbrian *ve-purus* (Abl. Pl.), wheather '(iepa) ἄπυρα'.

### Note:

Also in alb. *vē-* to indication faulty too much or too little: alb. *vēshtirë* 'difficult, hard' from (*vē- shtirë* (participle of alb. *shtynj* 'push with difficulty') see **Root / lemma: (s)teu-1**: 'to push, hit'.

***uo-***: Gr. Fo- in Arcadian Fo-φληκόσι, Attic ὀ-φλισκάνω, ὀφείλω, Lesbian ὀ-εἰγην 'open', Attic οἶγω, more recently οἶγνυμι (Prellwitz<sup>2</sup> 345, Brugmann IF. 29, 241, BSGW. 1913, 159).

**wes-:** With Old Indic *avás* 'down' attached together formant Germanic *wes-* in Modern High German *West*, Old High German *westar* 'westwards', Old Norse *vestr* n. 'westen', Adv. 'in the west, against west' (\**wes-t(e)ro-*, compare Old Norse *nor-ðr*), Old High German *westana* 'from west' etc (Brugmann IF. 13, 157 ff.; about the explanation of the *Wisigothae* as 'West-Goths, Visigoths' s. Kretschmer Gl. 27, 232).

Here (after Brugmann aaO.) the initial sound of the word for evening, Indo Germanic *wesperos* and *wegeros*, see there.

Relationship from Indo Germanic \**au-*, *uē-* with the Pron.-stem *au-*, *u-* 'yonder, over there' as 'on the other side, from there' is conceivable.

**References:** WP. I 13 f., WH. I 79, 850, Trautmann 16.

**Page(s):** 72-73

---

**Root / lemma:** *au-4*, *u-* (: *uē-*, *uo-*)

**Meaning:** that; other

**Material:** *ayo:* Old Indic Avestan Old pers. *ava-* 'that'; Old Church Slavic Old Russian *овѣ- - овѣ-* 'on the one hand - on the other hand which appears - other', *ovogda - ovogda* 'one time - the other time' (from this correlative use only poln. *ów* corresponds to English deictic "I" and serb. *ovaj* a deictic word meaning "that", also New Bulgarian -v [*\*uo-s*] developed).

**u-:** Old Indic *amú-* (Akk. Sg. *amúm* etc) 'that, yonder', arise from Akk. Sg. m. \**am* (= Indo Germanic \**e-m* 'eum') + \**um* (Akk. Sg. of ours stem *u*); s. Wackernagel-Debrunner III 550 f.

Tocharian A *ok*, B *uk* 'still', A *okí* 'as, and', A *okāk* 'up to', perhaps only \**u-g* (zero grade to Gothic *auk*); from in addition B *om(p)ne*, *omte* 'there'?

Particle Old Indic *u* 'thus, also, on the other hand, there again, against it', emphasizing esp. after verbal forms, Pron. and particles (*nō* 'and not, not' = *ná u*, *athō* = *atha u*), gr. -u in πᾶν-u 'even very much',

Gothic *-u* interrogative particle (also the enclitic *-uh* from *-u-qwe*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 173); this *u* also in Old Indic *a-sāú* m. f. 'that, yonder', Avestan *hāu* m. f., ap. *hauv* m. 'that, yonder', Wackernagel-Debrunner III 529, 541.

Particle Old Indic *u-tā*, in both parts ` on the one hand - on the other hand, soon - soon, - as ', or only in the second part, a little bit opposing ` and, thus ' (nachved. in *ity-uta*, *kim-uta*, *praty-uta*),

Avestan *uta*, ap. *utā* `and, and also'; gr. ἤυτε `just as ' from \*ḥF(ε) + υτε (originally ` as on the other hand ', ` as, also '), but hom. εὔτε `ὅτε' from εὔ + τε after Debrunner IF. 45, 185 ff.; δεὔτε is formed in addition to δεῦπο; also οὔτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο most probably from ó, á, to + υτε with additional final inflection;

West Germanic *-od* in Old Saxon *thar-od*, Old High German *thar-ot* `thither, there ', Old Saxon *her-od*, Old High German *her-ot* `here ', whereupon also Old Saxon *hwarod* `whither, where ', Old High German *warot* `whither, where ' (from \**ute*? or from \**utā*? Also \**aute*, \**auti*, see below, would be possible basic form).

Here Avestan *uiti*, Gatha-Avestan *ūitī* `so ', but not Latin *ut* and *utī*, Old Latin *utei*.

Beside *u*, *utā* etc. stands with the ablaut grade Indo Germanic ***au-***:

gr. αὔ `on the other hand, again ', \*αὔτι `again' (extended to Ionian αὔτις, gort. αὔτιν, after antique grammarians for `right away, there ', where from αὐτίκα `at the moment, straight away ', αὔ-θι `on the spot, here, there ', αὔτε `again, thus, further '; Latin *aut* (\**auti*) `or', *autem* `however ' (to the form see WH. I 87), Oscan *aut*, *auti* `or ' and `but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however ' (to meaning see v. Planta II 465);

maybe alb. Geg *o* `or' from Italian *o* `or'

Umbrian *ute*, *ote* `aut'; perhaps Gothic *auk* `then, but ', Old Norse *auk* `also, and', Old English *ēac*, Old Saxon *ōk*, Old High German *ouh* `and, thus, but ', Modern High German *also* = gr. αὔ-γε `again '.

Pedersen Pron. dém. 315 supposes gr. αὔ suitable form in the initial sound of from alb. *a-që* `so much'. - Brugmann BSGW. 60, 23 a 2 lines up in gr. αὐ-τός as ` (he) himself - (he) of his own, self '; other interpretations see with Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 613 f.

Maybe alb. (\**aut-*) *vetë* `self' [common alb. prothetic v- before bare initial vowels].

With *r*-forms airan. *avar* `here', Lithuanian *aurė* `see there! ', zero grade Umbrian *uru* `that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former ', *ura-ku* `ad illam', *ures* `illis' (*orer ose* rather with *ō* = *ũ* as = Lithuanian *au*); perhaps δεῦπο `here, well, all right, well then (an obsolete interjection meaning "come now") '

(δεύρω after ὀπίσσω, inschr. δεῦρε after ἄγε) from \*δέ-υρο (δε ` here ' + αὔρο ` here '),  
Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 612, 632.

**ये, यो-** meaning `or' (= `on the other hand') esp. in Old Indic *vā* `or' (also `even, yet; meanwhile; probably, possibly'; also confirming *vā*), Avestan ap. *vā* `or' (particle of the emphasis and assurance),

Old Indic Avestan *vā* - *vā* `either - or', gr. ἢ-(F)έ, ἢ (with proclitic emphasis, proclitic stress for ἢ-(F)ε, as yet in the second part of the double question),

Latin -*ve* `or' (also in *ceu*, *sīve*, *seu*, *nēve*, *neu*), also probably Irish *nó*, abret. *nou* `or' (if from \**ne-ye* `or not' with fading the negative meaning originally in negative sentences, Thurneysen Grammar 551;

not more probably after Pedersen KG. I 441 a grown stiff imperative \**neye* of the verb Irish *at-nói* `he entrusts with him', gr. νεύω); Tocharian B *wa-t* `where'.

compare also Old Indic *i-vá* (: *va* = i-δέ: δέ) `just as, exactly the same way', *ē-vá* in such a way, exactly the same way, just, only', *ēvám* `so, thus' (behaves to be confirmed *vāi* and *vā* - *vā* as *ē-na* `this' to *nā* - *nā* `in different way', originally `thus and thus'; with *ē-vá* corresponds gr. οἶ(F)ος `only' (= \*just only'), Avestan *aēva-*, Old pers. *aiva-* `an, one' (compare with *no-* demonstrative Indo Germanic \**oí-no-s* `an, one').

**References:** S. esp. Brugmann Dem. 96 f., Grundr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 341-343, 350, 731 f. m.

Lithuanian II<sup>2</sup> 3, 987,

Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 629, 632, 804, Boisacq s. v. αὔ, etc

WP. I 187 f., WH. I 87, 209, Van Windekens Lexique 78, 80.

**Page(s):** 73-75

---

**Root / lemma:** *auq<sup>u</sup>(h)-* : *uq<sup>u</sup>(h)-* and beside it probably as andere lengthened grade *ueq<sup>u</sup>(h)-*

**Meaning:** cooking pot

**Material:** Latin *aulla*, *aula*, vulg. *ōlla* `jar, pot' from \**auxlā*, Demin. *auxilla* (Faliscan *olna* in ending after *urna*); probably alb. *anë* f. `vessel' (from \**auq<sup>u</sup>nā*? Jokl. Stud. 3); Old Indic *ukhá-h* m., *ukhā* `pot, saucepan'; Gothic *auhns* m. (\**uk<sup>u</sup>nós*) `oven, stove', with gramm. variation Old Norwegian *ogn*, Old Swedish *oghn* ds.

Maybe alb. (\**ahna*) *ena* `dish': Indic *AnvA* `oven, furnace'.



Besides forms with probably only to single-linguistic labial: gr. gr. ἰπνός, older ἰπνός 'stove' (after Fick III<sup>4</sup> 29 between, Oštir WuS. 5, 217, Güntert Abl. 25 from \**u<sub>e</sub>q<sup>w</sup>-nós*; not \**uq<sup>w</sup>-nós*, s. Boisacq m. Lithuanian), after E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 202 from \**úkFvós* through dissimilatorischen sound change?? (W. Schulze GGA. In 1897, 908);

Note:

Common gr. - celt. -*k<sup>w</sup>*- > -*p*-, -*g<sup>w</sup>*- > -*b*-.

bret. *offen* f. 'stone trough' in spite of Loth RC. 43, 410 barely from \**uppā*, Old English *ofnet* 'small vessel', *ofen*, Old High German *ovan*, Old Norse *ofn* 'stove, oven' (likewise leadable back in \**u<sub>e</sub>q<sup>w</sup>-nos*; beginning *u*- caused as in *wulfa*- 'wolf' the development from -*lv*- to -*f*-, during Gothic etc *auhns* goes back to Indo Germanic \**uq<sup>w</sup>-nós*; then the loss of *w*- in *Ofen* then must be explained indeed from influence of this sister's form \**uhna*-).

From the assimilated form Old Swedish *omn*, mundartl. *umn* 'stove' is probably borrowed Old Prussian *wumpnis* 'oven', *umnode* 'bakehouse, oven, kiln, stove'. S. Meillet MSL. 9, 137, Meringer IF. 21, 292 ff., Senn Germanic loanword studies, Falk-Torp under *ovn*, weigand herdsman and clever under *Ofen*.

To the objective see Meringer aaO., Schrader Reallex. 592 f.

**References:** WP. I 24, WH. I 84, 850, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 258.

**See also:** (compare S. 84 f. **aug-**: *u<sub>e</sub>g-*, oldest *au<sub>e</sub>g-*)

**Page(s):** 88

---

**Root / lemma:** *aus-*

**Meaning:** to draw (water), ladle, \*shed blood

**Root / lemma:** *aus-*: 'to draw (water), ladle' derived from the stem: *au<sub>e</sub>/e/-*, *au<sub>e</sub>nt-*: of **Root / lemma:** *au<sub>e</sub>(e)-9*, *au<sub>e</sub>ed-*, *au<sub>e</sub>er-*: 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'.

**Material:** Gr ἐξάω 'scoops, extracts, takes from' (simple αὔω), ἐξαστήρ μέτρου ὄνομα, καταῦσαι ἐξαντλήσαι, καταδῦσαι, καθαῦσαι ἀφανίσαι (Spiritus asper after the former present tense \*αὔω from \*αὔσω, Sommer Gr. Lautst. 2 f.)

with zero grade \**us-* ἀφ-ύω, ἀφ-ύσσω (latter from Aor. ἀφύσσαι) 'scoops', common gr.-Illyrian -*ks-* > -*ss-*;

ἀφυσμός ἀπάντλησις Suidas and ἀρύω 'scoops', originally \*Fāp (: Old Indic *vār* 'water') \**ū[σ]w* 'scoops water', ἀρυστήρ 'vessel for ladling'.

Old Norse *ausa* ` to scoop ', *austr* ` scoop, backwash, the shocks, wake ', nnd. *ūtoesen* ` to draw (water), ladle, scoop ', schwäb. *Öse* ` vessel for ladling '.

Lat *hauriō*, *-īre*, *hausī*, *haustum* ` to draw up, draw out or in; to drink up, absorb, swallow; to shed blood; to drain, empty a receptacle; in gen., to derive, take in; also to exhaust, weaken, waste ', then also ` slurp, tie, suffers ', poet. ` wounds ', with secondary *h* as casual in *humerus*.

**References:** WP. I 27 f., WH. I 637, 869, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 190 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 644<sup>4</sup>.

**Page(s):** 90

---

**Root / lemma:** *ayeg-*, *uōg-*, *aug-*, *ug-*

**Meaning:** to magnify, increase

**Note:** with *s*-forms *ayek-s-*, *auk-s-*, *uek-s-*, *uk-s-*

**Material:** Old Indic *ugrá-* `immense' (compounds Sup. *ōjīyas-*, *ōjīṣṭha-* ` the stronger one, strongest ') = Avestan *ugra-* ` strong, hard ' (compounds Sup. *aojyah-*, *aojišta-*).

Latin *augeō*, *-ēre* ` to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend ', *auctor* (= Umbrian *uhtur*) ` a promoter, producer, father, progenitor, author etc', *auctiō* ` an increasing; hence, from the bidding, an auction ', *augmen(tum)* ` an increase, growth, a kind of sacrificial cake ' (= Lithuanian *augmuō* ` increase, growth ', Old Indic *ōjman-* m. ` strength '), *augur* ` a seer, soothsayer, diviner, augur ' from *\*augos* ` aggrandizement ' (WH. I 83);

Gothic *aukan* (preterit *ai auk*), *auknan* ` increase ', *ana-*, *bi-aukan* ` to append, subjoin, add on ', Old High German *ouhhōn*, Old Saxon *ōkian* ` increase ', Old English *ēacian* ` increase ', *īecan* ` increase ', Old Norse *auka* (preterit *jōk* and *aukaða*) ` increase ', stem participle Old English *ēacen*, Old Saxon *ōkan* ` increased, pregnant ';

Lithuanian *áugu*, *áugti* (lengthened grade) ` increase, grow ', *auginù*, *-inti* ` allow to grow, educate, bring up ', changing through ablaut *pa-ūgėti* ` grow up ', *ūgis* ` growth, annual growth ', Latvian *aūdzēt*, *aūdzināt* ` gather ', Old Prussian *auginnons* participle Perf. Akt. ` drawn, pulled ', Old Latvian *aukts* ` high ' = Latin *auctus* ` to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend ', Latvian *aūgt* ` grow ', as also thrak. *Aùθi-παρος* ` high ford ', Old Prussian *Aucti-garbin*, *auktai-rikijskan* ` authority ', *auktimmien* ` chief ',

next to which with *s* of *-es*-stem (see below) Lithuanian *áukštas*, Latvian *aūksts* ` high ' (: Latin *augustus* ` consecrated, holy; majestic, dignified '), Old Prussian *auk-timmiskan* f.

(Akk.) ` authority ', Old Prussian *aūgus* ` costive, constipated ' (as ` increasing '), Lithuanian *áugumas*, Latvian *aūgums* ` increase, growth ';

**es**-stem Old Indic *ójas*- n. ` vigorousness, strength ', Avestan *aojah-*, *aogah-* (also *r*-stem *aogarə*) ` vigorousness, strength ', Latin *augustus* see above (also Lithuanian etc *áukštas*); in addition with *s* in the verb:

Common Satem Slavic Illyrian hau- > va- phonetic mutation in:

Old Indic *vákṣaṇa-m* ` strengthening ', *vakṣáyati* ` allows to grow ', Avestan *vaxšaiti* ` allows to grow ', next to which with the weakest root grade Old Indic *úkṣati* ` gains strength ' (Perf. *vavákṣa*), Avestan *uxšyeiti* ` grows ';

common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*

Gothic *wahsjan* `grow' (= Old Indic *vakṣayati*, Indo Germanic Iter.-Kaus. *\*uokséjō*, with it that combined *ō*-gradation Perf. *wōhs* to the paradigm; see Brugmann IF. 32, 180, 189);

gr. ἀ(F)έξω ` grow, increase ', ἀέξομαι ` grows ';

αὔξω, αὐξάνω ` grow, increase ', Latin

*auxilium* ` help, aid, assistance, support, succor ' (originally Pl. *-ia* ` strengthening, reinforcements ', N. Pl. *auxilis* ` auxiliary troops, or in gen., military power ');

Old Norse *vaxa*, *vexa* `grow', Old High German *wahsan*, Modern High German *wachsen*, *wuchs*, wherefore e.g. Gothic *wahstus* ` accretion, growth, body size ', Old High German *wa(h)smo* ` growth ';

Tocharian A *oksiš* ` grows ', A *okšu*, B *aukšu* ` old ';

after Van Windekens Lexique 79 also

here AB *oko* ` fruit ', A *okar* ` plant ';

against it Pedersen Tochar. 227.  
Here with zero grade **uōg-**: Gothic *wōkrs* m. ` interest ', Old English *wōcorf*. ` progeny, interest ' (compare gr. τόκος in the same meaning), Old High German *wuohhar* m. ` yield of the ground, fetus, progeny, profit, interest, usury ' (in addition steir. *wiech* ` extensive, excessive, rich in leaves ' as umlaut?)

A little bit differently Schroeder Abl. 57 f.), there in not with *s* expanded root form *ayeg-* the grade *ueg-* is covered in Old Irish *fēir*, cymr. *gwair* ` grass, herbage ';

probably with the

same ablaut Old Indic *vāja-h* ` strength, property, wealth, the prize (won in a contest) [The Greeks gave a wreath of laurels to winners in the Pythian games], race ', originally ` quick, successful, energy ', Oldenberg ZdMG. 50, 443 ff.

**References:** WP. I 22 f., WH. I 82 f., 850, Feist 67, 541, 572, Pedersen Tochar. 227.

**Page(s):** 84-85

---

**Root / lemma:** *au(ei)-* (*əu(ei)-?*) (\**h<sub>2</sub>ek<sup>w</sup>ei-*)

**Meaning:** bird, \*water bird

**Note:**

Both **Root / lemma:** *au(ei)-* (*əu(ei)-?*) (\**h<sub>2</sub>ek<sup>w</sup>ei-*): bird, \*water bird : **Root / lemma:** *ak<sup>w</sup>ā-* (\**ek<sup>w</sup>ā-*): *ēk<sup>w</sup>-* : water, river, derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ghāg<sup>w</sup>h-* : young of an animal or bird; common gr. *gh-* > *h-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *vīh*, *vēh* m. 'bird' (Gen. *vēh*, Akk. *vim*), Avestan *vīš* ds. (G. Pl. *vayam*, also with themat. case from stem *vaya-*), Middle Persian *vāi*, *vāyandak* 'bird', Old Indic *vayas-* n. 'fowl, bird', *vāyasa-h* 'bird, crow'; verbal Avestan *ā-vayeiti* 'flies up' (from divinities), Old Indic *vēvīyatē* 'flutters'.

Gr. αἰετός 'eagle', Attic αἰετός, αἰβετός, αἰετός Περγαῖοι Hes. (\*α<sub>F</sub>ι-ετός);

alb. *vi-do*, *vito*, *vidheze* 'dove';

Latin *avis* f. 'bird' (therefrom *auca* 'bird, esp. goose';

Back-formation from Demin. *aucella* from \**avicella*; false by WH. I 79) = Umbrian *avif* Akk. Pl. 'birds' (*aviekate* D. Sg. 'the taken auspices', *aviekla* 'relating to an augur or augury');

cymr. *hwyad*, acorn. *hoet*, bret. *houad* 'duck' from \**auietos*? (Pedersen KG. I 55).

Armenian *hav* 'bird, cock, hen' can have indeed suggestion *-h*, but also as \**pəu-* belong to \**pōu-* 'the young, boy' (Slavic *pъta* 'bird' etc).

**References:** WP. I 21, WH. 84, 850.

**See also:** In connection with it stand most probably the words for 'egg', see below *ōu-*.

**Page(s):** 86

---

**Root / lemma:** *au(e)-*10, *auē(o)-*, *uē-*

**Meaning:** to blow

**Grammatical information:** participle *uē-nt-*

**Note:** in Slavic languages often from the 'throw dice', i.e. to the cleaning of the grain of the chaff by throwing of the grains against the wind.

**Material:** I. belong to light root form *au(e)-*:

a. Gr. ἄος (if not late neologism), -ᾰής (see below II a).

b. Mcymr. *awyð* 'violent gust of wind', acorn. *awit* 'air' (\**auēido-*);

c. *ue-d<sup>h</sup>ro-* presumably in Old Norse *veðr* n. 'wind, air, weather', Old Saxon *wedar* n. 'weather, bad weather', Old High German *wetar* 'weather, scent, free air, wind (of animals)' and Old Church Slavic *vedro* 'cheerful weather', *vedrъ* 'jovial, merry (from the weather)';

*ue-d-* perhaps in gr. ἔδανός 'fragrant'; in *ue-d<sup>h</sup>-* correlates Persson Beitr. 664 doubting still ἐθμή ἀτμός, καπνός λεπτός, ἀτμή Hes.).

d. *r-, l-* derivatives: gr. αὔρα 'aerial breath, draft' (places light root form *auē-* ahead, as ἄελλα, ἀετμόν, *Wetter*, see below); but ἀήρ, Gen. ἥερος 'smoke, fog, air' stays away, see below *uer-* 'bind, hang up'.

Also Albanian *ajër*: Furlan *ajar*: Latvian *ārija*: Maltese *arja*: Sardinian Campidanese *àiri*; *aria* 'air'.

Gr. ἄελλα, Aeolic αὔελλα 'storm' (\*ǎFελ-ǎ); cymr. *awen* 'inspiration', *awe/f.* 'wind, breath', acorn. *auhel* 'aura, heaven, breeze', mcor. *awel* 'weather', brit. loanword Middle Irish *ahél* (*h* hiatus sign), *aial* 'wind, breath'. According to Thurneysen Grammar 125 Old Irish *oal* 'mouth' from \**auelā*.

e. *au-et-* in gr. ἀετμόν τὸ πνεῦμα Hes., ἀετμα φλόξ Et. M., ἀτμός (contracted from ἀετμός) 'vapour, smoke, smoke', with zero grade, but analogical absorption of *ǎ-*: ἀυτμή 'breath, draft of the bellows, the wind, smell, hot aura of the fire', ἀυτμήν ds.

II. belong to heavy root form:

a. *ue-, ue-*: Old Indic *vāti*, Avestan *vāiti* 'blows', gr. ἄησι ds., Cypriot ζάει (read ζάη with ζ from \**dj-*) Hes. (that *α* in ἄησι perhaps prothetic; from light root form come gr. ἄος πνεῦμα Hes.;

maybe alb. (\**ue-nts*) *vesh* 'strike, blow, hit'.

ἀκρᾱής 'sharp blowing', δυσᾱής 'adverse blowing', ὑπερᾱής 'excessive blowing' with stretch in compound); besides the participle \**ue-nt-* 'blowing' (Old Indic *vānt-*, gr. Akk. ἄεντα) stand \**ue-nto-s* 'wind' in Latin *ventus*, Gothic etc *winds*, Old High German *wint*, cymr. *gwynt* 'wind', wherefore Latin *ventilāre* (\*'expose to a draught, brandish, fan), oscillate, vibrate', *ventilābrum* 'throw shovel', Gothic *diswinþjan* 'separate the grain (the wheat) from the chaff', *winþiskaúrō* 'throw shovel' (Germanic *þ*, next to which with gramm. variation *d* in:) Old High German *wintōn* 'winnow, fan', *winta*, *wintscūvala* 'winnowing shovel', Old English *windwian* 'to expose to the hoist, winnow, fan' (engl.

*winnow*); Tocharian A *want*, B *yente* `wind'. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

About Hittite *hu-u-wa-an-te-eš* (*h(u)uanteš*) `hoist' (?) see Forrer by Feist 565, places the word as ` (hurrying) clouds ' to *hu-wa-a-i* `runs, flees', which also belongs here; see Couvreur H 119 f., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 680<sup>4</sup>.

*n-* present: gr. αίνω from \*ǵǵá-v-*ω* (compare to the formation Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 694) and ἀνέω from \*ǵǵanéw `clean the grains by shaking up of the chaff, sieves', Fāvai περιπτύσαι Hes. (delivers γάναι περιπτύσαι; see also Bechtel KZ. 46, 374); is based on such zero grade *n-* present, but in meaning `blow', thus Old Prussian *wins* `air', Akk. *winnen* `weather'? (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

*jo-*present (or from root form \*ǵǵē-?): Old Indic *vāyati* `blows', Avestan *fravāyeiti* `goes out', Gothic *waían waíwō*, Old English *wāwan*, Old High German *wājan*, *wāen* `blow', Old Church Slavic *vějō*, *vějetъ* `blow' and `winnow, fan' (therefrom russ. *vějalo*, sloven. *vévnica*, poln. *wiejaczka* `winnowing shovel, a winnowing-fan'); nominal: Lithuanian *vėjas* `blow'; Old Indic *vāyít-h*, Avestan *vāyuš* `blow, wind, air'.

For root-like value of *-j-* leads the sound grade \*ǵǵj- to the following words in which give space, however, partly to other views: Old Church Slavic *vijalb*, *vijalica* `storm, weather', russ. *vbjálica* `snow flurry' (also *vějálica!*), *vbjuga* `blizzard, snowstorm', *zavbjátъ* `snow-covered, covered with snow', Czech *vátí* (\**vbjati*) `blow' (only Slavic developments from vortonigem *věj-*?);

r.-Church Slavic *vichъръ* (\*ǵǵēisuro-) `whirlwind' (in any case, at first to russ. *vichatъ* `shake, move', *vichljatъ* `toss, fling', s. Brugmann Grundr. II<sup>1</sup> 1049, Pedersen IF. 5, 70, and probably as `whirl, swing in the circle' to \*ǵǵeis- `turn');

Lithuanian *výdra*, *vidras* `gale' (see Leskien Bild. 438; in Lithuanian very rare forms *-dra-* compare really Lithuanian *vėtra* `storm' - urges to caution);

hom. αἶον ἦτορ, θυμὸν αἰσθε, αἰσθων from breathing out or letting out the vitality (to last meaning Bechtel Lexil 21 f.), gr. root ἄFισ-; mcymr. *awyðs*. 82 above.

*b. aǵē-d-*: Old High German *wāzan*, *wiaz*, Middle High German *wāzen* `blow, exhale, inflate', *wāz* `gust of wind', Lithuanian *vėdinti* `ventilate, cool'; at most gr. ἀάζω `breathes' from \*ǵǵáð-*ω* (rather, however, gr. neologism of after other verbs in *-άζω*);

presumably also (from \**au̯ə-d-ro-*) Lithuanian *áudra* m. 'storm', n. 'thunderstorm', Old Prussian *wydra* 'blow'. About Old Indic *ūdharn* 'chillness, cold', Avestan *aoḍarə*, *aota* ds. compare Persson Beitr. 11.

c. *uē-lo-* perhaps in Latin *ēvēlātus* 'scattered, dissipated, fan away, winnow thoroughly', whence *vēlābra* 'something winnowing the grain' (Paul. Fest. 68, 3) and in Old High German *wāla* m. n. 'fans' (if not from \**wē-pla*, see below)?

d. *uē-s-*: Old Indic *vāsa-h*, *vāsaka-h* 'fragrance', *vāsayati* 'fills with fragrance', *saṃvāsita-h* 'makes stinking'; isl. *vās* 'frigid aura', *væsa* 'exhale, blow, breathe', Dutch *waas* 'white frost, ripe, smell, fragrance', Lithuanian *vėstu*, *vėsti* 'cool off, become chill or become aerial', *vėsà* 'chill air, coolness', *vėsus* 'chilly, aerial'.

e. *t* further formations: Old Indic *vāta-h*, Avestan *vātō* 'blow', Old Indic *vātula-h* (see below), gr. ἀήτης 'blowing, wind', ἀήσυρος 'windy, aerial' = Old Indic *vātula* 'windy' (also 'mad; crack-brained; demented; mind-boggling; insane; crazy; unbalanced'; in addition also perhaps gr. ἀήσυλος 'sacrilegious, outrageous, wanton, wicked' after Brugmann BSGW. 1901, 94; in spite of αἴσυλος ds. not after Bechtel Lexil. 15 to Old Indic *yātu-h* 'spook, ghost');

Latin *vannus* 'winnowing-fan' (from \**uat-nó-s*, compare the Demin. *vatillum* originally 'a small winnowing shovel'; from Latin comes Old High German *wanna*, Old English *fann* 'winnowing-fan', also Modern High German *Wanne*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Old Norse *vēl*, *vēli* 'whisk, tail' (about syncopated \**vepla-* from \**vaþila-*), Old High German *wedil* ds.; Old High German *wadal* 'tail, fan', Adj. 'wandering, fickle, beggar', *wadalōn* 'sweep in a curve, rove' (proto Germanic \**waþla-*, Indo Germanic \**u̯ə-tlo-*), Old English *waþol* 'wandering', *wædla* 'beggar, poor', *wædl* 'poverty', *wædlian* 'beg, be poor' (proto Germanic \**wēþla-*), next to which Old High German *wallōn* 'wander, gad about, pilgrimages', Old English *weallian* 'wander; roam; travel; journey; drift; float; rove; stray; migrate; hike; walk; ramble; tramp' (from \**wādġlō-ja-n*); Old High German *wāla* 'fans' (from \**wē-pla-* or \**wē-la-*, see above); Lithuanian *vėtra* 'storm', thunder-storm', Old Church Slavic *větrъ* 'air, blow', Old Prussian *wetro* 'blow'; Lithuanian *vėtyti* 'winnow, fan'.

About Old Indic *úpa-vājayati* 'make (fire / embers) blaze by blowing air onto (it / them)' (composed from Pāṇini as Kaus. to *vā-*) see Wackernagel KZ. 43, 292.



Maybe alb. *vatra*, *vatër* 'hearth, (place where one blows the fire)'

Maybe here gr. ἄεθλος (see **ayē-11** 'strive oneself') as 'gasp, pant, wheeze'?

**References:** WP. I 220 f., Feist 565 a, Trautmann 345, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 680.

**Page(s):** 81-84

---

**Root / lemma:** **ay(e)-9**, **ayed-**, **ayer-** (\***h<sub>2</sub>ah<sub>1</sub>ye** > **aye-**)

**Meaning:** to flow, to wet; water, etc.

**Note:**

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \***h<sub>2</sub>ye-** > **gw-** > **g-**.

**Material:** a) (\***h<sub>2</sub>ayent-**) **ay/e/-**, **ayent-**:

**Note:**

The following mutations have taken place: Root: **ak<sup>w</sup>ā-** > **ak<sub>y</sub>e/-**, **ak<sub>y</sub>ent-** > **ay/e/-**, **ayent-**:

Hisp. FIN (\***h<sub>2</sub>avo-**) *Avo[s]* > span. *Ave*, PN *A[v]jo-briga*; gall. FIN *Aveda* > prov. *Avèze* (Gard), *Avisio portus* (Alpes-mar.);

Old Indic (\***h<sub>2</sub>avo-**) *avatā-h* m. 'fountains, wells' (\***ay<sub>ṇ</sub>tos**), *avaṭā-h* 'cistern, tank' (with prakrit. *ṭ* from *ṭ*), Italian FIN *Avēns* in Sabine land (therefrom *Aventīnus* m. hill of Rome?), *Aventia* (Etrurian), gall. *Aventia*, spring nymph of *Aventicum* > French *Avenches* (Schweiz), numerous FIN *Avantia* (\***ay<sub>ṇ</sub>tīā**) > French *Avance*, *La Vence*, abrit. \**Avantīsā* > cymr. *Ewenni*; (common Celtic **-ns-**, **-nt-** > **-nn-**), Old Lithuanian FIN *Avantā*, Latvian *avuōts* (\***ay<sub>ṇ</sub>tos**) 'sources, wellspring, spring'.

b) (\***h<sub>2</sub>ayed-**) **ayed-**, **aud-**, **ūd-**:

**Note:**

The zero grade of **Root / lemma:** **ak<sup>w</sup>ā-** 'water, river' has been suffixed in nasalized **-(n)dor**, **-(n)tor**. \***(a)k<sub>y</sub>e/-**, \***(a)k<sub>y</sub>entor**, \***(a)h<sub>y</sub>entor** > \***(a)h<sub>y</sub>ed-**, **(a)yed-**, **(a)ud-**, **ūd-**:

heteroklit. **r/n-stem** **yédōr**, **yódōr** (Nom. Sg.), **udén(i)** (Lok.Sg.), **udnés** (Gen. Sg.) 'water', compare J. Schmidt Pl. 172 ff., Pedersen KZ. 32, 240 ff., Bartholomae PBrB. 41, 273.

Old Indic *ōdatī* 'the soaking, the flowing', *ōdman-n*. 'the waves, floods', *ōda-ná-m* 'mash boiled in milk', Avestan (\***h<sub>2</sub>ayod-**) *aoḍa* m. 'wellspring, fount'.



Old Indic (\**h<sub>2</sub>ayunatti-*) *unátti* (\**u-n-ed-ti*), 3. Pl. *undáti* `soaked, moistened`; Avestan *vaiði-* f. `water run, irrigation canal`.

Old Indic *udán(i)* Lok., *udnáḥ* Gen., *udā* Nom. Akk. Pl. `water` (Nom. Akk. Sg. *udaká-m*); from *r*-stem derived *samudra-ḥ* `sea`, *anudra-ḥ* `waterless` (= gr. ἄνυδρος);

(\**h<sub>2</sub>aydro-*) *udro-s* `water animal`: Old Indic *udrá-ḥ* `a water animal` = Avestan *udra-* m. `otter` (= gr. ὕδρος, Old High German etc *ottar*, compare also Latin *lutra* and with *ū* Lithuanian *údra*, Old Church Slavic *vydra* ds.);

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**lutra*) *lundra* `otter` a Latin loanword

from *-(e)s*-stem Old Indic (\**hutsa-*) *utsa-ḥ* `spring, well`, compare Old Irish (\**hudesḱio-*) *uisce* (\**udesḱio-*) `water`;

Note:

The followings have taken place: zero grade in arm: (*a*)*k<sub>u</sub>ent-* > *g<sub>u</sub>et*, zero grade in Slavic (*a*)*h<sub>u</sub>eda-* > *voda*, zero grade in Phrygian (*a*)*k<sub>u</sub>edu* > βεδυ [common Greek *g<sup>w</sup>* > *b*, *k<sup>w</sup>* > *p*]:

Armenian (\**g<sub>w</sub>et*) *get* `river` (basic form \**ḡedō*, Sandhi form to *ḡedōr*, compare under Slavic *voda*, it corresponds also Phrygian βεδυ `water`, i.e. \**vedū* from \**ḡedō*, Kretschmer Einl. 225).

Maybe alb. (\**g<sub>u</sub>et*) *det* `sea`: Armenian *get* `river` common alb. *g<sub>u</sub>-* > *d-*.

Note:

Maybe Phrygian βεδυ `water`: nasalized Illyrian *Bindus* `water god` [common Illyrian *g<sub>u</sub>-* > *b-*].

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; *gw-* > *b-* Illyrian Greek.

Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος (\**uδ-ḡ-τος*) `water` (with metr. elongation ὕδωρ); from *r*-stem derived ἄνυδρος `waterless`, ὕδρος, ὕδρᾱ `water snake`, ἐνυδρίς f. `otter`, ὑδαρίς, ὑδαρός `watery` (ὑδαλέος ds. with suffix exchange; similarly ὕλλος `water snake, ichneumon`: ὕδρος = lak. ἐλλᾱ: ἔδρα), ὕδρερος `dropsy`, ὕδρία `water bucket` (: Latin *utē*); from *n*-stem (compare ὕδνης `watery`) derived Ὠλοσύδνη actually `sea wave, wave, the billow` (?), epithet of Amphitrite and Thetis (Johansson Beitr. 117;

from also ὕδ<sup>v</sup>ov `truffle' as `juicy'??), as well as probably Καλ-υδών, -ύδ<sup>v</sup>α (-ύμνā), Καλύδ<sup>v</sup>νιοι, -ύμ<sup>v</sup>νιοι (see Boisacq 998 a)?

**es**-stem τὸ ὕδoς `water' is only late poet. Nom. Akk. to Dat. ὕδει.

Maked. PN Ἐδεσσ<sup>a</sup> from \**vedesjā*, Kretschmer RIEt Balc. 1, 383. common gr.-Illyrian -  
**ks-** > -**ss-**.

Alb. *ujë* `water' (after Pedersen KZ. 34, 286; 36, 339 not from \**ud-njā*, but from \**ud-*; or, nevertheless, from \**udō*?).

The shift -*dn-* > *nj* > *j* of possibly alb. (\**udna-h*) *ujë*, *ujna* Pl. `water' has also been attested in alb. *shtynj*, *shtyj* `poke, push' (\**stud<sup>nj</sup>iō*); see **Root / lemma: (s)teu-1**: `to push, hit'

Luwian **wida-** `watery'

**D-LPI** *ú-i-da-an-za*. 45 ii 6.

See Watkins, *Flex. u. Wortbild.* 376. Cf. perh. *witam*[ ] at *KBo* XXIX 37,4. Contra Starke, *StBoT* 31.567f, *witi*, °*witaš* and *witaz* are Hittite!

Latin *unda*, f. `water, fluid, esp. a wave; fig. a stream of people' (with *n-* infix from the present; compare Old Prussian (\**gwundan*) *wundan* n., *unds* m. `water' and Old Indic *unátti*, *undáti* as well as Lithuanian (\**gwanduō*) *vanduō*, -*eñs*, *vánderi*, žem. *unduo*, Latvian *ūde<sup>ns</sup>* m. f. `water', and in addition Schulze EN. 243, Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 3, 281, 283, Trautmann 337); *uter*, *utris* `hose, tube' (\**udri-s* `water hose', compare gr. ὕδpια), *lutra* `otter' (*l-* after *lutum* `mud, mire, dirt; clay, puddle').

Umbrian *utur* n. `water' (= ὕδωp), Abl. *une* (\**ud<sup>n</sup>*).

Old Irish *u(i)sce* `water' (\**udes<sup>kjo</sup>-*), *odar* `brown' (\**udaros*), *coin fodorne* `otters' (`water dogs').

**Note:**

Old Irish *u(i)sce*: alb. (\**u-i*) *uj-ë*, *uj-i* `water': Luwian *ú-i-ta-an-ta-al-li-an* `of the water(s)' genitive intervocalic -*l-* vowel.

Gothic *watō* (*n*-stem), Dat. Pl. *watnam* `water'; Old Swedish *vætur* (*æ* = Indo Germanic *e*? rather umlaut from Germanic *a* in the -*in-* case, see Bartolomae aaO.),

Old Icelandic *vatn* n. (takes *o*-stem, compare Gothic Dat. Pl. *watnam*), *vatr*, nord. sea name *Vättern*; Old High German *wazzar*, Old Saxon *watar*, Old English *wæter* (\**uodōn*) 'water';

Old Icelandic *otr*, Old English *otor*, Old High German *ottar* m. 'otter, water snake', in addition FIN *Otter*, old *Uterna*, with nasalization within the word (compare above to Latin *unda*) probably Gothic *wintrus*, Old Icelandic *vetr*, Old English *winter*, Old High German Old Saxon *wintar* 'winter' as 'wet season' (Lidén PBrB. 15, 522, Falk-Torp under *vinter*, not better to Irish *find* 'white', see below *syeid* 'shine');

perhaps to *Wasser* also Old High German Old English *wascan*, Old Icelandic *vaska*, Modern High German *waschen*, *wusch* (\**wat-sk-*); with lengthened grade *ē* of the root shaped from Old Icelandic *vātr*, Old English *wæ̃t*, engl. *wet* 'wet, soaked'.

In Germanic also with *þ* Old English *waðum* m. 'wave', zero grade Old Icelandic *unnr*, *uðr*, Pl. *unnir* 'wave', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Saxon *ūthia*, *ūđia*, Old English *ȝð*, Old High German *undea* 'wave, billow, flood', like from a root variant \**uet-*, however, it is found nowhere else; Johansson Beitr. 117 f. sees therein the *t* of the type Old Indic *yakṛ-t*.

Lithuanian *vanduõ* etc (see above); Lithuanian *údra*, Old Prussian *udro* f., East Lithuanian *údras*, Latvian *ūdri* m. 'otter'; Old Church Slavic *vydra*, Serbo-Croatian *vīdra* (Balto Slavic *ūd-*: Lithuanian *vánd-eni*; see finally Trautmann 334 m. Lithuanian; to *ū* compare Pedersen Ét. Lithuanian 54 f.);

Maybe alb. *vidra* 'sea otter' Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic *voda* 'water' (become Fem. because of the ending *-a*, here for Indo Germanic *-ǵ[ʰ]*); lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *vědro* 'κάδος, σταμνος' (with *ύδρια* attuning well in the meaning, s. Meillet MSL. 14, 342, Trautmann 337);

Hittite *wa-a-tar* (\**wātar*) 'water', Gen. *úe-te-na-aś* (*e*-grade as Phrygian *βεδυ*, *a* of Nom. from *e*?). Nom. Pl. *ú-wi-ta-ar*, with unsettled vocalism in spite of Pedersen Hittite 167.

Note:

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals as in: Hittite *huek-*, *huk-* 'adjure': Tocharian A *wak* f., B *wek* 'voice'

common Armenian Celtic Illyrian \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-* [see Root / lemma: *uekʷ-*: to speak].

Therefore the original Hittite root was as in Genitive Gen. *úe-te-na-aś* 'of water' (\**h<sub>2</sub>ue-te-na-aś*) which became the zero grade *wa-a-tar* (\**hwātar*) 'water'.

c) (\**h<sub>2</sub>auer-*) *auer-* 'water, rain, river' (*uēr-* : *ūr-*; to the ablaut Persson Beitr. 604, Anm. 2).

1. *uēr-, uer-*: Old Indic *vār, vārī* n. 'water', Avestan *vār* n. 'rain' (with themat. inflection iran. Avestan *vār* 'to rain', med. 'allow to rain, let rain'), Old Indic *vārī* f. 'water', Avestan *vairi-* m. 'sea';

Truncated Tocharian (\**hwātar*) A *wār*, B *war* 'water';

Armenian *gayr* 'marsh, mud' (\**u<sub>2</sub>erjo-*);

Note:

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic Illyrian \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*.

gr. perhaps in ἀρύω 'scoops', if \*Fāp ũ[σ]ω (see \**aus-* 'scoop, draw water, ladle');

alb. (after Jokl SBAk. Wien 168 I 30, 89, 97) (\**gvrëndē*) *vrëndē* 'light rain' (*nt-* participle);

Note:

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic Illyrian \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*.

alb. *hur-dë, hurdhë* 'pond, tank, marsh' (\**ūr-*), *shurë* 'urine', *shurrë* (\**suma*) (postverbal) f. 'urine' (prefix *sh* from Latin *ex* or Indo Germanic \**sm̥* + *ūr-në*; or + gr. οὐρέω?);

Note:

Albanian preserved the old laryngeal *h-* > *s-* like satem languages alb. (\**sūrīna*) *shurra* 'urine': Hittite *šehur* 'urine': Latin *ūrīna* 'urine'. But in alb. *hur-dë* 'pond, tank, marsh' alb. preserved *h-* laryngeal like centum languages.

cymr. *gwer* m. 'suet, sebaceous, tallow';

Note:

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic Illyrian *\*h<sub>2</sub>ue-* > *gw-* > *g-*.

Maybe zero grade (*\*h<sub>2</sub>auer-* > *\*h<sub>2</sub>uer-*) in cymr. *gwer* m. 'suet, sebaceous, tallow':  
Armenian ջուր (*ğour*) 'water': alb. (*\*ur*) *ujë* 'water'.

Old Norse *vari* m. 'liquid, water'.

2. (*\*h<sub>2</sub>auer-*) *ūr-*, *auer-*: Latin *ūrīna* 'urine' (in which meaning influenced by οὐρ?),  
*ūrīnor*, *-ārī* 'to dive', *ūrīnātor* 'a diver';

Maybe alb. *urela* 'water-pit': Basque *ura* 'water'.

Old Norse *ūr* 'fine rain', *ȳra* 'to rain subtly', *ūrigr* 'dew-covered', Old English *ūrig* ds.;

perhaps Old Norse *ūr*, Gen. *ūrar* (*u*-stem), Old English *ūr*, Old High German *ūro*,  
*ūrohso*, Latin loanword *ūrus* 'a kind of wild ox', Swedish Dialectal *ure* 'randy bull, a bull  
in heat' ('one that scatters, drops, one that inseminates' as Old Indic *vr̥ṣan-* etc, see  
below);

root form (*\*h<sub>2</sub>auer-*) *auer-* in thrak. FIN Αὔραç, gr. (Persson IF. 35, 199) \*αὔρα 'water,  
spring' in ἄνραπος 'without water, of brooks' (about gr. θησαυρός and Κένταυρος  
compare Schwyzler Gr.Gr. I 267, 444);

in FIN: Italian *Met-aurus* (Bruttium), *Pisaurus* (Umbrien), gall. *Avara* > French *Avre*, *Aura*  
> French *Eure*, *Aurana* > Modern High German *Ohm* (Württemberg.), *Ar-auris* > French  
*Hérault*, *Vi-aurus* > French *Le Viaur*, Old Prussian *Aure*, Lithuanian *Aur-ytė*, Old Norse  
*aurigr* 'wet', *aurr* 'wet, water', FIN *Aura*, Old English *ēar* 'sea';

Old Prussian *wurs* (*\*ūras*) 'pond, pool', *iūrin* Akk. Sg., *iuriay* Pl. fem. 'sea', Old Latvian  
*jūri-* m., Latvian *jūra*, Lithuanian *jūrės*, *jūrios* Pl. fem. 'sea, esp. the Baltic Sea' (see above  
to Latin *ūrīna*; *j-* presumably suggestion after J. Schmidt PL 204);

Lithuanian *jaurūs* 'swampy, marshy', *jaura*, *jauras* 'marshy place, marshy ground,  
swamp bottom' from *\*e<sub>2</sub>ur-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lithuanian).

3. Verbum: Lithuanian *vérdū*, *virti* 'bubble, surge, cook', *versmė* 'wellspring', *vỹrius*  
'whirlpools', *atvyrs* 'counterstream on the shore', Latvian *veŗdu*, *vĩŗt* 'soak, bubble, boil,  
cook', *atvars* 'whirl',

Old Church Slavic *vbŕjŕ, vbŕěti* 'stream, bubble, surge, boil, cook', *virb* 'whirlpool', *izvorb* 'wellspring (bubbling water)', wherefore with from 'cook' developed meaning 'heat', Latvian *wersme* 'glow', Old Church Slavic *varb* 'heat'.

About possible affiliation of *\*uer/nā* 'alder' see there.

4. extension (*\*h<sub>2</sub>auer-*) *uer-s-* 'rain, dew': Old Indic *varśá-* n. 'rain, rainy season, year' (*varśati* 'it is raining'), gr. οὐρον 'urine'; ἔρση, ἔέρση 'dew', Ionian Attic οὐρέω 'urinates' (kausativ *\*uorseiō*, F- proved by the augmentation εούρησα), οὐρία 'a water bird';

Middle Irish (*\*gwrass*) *frass* 'rain' is older *fross* (*uros-tā*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 44); Hittite *wa-ar-ša-aš* 'rain(?)' seems an Old Indic loanword.

Maybe alb. (*\*varśá-*) *vesa* 'dew': (*\*heverse*) ἔέρση 'dew'.

(*\*h<sub>2</sub>aursen-*) *ursen-* 'discharging semen = virile', Old Indic *vrśán-* 'virile', m. 'manikin, man, stallion'.

thereof derived Avestan *varəšna-* 'virile', Old Indic *vrśa-*, *vrśabhá-* 'bull', *vrśni-* 'virile', m. 'Aries, ram' (= Avestan *varəšni-* ds.), *vrśana-* m. 'testicles';

Specht (Dekl. 156) places here (from Germanic *\*gwrai-njan-*) without *s*-extension Old High German *reineo* 'stallion', Old Saxon *wrēnio* ds., Old English *wræne* 'horny, lustful'; Old High German *wrenno* 'stallion' is back-borrowed from Middle Latin (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

*uersē/i-*: Latin (*\*gverrēs*) *verrēs*, *-is* 'boar', Lithuanian *veřšis* 'calf', Latvian *versis* 'ox, rother, cattle'.

**References:** compare in general Persson root extension 47, 85 f., Johansson KZ. 30, 418, IF. 2, 60 ff., Persson Beitr. 604 f., 845 (also against connection of *uers-* with *ers-*). About Finnish *vesi*, stem *vete* 'water' s. Mikkola Mél. van Ginneken 137.

WP. I 252 f., 268 f., WH. I 81 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 93, 105, 159, 169, Specht Dekl. 18 f., Trautmann 20, 334, 337, Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 519, 548, 838.

**Page(s):** 78-81

---

**Root / lemma:** *auer-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>auh<sub>1</sub>es-*)

**Meaning:** to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ayes-* : to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc. derived from **Root / lemma:** *aug-* : to glance, see.

### Material:

Old Indic *uṣāḥ* f. Akk. *uṣāsam*, Gen. *uṣāsah* 'aurora', Avestan *uṣā*, Akk. *uṣāḥam*, Gen. *uṣāḥō* ds. (*uṣas-tara-* 'eastern'), next to which Old Indic Gen. Sg., Akk. Pl. *uṣāḥ*, Avestan Lok. Sg. *uši-ḥā*, s. *\*demā-* 'to build'] either from a root noun *\*us-*, or as *\*us-s-* to *s*-stem; Old Indic *ucchāti* = Avestan *usaiti* (*\*us-skéti*) 'shines in (from the morning)', Perf. Old Indic *uvāsa*, Aor. *avasran* 'they shone'; *uṣar-*, *usr-* 'dawn, aurora, early morning, prime of the day, red sky', *uṣar-búdh-* 'early awake', *usrá-* 'early morning, reddish', also figurative 'cow', m. 'bull' (Frisk, nominal formation 3);

*yes-*, *yōs-* in Old Indic *vasar-hán-* 'striking in the morning, early morning', *vāsará-* 'early morning', m. 'day' (compare in addition also the related root under particular catchword *ṛn*-stem *\*yes-r-*, *\*yes-n-* 'springtide, spring');

gr. hom. ἠώς (*āusōs*), Gen. ἠοῦς (*ḥóos*), Attic (with accent innovation) ἔως, Doric ἄως, ἁFώρ, changing through ablaut Aeolic αὔως 'aurora' (proto gr. αὔ[σ]ώς), Boeotian ἄα and Αἰαίη (*\*āaiē*);

ἄγχαυρος 'near the morning', αὔριον 'tomorrow' (*\*ausp-*); hom. ἦε Φοῖβε 'radiative morning'; ἦι-κάνος 'rooster, cock' (*\*āusí-* 'singing in the morning early morning');

Latin *aurōra* f. 'aurora, the morning, dawn, daybreak' (for *\*āusōsā*); *auster* (*\*aus-t(e)ro-* = Germanic *\*austra-*) 'souther, southerly wind', *austrālis* 'southern';

presumably also *aurum*, sabin. *ausom* 'gold' as '\*reddish'; to Lithuanian *áuksas* (*k-* unexplained), Old Lithuanian *ausas*, Old Prussian *ausis* 'gold';

Maybe Italian oro : Spanish oro : French or : Bresciano or : Breton aour : Calabrese oru : Catalan or : Corsican oru : alb. (*\*oru*) *ari* 'gold' [similar to alb. *ahu*, *ahi* 'beech'] : Papiamentu oro : Reggiano or : Irish ór : Lombardo Occidentale òr : Sardinian Campidanese oru : Sardinian Logudoresu oro : Scots Gaelic òr : Valencian or : Venetian : oro : Galician ouro : [Hungarian *arany* : Basque *urre* loanwords] : Ligurian ouru : Manx oar : Occitan aur : Portuguese ouro : Romagnolo àur : Romanian aur : Romansh aur : Welsh aur 'gold'.

perhaps Tocharian A (*\*gwäs*) *wäs* 'gold', but compare Armenian *os-ki* 'gold', Finnish *vas-ki* 'copper'; perhaps *Vesuvius* (differently under *eus-* 'burn');

## The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Tocharian *gw-* > *w-*.

(\**gwawr*) Middle Irish *fāir* `sunrise', cymr. *gwawr* `aurora', bret. *gwere laouen* `morning star' (\**uōsri-*, Pedersen KG. I 82);

Germanic *\*austrō* in Old English *ēastre* `spring goddess', *ēastron* Pl. `Easter' = Old High German *ōst(a)ra*, *ōstarūn*, against it with Indo Germanic *-(e)ro-*, Old High German *ōstar* `eastern' and Adv. `the after east', Modern High German *Öster-reich*, Old Norse *austr* n. `East' and Adv. `eastwards',

Old English compounds *ēasterra* `more to the east', in addition *Ostrogothae*, older *Austrogoti* as `the eastern Goths'; Old High German *ōstan* `from the east', Old English *ēaste* f. `East', Old Norse *austan* `from the east'; *\*āusōs* in Old English *ēarendel* `morning star', Old High German MN *Orendil*,

Lithuanian *aušrà* f. `aurora', *aūšta* `day is breaking', Latvian *āust* ds.; Lithuanian *auštrinis* (*vėjas*) `north-east wind', Latvian *āustra* f. `daybreak', *āustrums* m. `East'; in ablaut žem. *apýūšriai* m. `daybreak';

Old Church Slavic *za ustra* `τὸ πρωῒ' (about *utro*, *jutro* `morning' from *\*aus(t)ro-* compare Trautmann 19, Mikkola Ursl. Gr. 179 and Berneker 462 f. m. Lithuanian, wherefore Brückner KZ. 46, 212, auspoln. *ūšcić* `shine' reconstructs Slavic *\*usto* `lustre, shine'), *ustrъ* `relating to summer' (see Pedersen IF. 5, 69).

compare to ablaut J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 23 f., Hirt Abl. 134, 147, Reichelt KZ. 39, 69.

**References:** WP. I 26 f., WH. I 86, 87 f., Trautmann 19, Specht Dekl. 10, Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indic Gr. III 213 and 281 f., Kretschmer Gl. 27, 231; Leumann IF. 58, 121 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 349, 514, 557.

**Page(s):** 86-87

---

**Root / lemma:** *auē-11* (*ue-d(h)-?*)

**Meaning:** to try, force

**Material:** Solmsen Unters. 267 f. connects Old Indic *vāyati*, *-tē* `gets tired, is exhausted, tires' with gr. ἄεθλος `drudgery, contest' (\*ἄFε-θλος), ἄεθλον, ἄθλον `fight, cut-throat price, battlefield', whereby ἄ- assumes either suggestion vowel is or a more full root form



\**auē-* besides \**uē-*. With it at most compatibly is Zupitzas KZ. 37, 405 comparing the gr. words with Middle Irish *feidm`* 'effort', *fedil`* 'persistent, persevering', Old Irish *ni fedligedar`* '(he, she) does not stay' (whereby formal measure relationship would be comparable as \**mē-* ' (apportion by measure), allot, (\*cut) ' : \**med-*, \**uē-* 'blow' : Old Norse *veðr*, Modern High German *Wetter*), wherefore Pedersen KG. I 110, cymr. *gweddil`* 'remnant, leavings' (out of it Middle Irish *fuidell*) places; here Tocharian B *waimene`* 'difficult, hard'?

However, the arrangement is quite unsafe in all its parts. For *vāyati`* 'exert itself' as basic meaning in would put the question through the meaning 'dry up' from *vāna`* 'dry', *upa-vāyati`* 'be extinguished by drying up, dry up',

*upavāta-* 'become dry'; and in ἄεθλος takes turns most of course - ἄλο-as suffixal, while the dental Irish words root-like *d* or *d<sup>h</sup>* is, thus at best surely exists distant relationship.

**References:** WP. I 223, Van Windekens Lexique 149.

**Page(s):** 84

**Root / lemma:** *auig-*

**Meaning:** a kind of grass, oat

**Material:** Latin *avēna`* 'oats or wild oats, made only as a cattle feed; hence oaten pipe, shepherd's pipe; in gen., any stalk, straw' (presumably after *arēna*, *terrēnus* to occurred suffix exchange for \**avīna* from \**auig-snā*);

Lithuanian *avīžā*, Latvian (Pl. f.) *āuzas*, Old Prussian *wyse`* 'oat', Old Church Slavic *овѣсѣ*, russ. *овѣсѣ`* 'oat' (*s* from *z* probably because it occurs at the end of the word in conservative Nom. \**овѣзѣ*), but αἰγίλωψ `a wild grass kind, straw, stalk or likewise' barely as \*αἰγίλωψ here.

After Specht Dekl. 298 would be assumed rather Indo Germanic \**au-* besides \**aues-* (\**auesnā* > *avēna*).

**References:** WP. I 24, WH. I 81, Trautmann 21.

**Page(s):** 88

**Root / lemma:** *au-5, auē-*

**Meaning:** to weave

**Material:** Unextended in: Old Indic *ótum*, *ótavē* (from der set-basis *vātavē*) 'to weave', Perf. *ūvuḥ*, participle *ūtá-*, *vý-uta-* (also das present *váyati`* 'weaves' can be after Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 94 an -*ēio*-present *v-áyati*, so that Fut. *vayišyati*, *vāya-*

`weaver' only in addition one would be new-created), *ótu-* m. `woof of fabric', *vāna-* n. `the weaving'.

To the existence of a heavy base is to be stuck against Wackernagel because of *vātave* `weave, twist', *vānam* (W. must understand *ūtá-* as neologism to *váyate* after *hūtá-* : *hváyate*).

d<sup>h</sup>-extension 1. *au-*d<sup>h</sup>-, 2. *(a)u-ē*d<sup>h</sup>-, *u-*d<sup>h</sup>-:

1. Armenian *z-aud* `strap' (*z-audem* `connects, ties together'), *y-aud* `strap, limb, joint' (*y-audem* `join together'), *aud* `shoe';

Lithuanian *áudžiaus*, *áudžiu*, *áusti* `to weave', *ataudaĩ* Pl. `woof', *ūdis* `a unique fabric, the weaving', *ūdas* `eel line' (vowel as with *áugu* `increase, sprout': *ūgỹs* `annual growth');

russ. *uslo* `fabric' (*uzda* `bridle'?), see below *eu-* `pull'. It goes back to the image of the weaving or spinning and that of her assigned fate goddess:

*aud*<sup>h</sup>- `luck, possession, wealth': Illyrian PN *Audarus*, *Audata* (: Germanic *Audo-berht*), *paion*. PN *Audō-leōn* (Krahe IF. 58, 132), cymr. *udd* (*\*audos*) `master, mister' (different Lewis-Pedersen 14), bret. *ozac'h* `landlord' (*\*udakkos*), Loth RC. 41, 234; Old Saxon *ōdan*, Old English *ēaden*, Old Norse *auðinn* `granted from the destiny, grants', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Norse *auðna* `destiny, luck', *auðr* `wealth', Old English *ēad* `possession, wealth, luck', Old Saxon *ōd* `possession, prosperity', Old High German *al-ōd* `full and free possession' (Middle Latin *allodium*), Middle High German *klein-ōt* `jewel', Gothic *audahafts* `makes happy', *audags* `blessed, fortunate', Old High German *ōtac* `happy, rich'.

2. Old Norse *vāðf*. `fabric, piece, stuff, as comes ready of the loom, drag net', Pl. *vāðir* `gowns, clothes', Old English *wæð* (*\*wēðī-*) f. `clothes, rope', Old Saxon *wād* `clothes', Old High German *wāt*, Gen.-i `clothes, armament';

Old Norse *vaðr* m. `rope, string, fishing line', Swedish Norwegian *vað* n. `drag net' (Old Norse *vǫztf*. `spot for fishing at sea from *\*waða-stō*), Middle High German *wate*, *wade* f. `drag net, trawl net', Middle High German *spinne-wet* `spinning web'.

**References:** WP. I 16 f., WH. I 88.

**See also:** Maybe here *ueb*<sup>h</sup>- `to weave', *ued*<sup>h</sup>- `bind, connect' (wherefore as nasal form probably *uend*<sup>h</sup>-), see there; also perhaps *uei-* `twist, spin', *(a)ueg-* `to weave etc' (*uer-* `twist, spin'?), *yes-* `wrap'.

---

**Root / lemma:** *ay-6, ayed-*

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:** Gr. hom. αὔε Imperf. ` (he, she) called (out), shouted ', ἄβα τροχὸς ἢ βοή Hes.

Old Indic *vádati* ` lets the voice resound, talks ' (Perf. *ūdīmá*, participle *uditá*), *vádanam* ` the sounds, talking, mouth ', *úditī-h* f. `speech', *vādayati* ` allows to sound, plays (a music instrument), allows to speak ', *vāditram* ` musical instrument, music ', *vāda-* ` sound letting, m. sound, call, sound, statement, battle of words ';

in the lengthened grade and the meaning compares itself in next Old Church Slavic *vada* ` calumny ', *vaditi* ` accuse ';

nasalized Old Indic *vandate*, *-tī* ` praises, praises, greets with respect ', *vandanam* ` praise, price, reverential greeting ', *vandāru-* ` appreciative, praising ' ; see still Uhlenbeck Old Indic Wb. under *vallakī* ` a kind of sounds ', *vallabha-h* ` minion, favourite '.

Gr. γοῶν [i.e. Foḍān] κλαίειν Hes., Ὠσι(F)οδος `qui ἱησι Fόδαν, i. e. αἰοδήν`, γοδόν [i.e. Foḍón] γόητα Hes.;

zero grade *údēw*, *ūdō* (brought out somewhere from the Alexandrines) ` sings, glorifies ', *ūdē* φήμη, *ūdē* (Theognostos καν. 19, 26) (*ūdē* ` ballad, song ' rather to the wedding call *ūdē*: other interpretations verz. Walde LEWb.<sup>2</sup> under *suō*, Boisacq s. v., again different Risch 50).

Lithuanian *vadinù*, *vadinti* ` shout, call '.

**ay-ē-d-** in *ā(F)hḍwān* ` nightingale ' (*ābhḍōna āhḍōna* Hes., Aeolic *āhḍwān* and *āhḍw*, the zero grade *āhḍ-* in *āhḍh* ` sound, voice, language ' (Aeolic *āhḍw* Sappho), *āhḍāw* ` shouts, speaks ', *āhḍhēis*, Doric *āhḍāēis* ` speaking with human voice '.

**ay-ei-d-** in *ā(F)hḍw* (Attic *hḍw*) ` sings ', *ā(F)hḍh* (Attic *hḍh*) ` song ', *āhḍōs* ` singer ', *āhḍimos* ` singer '. Differently Wackernagel KZ. 29, 151 f.

Tocharian B *watk-*, AB *wātk-*, B *yaitk-* ` command, order '.

**References:** WP. I 251 f., Specht KZ. 59, 119 f., Van Windekens Lexique 155.

**Page(s):** 76-77

---

**Root / lemma:** *au-7, auē-, auēi-*

**Meaning:** to like; to help, **\*desire**

**Material:** Old Indic *ávati* ` desires, favors above others, promotes, patronizes ' = Avestan *avaiti* ` provides, helps ' = Old Irish *con-ōi* ` protects '; Messapic *αFivaμi* ` I bid (s.o.) farewell? (to wish s.o. to be strong to be healthy) ';

Old Indic *avas-* n. ` satisfaction, favour, assistance ' = Avestan *avaḥ-* n. `help' (in addition probably Old Indic *avasá-* n. `nourishment'), compare gr. *ἐν-ηής* `favorable' (\**εν-ᾱFής*); Old Indic *ōman-* ` favorable, helping ' = Avestan *aoman-* ` supporting, helping ', Old Indic *ōmán-* m. ` favour, assistance, protection ', *ōma-ḥ* ` comrade '; Old Indic *avitár-* m. ` patron, sponsor, patronizer ' (from which 2-syllable root form as Fut. *avišyati*, Perf. 2. Sg. *āvitha*, as well as participle *ūtá-* and:) *ūtí-ḥ* ` delivery, help';

Armenian *aviun* ` violent desire, longing; esp. irrational whim, caprice, or immoderate passion, lust ' (Petersson Et. Misz. 8);

gr. *-ᾱFovες* in 2. part of Greek family names ( *Ίάονες*)? compare Kretschmer Gl. 18, 232 f., different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 487, 3; 521; *ᾱrās* (Theokrit) ` friend, lover ';

Latin *aveō, -ēre* (basis *auē[ɪ]*- as in preceding) ` be eager, have a wild desire, long for, desire ', *avidus* ` desiring, longing for; esp. greedy for money, avaricious ' (therefrom *audeō, -ēre* ` to be daring; to dare, venture, bring oneself to '), *avārus* ` covetous, greedy ';

Old Irish *con ōi* ` protects', cymr. *ewylllys* ` favor, wish desire', corn. *awell* ` desire', abr. *a-iul* `unaided, wantonly, voluntarily', Middle Breton *eoull, youll* ` favor, wish desire ', as a name component in gall. *Avi-cantus* (=abret. *Eucant*), acymr. *Euilaun*, also in Old High German names as *Awileib, Awo*; compare Gothic *awi-liuþ* `χαρίς, εὐχαριστία'; mcymr. *ri-m-aw* ` he grants to me ', cymr. *ad-aw* (with negat. *at-*) ` leave ', abret. *dí-eteguetic* `abandoned, forsaken, deserted, destitute' (\**di-at-aw-etic*).

Falk-Torp 1407 adds also an: Old High German *ōdi*, Old Saxon *ōthi*, Old English Adj. *īeþe*, Adv. *ēaþe* ` easy, comfortable ', Old High German *ōdmuoti*, Old Saxon *ōthmōdi* `modest', Old English *ēaþmōd* `modest', Old Norse *auðmjūkr* ` to move easily, willing, modest ',

*auðkendr* ` to recognize easily '; basic meaning is ` willing ', from which ` to make easy '; formal Germanic *to*-participle-formation to *awi-* (example Germanic *auþia-* ` deserted; flat; waste; empty; abandoned; blasted; desolate; bleak; grey; gray; barren; stuffy; dull; tedious '?). Rather uncertainly.

If also Old Lithuanian *auštis* 'refresh oneself', *ataušimas* 'refreshment', Latvian *ataust* 'recover, refresh', *ataūsēt* 'invigorate, refresh' are used, the zero grade lies to them \**aus* - of in Old Indic *avas-*, gr. ἐν-ήρης present as a basis *es*-stem. Or = Lithuanian *áušti* 'get cold', *áušyti* 'cool'?

Tocharian B *au-lāre*, A *olar* 'comrade'; as dubious B *omaute* 'longing', *w-ār(īn)-* 'crave, long for', A *w-aste* 'protection' with angebl. zero grade the root rather here *wa-* 'give', A 1.Sg. *wsā* (Pedersen Tochar. 186).

**References:** WP. I 19, WH. I 81, 850, Van Windekens Lexique 9, 79, 153, 157.

**Page(s):** 77-78

---

**Root / lemma:** *ayo-s* (\**oḥuḥḥaš*)

**Meaning:** grandfather

**Note:**

The original root was Hittite *ḥu-uḥ-ḥa-aš* (*ḥuḥḥaš*) 'grandfather' branched into **Root / lemma:** *ayo-s*: grandfather in centum languages and **Root / lemma:** *sūs-*: parent : alb. (\**ḥuḥḥaš*) *gijsh* 'grandfather' in satem languages; old laryngeal centum *ḥ-* > *a-*, *e-*: satem *ḥ-* > *s-*;

**Material:**

Armenian *hav* 'grandfather' could go back also to \**pap-*, would be *ayos* only north - west Indo Germanic On account of here Hittite (\**houḥḥaš*) *ḥu-uḥ-ḥa-aš* (*ḥuḥḥaš*) 'grandfather'? Lycian \**χuga* 'grandfather on the maternal side' appears to speak rather of Asia Minor origin.

**Note:** common Hittite *ḥou-* > *ḥu-* (vowel -*o* was absent in Hittite).

Armenian *hav*, Gen. *havu* 'grandfather', Latin *avus* 'grandfather; poet., in gen., an ancestor'; fem. Latin *avia* 'grandmother' (see finally Leumann-Stolz<sup>5</sup> 204), dubious gr. αἰα as 'primordial mother earth' (compare Brugmann IF. 29, 206 ff., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 473; Latin also -*ḥu-* > -*v-*.

different Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., Kretschmer Glotta 5. 307); *avitus* 'of a grandfather, ancestral' is probably shaped after *maritus*, older *i*-stem in Lithuanian *avýnas* 'brother of the mother';

differently Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., innkeepers Glotta 5. 307); *avitus* 'large-scale fatherly, angestammt' is formed probably after *maritus*, old *i*-stem in Lithuanian *avýnas* 'brother of the mother';

*-jo-*derivative Old Prussian *awis* 'uncle', Old Church Slavic *\*ujь ds.* (*ujka* 'aunt'), Old Irish (*h*)*áue* 'a grandson, a nephew', Middle Irish *ó(a), úa ds.*; *en-*stem: Gothic *awō* 'grandmother', Old Norse *afi* 'grandfather', *āi* 'great-grandfather', Old English *ēam*, Old Frisian *ēm*, Old High German *ōheim*, Modern High German *Oheim, Ohm* (after Osthoff PBrB. 13, 447 *\*awun-haimaz* 'the one who lived in grandfather's home'), after R. Much Germanic 205 from *\*auhaim* < Indo Germanic *\*ayos koimos* 'dear grandfather', compare cymr. *tad cu* [*\*tatos koimos*] 'grandfather'), Latin *avunculus* 'brother of the mother' (probably caressing diminutive an *\*avō, -ōnis*); cymr. *ewythr*, acorn. *eutor*, bret. *eontr* 'uncle' (*\*ayen-tro-*).

The stem called originally the grandparents on the maternal side, become through the words for 'uncle or aunt on the maternal side' probably, s. Hermann GGN. 1918, 214 f.

#### Note:

Latin *avus*; *avos* > Italian *avolo*, Galician *avó*, Catalan *avi*, Portuguese *avô*; *vovô*, Spanish *abuelo*, French *aïeul*, Albanian (*\*güelus*) *gjysh*, Asturian *güelu*, Caló **tesquelo**, Judeo-Spanish *agüelo*, Leonese *guelu*; *güelu*, Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada) (*\*yayu*) *giaggiu*, Sardinian Campidanese *abu*; *avu*; *ayayu*, Sardinian Logudoresu *avu*; *abu*; *yayu*, Valencian *yayo* 'grandfather'

Clear influence of a substrate Anatolian Hittite (*\*houḫḫaš*) *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) 'grandfather'? Lycian *\*χuga* 'grandfather on the maternal side'.

A early borrowing from Estonian (*\*avana-isa*) *vana-isa* > Finnish **iso-isä**, Hungarian (*\*vana-gy-papa*) *nagy-apa*; *nagy-papa* 'grandfather'.

**References:** WP. I 20 f., WH. 88 f., 851, Pedersen Lycian under Hittite 25 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118 ff.

**Page(s):** 89

**Root / lemma:** *ābel-, ābōl-, abel-*

**Meaning:** apple

#### Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ābel-, ābōl-, abel-*: 'apple' derived from **Root / lemma:** *om-* (*\*ḫamel*): 'raw, bitter, \*sweet'.

**Material:**

Maybe **Old Indic:** *abalá-* m. 'the plant *Tapia Crataeva*' { '*Crataegus roxburghii*' (H. Ebel KZ VI, 1957:216)} [It is a proof of the European origin of the cognate].

Latin *Abella* (Oscan town, city in Campanien) *malifera* 'apple-bearing', after Verg. Aen. 7, 740, might have received her name after of the apple breeding and reject on the basic form *\*ablonā*. The apple is not named possibly only after the town.

In the Celtic the names are to be distinguished for 'apple' (*\*ablu*) and 'apple tree' (*\*abaln-*). Gall. *avallo* 'fruit', *Aballō* (*n*-stem) PN, French *Avallon*, abrit. PN *Aballāva*, gallo-rom. *\*aballinca* 'Alpine mistletoe' (Wartburg);

Maybe Illyrian PN *Aulona*

Old Irish *ubull* (*\*ablu*) n. 'apple', ncymr. *afal*, Pl. *afalau*, corn. bret. *aval* m. 'apple', but Middle Irish *aball* (*\*abalnā*) f. 'apple tree', acymr. *aball*, mcymr. *avall* Pl. *euyill* (analogical) f., acymr. *aballen*, ncymr. *afallen* 'apple tree' (with singulative ending).

The same ablaut forms in the Germanic:

Crimean Gothic *apel* (Gothic *\*apls?*), Old High German *apful*, *afful*, Middle High German *apfel*, Old English *æppel* (engl. *apple*), Old Norse *epli* n. (*apal-grār* 'apple-gray') 'apple'. Germanic probably *\*ap(a)la-*, *\*aplu-*. Further Old Norse *apaldr* 'apple tree', Old English *apuldor*, *æppuldre*, Old High German *apholtra* (compare Modern High German *Affoltern* PN), Middle High German *apfalter* 'apple tree' (*\*apaldra-*).

The Baltic shows clear tracks in Indo Germanic completely isolated *l* declension *\*ābōl*, G. Sg. *\*ābeles*.

lengthened grade of the suffix appears mostly in the word for 'apple': East Lithuanian *obuolỹs*, Latvian *ābuolis* (*-jīo*-stem), West Lithuanian *óbuolas*, Latvian *ābuols* (*o*-stem) from Indo Germanic *\*ābōl-*;

Normal grade mostly in the word for 'apple tree'; Lithuanian *obelis* (fem. *ī*-stem), Latvian *ābels* (*ī*-stem), *ābele* (*ē*-stem) from Indo Germanic *\*ābel-*; but Old Prussian *woble* f. (*\*ābl-*) 'apple', *wobalne* (*\*ābolu-*) f. 'apple tree'.

Old Bulgarian *ablъko*, *jablъko*, poln. *jabłko*, slov. *jábolko*, russ. *jábloko* 'apple' (*\*ablъko* from *\*āblu-*) etc; Old Bulgarian (*j*)*ablanъ*, sloven. *jáblan*, Old Czech *jablan*, *jablon*, russ. *jáblonъ* 'apple tree', from Indo Germanic *\*āboln-* (influences the sound form of *\*ablo* 'apple').



Although a uniform basic form is not attachable, it becomes both Latin Celtic Germanic Balto Slavic forms only around ancient relationship and barely around borrowing act. With respect to Latin *abies* 'fir' etc. very uncertain.

#### Note:

The oldest IE cognate is Luvian: *\*šamlu(wa)-* 'apple-(tree)'; Attestations: [HittErgSg] **ša-ma-lu-wa-an-za**: 145 iii 18. <sup>GIŠ</sup>**H<sub>A</sub>ŠHUR-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 26. <sup>GIŠ</sup>**H<sub>A</sub>ŠHUR-lu-wa-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 28.

Commentary: Above analysis most likely, but textual tradition is corrupt. Luvian nt. nom.-acc. sg. *šamluwan=za* also possible. Cf. Starke, KZ 95.153f, and Soysal, Or 58.174ff.

From the common IE shift *m > mb > b* derived *\*šamlu(wa)-* > **Root / lemma: ābel-, ābōl-, abel-**: 'apple' in Germanic languages while in Romance languages took place the common Illyrian alb. *sa > zero*, Luvian *\*šamlu(wa)-* 'apple-(tree)' > Latin *malum* -i n. 'an apple, or other similar fruit'; alb. Geg *mollë* 'apple'.

Also Proto-Slavic form: *jemela*; *jemelo*; *jemelъ*; *ǰemela*; *ǰemelo* {2} [Page in Trubačev: VI 26-27]: Russ. *oméla* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Old Russ. *imela* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Czech *omela* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *omelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o]; *jmelí*, *melí* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f iā], Slovak *jemelo* (dial.), *hemelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o]; *ímelo*, *jmelo* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [n o], Poln. *jemiota*, *jamiota* 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *imiota* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā], Upper Sorbian *jemjel* 'mistletoe' [m o], Lower Sorbian *jemjoŭ*, *hemjoŭ* 'mistletoe' [m o], Serbo-Croatian *òmela* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *imela*, *mèla* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Slovene *jeméla* (dial.), *oméla* (dial.) 'mistletoe' [f ā]; *imēla*, *mēla* 'mistletoe' [f ā], Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: *emel-*; Lith. *āmalas*, *ēmalas* 'mistletoe' [m o] 3<sup>b</sup>, Latv. *amuols*; *ēmuols* (BW); *amuls*; *āmals*; *āmuls* 'mistletoe, clover' [m o] {1}, Old Pruss. *emelno* (EV) 'mistletoe'.

Bibliography: Anikin 1998: 334-336, Andersen 1996: 133-135

Notes: {1} The forms with *ā-* may show the influence of *ābuōls* 'apple, clover'. {2} This plant name is probably a borrowing from the **Illyrian Venetian** substratum language. The Slavic forms with *\*ǰm-* must be due to popular etymology (the mistletoe's sap is used to produce bird-lime), cf. OCS *imati* 'to take'. An etymological connection with PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>m-* 'to take' is doubtful, as is the connection with *\*H<sub>3</sub>eHm-* 'raw'.

maybe gr. **Compounds**: ἀμάμηλις plant growing in the same time as the apple-tree, 'medlar', = ἐπιμηλις.

Probably **Tocharian B**: *māla*\* 'a kind of intoxicating drink'; **Paradigm**: [-, -, māla//]

**Examples**: *se ša[māne] mot māla trikelyesa śakse yokām pāyti* 'whatever monk drinks alcohol or intoxicating beverage through befuddlement or brandy, *pāyti* [*māla* = BHS *maireya*] (H-149.X.3b1/2 [Couvreur, 1954b: 48]), *tumem pārwettsai mālasa yokalle* 'then it [is] to be drunk with an aged drink' (W-33a5).



**Derivatives:** *mālatstse*\* `drunken': *arāñcacu epreta Mārā[nts]= ādañc mālatsai ...*  
*spyarkatai-me* `O courageous and brave one, thou hast destroyed Māra's drunken bite'  
(241a2/3).

**References:** WP. I 50, WH. I 3, E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 172 ff., Trautmann 2.

**Page(s):** 1-2

---

**Root / lemma:** *āgher-, āghen-, āghes-* (or *ōgher* etc) (\**dāghen*)

**Meaning:** day

**Grammatical information:** Heteroklit. Neutrum.

**Material:** Old Indic *áhar, áhaḥ*, Gen. *áhn-as*, Avestan Gen. Pl. *asn-am* `day'. In Germanic is found anlaut. *d-* by influence from proto Germanic *\*dǎzwas* (Indo Germanic *\*dhǵʰho-*, s. *\*dhǵʰh-* `burn ') `warm season ' (: Lithuanian *dāgas* `summer heat '): the *o*-stem Gothic *dags*,

Old Icelandic *dagr*, Old High German *tac* m. `day' is from neutr. *es*-stem reshaped (Gothic PN Δαγιο-θεος = *\*Dagis-pius*, Old High German *Dagi-bert* etc), also in ablaut, Old English *dæg* (*\*dōziz*), Pl. *dōgorn*. `day' (Gothic *fidur-dōgs* `fourth day '), Old Icelandic *døgr* n. `day or night ' besides there is *n*-stem Old Danish *døgn* n. `day and night'.

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *dhǵʰh-* `to burn, \*day' derived **Root / lemma:** *āgher-, āghen-, āghes-* (or *ōgher* etc): `day' the same as **Root / lemma:** *akru-* `tear' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dakru-* `tears'. The phonetic shift *da- > a-*, zero is a common Baltic. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5*: `long': Baltic with unexplained *d*-loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long' : Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

**References:** WP. I 849 f., WH. I 467, Feist 113 f., Sievers-Brunner 121, 243, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 310 f.

**Page(s):** 7

---

**Root / lemma:** *āg-*

**Meaning:** goat

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *digh-* : `goat' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *deiḡh-* : `to prick; tick'. From the older root **Root / lemma:** *deiḡh-* : `to prick; tick' derived **Root / lemma:** *aiḡ-* : `goat' and **Root / lemma:** *āg-* : `goat' [common Baltic - Illyrian - alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero]. Hence the gr. cognate derived from proto Illyrian

**Material:** Old Indic *ajā-h* 'he-goat', *ajā* 'she-goat', Middle Persian *azak* 'goat', npers. *azg* ds.;

alb. *dhī* 'goat' (G. Meyer BB. 8, 186, Pedersen KZ. 36, 320, 335; probably from \**adhi*, as *sii* 'eye' from *asi*);

**Note:**

Maybe a zero grade in alb. (\**āghī*) *dhī* 'goat' [the common alb. shift *-gh-* > *-d-*], older alb. Geg (\**āghī*) *edha* 'goats, sheep'.

Lithuanian *ožỹs* (\**āghios*) 'he-goat', *ožkà* 'goat', Old Prussian *wosee* 'goat', *wosux* 'he-goat';

Old Indic *ajīna-m* 'fur, fleece';

Lithuanian *ožinis* 'belonging to he-goat', *ožiena* 'billy goat's meat';

Church Slavic (*j*)*azno* (\**azъno*) 'skin, leather'.

**References:** WP. I 38, Trautmann 22. compare also *aiġ*.

**Page(s):** 6-7

---

**Root / lemma:** *āier-, āien-*

**Meaning:** day, morning

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *āier-, āien-*: 'day, morning' derived from a reduced **Root / lemma:** *āgher-, āghen-, āghes-* (oder *ōgher* etc.): 'day'.

**Material:** Avestan *ayarə*, Gen. *ayən* n. 'day'.

Gr. Lok. \**ἄ(ι)ερι-* in *ἄριστον* (from \**āieri-d-tom*, to *ed-* 'eat') 'breakfast' (uncontracted *ἄριστον* still produceable Hom. Ω 124, π 2); lengthened grades \**ἄ(ι)ερι* in the derivative *ἡέριος* 'early morning', contracts in *ἦρι* 'in the morning'. Different Risch 105.

Gothic *air*, Old Icelandic *ār*, Adv. 'early' (likewise Lok. \**āieri*), in addition Kompar. Gothic *airiza* 'earlier', Adv. *airis* = Old English *æar*, Old High German *ēr*, Modern High German *ehar*, *ehe*, Superl. Old English *ærest*, Old High German *ērist*, Modern High German *erst*.

**References:** WP. I 3, Feist 24b.

Maybe to *āi-4*.

Page(s): 12

---

**Root / lemma:** *ā(i)ġh-* : *īġh-*

**Meaning:** to need

**Material:** Avestan *āzi-š* m. 'desire', np. *az* ds., Avestan *āza-š* m. 'striving, eagerness, zeal'; changing through ablaut Avestan *īzyati* 'strives, striving for' and *īžā* 'striving, zeal, success, prosperousness' Old Indic *īhā* 'desire', *īhatē* 'strives whereupon';

gr. ἄχην 'poor' = ἡχῆνες κενοί, πτωχοί Hes. (by support of words, with ἄ- privative out of it ἀεχῆνες πένητες Hes., and ἀχενία 'lack, poverty'), κτεανηχῆς πένης Hes., changing through ablaut ἰχανάω 'longs for', ἰχαρ 'desire';

Tocharian A *ākāl*, B *akālk* 'wish, longing'. Different Pedersen Tocharian 42.

**References:** WP. I 40, Van Windekens BSL. 41, 55; unwahrscheinlich Bartholomae IF. 5, 215.

Page(s): 14-15

---

**Root / lemma:** *āik-* : *īk-*

**Meaning:** spear, pike

**Note:**

Both **Root / lemma:** *ak-*, *ok-* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *āik-* : *īk-* : 'spear, pike' are reduced roots of an older root *\*heġ<sup>w</sup>-el* created through metathesis from Root/ lemma *\*\*heġ<sup>w</sup>a*. This older root was solidified by **Church Slavic:** (*\*heġ<sup>w</sup>-el*) *igla* 'needle' [f ā] Slavic languages inherited the common *da-* > *zero* from the older Baltic-Germanic languages. The phonetic shift *da-* > *zero* is a common Baltic. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-* **5** : 'long': Baltic with unexplained *d*-loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long' : Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'.

Hence from **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>elg-* : 'to stick; needle' derived the alleged Baltic Root/ lemma *\*\*heġ<sup>w</sup>a* from which **Church Slavic:** (*\*heġ<sup>w</sup>-el*) *igla* 'needle' [f ā], then Both **Root / lemma:** *ak-*, *ok-* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *āik-* : *īk-* : 'spear, pike'.

**Material:** Gr. αἰκλοι αἱ γωνίαι τοῦ βέλους Hes., gr. ἰκτέα ἀκόντιον Hes., Cypriot ἰκμαμένος or ἰχμαμένος (in the latter pitfall from \*ἰκσmaμένος) 'wounds', gr. αἰχμή 'spear, spit' (*\*aik-smā*), Old Prussian *aysmīs* 'spit, broach', Lithuanian *iēšmas*, *jiēšmas* 'spit, broach',

(basic form *\*aikmos* or Gr. exact congruent *\*aik-smos*); from moreover Old Prussian *ayculo*, Church Slavic *igla* etc 'needle', with *g* instead of *ž* (compare S.181)?

Maybe a borrowing in alb. *halë* 'needle, fishbone, awn' from **Ukrainian**: *hólka* 'needle' [f ā]; *ihlá* (dial.) 'needle' [f ā]

**Proto-Slavic form**: *jьgъlā*

**Accent paradigm**: c

**Page in Trubačev**: VIII 213-214

**Church Slavic**: *igla* 'needle' [f ā]

**Russian**: *iglá* 'needle' [f ā]

**Ukrainian**: *hólka* 'needle' [f ā]; *ihlá* (dial.) 'needle' [f ā]

**Czech**: *jehla* 'needle' [f ā]; *ihťa* (dial.) 'needle' [f ā]

**Slovak**: *ihla* 'needle' [f ā]

**Polish**: *igła* 'needle, pin' [f ā]; *jegła* (dial.) 'needle, pin' [f ā]

**Slovincian**: *jìeglǎ* 'needle' [f ā]

**Lower Sorbian**: *gta* 'needle' [f ā]

**Polabian**: *jǎglǎ* 'needle' [f ā]

**Serbo-Croatian**: *igla* 'needle' [f ā], *ìglu* [Accs]; *jigla* (dial.) 'needle' [f ā]; *jàgla* (dial.) 'needle' [f ā]; Čak. *iglǎ* (Vrgada) 'needle' [f ā], *ìglu* [Accs]; Čak. *iglǎ* (Novi) 'needle' [f ā]; Čak. *ìgla* (Vrgada) 'needle' [f ā], *ìglo* [Accs]

**Slovene**: *ígla* 'needle, kingpin' [f ā]; *jègla* (dial.) 'needle, kingpin' [f ā]

**Old Prussian**: *ayculo* 'needle' [f ā]

also alb. Geg *gjilpanë* n. f. 'needle' is a compound of (Nominative) *\*gjil-* 'needle' + (Genitive) *peni* 'thread'; alb. common zero grade *\*ilga* > *\*gil-* 'needle' corresponds to zero grade in **Serbo-Croatian**: *igla* 'needle' [f ā].

Latin *īcō* (analogical *īciō*), *-ēre* 'hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain', *ictus* 'slash, blow, stroke; in music, beat', probably also Avestan *išarə* 'instant, (very short space of time)' = gr. ἵκταρ 'near' (as 'adjoining, adjacent') and ἰγδῆ, ἰγδῖς 'mortar' (also ἰξ, ἰκες 'worms damaging the vine', from which ἵπτες ds. could be reshuffled after the related to meaning κνίπτες, σκνίπτες, θρίπτες; different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 299.

Here possibly Old Norse *eigin* n. 'a sprout that has just emerged from a seed' ('point, cusp'), Swedish Dialectal *äje*/m.ds. (Fick4 III 2) and Low German *īne* 'awn, ear of corn' (Bezenberger Federal Railway. 27, 166).

**References**: WP. I 7, WH. I 670, Trautmann 3, 4.

**Page(s)**: 15

---

**Root / lemma**: *āi-4*

**Meaning**: to burn

**Material:** from Old English *āfor* `sharp, violent ', Old High German *eibar*, *eivar* `harsh, bitter, pungent, rough, shaggy, bristly; shivering with cold. Transf., wild, savage; unpolished, uncouth; frightful, horrible ' derived from *\*ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* not is to be connected certainly.

Maybe but here gr. *ἰαίνω* `warms up ' from *\*ἰ(λ)-anīō*; see below ***eis-1*** `move, shake violently '.

**See also:** S. under *ai-d<sup>h</sup>-*, *āier-*, *aios-*, *aisk-*, *ai-tro-*.

**Page(s):** 11

---

### **Root / lemma:** *āl-3*

**Meaning:** to wander, roam

**Material:** Gr. *ἄλη* `the vagrancy, the wandering about ', *ἀλάομαι* (horn. Pf. *ἀάλημαι*), *ἀλαίνω* `wanders about ', *ἀλήτης* `beggar ', *ἀλητεύω* `wander, begging around ', *ἄλιος* `in vain ' (Spiritus asper admittedly, still unexplained, s. Boisacq 44, also against the assumption of anl. F-);

from a basis *alu-*, *aleu-* gr. *ἀλύω* `to be deeply stirred, excited, from grief, to be distraught, beside oneself, from perplexity or despair, to be at a loss, perplexed, wander, roam about ', *ἀλύσσω* ds. (Hom.; Fut. *ἀλύξει* Hippokr.), *ἀλύκη* `restiveness, worry, concern, fear, alarm ', *ἄλυσις* (from *ἀλύω*) `angst ', *ἄλυσ*, *-υος* (Plut.) `idly hanging around, boredom '; common gr.-Illyrian *-ks- > -ss-*; with the concept `wander around, not to come near to, around a dangerous place or thing ', also *ἀλεύομαι*, *ἀλέομαι* `avoid ', *ἀλύσκω* (*\*αλυκ-σκω*, compare Aor. *ἤλυξα*) `escape ', *ἀλυσκάζω* `avoid, flee ', *ἀλεείνω* ds., *ἀλεωλή* `defense ' (*\*ἀλεFωλή* formation as *φειδωλή*).

**Hittite:** *halluwai-* c. 'squabble, quarrel ', Luvian *halwat-* 'protest?'.  
-----

\*) *ἀλαζών* `fibber, boaster, bragger ' (actually dragging around juggler, mountebank), derives after Bonfante (BSL. 37, 77) from thrak. VN *Ἀλαζόνες*.

\*\*) *ἀλῶω*, *ἀλυίω* from *\*ἀλυζιω* compare Schulze Qunder ep. 310 f., Lagercrantz Z. gr. Lautg. 89 with Old Indic *roṣati*, *ruṣyati* `be cross with, be angry ', but from Uhlenbeck Old Indic Wb. 256 is placed more right to Lithuanian *rústas* `unfriendly, unkind '.

-----

Mit *ā-*: ἡλάσκω `wanders around', ἡλαίνω `be demented', Med. `wander around', ἡλέματος (Doric ἁλέματος Theokr.) `foolish, futile, vain', ἡλίθιος `trifling, in vain, brainless', ἡλεός `confuses, beguiles; bewildering', (besides Aeolic equivalent ἄλλος an \*ἄλιος in:) hom. ἄλλα φρονέων `φρένας ἡλεός' `dazed, unconscious' (from Doric \*ἄλεός derives Latin *ālea* `a game of dice, game of hazard; hence chance, risk, uncertainty, blind luck').

Latin *ambulō* `to walk, go for a walk, travel, march' (Umbrian *amboltu* `a walk, a stroll'); (Latin *alūcinor* `to wander in mind, dream, talk idly' is probably borrowed from ἀλύω under formal support in *vāticinor*).

In addition Latvian *aluôt, aluôtiês* `wander around, get lost', with *ā* Latvian *āla* `half-mad person', *āl'uôtiês* `behave foolish, gestures clownish'.

Tocharian AB *āl-* `distinguish, remove'.

**References:** WP. I 87 f., WH. I 33, 38, EM. 43 (places *ambulō* to gr. ἐλαύνω, stem *el-*).

**Page(s):** 27-28

---

**Root / lemma:** *ālu-, ālo-* (\**hālu-*)

**Meaning:** a bitter plant

**Material:** Old Indic *ālú-ḥ, ālukám-* `bulb, onion, round esculent radix'; Latin *ālum, ālium* `garlic', Oscan \**allō* from \**aliā* probably as foundation of gr. ἄλλᾱς `sausage (\*stuffed tubular casing)'; Latin *ālum* or *ālus* `Symphytum officinale L., comfrey, blackwort' a plant appreciated for its roots (perhaps gall. word? s. Thesaurus).

Maybe alb. *helm* `bitter; poison'

**Note:** alb. is the only IE lang. that preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

**References:** WP. I 90 f., WH. I 30, 33.

**See also:** Probably to *alu-*.

**Page(s):** 33

---

**Root / lemma:** *āmer-* (*āmōr, āmṛ*)

**Meaning:** day

**Material:** Gr. horn. ἡμαρ, -ατος, Attic ἡμέρᾱ (Asper probably after ἐσπέρα, Sommer Gr. Ltst. 123), otherwise ἄμέρα `day' (with Lenis, hence not to Indo Germanic \**sem-* `summer';

Lithuanian bei Boisacq s. v., wherefore Fick KZ. 43, 147); Armenian *aur* `day' (from \**āmōr* about \**amur, \*aumr*, Meillet Esquisse 55). To the stem formation s. still J. Schmidt Pl. 195

f., to Ionian μεσῆμβρίη `midday' Boisacq under μεσημβρίᾱ. Van Windekens (Lexique 80) places here Tocharian A *omäl*, B *emalle* `hot', from Indo Germanic *\*āmel-*.

**References:** WP. I 53, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 305, 481, 518.

**Page(s):** 35

---

**Root / lemma:** *āno-*

**Meaning:** ring

**Material:** Armenian *anur* `neckband, ring', Latin *ānus* `circle, ring', Old Irish *āinne* (*\*ānīñio-*) m. `ring, anus'. (common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*).

Latin annulus > Bolognese anèl : Bresciano anèl : Furlan anel : Galician anel : Portuguese anel : Paduan anèò : Provençal anèu : Wallon anea : Reggiano : anél : Romagnolo anèl : Romansh anè : Romanian : inel : Italian anello : Spanish anillo ; anilla : Catalan anell : French anneau : Aragones aniello : Asturian aniellu : Corsican anellu : Leonese aniellu : Lombardo Occidentale anell : Napulitano aniéllo : Calabrese 'neddu ; aniellu ; aneddu ; aniaddru : Pugliese aniadd : Sardinian Campidanesu aneddu : Sardinian Logudoresu aneddu : Sicilian aneddu : Viestano nidd' `circle, ring' [common Calabrese, Pugliese, Sardinian, Sicilian, Viestano *-lt- > -dd-*] > through metathesis Albanian (*\*aneddu*) *unazë* `circle, ring' common alb. *d- > z-* similar to alb. *gaz* `joy' < Latin *gaudium* `joy'.

**References:** WP. I 61, WH. I 55, Pedersen Litt. 2, 80.

**Page(s):** 47

---

**Root / lemma:** *āpero-*

**Meaning:** shore

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *āpero-* : `shore' derived from **Root / lemma:** *apo-* (*pō, ap-u, pu*) (*\*h<sub>2</sub>aph<sub>3</sub>o-*): `from, out, of' < **Root / lemma:** *āp-2-* : `water, river' < **Root / lemma:** *ab-* : `water, river' < **Root / lemma:** *abō(n)* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>abō-*): `ape, \*water demon' < **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*): `quick, abrupt' < **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*): `strong, mighty' < root *ab<sup>h</sup>-(ro-)*: < with *l*-formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*ene<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *emb<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-* : `wet, damp; water; clouds'.

**Material:** Gr. ἡπειρος, Doric ἄπειρος f. `shore; mainland'; Old English *ōfer*, Middle Low German *ōver*, Middle High German (md.) *uover*, Modern High German *Ufer*, but Armenian *ap`n* `shore' requires Indo Germanic *ph* and hence, stays away.

relationship to *\*apo* `since, from, ex', Old Indic *āpara-* `back, later' as lengthened grade formation becomes adopted by Specht Dekl. 23.

**References:** WP. I 48.

**Root / lemma:** *āp-2* (\**hāp-2*)

**Meaning:** water, river

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *āp-2* (\**hāp-2*): 'water, river' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ab-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*): 'water, river' < **Root / lemma:** *abō(n)* (\**h<sub>2</sub>abō-*): 'ape, \*water demon' < **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>-*): 'quick, abrupt' < **Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*): 'strong, mighty' < root *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-* (*ro-*): < with *h*-formant (*ne<sup>h</sup>elā*): < **Root / lemma:** (*ene<sup>h</sup>-2*): *ne<sup>h</sup>-*, *emo<sup>h</sup>-*, *ṛ<sup>h</sup>-*: 'wet, damp; water; clouds'.

**Material:**

**Hittite:** *hap(a)-* 'river', Pal. *hapnas*, Luvian *hapinni-* (Tischler 159-160)

**Tokharian:** A, B *āp* 'water, river' (Adams 44)

Old Indic *āp-* f. 'water', e.g. Pl. Norn. *āpah*, Akk. *apāh*, Gen. *apām*, Avestan Nom. Sg. *āfš*, Akk. Sg. *āpam*, Instr. Sg. *apā(-ca)*, Old Indic *āpavant-* 'watery', in older contraction with reduplication-stem in *-i*, *-u* auslaut prefixes (Kretschmer KZ. 31, 385, Johansson IF. 4, 137 f.) *pratipā-* 'directed against the stream', *nīpā-* 'low lying, deep-recumbent', *anūpā-* 'situated, lying in water', *dvīpā-* 'island, sand bank in the river', *antarīpa-* 'island'; the same contraction with in *-o* ending 1. part in gr. river names *Ἰωπός* 'name of a stream on Delos', Ἀσωπός (: ἰνώω, ἄσις; Fick BB. 22, 61, 62); gr. Ἀπία 'Peloponnes', Μεσσο-απία ds., lokr. Μεσσο-άπιοι, Illyrian Μεσσοᾶπιοι (different Krahe ZONF. 13, 20 f.) **common gr.-Illyrian** *-ks-* > *-ss-* and *Āpuli* of Lower Italy, river names Ἀπιδών (Arcadia), Ἀπιδανός (Thessaly), thrak. (\**h<sub>2</sub>āpos*) Ἄπος (Dacia), Illyrian (\**h<sub>2</sub>āpsos*) Ἄψος, *Apsus*, apul. PN *Salapia* ('saltwater'); here as vestiges Venetic-Illyrian immigration part of the West German *apa-* names, as *Erft* (\**Arnapia*), and all FIN with *-up-*, as Modern High German *Uppia*-Bach (Tirol), French *Sinope* (Manche), brit. harbour *Rutupiae*, sizil. Κακύπαρις (compare Lithuanian *Kakupis*), compare the thrak. FIN Ὑπιος, Ὑπανις; Old Prussian *ape* 'river', *apus* 'spring, fountain, stream, brook', Lithuanian *ūpė*, Latvian *upe* 'water' (*u* is perhaps reduplication-stem from Indo Germanic *o*, *a*, Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 11; or belongs *up-* rather to Old Church Slavic *vapa* 'sea?'). Here *Ach-* (\**aps-*) in cymr. FIN, gall. *Axona*?

Besides Celtic-Latin *ab-*, see below *ab-*.

Johansson IF. 4. 137 f. goes to explanation the *b*-form from through Ἀπιδών, Ἀπιδανός as well as by Old Indic *ābda-h* m. 'cloud' and with *āpah* paradigmatic welded together Instr. Dat. Pl. Old Indic *adbhiḥ*, *adbhyaḥ*, presumed stem \**ap(ə)d-* (perhaps 'giving water', with *dō-* 'give' belonging to the 2nd part) from: \**abdō(n)*, Gen. \**abdnés*,



from which *\*abnés*; from obl. case arose from Latin *amnis*, was compensated during in Celtic *\*abdō(n)* : *\*abnés* to *\*abā* (Middle Irish *ab*), *\*abonā* (hence Middle Irish *abann*). (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, 846, Krahe Gl. 20, 188 ff., Pokorny Urillyrier 110 ff., 130 f., Krahe Würzburg. Jahrb. 1, 86 ff.

**Page(s):** 51-52

---

**Root / lemma:** *ās-*, therefrom *azd-*, *azg(h)-*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:**

In *e-* grade:

Old High German *essa* f., Modern High German *Esse* (*\*ašjōn*), Proto Norse *aRina*, Old Icelandic *arinn* `exaltation, elevation, hearth, fireplace ', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *erin* `floorboard, ground, bottom ' (*\*azena*);

In *a-* grade:

Hittite *ḫa-aš-ši-i* (*ḫaš*) Lok. `on the hearth ' (*ḫašaš*).

Tocharian AB *as-* present, *ās-* Perf. and causative `dry up ', A *āsar* `to dry ';

**Hittite:** *ḫassa-* c. 'hearth, stove, fireplace ', Luvian *ḫassaniti* 'hearth' (Tischler 196-197)

Old Indic *āsa-ḥ* `cinder, dust ' (about *āsita-ḥ* `black ' s. *\*ḡsi-* `dirt-color, dark color '); Latin *āra* `altar; hence refuge, protection; 'arae', plur., name of certain rocks at sea ' (= Oscan *aasaí* `in the altar', Umbrian *are* `altars ' etc), *āreō*, *-ēre* `to be dry', *āridus* `dry, arid, dry, parched, thirsty' (therefrom *ardeō* `to burn, glow, be on fire; of bright objects, to gleam; of feeling (esp. of love), to burn, smart; of political disorder, to be ablaze ', participle Pass. *assus* `dried, roasted; n. pl. as subst. a sweating bath '), *ārea* `a level or open space, site, courtyard, threshing floor; esp. a playground; hence, in gen., play ' (actually `burnt-out, dry place ');

Perhaps here Middle Irish *ān* `igneous, radiant, noble ' (*\*ās-no-*). About gr. δῖψᾰω, πεινᾰω s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 724.

Because *r* in Hittite *a-a-ri* (*ār*) `becomes hot ' does not belong to the stem, it must be distinguished Latin *āreō* `to be dry, be parched' not from *āra* `a structure for sacrifice, altar'.

Formant extensions:

**azd-** in gr. ἄζω (\**az-d̥iō*) ` parch, dry ', ἄζα f. ` dehumidifier, dirt ', ἄζαλέος ` dry, inflaming ', ἄδδαυον ξηρόν. Λάκωνες Hes. (-δδ from -zd-); Czech apoln. *ozd* ` a device for drying malt or a room for drying malt ', Czech slov. *ozditi* ` to dry malt '.

**azg-** Armenian *ačjun* `ash' (Meillet Esquisse 29), gr. ἄσβολος (\*ἄσγ-βολος) `soot' (`ash - throw ').

Maybe truncated alb. (\*ἄσγ-βολος) *blozë* ` soot' a Greek loanword.

Germanic *\*askōn* in Old Icelandic *aska*, Old English *asce*, *æsce*, Old High German *asca*, Modern High German *Asche*.

Maybe zero grade Latin *cinis -eris* m. f. `ashes' < Armenian *ačjun* `ash'; alb. (\*(a)*ski*) *hi* `ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-*].

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ken-2, kenə-, kenī-, kenu-* : `to rub, scrape off; ashes' must have come from zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma:** *ās-*, therefrom ***azd-, azg(h)-*** : `to burn' into ***āsk-en*** with the suffix *-en*. This assumption is proved by alb. Geg (\**askini*) *hini* `ash' [common alb. *ski-* > *hi-*].

**azgh-?** in Armenian *azazim* `dries' (Meillet Esquisse 33, EM. 70), Gothic *azgo* `ash' (\**azgōn*). About the difficult relation from Germanic *\*askōn* : *\*az-gōn* s. Feist 72b; again different Specht Dekl. 201, 219. Also the conclusiveness Armenian examples are not quite flawless.

**References:** WH. I 61, 65, 848, Feist 72, Trautmann 22, Pedersen Hittitisch 27, 164.

**Page(s):** 68-69

**Root / lemma:** *āt(e)r-*

**Meaning:** fire, \*blow the fire

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *āt(e)r-* : `fire, \*blow the fire' derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *au(e)-10, auē(o)-, uē-* : `to blow' with common IE formant *-ter*.

**Material:**

In a- grade:

**Hittite:** *ḫat-* (II,I) ' wither, wilt, become shriveled, dry out' (Tischler 213)

Avestan *ātarš* (Gen. *āθrō*) m. `fire', wherefore Old Indic *ātharvan-* ` fire priest ', loanword from Avestan *aθaurvan-*, *aθaurun* (das *θ* from *āθrō*) ds.;

Armenian *airem* `burns, lights' (due to from \**air* from \**ātēh*); serb. *vătra* `fire', klr. *vátra* `fire, stove', poln. *vatra* `straw cinder' are borrowed after Jokl WZKM. 34, 37 ff. from Rumanian *vatră* `stove', these again from Alb. (Geg *votrë*, *votër* with *v*-suggestion before alb. *ot-* from \**āt-*, viell. iran. loanword).

Perhaps as `burnt' also Latin *āter* `dead black, dark; poet. clothed in black. Transf., dark, gloomy, sad; malicious, poisonous' = Umbrian *atru*, *adro* `black, coal-black, gloomy, dark'; but Latin *Ātella* = Oscan *Ader[ā]* (\**Ātrolā*, e.g. v. Planta I 551), Latin *Ātrius* = Oscan *Aadiriis* (v. Planta II 768, Thurneysen 1A. 4, 38, Schulze Latin Eig. 269, 578) are suspectly Etruscan origin.

Maybe Illyrian *Adria* `deep, dark water, sea'.

Possibly affiliation from Irish *áith* (Gen. *átho*) f., cymr. *odyn* f. `oven, stove', s. Fick II<sup>4</sup> 9.

**References:** WP. I 42, WH. I 75 f., 849 f.

**Page(s):** 69

---

**Root / lemma:** *ātos*, *atta* (*hatta*)

**Meaning:** father, mother

**Material:**

In *a*-grade:

Hittite *at-ta-aš* (*attaš*) `father'.

Old Indic *attā* `mother, older sister', *atti-h* `older sister', osset. *āda*, gr. *ἄττα* `old man, old fellow, father', dial. Akk. *ἄτειν*, *ἄπειν* `grandfather', Latin *atta* m. `father; term of endearment of the children towards the father', Gothic *atta* `father' (Demin. *Attila*), Old Frisian *aththa* ds., Old High German *atto* `father, forefather, ancestor' (*tt* by running always besides unpostponed neologism), alb. (\**h<sub>2</sub>at*) *at*, Pl. *etër* `father'.

In *e*-grade:

Demin. Old High German *Ezzilo* `father'.

In *o*-grade:

Old Church Slavic *отѣць* `father'; alb. (\**h<sub>3</sub>ot-siā*) *joshë* (on the maternal side) grandmother'.

Common *h*- > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *h*- > *j*-, *y*- Old Indic Tocharian.

In *a*-grade:

A similar *\*āto-s* in Germanic *\*aþala*, *\*ōþela* appears the basis from Old High German *adal* 'sex, gender', Modern High German *Adel*, Old Saxon *athali*, Old English *æðelu* N. PL 'noble parentage', Old Icelandic *aðal* (the rudimentary basis of an organ or other part, esp. in an embryo) *anlage*, sex', Tocharian A *ātāl* 'man'; here also Avestan *āθwya-* 'name of the fathers *Θraētaona's* as 'from noble parentage'?

The affiliation from gr. ἀπαλός 'in a juvenile manner, childish', ἀπάλλω 'gathers, waits and is in habit' and 'jumps cheerfully like a child', Redupl. ἀπιτάλλω 'draws up (Redupl. under influence from πιθήνη 'nurse'?), is denied by Leumann Gl. 15, 154.

In **æ**-grade:

Adj. Old High German *edili*, Old Saxon *ethili*, Old English *æðele* 'noble, aristocratic'

In **o**-grade:

lengthened grade Old High German *uodal*, Old Saxon *ōthil*, here Gothic *haimōþli* n. 'genotype', compare with the same vocal length Old High German *Uota* (actually 'great-grandmother'), Old Norse *ōðal* (fatherly) genotype' (compare also Old High German *fater-uodal*, Old Saxon *fader-ōðil* 'property inherited from a father, patrimony');

In **æ**-grade:

Old English *ēðel*, Old Frisian *ēdila* 'great-grandfather';

One on the most different linguistic areas to itself always newly pedagogic babble-word (e.g. elam. *atta*, magy. *atya* 'father', türk. *ata*, Basque *aita* ds.). Similarly **tata**.

**References:** WP. I 44, WH. I 77, 850, Feist 62, 233, Trautmann 16.

**Page(s):** 71

---

**Root / lemma:** *ā*

**Meaning:** interjection

**Note:** often new-created

**Material:** Old Indic *ā* exclamation of the meditation;

gr. ᾗ exclamation of the displeasure, pain, astonishment; ᾗ, ᾗᾗ exclamation of the surprise and complaint; in addition ᾗζειν 'groan';

Latin *ā*, *āh* exclamation of pain, the displeasure;

Lithuanian *à*, *aà* exclamation of the surprise, the reprimand or mockery, *ā* exclamation of the astonished question (of loud new creations);

Gothic *ō* exclamation of the displeasure, the admiration; Old High German *ō* exclamation of pain; Middle High German *ō* exclamation of pain, the admiration, suspended thus to the vocative.

**References:** WP. I 1, WH. I 1, Loewe KZ. 54, 143.

**Page(s):** 1

---

**Root / lemma:** *baba-*, (*\*bal-bal-*)

**Meaning:** barbaric speech

**Note:** also *bal-bal-*, *bar-bar-* with multiple dissimilations, onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Old Indic *bababā-karōti* from the crackle of the fire; gr. βαβαῖ, παπαῖ `upon my soul, damn it all! ' (out of it Latin *babae*, *papae* ds., as *babaecalus* perhaps `fop, dandy ' from \*βαβαίκαλος), βαβάζω `chats, talks indistinctly ' (different is the sound conceivability from βαβράζω `chirps ');

Latin *babit* (gloss.) `he/ she shall make happy, gladden, bless', *babiger* (gloss.) `stupid'; Italian *babbo* `father' (cymr. *baban* `kid, child' is engl. loanword);

Maybe alb. *baba* `father' : *bebe* `child'

alb. *bebë* `the newborn kid, child'; engl. *baby* `kid, child', Swedish Dialectal *babbe* `kid, child, small boy ' (see also unter *bāmb-* `swell '), Middle High German *bābe*, *bōbe* `missis; old woman, mother' (about *buobe* `boy ' see below b<sup>h</sup>*rātēr* `brother'); Lithuanian *bóba*, Old Church Slavic *baba* `old woman ' ; serb.-Church Slavic *bъbl'u*, *bъbati* `stammer ', serb. *bòboćem*, *bobòtati* `clatter with the teeth ' etc; Latvian *bibināt* `babble, murmur ', Old Prussian *bebbint* `mock '.

***balbal-*** (*babal-*, *bambal-*, from which *bam-b-*, *bal-b-* ):

Old Indic *balbalā-karōti* `stammers'; Bulgarian *blaból'ъ*, *bъlból'ъ* `chats ', Lithuanian *balbāsyti* `babble ', serbokr. *blàbositi* `stammer ', russ. *bolobólitъ* `chat, drivel ', Czech *beblati* `stammer'; Latin *babulus* `chatterbox, a babbler, fool ' ; Modern High German *babbeln*, *pappeln*, engl. *babble*, Norwegian *bable*, Swedish *babbla*, Old Icelandic *babba* `chat';

Latin *balbus* `stammering, babbling ', *balbūtīō* `to stammer, stutter; hence in gen.to speak obscurely ', Old Indic *balbūthá-ḥ* name (actually `stammerer ');

Mayne alb. (*\*balbus*) *belbëzoj* `babble'

Czech *blb* ` gannet, gawk ', *blblati*, *bleptati* `stammer, stutter'; serb. *blebèti*, Lithuanian *blebènti* `babble'; gr. βαμβαλύζω (out of it Latin *bambalō*), βαμβακύζω ` my teeth are chattering', βαμβαίνω ` stammers '.

Mit *-r-*: Old Indic *barbara-h* ` stammering ', Pl. name of non-Aryan people (provided that here *r* on Indo Germanic *r* and Old Indic *l* in *balbalā* goes back to Indo Germanic *l*), gr. βάρβαρος ` not Greek, speaking an unintelligible / incomprehensible language ' (from which Latin *barbarus*) `βαρβαρόφωνος ` from incomprehensible language ' (barely after Weidner Gl. 4, 303 f. from babylon. *barbaru* ` stranger, foreign, alien '), serb. *brboljiti*, *brbljati* `babble' (see also under *b<sup>h</sup>er-* ` to drone, buzz, hum '), Latin *baburrus* ` foolish, silly ', gr. βαβύρτας ὁ παράμωρος Hes. (about Latin *burrae* `trifles, nonsense' s. WH. I 124).

Here perhaps also Old Indic *bāla-h* ` young, childish, simple ', possibly also Slavic relationship from russ. *balákatʹ* ` twaddle ', *balamútʹ* ` babbler, stunner, head turner '. - Unredupl. presumably also gr. βάζω ` talks, patters ', βάξις `speech', βάσκειν λέγειν, κακολογεῖν Hes.;

but gr. βάσκανος ` invoking, imploring, exorcising; bewitching, casting a spell; spreading malicious gossip, speaking badly of; slanderous; envious, jealous ', βασκαίνω ` bewitches, envies ' has derived as magic word through borrowing from nördl. language, perhaps Thrak. or Illyrian, from to *b<sup>h</sup>ā-* ` speak ' belonging to present *\*b<sup>h</sup>a-skō* ` speaks, discusses ' (φάσκω; this also in Hesychs βάσκω?) (Kretschmer Einl. 248 f.);

Latin *fascinum* ` giving it the evil eye, spell casting, invocation (exorcism (?)); the male member; initially (at first) as a preventative against being bewitched ', *fascināre* ` enchant, bewitch, envy ' are borrowed from gr. and are adapted only in *f*-folk etymology in *fāri* etc.

After Specht Dekl. 133 here Latin Oscan *bl-ae-sus* ` lisping, babbling '; different WH. I 107 f.

Maybe alb. (*\*phlas*) *flas* `speak' not from Latin *fābula* `a narration, narrative'.

**References:** WP. II 105 f., WH. I 90, 94, Trautmann 24 f.

**Page(s):** 91-92

---

**Root / lemma:** *badios*

**Meaning:** gold, brown

**Note:** (only Latin and Irish; maybe from one, at most not Indo Germanic, language of ancient Europe?).

**Material:** Latin *badius* `brown, chestnutcolored, bay'; Old Irish *buide* `gold, yellow' (compare to Lautl. Old Irish *mag* `field', Gen. *muige*; gall. *Bodiocasses* because of *o* rather for *boduo-*, about which under \**b<sup>h</sup>aut-* `hit'). Gr. βάδιος, βάδεος derives from Latin

**References:** WP. II 105, WH. I 92.

**Page(s):** 92

---

**Root / lemma:** *baitā* or *paitā*?

**Meaning:** goatskin

**Material:** the relation from gr. βάρη `tent or skirt from (nanny goats) fur' to Gothic *paida* f. `body skirt, petticoat', Old Saxon *pēda* `skirt', Old English *pād* `mantle', Old High German *pfeit* `shirt, shirtlike vestment, shirtlike piece of apparel' is decided there, that Germanic word is borrowed from gr. words;

from Germanic again Finnish *paita* and perhaps alb. *petkë, petëk* `clothes'; gr. βάρη is probably thrak. loanword or goes back to alb. forms in Illyrian \**paitā*?

**References:** WP. II 104, Feist 381 f., Bonfante BSL. 36, 141 f.

**Page(s):** 92-93

---

**Root / lemma:** *bak-*

**Meaning:** stick, to hit

**Material:** Latin *baculum* `a staff, walking stick' from \**bac-(c)lom*, older \**bak-tlom*, vestiges of -cc- in Demin. *bacillum*, for which repeatedly delivers *baccillum*, compare also *imbēcillus* `(without support) weak, frail' from -*baccillos*. Pisani (REtIE. 3, 53) places *baculum* as \**bat-lo-m* to *battuō*, that he considers as Oscan- Umbrian loanword (from \**bakt-*).

Maybe Latin *baca* (*bacca*) -ae f. `a berry, fruit; a pearl', *bacalis, bacale* `berry-bearing (designation of the female laurel), MFr. (\**bacale*) *Bacoule*, n.f. *Belette* `weasel': alb. *buklë* `weasel', *bukur, bukurosh* `good, pleasing, beautiful, slender (like a weasel)': Rumanian *bucuros* `glad': Gr. βάκλα `club': Sardinian Campidanese *buccameli; bucchimeli* `weasel, slender animal'.

Similar to Slavic Polish formation *las* `forest, rod': *laska* `slender, pretty girl'.

**Note:** In many lang. the name of weasel and good come from the same root.

Gr. βάκτρον, βακτηρία, βακτήριον `a staff, walking stick', βάκται ισχυροί Hes. (Contrast from *imbēcillus*), probably also βακόν πεισόν Hes.

Gr. βάκλα τύμπανα (i.e. `club') Hes., otherwise `club, shillelagh, stick', is probably borrowed from Latin

Middle English *pegge*, engl. *peg* 'pin, peg', Modern High German *pegel* 'pole'; but Middle Low German *pegel* 'mark in a vessel for liquids (from a ring or small existing plugs)', Old English *pægel* m. 'wine pot', engl. *pail* 'bucket' from Middle Latin *pagella* 'col, column, yardstick'.

Lithuanian *bàkstelėti* 'bump, puff', Latvian *bakstīt* 'poke' (or to onomatopoeic word Lithuanian *bàkst?*).

Against it Old Irish *bacc* (nir. *bac*) 'stick, a crook', cymr. *bach* 'corner, hook', bret. *bac'h* 'heel, stick' (from 'clutch, crutch of the stick'), are in the Island-Celtic or already in the occurred through Latin back-formations from *baculum*.

**References:** WP. II 104 f., WH. I 92.

**Page(s):** 93

---

**Root / lemma:** *bal-bal-*

**See also:** see below *baba-*

**Page(s):** 93

---

**Root / lemma:** *bal-, balbal-*

**Meaning:** to shake, dance

**Note:**

It seems **Root / lemma:** *bal-, balbal-*: 'to shake, dance' derived from **Root / lemma:** *baba-*, (*\*bal-bal-*): 'barbaric speech' through an Old Indic intermediary (see above).

**Material:** Old Indic *balbalīti* 'whirls', *balvá-* 'crooked'; gr. (in Sicily) βαλλίζω 'dances', out of it borrows Latin *ballāre* 'dance'.

Maybe alb. (*\*bal-*) *valle* 'dance' [common alb. *b > v* shift]

**References:** WP. II 109, WH. I, 95, Wackernagel Old Indic-Gr. I 181.

**Page(s):** 93

---

**Root / lemma:** *band-* (*\*bḥend-*)

**Meaning:** drop

**Note:**

Considering Phrygian βεδου 'water': nasalized Illyrian *Bindus* 'water god' **Root / lemma:** *band-* (*\*bḥend-*): 'drop' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ay(e)-9, ayed-, ayer-* (*\*ak̑uent-*): 'to flow, to wet; water, etc.'

**Material:** Old Indic *bindū-ḥ* 'drop' (probably for *\*bandū-ḥ* under influence of *īndu-ḥ* 'drop'), related to corn. *banne*, *banna*, bret. *banne* 'drop' (from which is borrowed Middle Irish



*banna*, *bainne* ` drop, milk '), really Irish *buinne* ` to gush forth, spring up, flood ' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*); Illyrian FIG *Bindus* (\**Bendus*), apul. *fons Bandusiae*?

Note:

Old Indic (\**bḥind-*) *bindū-ḥ* `drop': Illyrian FIG *Bindus* prove that Illyrian- Phrygian were the intermediaries of satem and centum languages.

In Greek, between consonants and initially  $h_1 > e$ ,  $h_2 > a$ , and  $h_3 > o$ . In Indo-Iranian languages such as Sanskrit, each laryngeal becomes *i*,

**References:** WP. II 110, Petersson Heterokl. 204 f., A. Mayer Gl. 29, 69 ff.

**Page(s):** 95

---

**Root / lemma:** *bar-bar-*

**See also:** see below *ba-ba-*

**Page(s):** 95

---

**Root / lemma:** *bata-*

**Meaning:** murmur, babble

**Material:** Old Indic *bata* interjection of the astonishment `oh, blow ', *batá-ḥ* `weakling? '; abret. *bat*, nbret. *bad* `numbing, dizziness ', *bada*, *badaoui* `talk thoughtlessly ', *bader*, *badaouer* `mouth monkey', acorn. *badus* `moonstruck ', gr. βατταρίζω `stammers ', βαπτολογέω `chats pointless stuff ' (compare Blaß-Debrunner<sup>7</sup> p. 40 appendices).

**References:** WP. II 105.

**Page(s):** 95

---

**Root / lemma:** *bau*

**Meaning:** sound of barking

**Material:** Gr. βαῦ βαῦ `dog barking ', βαῦζω `barks, blasphemes ', Βαυβώ `bugbear, Hecate ', Latin *baubor*, *-ārī* `to bark gently or moderately '; a little bit differently uses Lithuanian *baũbti* `bawl, bellow ' from ox, *baũbis* cattle God as `bawler ', serb. *bau bau* `fright word ', *baũkati* `get a fright ' etc

Maybe alb. (\**baubi*) *bubi* `dog'.

Gr. βαυβάω `sleep' is, like βαυβών `penis', folklike code word.

**References:** WP. II 104, WH. I 99, W. Oehl IF. 56, 119.

**Page(s):** 95

---

**Root / lemma:** *ba<sup>x</sup>b-*, *b<sup>h</sup>a<sup>x</sup>b<sup>h</sup>-*, *pa<sup>x</sup>p-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** (as *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-*, s.d.)

**Material:** Old Indic *pippala-h* ` berry, paradise fig tree ', *pippalaka-h* ` breast nipple '. *piplu-h* ` pimple, mole, mark on the body ("witch's tits" - any kind of mark on the body that a witch could use to suckle a demon) ' (probably actually ` blister, vesicle '); Latin *papula* ` a pimple, vesicle ', *papilla* ds. ` nipple, teat, breast '; Lithuanian *pãpas* ` nipple, teat, breast, tit ', *popà* ` ulcer ', *pu puolo* ` thick bud ' (*u* can be Redukt.-stem to *a*, or assimilated in following *uo*, but also the root derived form *pu-* ).

Unchanged or neologism Swedish-Norwegian Dialectal *pappe* ` women's breast ', Middle English *pappe*, engl. *pap* ` nipple, teat, breast '; besides *u-* forms see below *p(h)ũ-* ` inflate, swell '.

Also besides under *baba-* combined babble and child words, like engl. *baby*, stand Middle High German *buoben* Pl. ` feminine breasts ', West Flemish *babbe* ` growth, swelling, lump ' (Indo Germanic *b<sup>h</sup>* or in the onomatopoeic word unpostponed *b*) which will belong from the image of the inflated cheeks in our circle.

**References:** WP. II 107.

**Page(s):** 91

---

**Root / lemma:** *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-*

**Meaning:** a kind of noise

**Material:** Gr βόμβος m. (out of it Latin *bombus*) ` a boom, deep hollow noise ', βόμβυξ, - ὕκος ` fleas ', βομβύκια ` humming insects ', βομβύλη ` narrow-necked vessel ' (as ` gurgling '), βομβυλιός or -ύλιος ` bumblebee ' (and ` narrow necked vessel '); about βαμβαίνω ` clatters with the teeth; stammer, lisp ' see below *baba-*;

Maybe Italian *bombo* : Spanish *abejorro*; *bombo* : French *bourdon* : Aragones *bombolón* : Asturian *babarón* : Catalan *borinot* : Galician *abellón* : Latin *Bombus terrestris* : Valencian *borinòt* ` bumble bee; humblebee ' : Lithuanian *biñbalas*, *biñbilas* Albanian : *bumballa* ` gadfly, horsefly '.

alb. *bumbulit* ` it thunders ';

Germanic with by neologism prevented sound movement Old Icelandic *bumba* ` drum ', Danish old *bomme*, *bambe* ` drum ', holl. *bommen* ` to drone ' (compare auch Modern High German *bum bum*, a little bit similarly Modern High German *bammeln*, *bimmeln* ` ring, sound ');

Lithuanian *bambėti* 'hum', in ablaut *biṃpti* ds., *biṃbalas*, *biṃbilas* 'gadfly, horsefly'; russ.-Church Slavic *búbenъ*, *bubonъ* 'drum', russ. *bubnítъ* 'chat, babble', poln. *bęben* 'drum'.

**References:** WP. II 107, Trautmann 26, WH. I 111.

**Page(s):** 93-94

---

**Root / lemma:** *bde/-*

**Meaning:** to suck

**Material:** Gr. βδάλλω 'sucks', βδέλλα 'leech'; Modern High German *zullen* 'suck in a sucking sac', *zulp* 'piece of cloth used for soaking up liquid', Dutch *tullen* 'drink, booze, sup', Modern High German *tulken* 'suck, drink with large gulps, quaff'? Kretschmer KZ. 31, 423;

very uncertain because of more similar Germanic words like Norwegian *tūna* 'drink a lot' (see Falk-Torp under *ty/de*). If the connection applies, was Indo Germanic initial sound *bḍ-*, or it is gr. β - perhaps in child language? - from πττ- = ἐπττ shortened prefix (*bē-* 'suck'?).

**References:** WP. II 119.

**Page(s):** 95

---

**Root / lemma:** *bed-*

**Meaning:** to swell?

**Material:** Old Indic *badva-m* 'troop, heap; a certain high number'; Old Church Slavic (etc) *bedro* 'thigh'; Armenian *port* (\**bodro-*) 'navel, belly, center'.

Wrong etymology, probably it derived from **Root / lemma:** *bhedh-1*: 'to pierce, dig see there'.

Maybe here Swedish Dialectal *patte* 'woman's breast, nipple', isl. *patti* 'small child', engl. *pat* 'small lump (from butter)'; the forms standing besides with Germanic *b-*, Old Danish *arsbatte* 'buttock',

Swedish Dialectal *batt* 'of small heaps' then showed the same auslaut fluctuation as *b(h)eu-*, *b(h)ũ-* 'inflate, swell', wherewith root *b(h)ed-* (: *b(h)u-d-*, *-t*) had the origin from the image of the inflated cheeks together.

Latin *bassus* 'stout, fertile, fat', roman 'low, menial', stays away.

**References:** WP. II 109, WH. I 98, 477, 851, Kretschmer Gl. 22, 258 f.

**Page(s):** 96

---

**Root / lemma: *bel-1*****Meaning:** to cut off**Material:** Perhaps Armenian *pelem* `excavates, digs ', at most also Middle Irish *belach* `cleft, gap, pass, way ' and Celtic *\*bolko-*, *-ā* in cymr. *bwlch* m. `fissure ', bret. *boulc'h* ds., Middle Irish *bolg* f. (das *g* after *tolg* ds.)?**References:** WP. II 110; about not existierendes Old Indic *bāra* `Öffnung' s. Wackernagel under Debrunner KZ. 67, 171 f.**Page(s):** 96**Root / lemma: *bel-2*****Meaning:** strong**Material:** Old Indic *bāla-m* n. `force, strength, power ', *bālīyān* `stronger ', *bālīṣṭha-ḥ* `the strongest '; gr. βελτίων, βέλτερος `better ', βέλτιστος, βέλτατος `best ' (this -τ- by reorganization from \*βελίων, \*βέλτιστος after φέρτερος etc);Latin *dēbilis* `feeble, weak '; Old Church Slavic (*\*bol-(i)is-ios*) *bolъjъ* `greater', *bolje* Adv. `more, rather, to a greater extent, plus ' and `very, more '. Uncertain Dutch-ndd.-Frisian *pal* `motionless, steadfast '.With lengthened grade Old Indic *bālā-ḥ* `young, childish ', m. `boy, kid, child', f. `girl '.Maybe in *i*-grade alb. (*\*bālā*) *bila* `girl ', *bir*'son, boy' : Old Indic *bālā-ḥ*, where *l/r* are allophones.**References:** WP. II 110 f., WH. I 326 f.**Page(s):** 96**Root / lemma: *bend-, bṇd-no-*****Meaning:** spike, needle, penis, nail, horn etc.**Note:** perhaps in following Celtic and Germanic words:**Material:** Middle Irish *benn* `horn, summit ' (*\*bṇd-no-* or *\*bend-no-?*), *bennach* `pointed ', cymr. *bann* m. `hill, summit, horn (*\*bṇd-no-*)', Middle Breton *ban* `eminence, overhang, haughtiness, pride ', gall. *\*ande-banno-* > French *auvent* `(\*protection roof) canopy, shield, shelter ' (actually `big horn '), Jud Rom. 49, 389 f., gall. dial. *lacus Bēnācus*, if for *Bennācus*, `the horned ' (Sirmione), from *\*benno-* (Indo Germanic *\*bend-no-* or *\*bṇd-no-*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), West-Flemish *pint* `cusp, point ', Middle Low German *pint* `penis', Middle High German (Middle Low German) *pinz* `awl ', Old English *pintel* `penis' (engl. *pintle* also still `peg '), Norwegian *pintol* `penis', wherefore probably with

ablaut Modern High German-Bavarian *pfouzer, pfunzer* 'sharpened cudgel, club'; with Celtic forms to suitable *n*-suffix (\**penn-* from \**bend-n-*) Old Low German *pin* 'wooden pin, peg, small stake', Middle Low German *pin, pinne* 'pin, point, nail, peg', Middle High German *pfinne* f. 'nail', Old English *pinn* 'peg, staff, stick', Late Old Icelandic *pinni* m. ds., ablaut. \**pann-* in East Frisian *penne = pinne*, nld. *pennen* 'latch a door (with a bolt)', Old English *on-pennian* 'open (\*the pen)', engl. *pen* 'enclose so as to prevent from escaping; shut in, confine (shut in a pen)', Old English *penn* m. 'pen, fold'.

Maybe alb. *pendë* 'pair of oxen tied together' [common alb. *n* > *nd* shift] homonym to alb. *pendë* 'feather': Latin *penna* 'feather'.

**References:** Johansson KZ. 36, 347 f. (also against borrowing of *Pinne* from Latin *pinna*, in which Kluge<sup>11</sup> sticks).

WP. II 109 f.

**Page(s):** 96-97

**Root / lemma:** *b(e)u-1*, *b<sup>h</sup>(e)u-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>eHu-* > *b<sup>h</sup>Hu-iH-t*)

**Meaning:** expr. sound of hitting

**Material:** Npers. *būm* 'owl'; Armenian *bu, buēč* 'owl' (without consonant shift in onomatopoeic word), gr. βῦᾱς m., βῦζα f. 'eagle owl', βύζειν 'cry like an 'eagle owl', Latin *būbō* 'eagle owl', Bulgarian *buh* 'eagle owl', russ. *búchatʹ* 'shout vaguely and persistently long';

Maybe alb. (\**buph*) *buf* 'owl': Rumanian *bufniță; buhă* 'owl'

Lithuanian *baublỹs* 'great bittern', *baũbti* 'roar, bellow', *bubenù* 'drones vaguely'; Latin *būtio* 'great bittern', *būteo* 'a falcon's kind'; gr. βοή 'call, cry, shout', βοᾶω 'shouts, cries' (out of it Latin *boāre* 'shout, cry'), βοστρέω 'call, cry for help' (\*βοφοαστρέω), seem to be shaped from such *bū-* as rhyme words to γοή, γοᾶω (see root *gōu-*).

With ending in a guttural sound: Old Indic *búk-kāra-h* 'roar of the lion', *bukkati* 'barks' (Avestan *bučahin-* 'he who is prone to howling and snarling / hissing', *buxti-* 'howl, hissing'), gr. βύκτης 'howling'.

Maybe Hungarian *bagoly* 'owl' (\*'horned bird?')

Perhaps Middle Irish *bōchna* 'sea' ('\*roaring breaker'; basic form \**boukaniā*); Lithuanian *būkčius* 'stammerers', Latvian *būksķēt* 'resound vaguely'; Slavic *buk-* (from zero grade of \**bouk-*) in russ.-Church Slavic *bučati* 'drone, roar', serb. *bûčēm, búkati* 'roar', *búčīm, búčati* 'roar (from the sea)';

Maybe alb. (\**bučati*) *bučas* `roar (from the sea) '

\**būk-* in russ. etc *byk* `bull (\*roar of the bull)'; about angebl. \**bŭk-* in Old Church Slavic *бѣčela*, *бѣčela* `bee' (compare russ. *byčáť* `hum, from bees ') see below *b<sup>h</sup>e-* and WH. I 555; nasalized poln. *bąkać* `talk in a low voice, murmur ', *bąk* `great bittern ', old `cry like a great bittern (bird that booms/ roars like an ox during mating '); in the application to vague blow push russ. *búkatъ*, *búchatъ* (\**bouk-s-*) `bump, hit that resounds ', *buch* `fall! ', serb. *búhnuti* `break out', *bušiti* `hit, throw, fall, fall with noise ', Lithuanian *bukùoti*, Latvian *baũkš* `description of sound produced by a strong blow ', presumably also *buka* `punch' (also Lithuanian *bukùs* `dull' here as `become dull through hitting '?); Middle High German *buc* `blow, push ' (without sound movement by continual running beside neologism), *puchen*, *buchen*, Modern High German *pochen*, Dutch *beuken* `hit, bump ', Swedish *boka*, *bauka*, *buka* ds. (however, also `dig, spade, thrash about ', as Old Icelandic *bauka*; this versch. word? see also WH. I under *faux*), engl. *to poke* `bump, sting ', Norwegian *pok*, *pauk* `crude cudgel, club ', perhaps Middle Irish *bŭalaim* `hit' (\**bougl* ..., or to *b<sup>h</sup>āu-d-* `hit').

Maybe from the extended **Root / lemma: *b(e)u-1***, *b<sup>h</sup>(e)u-* : `expr. sound of hitting' derived

**Root / lemma: *b<sup>h</sup>eg-***, *b<sup>h</sup>eng-* : `to break' in: alb. (\**beuka*) *buka* `bread' : Phrygian βεκόσ `bread', actually `crumb'.

**References:** WP. II 112 f., WH. I 111, 119, 124, 470.

**Page(s):** 97-98

---

**Root / lemma: *b(e)u-2***, *b<sup>h</sup>(e)ũ-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>eHu-* > *b<sup>h</sup>Hu-iH-t*)

**Meaning:** to swell, puff

**Note:** Explosive sound of the inflated cheek, like *pu-*, *phu* see d .; running beside primeval creation crosses the sound-lawful development, so that e.g. Germanic forms with *pu-* from Indo Germanic *bu-*, but from unpostponed Indo Germanic or new *pu-* are explainable. From the concept of the inflated cheek the meaning `swell, plump bloated (then convex) of the most different kind ', also `make bulge, stuff, darn ' and `blow, cough '. Originally differently the onomatopoetic words *b(e)u-1* for vague onomatopoetic sounds and *bu-* `lip, kiss '.

**Material:** Gr. βῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου ἐλέγετο καὶ Σώφρων βύβα, ἀντὶ τοῦ μεστὰ καὶ πλήρη καὶ μεγάλα EM; presumably here also βουνός `hill ' (dialect), βουνιάς `a turnip kind ', βουνίζω `piles up ', βούνιον `any plant of the Umbelliferae family '; redupl. βουβών `the groin, glands near the genitals, part. in morbidly swollen state '; nisl. *pŭa* `blow, breathe '.

Reduplicates as βύβα, βουβών also Lithuanian *bubsù, bubsėti* 'throw up bubbles' (from water or fermenting dough), Middle Low German *bubbeln* 'throw up bubbles, surge', Swedish *bobba* 'bombast, grandiloquence, fin, insect', *bubba* 'louse' and 'Trollius europaeus' (with Indo Germanic *b<sup>h</sup>* or with consonant shift prevented by new creation of *b*), Old Norse *býfa* (\**b<sup>h</sup>ūb<sup>h</sup>iōn-*) 'big, lumpy foot', Norwegian dial. *būve, būva* 'thicker, uncouth, clumsy person, scarecrow, also a word for male member'.

With certain *b<sup>h</sup>*:- Old Indic *bhū-ri-ḥ* 'rich, a lot, immense', compounds *bhūyas-*, *bhāvīyas-*, Superl. *bhūyiṣṭha-ḥ*, Avestan *būiri-* 'plentiful, full, complete', compounds-Adv. *baiyō* 'more, timewise =) longer, on longer than', Superl. *bōištəm* 'most, greatest number of things, very much, most possible'; Armenian *bavel, bovel* 'suffice'; Lithuanian *būrỹs* 'heap (houses), amount (sheep, birds, also rain)', Latvian *būra* 'heap (people)';

without *r*-suffix: Old Church Slavic *bujь* (\**b<sup>h</sup>ouio-*) 'wild, cruel, brainless', russ. *bújnyj* 'growing vehemently, wildly, excessively'; from here nld. *bō, böje*, Dutch *bui* 'gust, gust of wind, shower'?

Maybe alb. *bujë* 'fuss' a Slavic loanword.

gr. φόα ἐξανθήματα ἐν τῷ σώματι Hes.; with lengthened grade \**b<sup>h</sup>ōu-* gr.-Ionian φωϊδες, Attic φῶδες 'blisters'; gr. φαίσιγξ, φαῦστιγξ 'blister, bubble' (with Abl. *θου* besides *ōu*).

Also the root *b<sup>h</sup>eu-* 'become, originate' is probably developed from 'swell', compare the meaning of Old Indic *prábhūta-ḥ* 'rich, numerous' (: *bhávati*) with that of *bhūri-ḥ*.

extensions with */* are perhaps: Old Indic *buri-ḥ, buli-ḥ* (unbel.) 'buttock, vulva' = Lithuanian *bulis* (also *bùlé, bulē*) 'buttocks', gr. βυλλά βεβυσμένα Hes., Middle Low German *poll* 'head, point, treetop' (\**bulno-*), Middle Low German *pull, poll* '(bloated) shell, pod', engl. *pulse* 'legume'; changing through ablaut Middle Low German *puył* 'bag', *puyła* 'swelling, lump, growth'; with *b<sup>h</sup>*:- Gothic *ufbauljan*, only in participle *ufbaulidai* (\*inflated), conceited, haughty', Old High German *paula* f. 'a pimple, bubble', Old English *byle*, Old High German *pūlla*, Middle High German *biule* 'swelling, blister', Old Norse *beyla* 'hump, outgrowth', Old Swedish *bolin, bulin* 'swollen'; Old Irish *bolach* 'swelling, blister' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ulāk-*, at most *b<sup>h</sup>ol-* to *b<sup>h</sup>el-* 'to swell'); Armenian *boil*, Gen. Pl. *buliç* 'crowd, amount, herd', serb. *búljiti* 'open the eyes wide in a stare, to goggle'.

Dental extensions: gr. βύτανα κόνδυλοι, οἱ δε βρύτανα Hes. (but βυτινή λάγυνος ἢ ἀμῖς. Ταραντινοῖ Hes., origin Germanic-rom. kinship of Modern High German *Bütte*, Latin *buttis*

barrel, cask, keg, cask', corresponds gr. πῦτινῆ `demijohn, wickerbottle, carboy ', see *pŭ-* 'inflate, bloat '); here probably poln. *buta* `pride ', *bucić się* `brag, boast '.

Old Indic *budbuda-ḥ* `blister, bubble ', gr. βυζόν πυκνόν, συνετόν, γαῦρον δε καὶ μέγα Hes. ( *\*budio-*, perhaps `distended, bloats '? Yet see below βύζην S. 101); Norwegian *pŭte* `pillow, cushion ', *pŭta* `bulky woman ', Swedish *puta* `be inflated ', *puta* `pillow, cushion' (dial. `female pudenda '; with the same application perhaps gr. βύπτος γυναικὸς αἰδοῖον Hes.), engl. *to pout* `push the lips forward, usu. as an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or flirtatiousness; show displeasure, sulk ' ( *\*to swell* ), *pout* `a young domestic fowl, a chicken, a young turkey, pheasant, pigeon, guinea-fowl ', Old English *æle-pŭte* ds. (*capitō*, actually `big-head '), Dutch *puit* `frog ';

with Germanic *-d-* (*-b-*): ndd. *puddig* `swollen ', Old English *puduc* `swelling, lump, growth, wart ', Middle English ndd. *podde* `toad ' with not yet cleared meaning development Old English *pudd* `water ditch ', Middle English *podel*, engl. *puddle*, Modern High German Dialectal *Pfudel* `a small pool of muddy water, esp. one formed on a road or path after rain ', as also (with Germanic *t*) Norwegian Dialectal *pøyta*, westf. *pōt* ( *\*pauta* ) `slop, puddle, pool '; as a convex curvature in addition perhaps Old English *pott*, Old Frisian Middle Low German *pot* `pot, pan ' (different Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Pott*);

compare Armenian *poytn*, Gen. *putan* `pot, soup pot, jug ' from *\*beud-n-* or *\*boud-n-*.

With Germanic *b-*: Old High German *būtil*, Middle High German *biutel* `sac, bag, pocket'; isl. *budda* `sac, bag, purse', Old English *budda* `dung beetle ', Middle English *budde* `bud ' and `beetle, chafer ', *budden* `redound ' ( *\*to swell* ), engl. *bud* `bud', *to bud* `redound', Middle Low German *buddich* `thickly inflated ', nndd. *budde* `louse, cock chafer grub; fright picture '; Middle Low German *buddelen*, *bod(d)elen* `throw bubbles, foam ', Norwegian Dialectal *boda* `roar, bubble, from the water '; Old Norse *boði* `breaker, surge, breakers, surf '; Middle High German *butte*, Modern High German *Hagebutte*;

besides with Germanic *-tt-*: Middle Low German *botte*, Dutch *bot* `bud', Middle High German *butze* `lump, mucus; goblin, fright figure ', Modern High German *Butze(n)*, *Butz* `fright figure; lumps, mucus, crowd; cores ', etc, ndd. *butt* `clumsy, dull, coarse ', Middle High German *butzen* `to swell';

besides with *-t-* after long vowel or diphthong Middle High German *buzen* `swell, jut out, bulge (from the belly, the eyes) ', Old High German *bōzo* `a bundle of flax ', Middle High German *bōze* ds.; ridiculous person, knave, boy ';



perhaps Lithuanian *budėlė* 'a kind of mushroom', Slavic *\*bъdъla* in Czech *bedla* 'a saprophytic fungus of the order Agaricales having an umbrella-like cap with gills on the underside', *bedly* Pl. 'oral fungi, funguettes in oral or nasal cavity'; from Armenian here besides *poytn* (see above) also *ptut*, Gen. *pttoy* 'fruit' and *ptuk*, Gen. *ptkan* 'green branch, young shoot' and 'breast, nipple, teat'.

Old Irish *buiden* 'troop, multitude, crowd', cymr. *byddin*, abret. *bodin* ds. has root-like *u* and belongs likewise here.

Labial extension: Old English *pyffan* 'blow out, puff out', engl. *puff* 'puff, blow, be inflated', Norwegian *puffa*, nnd. *puffen*.

guttural extensions:

Latin *bucca* 'the cheek, esp. when puffed out. Transf., a declaimer, bawler; a parasite; a mouthful'; Middle High German *pfūchen*, Modern High German (*p*)*fauchen* (can contain unpostponed Indo Germanic *p*, compare Lithuanian *pūkšti* 'pant, gasp, wheeze'); Swedish *puk* 'swelling, lump, growth, tubers', Old Norse *poki* m. 'sac, bag, sack, bag', engl. *poke* ds., Modern High German dial. *Pfoch* 'sac, bag', Old English *pohha*, *pocca* 'sack, bag, sac, bag', engl. *pocket* 'pocket', mndd. nndd. *pogge*, *pugge* 'frog, toad; swelling, lump, growth in the abdomen with cows and mares', Old English *pocc* 'blister', Modern High German (actually nnd.) *Pocke*, dial. *Pfoche* 'blister'; Old Norse *pūki* m. 'devil', Old English *pūca*, *pūcel*, engl. *puck* 'fairy demon, ghost' (from Germanic derived Irish *pūca* 'ghost', perhaps also Latvian *pūk'is* 'dragon'); zero grade nnd. *pōk* 'subnormal person in growth', Norwegian Dialectal *pauk* 'small, weak person, knave, boy' (about Gothic *puggs* 'sac, bag, purse', Old Norse *pungr*, Old English *pung* ds. and *scaz-(p)fung* 'purse' s. though Feist 385).

With Germanic **b**: Middle English nengl. *big* (*\*bugja-*) 'thick, big, large, conceited'; Norwegian Dialectal *bugge* 'mighty man', Middle English *bugge* (engl. *bug*) 'a lump of (semi-)dried nasal mucus, booger; chafer, bedbug; bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', Modern High German Dialectal *bogg(e)* 'booger, the core in fruit or the carpels of an apple or a pear, bugbear, spectre, bogeyman'.

Here presumably Germanic *\*buh-* (Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>uk-*) in Old High German *buhil* 'foreland, hill', Old Icelandic *bōla* f. 'swelling, blister, shield boss' (*\*buhlōn-*) and *\*būk-* (Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>ūg-*) in Swiss *Bücki* 'keg', engl. *buck* 'bucket, pale' and Old Icelandic *būkr* 'belly, body'; Old English *būc* 'belly, crock, pitcher', Old High German *būh*, Modern High German *Bauch*, in addition Latvian *bugarains* 'tubercular', *buga* 'hornless cow',

*budzis* `swelling, blister, unripe Fruit'; but Lithuanian *baũžas* `hornless', *buzỹš* `scarecrow, bogie, spectre', *būžỹs* `bedbug, louse', *búože* `club, mace, joint, pinhead' (*úo* probably from *ōu*, compare above S. 99 φωῖδες) can contain Baltic *ž* as single-linguistic forms and are based on the unextended root.

**s**-extension:

Gr. βῦνέω > (\*βῦνέσω, to u: s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 692), βύω (\*βυσω), βεβυσμένος, βυστός `to cram, fill, chock, stuff, ram up', βύστρον, βύσμα `bung, clot, thrombus', βύζην (βυσ-δην) `crushed, thrust, thronged, full'; alb. *mbush* `fill'; Middle Irish *būas* `sac, bag, pocket, belly' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ousto-*, compare Old Icelandic *beysti* `ham'),

Note:

alb. *mbush* `fill' [common alb. shift *b-* > *mb-*].

Old Norse *pūss* `pocket, sac, bag', isl. *pose*, Old English *pusa*, *posa*, Old High German *pfoso* `sac, bag'; with the more originary meaning `blow, inflate, bloat, to swell', Old Swedish *pȳsa* `pant, sniff, snort', Middle High German *pfūsen* `pant, sniff, snort, sneeze', *sich pfūsen* `self inflating, inflated', Modern High German Dialectal *pfausen*, Old English *pos* `catarrh, waterfall', engl. *pose* `a cold in the head, catarrh', mndd. *pūsten* `pant, sniff, snort', *pūster* `bellows', Modern High German *pusten* (actually ndd.) Dialectal *pfauten*, Old Norse *pūstr* `slap in the face, box on the ear' (as French *soufflet* to *souffler*); Norwegian *pūs* `swelling, lump, growth', *peysa*, *pūsna* `to bloat, bulge, swell', Swiss *pfūsige* `swollen', Modern High German *Pfausback*, with ndd. anlaut *Pausback* (besides *Bausback* with Germanic *b-*, see below); Norwegian Dialectal *pusling* `toddler, fairy demon, ghost, goblin', Swiss *Pfosi* `toddler, clumsy, stupid person' (`short and thick'); Norwegian *pūs*, *pøysa* `mud puddle', Old Norse *pyss* ds. (in place names).

Mit Germanic **b** (= Indo Germanic b<sup>h</sup>, partly perhaps unpostponed or the new *b*): Old English *bōsom* (Germanic \**būs-mo(n)-*), Old High German *buosam*, Middle High German *buosem*, *buosen*, Modern High German *Busen*, Middle High German *būs* `vanity, arrogance, pomposity, flatulence, bloatedness, inflatedness, bumptiousness, conceitedness, vaingloriousness, swelling fullness', *būsen* `indulge oneself', Modern High German *bausen* `to booze, bouse, quaff, tipple, carouse, swell', *Baus* `abundance, tumor, inflation', *Bausback*, *Bausch* `swelling, turgescence, bulgy cushion, stuffed breast', Middle High German *būsch* `bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, wad, plumper', Old Norse *busilkinna* `woman (with chubby cheeks)', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), a chubby-cheeked woman', Norwegian *baus* `proud, rollicking,

wanton, violent, quick-tempered ', Old High German *bōsi* `stonyhearted, bad ', Modern High German *böse*, Middle English *bōsten*, nengl. *to boast* `brag, boast ' (\*`blow up '), Modern High German *beysinn* `thick, wide and large (from clothes)', *būstinn* ds., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Icelandic *beysti* `ham', Modern High German Dialectal *Baust* `bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb ', *bauste(r)n* `to swell', Old High German *biost*, Modern High German *Biest-milch* (actually `fat milk '), Old English *bēost*, *bȳsting*, engl. *beastings*, *biestings* ds., Norwegian Dialectal *budda* (\**buzdōn-*) ds. (insecure is, whether Swedish Dialectal *buska* `fresh, fermenting beer ' and associated with it as *\*beuza-* is to be added Old High German *bior*, Old English *bēor* `beer ' as `frothing at the mouth, foaming, bubble-throwing, blistering '; about other interpretations of beer see Kluge<sup>11</sup> and Weigand-Hirt).

Russ. *búchnutʹ* `to bloat, bulge, swell, gush, well up', sloven. *būhnem*, *búhniti* `to bloat, bulge, swell, sich inflate, bloat', *búhor* `vesicle, blister ', kasch. *bucha* `pride, hauteur ' (\**baṣā*).

There is used probably the following group which meaning `blasting forth, sallying forth ' from `swell' can be developed: Old Icelandic *bysia* `stream out with big power '; Norwegian Dialectal *bøysa* `storm forth '; Swedish *busa* `dismay, hurtle out '; East Frisian *būsen* `be violent, roar, make a noise, attack ' (and `live the high life, high on the hog / or high off the hog, have a luxurious lifestyle ', compare above Middle High German *būsen* `indulge oneself'), *būsterig* `stormy ', Old Church Slavic *bystřь* `board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash ', russ. *býstryj* `fast, sharp sighted, rapid from the current ' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ūs-ro-*).

**References:** WP. II 114 f., Trautmann 28, 39.

**Page(s):** 98-102

**Root / lemma:** *bē, bā*

**Meaning:** sheep's bleating

**Material:** Gr. βῆ, Latin *bēbō*, *-āre* `bleat, shout, from a young deer', *bālāre* and Vulgar Latin *bēlāre* `bleat ', Modern High German *bāh*, Slavic (e.g. klr.) *békatī* `bleat ', Latvian *bē, bēku, biku* Interj. `bleating, grousing, blatant ', Old Icelandic *bekri* `Aries, ram ', Swiss *bäckeln* (\*from the alpine chamois); similarly Old Irish *béiccíthir* `bellow, roar ', cymr. *beichio* `bellow', perhaps also Old Indic *bēkurā* `voice, sound, tone', all single-linguistic neologisms. Similarly Old Irish *béiccíthir* `roars', cymr. *beichio* `mugire', perhaps Old Indic *bēkurā* `voice, tone ', all single-linguistic new formations.

**References:** WP. II 121, WH. I 95, 99.

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>ā

**Meaning:** bean

**Note:** compare to Sachlichen Hoops Waldb. 350, 400 f., 464 f., Hehn Kltpfl.<sup>8</sup> 221, 570, Schrader RL.<sup>2</sup> 159 f.

**Material:** Latin *faba* (Faliscan *haba*) 'the broad bean' (in addition the PN *Fabius*, *Fabidius* etc and the island *Fabāria*),

**Note:** common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift

russ. etc *bobъ*, Old Prussian *babo* ds. Probably reduplicated babble-word and as 'inflated, bulged pod, tumescence' related to gr. φακός m. 'lentil': alb. *bathë* f. 'broad bean' (\*b<sup>h</sup>akā).

**Note:** common alb. shift *-kh* > *-th* also *-gh* > *-dh*

Also Old Icelandic *baun*, Old English *bēan*, Old High German *bōna* 'bean' (*Baunonia* Frisian island by Plinius) have originated probably through dissimilation from \*baḥnā to \*ḥaunā.

**Note:**

The assumption of a duplicated **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>ā (b<sup>h</sup>a-b<sup>h</sup>ā) seems to be wrong. Common Latin *k<sup>w</sup>* > *p* corresponds to common gr. *g<sup>w</sup>* > *b*: gr. φοῖβος 'clean, gleaming', φοιβάω, φοιβάζω 'clean', ἀφοίβαντος 'smudges' (\*b<sup>h</sup>oig<sup>w</sup>-o-), ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (\*b<sup>h</sup>ig<sup>w</sup>-) 'impure, unclean'. That means gr. φακός m. 'lentil' and alb. *bathë* f. 'broad bean' derived from an intermediary root (\*b<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>ā) and that one from **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>eig<sup>w</sup>-: 'to shine'. Obviously Germanic forms \*baḥnā derived from Illyrian \*bathna (alb. *bathë* f. 'broad bean'); common alb. nasalization *t* > *nt* > *n*.

**References:** WP. II 131, WH. I 436.

**Page(s):** 106

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ag-1

**Meaning:** to divide

**Material:** Old Indic *bhajati* 'allocates, apportions, divides' = Avestan *bag-* (*bažāt*) 'be determined as an interest', Old Indic *bhaga-ḥ* 'property, luck', Avestan *baga-*, *baya-* n. 'favorable interest, attractive lot'; Old Indic *bhaga-ḥ* 'allocator, master, mister, epithet of Savitar and another Āditya' = Avestan *baya-* 'master, mister, god', npers. *bay* 'god': Old Church Slavic *bogъ* 'god' (formal also = gr. -φάγος);

Maybe suffixed alb. (\*bay-) *bagëti* 'sheep (animal god)'

Proto Indian (Mitanni) PN *Bagarriti* (= \*b<sup>h</sup>*aga-rīti*-` blessing stream '), GN *Bagbartu* (= \*b<sup>h</sup>*aga-b<sup>h</sup>rt*-` blessing donator '), **klein** Old Saxon VN Βαγαδά(F)ονες (= \*b<sup>h</sup>*aga-dā-uon*-` making a donation '), Kretschmer KZ. 55, 95, Gl. 18, 232;

Old Indic *bhaktá-m* `repast, meal' = Avestan *baxta*- participle `as allotted lot '. n. ` assigned lot, fate determination, esp. bad luck '; Old Indic *bhakṣati* ` enjoys, consumes ' = Avestan *baxšaiti* ` has or gives lot ', Desid. Old Indic *bhikṣate* ` requests ';

Phrygian Βαγαῖος Ζεὺς Φρύγιος Hes. (perhaps of Iranian origin); or from to gr. φηγός ` oak '? S. under b<sup>h</sup>*āgós*;

gr. φαγεῖν `eat', στο-φάγος ` eating grain ', etc; because of gr. φαγόνες σιαγόνες, γνάθοι Hes. perhaps here (Much Zfdt Wtf. 2, 283) Old Saxon (*kinni*-) *bako*, Modern High German *Backe*;

Slavic \**bogъ* `lot' in Old Church Slavic *ubogъ*, *nebogъ* ` poor ', *bogatъ* `rich', Old Church Slavic *bogъ* `god' (proto extension or iran. loanword); GN *Daždi-bogъ* ` bestowing wealth ';

Tocharian A *pāk*, B *pāke* `deal, portion', A *pāciṃ* `treasure, tribute'.

**References:** WP. II 127 f., W. Schulze KZ. 60, 138 = Kl. Schr. 469.

**Page(s):** 107

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ag-2*

**Meaning:** sharp

**Material:** Cretan φάγρος ` whetstone ', ἀκόνη, φοξός ` pointy heads, pointedheads, pointheads ' (from \*φαξός after λοξός ` crooked \*(with a pointed angle'?) would compare from Lidén Arm.-stem 57 ff. with Armenian *bark* (could be = φάγρος) ` bitter, sharp from taste; violent, angry ' compared, yet *bark* could belong also to Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>*org<sup>h</sup>o-s* .

**References:** WP. II 128.

**Page(s):** 107

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ard<sup>h</sup>ā* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*arġ<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>* > b<sup>h</sup>*ard<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>*)

**Meaning:** beard

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ard<sup>h</sup>ā* : `beard' derived from the fusion of suffixed **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>h</sup>er-1*, *g<sup>h</sup>erə-* : `to devour; throat' + zero grade *g<sup>h</sup>(h)i-* `snake, worm, fish' **Root / lemma:** *ang<sup>h</sup>(h)i-* : snake, worm, \*fish'.

**Material:**

Maybe alb. Geg (\**g<sup>w</sup>er- g<sup>w</sup>ha*) *verza* ` (\*throat), gill of fish' Latvian *bārda* `gill of fish' : Latvian: *bārda* `beard' [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) `beard' [f ā] : Greek βράγχια, βραγγία `gill of fish' = **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>er-1, g<sup>w</sup>erə-* : `to devour; throat ' + zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ang<sup>w</sup>(h)i-* (\**eg<sup>w</sup>hi-*, *og<sup>w</sup>hi-* and *eġhi-*): `snake, worm, \*fish (\*hedgehog = snake eater)' Latin *barba* `beard' (assimil. from \**far-ba*);

Old High German *bart*, Old English *beard* `beard' m., therefrom Old High German *barta*, Old Saxon *barda*, Old Icelandic *barða* `hatchet, beards ', because the iron stands like a beard in the handle; from the Germanic Old Church Slavic *brady* `axe, hatchet ';

Old Church Slavic *brada* `beard', russ. *borodá* ds., also `chin', Serbo-Croatian *bráda*, Akk. *brādu* `beard' etc;

Old Prussian *bordus* `beard' (unclear after Trautmann 27);

Latvian *bārda* and (see to *zd* under) *bārzda*, Lithuanian *barzdà*, Akk. *bařzda* `beard';

Latin (\**b<sup>h</sup>arġ<sup>hw</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-to-*) *barbātus*, Old Church Slavic *bradatъ*, Lithuanian *barzdótas* `having a beard, bearded'. [common Latin-Illyrian *ġ<sup>hw</sup>* > b-, Balitic *ġ<sup>hw</sup>*- > dz-].

Maybe Rumanian *bărbat* `man, jack, male, husband, spouse (bearded man?)'.

Lithuanian and partly Latvian *-zd-* is probably through the analogy the Baltic correlation (\**barzdā*) caused from Old Church Slavic *brazda*, russ. *boroždá* `furrow '.

Maybe alb. *brazda* `furrow ' a Slavic loanword.

just as Slavic \**бръ* `millet, sorghum ' (see below *b<sup>h</sup>ar-* `bristle ear ') will be based also Indo Germanic \**b<sup>h</sup>ar-d<sup>h</sup>ā* `beard' on \**b<sup>h</sup>ar-* `bristle, stand up ', next to which extension \**b<sup>h</sup>ares-* ds.

**References:** WP. II 135, WH. I 96, Specht Dekl. 87.

**Page(s):** 110

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>arek<sup>w</sup>-* or *b<sup>h</sup>erek<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to stuff

**Material:** Gr. φράσσω, φράττω (\**φρακίω* from \**b<sup>h</sup>r<sup>k</sup>-*) `encloses, crams into, crowds together ', common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*;

φρακτός `locked in ', with secondary γ: Aor. ἐφράγην (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 760), φραγμός etc, epid. φάρχμα from \*φάρκσμα, δρύ-φ[ρ]ακτος `wooden shack, shed ', in addition φύρκος τεῖχος Hes.;

Latin *farcio*, *-ire* `to fill full, stuff full, cram ', *fartus* `stuff, fill up, gorge oneself, cram into ', perhaps *frequ-ēns*, *-tis* `crowded, numerous, full; of places, full, frequented, populous; of time, repeated, frequent, constant; of persons, often doing a thing; of things, often done or used ';

**Note:** common Latin *ph > f* shift

Middle Irish *barc* f. `onrush (esp. the waves, billows)'; whereas derives Middle Irish *barc* f. `fortress ' probably from gallo-rom. *\*bar(i)ca* `framehouse, a wooden house ' (compare Bollelli L'It. dial. 17, 147 f.);

Tocharian A *prākār*, B *prākre* `firmly fixed in place; not easily moved; physically stable ' (Van Windekens Lexique 100).

**References:** WP. II 134 f., WH. I 456 f., Loth RC. 38, 303 f. Zweifel by EM 332.

**Page(s):** 110-111

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ares-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ores-*

**Meaning:** point, stubble (with formants)

**Note:** With *s*-extension

**Material:** b<sup>h</sup>*ars-*

Latin *fastigium* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*arstī-*) `the gable end, pediment of a roof; hence a slope, either up or down; of measurements looking up, height; looking down, depth; abstract, high rank, dignity; principal point in a subject ', here perhaps *fastus*, *-ūs* m. `pride, haughtiness, arrogance ' (*tu*-stem), in addition *fastidium* `loathing, squeamishness, disgust, dislike; hence scorn, haughtiness, disdain ' (from *\*fasti-tidium*, to *taedium*); s. also Pisani Rc. R. Ist. Lomb. 76, 2, 17 f.;

Old Irish *barr* `top, point, summit, foliage ', cymr. corn. *bar*, bret. *barr* ds., abrit. PN *Cuno-barros* `fierce, furious like a battle dog ', gall. *\*barros* `bush, treetop ' (M.-L. 964).

b<sup>h</sup>*ors-*

Middle Irish *borr* `stout, proud, swollen', mcymr. *bwrr* ds., corn. *bor* `fat';

Old High German *parrēn* 'stand up stiffly', *parrunga* 'pride', Old Icelandic *barr* 'needle, conifer', Old English *bærs*, *bears*, Middle High German *bars*, Modern High German *Barsch*, Old High German *bersich* 'barse, perch'; ablaut. Swedish *agh-borre* (*\*borzan*, Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>rs-*) ds.;

ndd. (out of it Modern High German) *barsch* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ors-ko-*) 'coarse, stern, rough'; Middle English *burre*, *borre* 'burdock, roughness in the throat', engl. *bur(r)* ds., Danish-Swedish *borre* 'burdock', Swedish *sjö-borre* 'hedgehog', Norwegian dial. *borren*, *byrren* 'stout, proud'.

Maybe alb. Geg *burrë* 'man, valiant man, proud man', *burrni* 'pride, bravery' *mburr* 'be proud, boast' [common alb. *b* > *mb*].

Note:

Maybe alb. Geg *burrë* 'man, valiant man, proud man', *burrni* 'pride, bravery' *mburr* 'be proud, boast' [common alb. *b* > *mb*] proves that **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ares-* : *b<sup>h</sup>ores-* : 'point, stubble' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-1* : 'to bear, carry' (see below).

*b<sup>h</sup>rsti-*, *b<sup>h</sup>orsti-*

Old Indic *bhr̥stī-h* f. 'prong, spike, cusp, peak, edge, point' = Germanic *\*bursti-* in Old Icelandic *burst* f. 'bristle, ridge of the roof', Old English *byrst* f. 'bristle', Old High German *burst*, *borst* m. n., *bursta* f. 'bristle', Middle High German *burste* 'bristle brush' (from Pl. from *burst* 'bristle mass'); Slavic *\*bъrstjo-* in russ. *boršč* 'acanthus', *boršč* 'red turnip soup', etc

With formants -d<sup>h</sup>*o-*, -d<sup>h</sup>*ā-*:

*b<sup>h</sup>rezd<sup>h</sup>-*

Old English *breord*, *breard* m. 'edge, bank, border, shore, surface, plain, area' (*\*brerdaz*), besides *briord* (*\*brendia*), Old Swedish *brædder* ds., New Swedish *brädd*, etc

*b<sup>h</sup>rozd<sup>h</sup>-*

Alb. *breth*, *bredhi* 'fir';

Maybe alb. (*\*b<sup>h</sup>rez*) *brez* 'belt, edge, border'.



Old Irish *brof* `sting, prick ', acorn. *bros*, bret. *broud* ds., compare Middle Irish *brostaim* `spur on, drive on, goad, incite, arouse ' from \*b<sup>h</sup>*ros-t* (Loth RC. 42, 70), mistakenly O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 169 f.; Old High German *brart* `edge, border, stem, stem bar, stem post ', Swedish dial. *bradd*.

b<sup>h</sup>*r<sub>o</sub>zd<sup>h</sup>-*, b<sup>h</sup>*r<sub>o</sub>zd<sup>h</sup>-*

Middle Irish *brataim* `loots, robs ' (in addition *bratán* `salmon ') = cymr. *brathu* `sting, bite, drill through '; \*b<sup>h</sup>*r<sub>o</sub>zd<sup>h</sup>-* or \*b<sup>h</sup>*r<sub>z</sub>zd<sup>h</sup>-* to Germanic \**bruzd-* in Old High German *brort* `edge, border', Old English *brord* m. `cusp, peak, germ, sprout, leaf ', wsächs. *breord* (\**brozd-*),

Old English *bryrdan* `sting, goad, stir, tease, irritate ', Old Icelandic *broddr* `cusp, peak, grain germ, cutting edge ', Old High German *gibrortōn* `to hem, gird, border '; = Balto-Slavic \**bruzdā-* in Old Church Slavic *brъzda*, russ. *brozdé* `bridle, rein',

Lithuanian *bruzdùklis*, old `bridle, rein', currently `peg, plug, toggle '. Whereas is Lithuanian *brizgilas*, Old Prussian *bisgelan* `bridle, rein' probably borrows from proto Germanic *brizdila-* (Old English *brigdels* `bridle, rein', *bregdan* `flax, wattle, braid '). Different Specht Dekl. 142.

**References:** WP. II 131 ff., WH. I 461 f., 546.

**Page(s):** 109-110

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ares-*

**Meaning:** barley

**Material:** Latin *far* (actually *farr*), *farris* n. `spelt, grain, meal ' from \**far(o)s*, \**far(e)zes* (respectively \**fars*, \**fars-es*) = Oscan *far*, Umbrian *far*, Latin *farīna* `meal, flour ' (from \**farrīna*), *farreus* = Umbrian *farsio*, *fasiu* `made of spelt or wheat, meal ';

Note: common alb. *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe alb. *farë* `seed, barley seed'

Gothic *bariz-eins* (= Latin *farīna*) `from barley', Old Icelandic *barr* m. `corn, grain, barley', Old English *bere* `barley' (\**bar(a)z-*, respectively \**bar(i)z-*); but Slavic \**barsina-* in Old Church Slavic *brašbno* `nourishment, food ', Serbo-Croatian *brāšno* `meal, flour', russ. *bórošno* `rye flour ', after Jokl Miletich-Festschr. (1933) 119 ff. rather to b<sup>h</sup>*er-1* `bear, carry '.

Maybe alb. *bar* `grass, pasture, fodder' : Old Icelandic *barr* m. `corn, grain, barley'.

**References:** WP. I 134, WH. I 455 f., 864.

**See also:** compare also b<sup>h</sup>*ares-* S. 109.

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*aru-*, -*yo-*

**Meaning:** fir-tree, tree, forest

**Material:** Old Icelandic *bǫrr* m. 'tree', Old English *bearu*, Gen. *bearwes* m. 'wood, forest, shrubbery, bush', Old High German *bara-wāri* 'forest ranger...a keeper of a park, forest, or area of countryside, priest'; Slavic *\*borъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *borъ*, Pl. *borove* 'fir, spruce, spruce forest', Serbo-Croatian *bör*, Gen. *böra* 'pine tree', Czech *borm*. 'pinewood'.

**References:** WP. II 164, Trautmann 26 f., Hoops Waldbäume 362.

Page(s): 109

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ar-* : b<sup>h</sup>*or-* : b<sup>h</sup>*r-*

**Meaning:** bristle, stubble, sharp point

**Material:** Mit vok. formant:

Gothic *baíra-bagms* 'mulberry tree', engl. *black bear-berry* 'uva ursi', Norwegian *bjørneber* 'rubus caesius' are reinterpreted after the bear's name *\*bara-* 'shrub, bush' = 'briar';

from proto Slavic. *\*bъrъ* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>or-*) derive russ. dial. *borъ*, kir. *bor*, Gen. *bru* 'kind of millet, sorghum', Serbo-Croatian *bär* ds.

Other formations with *g* are:

Old Irish *baíngen* f. 'bread' (*\*barigenā* or *\*barigonā*), cymr. etc *bara* m. ds. (*\*barag-*, compare Latin *farrāgō* 'mixed fodder for cattle, mash; a medley, mixture').

With formants *-ko-*:

Middle Irish *barc* 'spear shaft', cymr. *barch* f. 'spear, javelin', Slavic *bъrkъ* in Serbo-Croatian *brk* 'cusp, peak, germ, sprout, whisker, moustache', Czech *brk* 'keel, pinion of birds, primary feather, quill-feather', also probably russ. *bérce*, *bérco* 'shinbone', dial. 'pole' (Berneker 119).

Perhaps here (with consonant increase) *\*brokko-* 'badger', Middle Irish *brocc*, cymr. mbr. *broch* ds., whether originally 'pointy or sharp snouted, rat faced, incisive looking, spiky' to Latin (Celtic) *broccus* 'to with protruding teeth', gall. *\*broccos* 'cusp, peak, spiky', French *broche* 'spear' etc Unclear is, to what extent Middle Irish *brocc* 'smut',

Gaelic *brocach* `mottled, speckled, \*tabby', cymr. *broch* `rage, fury, din, fuss, noise, scum, froth, foam', nbr. *broc'hed* `mad, wicked, evil (= stung, bitten)' are to be owed to secondary semantic change or belong to different stems.

It is striking poln. (Venetic-ill). FIN *Brok*, perhaps signifies `river badger'.

**References:** WP. II 134, 163, 164, WH. I 455 f.

**Page(s):** 108-109

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>asko-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-sko*)

**Meaning:** bundle, heap

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>asko-*: `bundle, heap' is a truncated formation of an older root \**b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-sko* from which derived both **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-2*: `to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>asko-*: `bundle, heap' (see below). The alledged root \**b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-sko* derived from *b<sup>h</sup>egh-* [common Illyrian *-gh-* > *-dh-*].

**Material:** Maked. βάσκιοι δεσμοί φρυγάνων and βασκευταί φασκίδες (these genuine gr. vowel form), ἀγκάλαι Hes.; perhaps here gr. φάσκωλος `leather sack';

Latin *fascia* `bandage, band, girdle, girth, strap, land stripe', *fascis* `alliance, bundle, parcel; the fasces with excellent hatchet as a token of the imperious power';

**Note:** common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift

Maybe alb. *bashkë* `together, bound', *bashkonj* `put together, unite', *bashkë* `fleece (a bundle of wool)'.

**Note:**

Alb. proves that from an early root \**b<sup>h</sup>egh-* [common Illyrian *-gh-* > *-dh-*] derived **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-2*: `to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>asko-*: `bundle, heap' (see below).

Middle Irish *basc* `collar, neckband', abrit. *bascauda* `brazen rinsing boiler' (perhaps originally an earthen and burnt vessel formed about a twisted skeleton good as basket), cymr. *baich* `burden, load', Middle Breton *bech*, nbret. *beac'h* ds.; gallo-rom. \**ambi-bascia* `load', alyonn. *ambaissi* `kneader for the sheaves' (Jud Rom. 47, 481 ff.).

**References:** WP. II 135 f., WH. I 97, 459 f.

**Page(s):** 111

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup> *āḍ-*

**Meaning:** good

**Material:** Old Indic *bhadrá-ḥ* `joyful, gratifying, lucky, good ', n. `luck, salvation', *sú-bhadra-ḥ* `lovely, superb, pretty, splendid ' = Avestan *hu-baōra-* `lucky ';

Gothic *batiza* `better', *batista* `best', Old Icelandic *betre*, *betstr*, Old English *bet(e)ra*, *betst*, Old High German *bezzir(o)*, *bezzist*, Modern High German *besser*, *best*, in addition das Adv. of Kompar. Old Icelandic *betr*, Old English *bet* (\**batiz*), Old High German *baz* (\**bataz*, congealed Neutr. `benefit ');

Old Icelandic *batí* m. `improvement, salvation', Old Frisian *bata* m. `benefit, advantage ', Middle High German *bazze* ds.; Gothic *gabatnan* `acquire benefit ', Old Icelandic *batna* `become better ', Old English *batian*, Old High German *bazzen* ds.;

with ablaut Gothic *bōta* f. `benefit', Old Icelandic Old English *bōt* `improvement, replacement ', Old High German *buoz(a)* f. `improvement, penance, atonement '.

**References:** WP. II 151 f., Feist 83, 103, 174, J. Weisweiler Buße (1930).

**Page(s):** 106

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup> *āghú-s*

**Meaning:** elbow, arm

**Material:** Old Indic *bāhú-ḥ* m. `arm, esp. forearm; with animals forefoot ', Avestan *bāzāu-š* `arm', Gen. *bāzvō* (Armenian *bazuk* from dem Iran.);

gr. πῆχυς, Aeolic-Doric πᾶχυς `elbow, forearm ', Old Icelandic *bōgr*, Akk. PL *bōgu* `arm, shoulder', Old English *bōg* `shoulder, arm; twig, branch', Old High German *buog* (Modern High German *Bug*) `shoulder, hip, haunch, point of shoulder of animals ';

Tocharian A B *poke*, B *pauke* `arm'.

**References:** WP. II 130.

**Page(s):** 108

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup> *āgh-*

**Meaning:** `mud, marsh '

**See also:** s. b<sup>h</sup> *ōgh-*.

**Page(s):** 108

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup> *āgó-s*

**Meaning:** beech

**Grammatical information:** f.

**Material:** Gr. φηγός, Doric φᾱγός f. 'oak' (compare Specht KZ. 66, 59); Latin *fāgus* f. 'beech';

Maybe alb. *ahu* 'beech': Spanish *haya*, French *hêtre*, *fayard*, *foyaux*, *fau*, *fagette*, *faye*, *Fayette*, Italian *faggio*, Aragones *fau*, Bresciano *fò*, Breton *favenn*, Calabrese *fagu*, Catalan *faig*, Furlan *fajâr*, Galician *faia*, Irish *feá*, Manx *faih*, Piemontese *fò*, Portuguese *faia*, Romagnolo *fâz*, Sardinian Campidanese *fau*, Valencian *faig*, Venetian *fagaro*, *fagher*, Welsh *ffawydd* 'beech'.

gall. *bāgos* in PN *Bāgācon*, *Bāgono*; Old High German *buohha* 'beech' (*bōkōn*-, compare *silva Bācenis* 'resin' by Caesar and Middle Latin *Bōcōnia* 'Rhön -an area in Germany'), Old Icelandic *bōk* f., Old English *bōc*, *bēce* (*bōkjōn*-), in addition Gothic *bōka* f. 'alphabetic letter', Old Icelandic *bōk*, Old English *bōc*, Old High German *buoh* f. n. 'book (as the wood of rune-tablets)', Old High German *buohstap* 'alphabetic letter', actually 'beech stick for scratching'.

Nisl. *beyki* n. 'beech forest' is (because of *bæki* ds.) writing variant from *\*bōki*, a late collective to *bōk*, also is to define perhaps nisl. *beykir* 'cooper'. Unclear is mir Old Icelandic *budkr*, *baudkr* 'first aid kit, medicine box', after Cleasby-Vigfusson 85b a loanword from Middle Latin *apotheka* 'bin, box, case, crib, tank, bucket' is soil?

Slavic *\*buza* : *\*bъzъ* 'elder' in russ. *buz* m. : slov. *bɛz*, russ. dial. *boz* stay away probably; also Kurdish *būz* 'a kind of elm', goes back to older *vūz* (from Indo Germanic *\*uigós*).

Middle High German *būche*, *biuche* 'lye', *biuchen*, *būchen* 'boil or wash in lye' belongs rather to root b<sup>h</sup> *eug(h)*- 'clean, sweep'.

Indo Germanic side by side from b<sup>h</sup> *āug*- (:b<sup>h</sup> *əug*-: b<sup>h</sup> *ūg*-) and b<sup>h</sup> *āg*- is extremely unlikely; compare W. Schulze KZ. 27, 428 = Kl. Schr. 55.

Perhaps after E. Leumann (KZ. 57, 190) to Avestan *baga* 'interest, portion, lot, fate', also 'fortune cookie tree', because marks were scratched into it by pilgrims.

**References:** WP. II 128 f., WH. I 445 f., 863 f., E. Passler in 'Frühgesch. unter Sprachw.' (Wien 1948).

**Page(s):** 107-108

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ā-1*, b<sup>h</sup>*ō-*, b<sup>h</sup>*ə-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-1)

**Meaning:** to shine

**Material:** Old Indic *bhā* (in compound) ` shine, light, lustre ', *bhāti* ` shines, (he) appears ', *bhāti-ḥ* `light', *bhāna-m* n. ` the shiners, apparition ' (compare Old Irish *bān* `white', Old English *bōnian* `polish'), *bhānū-ḥ* `light, ray, sun' (: Old Saxon *banu-ṭ*), *bhāma-ḥ* `light, shine';

Avestan *bā* `shine, appear, seem' only with *ā-* (*avāntəm* `the resembling, the similar'), *frā* (*fra-vāiti* `shines out') and *vi-* (*vi-bā* `gleam, shine', Benveniste BSL. 32, 86 f.), *vīspō-bām(y)a-* `all gleaming', *bāmya-* `light, gleaming', *bānu-* m. `light, ray';

Armenian *banam* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ā-n-*) `open, reveal, divulge, uncover, expose' (if actually `point, allow to become visible'), Aor. *ba-t'si*, compare gr. φαίνω and alb. *bâj*;

gr. πεφύσεται `will appear', \*b<sup>h</sup>*ə-n-* in present φαίνω (\*φανῖω instead of \*φά-vω Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694) `makes visible, points', φαίνομαι `appear, seem, shine, gleam' (ἐφάνην, Aor. ἔφηνα);

φανερὸς `obvious, apparent, clear', φανή `torch'; φάσις `rising of a star' (see also under b<sup>h</sup>*ā-2*), φάσμα, -ατος `apparition, face, omen, sign' (compare πεφασμένος);

ἀμφαδόν, ἀμφάδιος `apparent, manifest, obvious' (ἀνα-φ-); φάντα λάμποντα Hes. (to \*φᾱμι = Old Indic *bhāti*); compare ἀργύ-φεος, ἄργυφος `glossy white';

alb. Geg *bâj*, Tosc *bënj* (= φαίνω) `make, seem' (originally probably `bring to an apparition');

**Note:**

Alb. uses a taboo explanation which reflects the religious aspect of the cognate.

Old Irish *bān* `white', *oíb* f. (\**opi-b<sup>h</sup>ā*) `apparition, beauty';

Old Saxon *banut* `touchwood, tinder'; Old English *bōnian* `polish' (i.e. `make gleaming'), nnd. (and out of it Modern High German) *bōnen* `scour, rub, clean, beans', Middle High German *büenen* `beans' (\*white)' (from Gothic *bandwa*, -wō `mark, token, sign', *bandwjan*, Old Icelandic *benda* `give a mark, token, sign' here belong - perhaps as  $\mu$ -derivative of participle b<sup>h</sup>*ā-nt-* `shining, seeming' -, is doubtful. Lithuanian by Feist 79 f.);

Upper Sorbian *baju*, *bać so* `burn indiscernibly, gleam', Lower Sorbian *bajom*, *bajaś se* `gleam, flicker';

Tocharian A *paṃ* `clear, bright' (\*b<sup>h</sup>əno-), *pañi* `beauty', B *peñijo* ds. (Duchesne-Guillemin BSL. 41, 164); A *pākär*, B *pākri*, *a-pākärtse* `open, distinct'; A *pā-tsänk*, B *pa-tsärik* `window' (-*tsänk* etc `gleam, shine'), Van Windekens Lexique 78 f.; B *pate*, A *pāt* (in compound) `apparition' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ā-ti-), Pisani Re. R. 1st. Lornb. 78, 2, 28.

s-extension b<sup>h</sup>*ā-s-*: Old Indic *bhāś-* n. (ved. also disyllabic), Instr. *bhāsā* `light, shine, glory, magnificence, power', *subhās-* `having beautiful shininess', *bhā-sati* `glares, gleams', *bhāsant-* `gleaming', *bhāsaḥ* n. `light';

gr. φώσκει διαφάνει Hes., διαφώσκω `begins to shine' are perhaps (from πι-φαύσκω) reshaped after φῶς, also φωστήρ `lustre, shine, shiner'

Doubtful is, whether Middle Irish *basc* `red', Old English *basu*, *baso* `purple' (\*b<sup>h</sup>əs-ko-, -γο-) are to be connected, to Gothic *weina-basi* `grape', Old High German *beri* `berry', actually `red berry'? In addition the full grades MN Old High German *Buoso*, Old Icelandic *Bōsi* etc?

μ-extension b<sup>h</sup>*ā-u-*: Old Indic *vi-bhāva-h*, *vi-bhāvan-* `radiating, shining, seeming';

gr. hom. φάε (\*φαFe) `gleamed, appeared', φαέθων, -οντος `gleaming', φαεσί-μβροτος, Pind. φαυσί-μβροτος `for the bright people shining',

φάος (Aeolic φάυος, pamph. φάβος) Attic kontr. φῶς, Gen. φωτός, φάους, `light, salvation', whereof \*φαFes-νός in Lesbian φάεννος, Ionian φαινός, Attic φᾶνός `gleaming',

hom. φαείνω `gleams'; πιφαύσκω `allows to shine; points, shows, evinces; make known'. Different Specht KZ. 59, 58 f.

Is Germanic \**baukna-*, in Old Frisian *bāken* `emblem, landmark, mark, fire signal', Old Saxon *bōkan* `mark, token, sign, emblem, landmark', Old English *bēacen* `mark, token, sign, banner, ensign, flag', Old High German *bouhhan* `mark, token, sign' from such Germanic \**bau-* shaped after \**taikna-* `mark, token, sign'?

**References:** WP. II 122 f., WH. I 454 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694, 709.

**Page(s):** 104-105

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:** Old Indic probably in *sabhā* ` congregation, meeting ' (\*`conversation, discussion'; *bhā-* in Old Indic indeed otherwise - up to *bhānati*, see below - only in the meaning `shine, appear, seem, shine');

Armenian *ban* (\**b<sup>h</sup>ā-nis*), Gen. -*i* `word, speech, reason, judgement, thing', *bay*, Gen. *bayi* `word, verbalism ' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ə-ti-s* = gr. φάτις); *bay* particle ` (he, she) says ' (= φησί, also *bam* = φημί, *bas* = Lesbian φαι from \**b<sup>h</sup>ās*);

gr. φημί, Doric φᾱμί `say', φήμη, Doric φάμᾱ `knowledge, shout, call, revelation ' (= Latin *fāma* `a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition'; ἀφήμονες ἄρρητοι, οὐκ ὀνομαζόμενοι Hes. and only with Apuleius meeting *affāmen* `harangue, speech ' needs to be no old equation);

φάσκω `say, believe ' (also βάσκανος, Latin *fascinum*, see below \**baba* onomatopoeic word), φάτις f. `rumor ', φάσις `language, speech, assertion, announcement ' ; with ablaut φωνή `voice';

Latin *for*, *fārī* (from \**fā-īō(r)* = Church Slavic *baju*, Old English *bōian*) `speak';

Latin *fācundus* `eloquent, fluent, ready of speech ', *fātum* `an utterance, esp. a divine utterance; hence destiny, fate, the will of a god ', *fāma* `a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition ' (Denom. Oscan *faamat* perhaps `calls '), *fābula* `talk, conversation; a tale, story, fable, drama, myth ' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ā-d<sup>h</sup>lā*), *fās* actually `divine command or law; sometimes fate, destiny; in gen. right, that which is allowed, lawful', probably from (*ne*)*fās* is with infinitive *fās* (*s*-stem) `it is (not) to be pronounced ' (different EM 333);

in addition *diēs fāstus* `day on which the praetor could administer justice, court-days. Transf. a list of these days, with festivals, etc., the Roman calendar; a register, record; a list of magistrates ', *fāsti* `the list of these days, calendars ' ; as derivative of a participle \**b<sup>h</sup>ə-tó-s*, Latin *fateor*, -*ērī*, *fassus* `to confess, admit, allow; to reveal, make known ' = Oscan *fatium* `speak ', Latin *Fātuus* `speaking by inspiration', epithet of `foretelling Faunus';

Maybe alb. (\**fateor*) *fajtor* `guilty (\*confess, admit guilt)', then truncated alb. *faj* `guilt'.

Old Icelandic *bōn*, *bøn* `request, prayer ', Old English *bāen* `request, soccage ' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ā-ni-s*, or with *ō*-gradation as gr. φωνή?); Old English *bōian* `brag, boast' (as Latin *fōr* from \**fāiōr*, Slavic *bajō*);



russ.-serb.-Church Slavic *baju, bajati* 'tell, discuss, heal, cure', Church Slavic *basnъ* 'fable, spell, charm', Old Church Slavic *balbji*, Gen. *-bję* 'physician, medicine man, magician'.

At a present \*b<sup>h</sup>-en- based on Old Indic *bhánati* 'speaks'; from \*b<sup>h</sup>en-*u-* (or in Germanic reshuffling after *spannan*) Old High German *bannan* redupl. verb. 'summon by proclamation (esp. to arms); curse or damn; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon', Old English *bannan* redupl. verb 'summon, order', Old Icelandic *banna* schw. Verb. 'forbid', whereof Old High German *ban*, PL *banna* 'order under penal threat' (Modern High German *Bann, Bannwald*), Old English *gebann*, Old Icelandic *bann* n. 'forbid, ban'.  
(under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*).

Tocharian A *pā-, pā-ç-* 'beg' (Van Windekens Lexique 87 f.).

After Kuiper (AO. XII 262) here (\*b<sup>h</sup>ə-s-) Old Indic *bhiṣákti* 'heals', *bhiṣáj-* 'physician, medicine man, magician', jav. *-bĩs-* 'healing'; about Avestan *bišazjā* compare Kuiper Nasalpras. 44 f.

**References:** WP. II 123 f., WH. I 437 f., 450, 458 f., 525 f., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 674 f.

**Page(s):** 105-106

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*āso-* or b<sup>h</sup>*ēso-*

**Meaning:** a kind of a large bird of prey

**Material:** Old Indic *bhāsa-h-* 'a certain bird of prey'; gr. hom. Attic φήνη 'an eagle kind, probably *Vultur monachus*', was possible from \*b<sup>h</sup>*ās-nā* or \*b<sup>h</sup>*ēs-nā*, also \*b<sup>h</sup>*ānā* (to b<sup>h</sup>*ā-* 1).

**References:** WP. II 135.

**Page(s):** 111

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*āt-* : b<sup>h</sup>*et-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Latin *fatuus* 'foolish, idiotic, silly, awful, tasteless from taste' (\*from beaten the head, dull); gall. loanword Latin *battuō, -ere*, more recently *battō* 'to beat, knock', out of it back-borrowed cymr. *bathu* 'strike coins, mint',

Illyrian *Batto* 'appellation for rebellion leaders', alb. *batoj* 'rock the boat'

compare also gall. *anda-bata* 'blind combatant, gladiator fights with a helmet without openings' with *ā*: russ. *batъ* 'oaken stick, cudgel, club', Serbo-Croatian *bátati* 'hit, knock', perhaps also (with *ǣ*) russ. *bótatъ* 'trample, swing' etc;

perhaps Old Danish *bad`* 'fight, struggle, damage, pity', Middle Low German *bat`* 'damage, pity, misfortune', Modern High German *Blutbad*.

Unclear is the relationship to *\*b<sup>h</sup>āu-t-* (see below); it must be assumed instead of *\*b<sup>h</sup>āt-* is perhaps *\*b<sup>h</sup>uāt-*, or lies a root *\*b<sup>h</sup>ā-* with variant formant the basic, which is perhaps present in Latin *fāmex*, *-icis`* 'a bruise, contusion, bloodshot' (*\*haematoma*, 'effusion of blood resulted from blow')?

Note: common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift

**References:** WP. II 126 f., WH. I 46, 99, 452, 464.

**Page(s):** 111-112

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>āu-1* : *b<sup>h</sup>ū-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** a) With present formation *-d-*:

Latin *fūstis* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ūd-sti-s*) `a knobbed stick, cudgel, staff, club' (= gall. *būstis* in aprov. *bust`* 'tree stump' etc), *fūsterna`* 'knot, burl, burr, stump, snag';

Note: common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift, maybe alb. *fut*, *fus`* 'hit, insert, copulate'

Old Irish *bibdu`* 'culpable, fiend' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>e-b<sup>h</sup>ud-uōts*), Middle Irish *búalaim`* 'hit' from *\*b<sup>h</sup>āud-* / ... (or *\*boug-/* ... to Modern High German *pochen* above S. 98); probably also Old Irish *bodar`* 'deaf, stuns, dazes, deafens, baffles', cymr. *byddar`* 'deaf' (*\*budaro-*);

Old Icelandic *bauta (-aða)`* 'hit, bump, poke', Old English *bēatan (bēoŋ)*, Old High German *boz(z)an (biez or schw. Verb) ds.*, Middle High German *boz*, *bōz*, *būz m.* 'blow, knock', Modern High German *Amboß*, Old English *býtel`* 'hammer',

Middle Low German *botel/ds.*, Middle High German *bæzel`* 'beetle, hammer', Old Icelandic *bøytill`* 'penis of horses'; Old Icelandic *butr`* 'short piece of a tree trunk'; with expressivem *tt.* nnd. *butt`* 'dull, clumsy' (in addition the fish name *Butte*),

Middle High German *butze`* 'truncated piece, clump', Old English *buttuc`* 'bottom, piece land', Norwegian dial. *butt`* 'stump, clot, chunk' (also wood skid). But Old English *bytt`* 'flask, a large cask or barrel, used esp. for wine, ale, or beer' derives from Latin *buttis`* 'barrel, vat, cask', also cymr. *both`* 'flask';

Old Icelandic *beysta* 'knock, hit' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*aud-sti*, compare Latin *fūstis*); with -*sk*-suffix perhaps Middle High German *būsch* 'cudgel, club, blow, knock' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ūd-sko-*), perhaps different from *būsch* 'wad, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb', see above S. 101.

b) with ~~f~~-formants:

Alb. *mbüt*, *mbüs* 'suffocate, drown', skut. *müs* 'slay, kill', compare *përmismë* 'downfallen';

**Note:**

Common alb. *b* > *mb*

Alb. *mbüt*, *mbüs* 'suffocate, drown': Old Irish *bā(ī)dim* 'go under, dive, submerge; sink, drown', cymr. *boddi* 'drown, flood', corn. *bedhy*, Middle Breton *beuziff* 'drown'; cymr. *diffoddi* 'extinguish, annihilate, erase' from \**dī-spād-* (\**dī-eks-bad-*).

From **Root / lemma:** g<sup>h</sup>*ādh-* : to sink, submerge, derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*āu-1* : b<sup>h</sup>*ū-* : to hit.

Latin *confūtō*, -*āre* 'to check, repress; by speech, to put down, silence', *refūtō*, -*āre* 'to drive back, check, repress; to refute, disprove' (mit *ū* from previously *au*), probably also *fūtuō*, -*ere* 'have sexual relations with (a woman), to sleep with';

maybe alb. (\**fūtuō*) *fut* 'have sexual relations with (a woman), penetrate, insert, cheat'

Old Irish *fō-botha* (\**butāt*) 'threatens', verbal noun *fubthad*, Gothic *baup̃s* 'deaf, dumb, mute'.

**References:** WP. II 125 ff., WH. I 259 f., 573 f.

**Page(s):** 112

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*āu-2*

**See also:** s. b<sup>h</sup>*ā-1*

**Page(s):** 112

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eb<sup>h</sup>ru-*, b<sup>h</sup>*eb<sup>h</sup>ro-*

**See also:** s. b<sup>h</sup>*ēr-* 'braun'

**Page(s):** 113

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-1 (b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-1 > \*b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-r)

**Meaning:** to pierce, dig

**Material:** Latin *fodiō*, -ere, *fōdī* `to dig; also to dig out; to excavate. Transf. to prick, prod, jog ', *fossa* `ditch, trench, channel', *fodicāre* `sting repeatedly, dig, jog ';

gall. *bedo* `canal, ditch, trench, channel' (Wartburg I 313), cymr. *bedd*, corn. *bedh*, bret. *béz* `grave ' ; gall. \**bodīca* `fallow field ' (M.-L. 1184);

Gothic *badī* n. `bed', Old English *bedd* ds., Old High German etc *beti* `bed, a garden-plot (to be) filled with plants; a place where osiers, willows, etc., are grown ', Old Norse *bedr* m. `bedspread, eiderdown ' (Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>io-), originally `a bed burrowed in the ground ', compare Modern High German *Flußbett*, *Beet*, engl. *bed* also `garden bed, garden plot ';

Maybe The connection with Ukr. dial. *bedrá* `large pit, valley, swamp', Pl. *ubiedrze* `slope, steep bank' and Lith. *bėdrė* `swamp, valley', Latv. *bedre* `pit' > Armenian *port* (\**bodro*-) `navel, belly, center ' > Old Church Slavic (etc) *bedro* `thigh ' (taboo Slavic cognate) [Root / lemma: *bed-* : to swell?].

Lithuanian *bedù*, *bedžiaũ*, *bèsti* `prick, bore, dig', *badaũ*, *badýti* `prick, bump, poke', *bādas* `hunger', *bėdrė* f. `pit, pothole ', Old Prussian *boadīs* `prick, sting ', *em-badusisi* `he/she sticks ';

Old Church Slavic *bodq*, *bosti* (s-Aor. *basъ*) `prick', *bodl'* m. `thorn, backbone ' (\**bod-lb*);

Alb. *boshti* `spindle' a Slavic loanword.

Tocharian A *pat-*, *pāt-* `to plough';

perhaps also Hittite *píd-da-i* (can also be read *pádd-da-i*) `makes a hole into the earth ', compare Pedersen Hittite 77.

Perhaps here gr. βόθρος, βόθῦνος m. `pit, pothole', Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 262, Zus. 2. Different Petersson Heterokl. 128 ff.

Probably in addition Celto-Germanic *boduo-*, -ā `fight, struggle' in gall. PN *Ate-boduus*, -*uā*, *Boduo-gnātus*, Old Irish *bodb* f. `crow, battle goddess in the form of a crow ';

Old Icelandic *boðf*. (\**badwō*), Gen. *bqðvar*, Old English *beadu* f., Old Saxon *Badu-*, Old High German *Batu-* (in PN) `fight, struggle'.

**References:** WP. I 126 ff., 188, WP. I 99, 521 f., 866, Trautmann 29.

**Page(s):** 113-114

---

**Root / lemma:** bh<sup>h</sup>edh-2

**Meaning:** to bow, bend

**Material:** Old Indic *bādhātē* 'throngs, presses, plagues', Desid. *bībhatsatē* 'is shy of something, feels disgust', *jñu-bādh-* 'bending knee';

alb. *bint*, med. *bindem* 'be bent (\*be convinced, pressured)', *bashkr* 'together', *bashkonj* 'unite, assemble';

**Note:**

Alb. proves that from an early root \*bh<sup>h</sup>egh- [common Illyrian -gh- > -dh-] derived **Root / lemma:** bh<sup>h</sup>edh-2: 'to bow, bend' and **Root / lemma:** bh<sup>h</sup>adh-sko-: 'bundle, heap' (see above).

Gothic *bida* 'prayer', Old High German *beta* f. 'request', Gothic *bidjan* (sek. -*bidan*) 'bid, beg, ask, pray', Old Icelandic *biðja*, Old English *biddan*, Old High German *bitten*, Old Icelandic *knē-beðr* m. 'knee pad', Old English *cnēow-gebed* n. 'prayer' (compare Old Indic *jñu-bādh-*);

Maybe alb. Geg *me u betu* 'to vow', Tosc *betohem* 'I vow, swear'

Lithuanian *bodūs* 'unsavory, distasteful', *bodėtis* 'nauseate before';

Tocharian B *peti*, A *poto* 'worship, veneration'.

**References:** WP. II 130 f., 140, 185, WH. I 461, 495, Feist 89 b; different Kluge<sup>12</sup> 60.

**Page(s):** 114

---

**Root / lemma:** bh<sup>h</sup>eg-, bh<sup>h</sup>eng-

**Meaning:** to break

**Material:** Old Indic *bhanákti*, Perf. *babhāñja* 'break, rupture' (only afterwards after reshuffled the 7th class), *bhanga-ḥ* 'break; billow' (compare Lithuanian *bangà* 'billow'), *bhañji-ḥ* 'diffraction, declension, crooked way, sale, step, wave';

Armenian *bekanem* 'break', *bek* 'broke';

but Phrygian βεκός 'bread', actually 'crumb' (?) has unexplained *k*;

With *-u-* grade: also alb. (*\*beuka*) *buka* 'bread' : Phrygian βεκός 'bread', actually 'crumb'

Note:

From an extended **Root / lemma:** *b(e)u-1*, *b<sup>h</sup>(e)u-* : 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eg-*, *b<sup>h</sup>eng-* : 'to break', **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>enġh-*, *b<sup>h</sup>ġġh-* (Adj. *b<sup>h</sup>ġġhú-s*) : 'thick, fat', **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eug-1* : 'to flee, \*be frightened', **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eug-2*, *b<sup>h</sup>eugh-* : 'to clear away, free', **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eug-3*, *b<sup>h</sup>eugh-* : 'to bow', **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eug-4* : 'to enjoy, \*consume, bite' as taboo words.

Old Irish *bongid*, *-boing* 'breaks, reaps, harvests, wins (\*gains)' verbal noun *búain* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>og-ni-*), enclitic *-bach*, *-bech* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ogo-m*), Thurneysen Grammar 447, 461; Pass. preterit *-bocht*, perhaps = *bocht* 'poor';

dropping the nasal the preterit *buich* has probably secondary *u* (compare Old Irish *mag* 'field', Dat. *muig* < *\*mages*), so that it is not necessary, to go back in *\*b<sup>h</sup>eug(h)-* 'bend';

mcymr. *di-vwng* 'inflexible'; to meaning 'defeat, conquer' compare Old Irish *maidid* 'break out' = 'defeat'. Too grade point at also Middle Irish *boimm* 'morsel, bite, mouthful' from *\*b<sup>h</sup>og-smġ*;

Lithuanian *bangà* 'billow, heap, lashings, pelting rains', *prabangà* 'excess', Latvian *buogs* 'a dense crowd', in addition Lithuanian *bangùs* 'rash, hasty, violent' (from brooks and downpours), *bingùs* 'gamy' (of horses), *bengiù*, *bengiaũ*, *beĩgti* 'finish', *pabangà* f. 'termination'; Prussian *pobanginnons* 'moves, weighs'; in the meaning 'finish, end' come into being through ablaut derailment forms with *ei*, *ai* (compare Endzelin Latvian Gr. 60) in Latvian *beĩgas* Pl. 'end, inclination, slope', Lithuanian *pabaigà* ds., *beigiù* and *baigiù* 'end', Latvian *bèidzu* ds.;

here Latvian *buoga* also stands for 'stony place', here belongs probably also russ. *búga* 'flooded tract of forest'; different about *beig-* (to *b<sup>h</sup>ei-* 'hit') Kuiper Nasalprä. 184.

The following forms are to be kept away because of the auslauts and because of meaning and to indicate probably as onomatopoeic words:

Germanic *\*bang-* 'hit' in Old Icelandic *banga* 'hit', *bang* 'din, fuss, noise', engl. *bang* 'knock, hit', with ablaut Middle High German Middle Low German *bungen* 'drum'; nld. *bengel* 'club, cudgel, boor' = Modern High German *Bengel*, engl. dial. *bangle* 'gnarled stick', Old Norse epithet *bǫngull*.

In addition with intensive consonant increase:

Germanic *\*bank-* in Old Swedish *banka*, abl. *bunka* 'hit, knock', obd. *bunken* 'knock, bump, poke', Middle Low German *bunken*, Dutch *bonken* 'hit, thrash'.

Latvian *bungā* 'drum', *bunga* 'blow, knock' derive probably from Middle Low German

Maybe alb. *bungë*, *bunga* Pl. 'kind of oak, *Quercus sessiflora* (stick for beating?)'

**References:** WP. II 149 f., WH. I 503, 541, Trautmann 26.

**Page(s):** 114-115

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>w</sup>-

**Meaning:** to run

**Material:** Hindi *bhāg-* 'flee';

Maybe alb. *mbath* (*bag-*) 'flee' common alb. *k-* > *th-*.

gr. φέβομαι, φοβέομαι 'flee, be afraid', φόβος 'escape, fear', φοβέω 'startles', φοβερός 'frightening, timorous'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

lengthened grade Lithuanian *bėgu*, *bėgau*, *bėgti* 'run, flee', *bėgas*, *bėgis* m. 'escape, run', Latvian *bēgu*, *bēgt* 'flee', with ablaut kausat. *boginù*, *boginti* 'flee something, to get there quickly';

Slavic *\*běgō* in russ. *běgu* (Inf. *běžátʹ*), klr. *bihú* (Inf. *bíčy*) 'run', in addition as neologism Old Church Slavic *priběgnō*, *priběgnōti* etc 'flee', as well as Old Church Slavic *běžō*, *bežati* 'flee' etc;

Tocharian A *pkānt* (*pkāt*) 'remote, distant, apart, separated' (Van Windekens Lexique 96).

**References:** WP. II 184 f., Trautmann 29, Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 220, 235, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 717.

**Page(s):** 116

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>eī<sup>h</sup>-1 (\*b<sup>h</sup>eid<sup>h</sup>- > b<sup>h</sup>oid<sup>h</sup>-eh<sup>2</sup>)

**Meaning:** to advise, force

**Material:** Gr. πείθομαι 'lets me persuade, follow' (Aor. ἐπιθόμην, hom. πεπιθεῖν, πιθέσθαι; Perf. πέποιθα 'trust'), Akt. (sek.) πείθω, Aor. ἔπεισα 'persuade, convince', πειθώ, -οῦς '

persuasion ', πιστός (for \*φιστος) `reliable, loyal, faithful, relying', πίστις, -ιος, -εως `loyalty, reliance', hom. ἐν πείσῃ `in reassurance ' (\*πειθ-σ-);

**θ** grade in:

alb. (\*b<sub>h</sub>eid<sub>h</sub>1e) *bē* f. `oath, vow, pledge' (\*b<sup>h</sup>oid<sup>h</sup>ā = Old Church Slavic *běda* `need'), East Geg *per-bej* `curse, hex' (in addition neologism (\*b<sub>h</sub>eid<sub>h</sub>3a) *besa* f. `faith, belief, pact, covenant, loyalty');

Phonetically Old Church Slavic *běda* `need' = alb. *besa* `faith, belief, pact, covenant, loyalty'.

Maybe TN Illyrian *Besoi*: alb. *besoj* `believe, have faith'.

Latin *fīdō*, -ere, *fīsus sum* `to trust, believe, confide in ' (*fīsus* is *to*- participle), *fīdus* `reliable'; *foedus* (\*b<sup>h</sup>oid<sup>h</sup>os), by Ennius *fīdus* (\*b<sup>h</sup>eid<sup>h</sup>os) n. `trusty, true, faithful, sure ', *fidēs* `trust, confidence, reliance, belief, faith ', *Dius Fidius* `the god of faith, a surname of Jupiter '; Umbrian *combifiatu* (\*b<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>iā-) `you shall trust, confide, rely upon, believe, be assured'; about Oscan *Fiisiais*, Umbrian *Fise*, *Fiso*, *Fisovio*- s. WH. I 494;

Note:

Alb. alb. *fē*, *fēja* `religion', *fejonj* `perform engagement ceremony (marriage vows?)' : Reggiano *fèid* `religion' : AN *fed*, OFr. *feid*, *feit* : Latin *fides* `to trust, believe, confide in '.

Gothic *baidjan* `constrain, oblige', Old Icelandic *beiða*, Old English *bædan*, Old High German *beitten* `urge, press, push, arrogate' = Old Bulgarian causative *běždq*, *běditi* `constrain, oblige', *poběditi* `defeat, conquer', *běda* f. `need';

here probably also Gothic *beidan* `wait, hold on', Old Icelandic *bīða*, Old English *bīdan*, Old High German *bītan* ds., Swiss *beite* = Old High German *beitten*, but in the meaning `wait, hold on'. basic meaning `await' from `trust' or `oneself constrain, oblige'.

**References:** WP. II 139 f., 185 f., WH. I 493 f.

**Page(s):** 117

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>**ēd<sup>h</sup>-2**

**Meaning:** `bind, twist '

**See also:** s. b<sup>h</sup>/d<sup>h</sup>-.

**Page(s):** 117

---



**Root / lemma:** bh *eid-*

**Meaning:** to prick, pierce

**Material:** Old Indic *bhinádmī* (participle *bhindánt-* = Latin *findēns*, *bhinná-ḥ* besides *bhittá-ḥ* = Latin *fissus*), *bhédāmi* 'split, carve, rupture etc', *bhidýātē* 'is split'; (Old Indic under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

probably gr. *φείδομαι* (redupl. Aor. hom. *πεφιδέσθαι*) 'with which are stingy, avoid sparingly; spare; avoid a thing' (basic meaning partly perhaps 'separate myself from something = take myself away', above all but 'pinch off, stingy, from what cut off oneself only a little');

Latin *findō*, *-ere*, *fidī* (probably Aor. as Old Indic Opt. *bhidēyam*, Old English *bite*, Old High German *bizzi* 'to split, cleave, divide, halve'), *fissum* 'split, cloven', *fissum* n., *fissūra* f. 'cleft, fissure';

Gothic *beitan* 'bite', Old Icelandic *bīta* 'bite; penetrate (from sword)', Old Saxon Old English *bītan*, Old High German *bīzzan* 'bite' (= Old Indic *bhédati*, gr. *φείδομαι*); Kaus. Old Icelandic *beita* 'allow to bite, allow to graze', Old English *bætan* 'rein, curb, restrain, hunt, chase', Old High German Middle High German *beizen* 'ds., corrode', Old Icelandic *beizl* 'set of teeth, bridle, rein' (*\*baitislan*), Old English *gebætu* N. Pl., *gebætel* n. 'set of teeth'; Old Icelandic *bíti* m., Old English *bīta* m. 'morsel, mouthful', Old High German *bizzo* m., *bizza* f. 'morsel, mouthful, nip'; Gothic *baitrs* 'bitter' ('bitting from taste');

changing through ablaut Old Icelandic *bitr* 'biting, sharp, painful', Old English *biter*, *bitter*, Old Saxon Old High German *bittar* 'biting, sharp, bitter'; Old Icelandic *beiskr* 'sharp, bitter' (*\*bait-skaz*); Gothic *beist* 'sourdough' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>e[d]-sto-*); Old English *bitela* 'biting', *bitel* 'beetle, chafer', engl. *beetle*;

Maybe alb. *bisk* 'branch, twig' (*\*beam?*).

Old Icelandic *beit* n. 'ship' (originally 'hollow dugout canoe' to Old Icelandic *bite* 'balk, beam'), Old English *bāt* m. 'boat', Middle English *bōt*, out of it borrows Modern High German *Boot* and perhaps Old Icelandic *bātr* ds.; Middle Low German *beitel*, *bētel* 'chisel', Middle High German *beizel* 'sting, prick' (: Old Indic *bhēdurá-ḥ*, *bhēdirá-ḥ* 'thunderbolt').

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Old Indic *bhēdurá-ḥ*, *bhēdirá-ḥ* 'thunderbolt': Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region

or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

The fact is that *b<sup>h</sup>eid-* extension to *\*b<sup>h</sup>ei(ə)-* 'hit' seems possible.

**References:** WP. II 138 f., WH. I 500 f.

**Page(s):** 116-117

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ei(ə)-*, *b<sup>h</sup>ī-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>eiH- > b<sup>h</sup>iH-tjo- > b<sup>h</sup>iH-tueh<sub>2</sub>*)

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Avestan *byente* 'they fight, hit' (H. Lommel KZ. 67, 11);

Armenian *bir* 'big stick, club, mace, joint' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ī-ro-*);

gr. φῆτρος m. 'tree trunk, wooden log', φῆμος m. 'toggle, muzzle';

Maybe alb. (*\*b<sup>h</sup>eiH*) *bie* 'hit, strike', *bie* 'fall, die', causative, subjunctive *bjeri* 'strike' = *bjer* 'bring': [Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *ǵ-*, *y-* Old Indic Tocharian].

Alb. and Armenian prove that **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ei(ə)-*, *b<sup>h</sup>ī-*: 'to hit' derived from **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-1*: 'to bear, carry' through an Illyrian *-r* > *-j*.

In *o-* grade:

Venetic PN *φohiio-s-*, Illyrian VN Βοιοί 'the combatants, fighters' (: russ. *boj*), gr.-Illyrian PN Βοῖον ὄρος, VN Βοιωτοί, Celtic-Illyrian VN *Boii*, Messapic βίσβην δρέπανον ἀμπελοτόμων, βισβαῖα κλαδευτήρια Hes.;

Latin *perfinēs* 'break through, break in pieces, shiver, shatter' Hes.;

Old Irish *ben(a)id* 'hits, knocks' (*\*bi-na-ti*), *ro-bīth* 'was hit', *bīthe* 'beaten', *fo bīth* 'wheel' (= 'under the blow'), Middle Breton *benaff* 'cut, bite', acymr. *etbinam* 'to mangle', without *n*-Infix abret. *bitat* 'cut loose, cut off', cymr. *bidio* 'cut a hedge', *bid* 'thorn hedge', Middle Irish *fid(h)b(h)a* 'sickle' = acymr. *uiddimm* 'lignite', ncymr. *gwyddyf* 'scythe, pruning knife' = gallo-Latin *vidubium* 'hack, mattock, hoe' (*\*vidu-bion* 'wood hoe'), compare Middle Irish PN *Faíl-be* '(\*weapon, magic wand for killing wolves) wolf killer' (*\*vailu-bios*); Old Irish *binitf.* 'rennet, cleaver' ('incisive', *\*bi-n-antī*), Middle Irish *bian* 'skin, fell, fur', Old Irish *bīáil* 'hatchet', acymr. *bahell*, ncymr. *bwyell*, *bwyall* ds., Middle Breton *bouhazl* ds. (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ijāli-*), Old Irish *bēimm* n. 'blow, knock' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ei-smī*), corn. *bommen* ds., gall. *\*biliā* 'tree stump', French *bille*;

Old Icelandic *bīldr* 'head of the arrow, bloodletting iron' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ei-tlo-*); Old High German *bī(h)al* 'hatchet' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eiθ-lo-*), hence probably Germanic \**bilja-* and not \**biPla-* in Old High German Old English *bill* n., Old Saxon *bil* 'sword', Middle High German *bil*, *billes* 'stone mattock', Modern High German *Bille* f. 'hack, mattock, hoe', Middle High German *billen* 'to hoe, chip, trim', Old High German *bilōthi*, *bilidi*, Modern High German *Bild*, Old High German *billa* f. 'sourdough'; with formants *-li-* Old English *bile* m. 'bill, beak, neb', additional form to engl. *bill*,

Old Church Slavic *bijŕ* (*bъjŕ*) *biti* 'hit', Serbo-Croatian *bijēm biti*, russ. *bъju bitъ* ds., Alb. *bije*, *bie* 'strike, hit' therefrom with formants *-d<sup>h</sup>lo-*: russ.-Church Slavic *bilo* n. 'a louse rake or comb', Serbo-Croatian *bīlo* 'the transverse piece of wood at the front of a wooden rake (to rake leaves with)', Czech *bidlo* 'shaft, pole', russ. *bīto* 'beetle, hammer'; (\*b<sup>h</sup>iH-tueh<sub>2</sub>) *bítva* 'fight, struggle, blow, knock' (: Messapic βίσβη), Old Church Slavic *bičb* 'whip, scourge' (from Slavic Modern High German *Peitsche*); in ablaut Old Church Slavic (\*b<sup>h</sup>oiH-o-) *u-bojъ* m. 'murder', Serbo-Croatian *bôj*, Gen. *bôja* 'battle', russ. Czech *boj* ds. (: Illyrian *Boi*).

**References:** WP. II 137 f., WH. I 503 f., 506, Trautmann 33, Lidén KZ. 61, 12, Karstien KZ. 65, 154 f.

**See also:** S. above under b<sup>h</sup>*eid-*.

**Page(s):** 117-118

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eig<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to shine (?)

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *gh<sub>u</sub>oig<sup>w</sup>-*: 'to shine; star' derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eig<sup>w</sup>-*: 'to shine' (sse above) common *gh<sub>u</sub>-* > *Greek ph-* > *Old Indic bh-*.

**Material:** Apers. \**bigna-* 'lustre, shine'? in PN *Bagā-bigna-*, Ἀρια-βιγνης;

gr. φοῖβος 'clean, gleaming', φοιβάω, φοιβάζω 'clean', ἀφοίβαντος 'smudges' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*oig<sup>w</sup>-o-*), ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ig<sup>w</sup>-*) 'impure, unclean'. **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

About Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων compare Kretschmer Gl. 15, 199.

**References:** WP. II 138, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 299.

**Page(s):** 118

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ei-*

**Meaning:** bee

**Note:** with *n*-, *k*- or *t*-extension

**Material:** The short form still in Old Icelandic *bȳ-fluga*, Alemannian *bī*, Bavarian *beij*, besides forms with *n* (barely extracted only the weak Dekl.), as Old High German *bini* n. 'bee', ablaut. *bīa* f. (\**bī-ōn-* = Old English *béo*, engl. *bee*), *bīna* (Modern High German dial. *Bein*); Old Church Slavic *bъčela*, *bъčela* ds. (\**b<sup>h</sup>ikelā*); cymr. *bydaf* 'beehive', Old Prussian *bitte*, Lithuanian *bitė*, *bitis*, Latvian *bite* 'bee'.

Gall. *\*bekos* 'bee' (M.-L. 1014), Old Irish *bech* m. 'bee', Gaelic *speach* 'prick, sting', cymr. *beg-eg(y)r* 'drone' deviate of vowel (taboo causing distortion?).

**References:** WP. II 184 f., WH. I 555 f., Specht Dekl. 46.

**Page(s):** 116

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>(h)</sup>e1* and *b<sup>(h)</sup>eġh* (\**b<sup>h</sup>e- ġ<sup>h</sup>*)

**Meaning:** outside, without

**Material:** Old Indic *bahiḥ* (-*ś*) 'outdoor, outward, outside from' (m. Abl.);

Maybe alb. (\**b<sup>h</sup>e-*) *pa* 'without'.

Old Prussian *bhe* 'without' (preposition m. Akk.), Lithuanian *bė* 'without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix), Latvian *bez* 'without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix);

Old Church Slavic *bez* etc (dial. also *be*) 'without' (preposition m. Gen., and nominal prefix). Here also Lithuanian *be* 'still, yet' ('in addition'), *bėt* 'however, but' (formation as *ne-t* 'but'), *bės*, Latvian *bēst* 'possibly, perhaps' (\**b<sup>h</sup>e + est*, Endzelin Stud. Baltic 7, 32 f.).

On account of here Old Irish *bés* 'perhaps', vorton. from \**béis* < \**b<sup>h</sup>e-estí*?

**References:** WP. II 137, Trautmann 28, Endzelin Latvian Gr. 497 f.

**Page(s):** 112-113

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>(e)lāg-*

**Meaning:** weak, ridiculous

**Material:** \**b<sup>h</sup>lāg-* or \**b<sup>h</sup>lōg-* in wruss. *bláhyj* 'evil, bad, nasty' (hence borrowed Latvian *blāgs*, Lithuanian *blōgas* 'feeble, weak'), *blažić* 'romp', gr., russ. *blagój* 'obstinate, nasty', dial. *blažnój* 'stupid', poln. *blagi* 'bad, nothing worth'; barely to gr. φεργύνει ἄσυνετεί, ληπεῖ Hes., because in heavy Slavic word, which points gr. light basis; see below *(s)p(h)elg-*.

Here (apparently with expressive Geminatio), however, Latin *flaccus* `flabby; of men, flap-eared '.

**References:** WP. II 183 f., 680, WH. I 507 f.

**Page(s):** 124

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eld-*

**Meaning:** to knock, hit

**Note:** perhaps originally *d*-present of the onomatopoeic word b<sup>h</sup>*e/-*

**Material:** From Germanic probably in addition Middle Low German *bolte(n)* `bolt for a door, dart, arrow', Old High German *bolz*, Modern High German *Bolz*, *Bolzen*, Old English *bolt* `bolt for a door, dart, arrow', Swedish *bult* `bolt for a door ' (\*b<sup>h</sup><sub>o</sub>/d-), perhaps also Modern High German *Balz*, Vb. *balzen* and *bolzen*, Norwegian Dialectal *bolt* m. `male forest bird; tomcat, male-cat', Modern High German *Bolze* `tomcat, male-cat'; Norwegian Dialectal *bolta* `rumble, storm ahead', Old Danish *bolte* `curl up, roll oneself ', Swedish *bulta* `knock', Swedish Dialectal *bultra* `wallow, romp', Norwegian Dialectal *bultra* `rant, roister, romp', abl. Norwegian Dialectal *baltra* `wallow, romp';

Lithuanian *beldù*, *-ėti* and *béldžiu*, *bélsti* `hit, knock', ablaut. *bildu*, *bildėti* `din, drone, rumble', *báldau*, *-yti* `knock, stark rumble', *baldas* `pestle'; Latvian *beļzt* `hit' (perhaps contamination from \**belžu* = Lithuanian *béldžiu* with *telz-* `hit', Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-German Wb. 278).

**References:** WP. II 184, WH. I 560 f.

**Page(s):** 124

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eleg-*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*e/-* ds.

**Material:** b<sup>h</sup>*elg-*: Old Indic *bhargas-* n. `radiative lustre, shine' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*elgos*); *Bhṛgavaḥ*, Pl. `mythical priests of the flash fire '; Latvian *bālgans* `whitish';

Maybe alb. *bardhë* `white'.

perhaps here Old Church Slavic *blagъ* `good', russ. (old and mtdarl.) *bólogo* Adv. `good', actually `light' (contrast `dark': `mad, wicked, evil'); Tocharian AB *pālk-* `burn, gleam, shine, get hot ', A *pālk*, B *pilko* `look', A *polkānts* `stars' (: Lithuanian *bālgans*), B *empalkaitte* `careless, neglectful' (Negation + \**palk-* `gleam, shine' besides *pālk-*);

b<sup>h</sup>*leg-*: gr. φλέγω `burn, singe, ignite ', φλεγεῖθω `singe, to set on fire; intr. burn, be in flames', φλέγμα n. `blaze; inflammation; mucus', φλεγμονή f. `inflammation, ignition; ferventness, passion; rutting', φλεγύας ἀετός ξανθός Hes. (Adj. `fiery red') φλόξ, φλογμός `flame';

Latin *flagrō*, *-āre* `to blaze, burn, glow, flame, also to glitter. Transf., to glow or burn with passion; to suffer from ', wherefore probably *flamma* `a flame, blazing fire; Transf. a source of light, torch, star, lightning; luster, glitter; the fire or glow of passion; devouring flame, destruction ' as *\*flagmā*, Oscan *Flagiuí* perhaps `an interpreter of lightning ';

Maybe alb. (*\*flagrō*) *flegra* `(\*ardent, passionate breathing) nostrils', *flakëroj* `I shine', *flakë* `fire';

besides *flǣg-* (reduced- grades *\*b<sup>h</sup>legró-*, *\*b<sup>h</sup>legmā* or because of φλογμός, φλόξ rather *\*b<sup>h</sup>logmā*) stand zero grades b<sup>h</sup>*lg-*, Latin *fulg-* in Latin *fulgō* and *fulgeō*, *-ēre*, *fulsī* `to flash, to lighten; in gen., to shine, glitter gleam; fig., to be distinguished, to shine ', *fulgor*, *-ōris* `lightning; in gen., glitter, brightness; fig., brightness, glory, lustre, shine', *fulgus*, *-uris* `a flash or stroke of lightning; sometimes an object struck by lightning; in gen., brightness ', *fulmen* (*\*fulgmen*) ds.;

Middle Irish *imblissiu* `pupil (of the eye); orb ' (*\*m̥b<sup>h</sup>l̥b<sup>h</sup>lg-s-*, Vendryes RC. 40, 431 f);

Old High German *blecchen* (*\*blakjan*), Middle High German *blecken* `become visible, allow to see ', Modern High German *blecken* `show the teeth '; Old High German *blecchazzen*, Middle High German *blecken* `flash ', Middle Dutch Modern Dutch *blaken* `flame, burn, glow', Old English *blæcern*, *blacern* `candlestick, flambeaux ', Old Icelandic *blakra* `blink, glitter, flash'; here probably as `burnt (compare Low German *blaken* from blackening lamp flame), sooty ', Old English *blæc* `black', n. `ink', Old High German *blah* ds.;

nasalized Germanic *\*blenk-*, *\*blank-* in Middle High German Modern High German *blinken*, Middle High German *blinzen* (*\*blinkatjan*), Modern High German *blinzeln* (besides with Germanic *g* older Danish *blinge* `blink, glitter, flash ', s. Falk-Torp under *blingse*); Old High German *blanch*, Middle High German *blank* `blinking, gleaming, gleaming, white', Modern High German *blank*, Old English *blanca* m. `steed' (actually from bright color, compare:) Old Icelandic *blakkr* `sallow, paled', poet. `steed' (`dun horse, grey, \*white horse '), Old Swedish *blakker* `sallow, paled, dun (horse)', but also `black, dark' (from Germanic borrows French *blanc*, Italian *bianco*). From this nasal form also Prussian *blingis* `pallid ';

Lithuanian *blágnytis* `sober oneself up; lighten up', Old Lithuanian *blinginti* `shine'.

A variant on *-ĝ-* perhaps in Latvian *blāzt* `shimmer', *blāzma* (*blāĝ-ma*) `reflection of moonlight on the water'.

**References:** WP II 214 f., WH. I 510 f. 865, Pedersen Tocharian 162, 218, Van Windekens Lexique 17, 98, EM. 398.

**See also:** Beside *b<sup>h</sup>e/eg-* stands synonymous to *b<sup>h</sup>ereĝ-*, see there.

**Page(s):** 124-125

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>e/leu-*

**Meaning:** to hit; weak, ill

**Material:** Acorn. *bal* f., pl. *-ow* `disease, malady', mbr. *baluent*,

Gothic *balwa-wēsei* `wickedness, malice, cowardice', *balwjan* `torment, smite', Old English *bealo* `evil, mad, wicked, evil', Old Icelandic *bǫl*, Dat. *bǫlve* `misfortune', Old High German *balo*, Gen. *balawes* `ruin'; Gothic *bligġwan* (*\*bleuġan*) `hit', Old High German *bliuwan*, Modern High German *bleuen* ds., Middle English *blowe* `blow, knock', Old Icelandic *blegðe* m. (*\*blauġiðan-*) `wedge';

Old Bulgarian *bolъ* `sicker', *bolěti* `be ill'.

**Proto-Slavic form:** *bolěti*

See also: [bōľь](#)

Page in Trubačev: II 187-189

Old Church Slavic: *bolěti* `be ill, be in pain' [verb]

Russian: *bolét'* `be ill' [verb], *boléet* [3sg]; *bolét''* `ache' [verb], *bolít* [3sg]

Ukrainian: *bolíty* `suffer pain, be ill' [verb], *bolíje* [3sg]; *bolíty* `ache' [verb], *bolít'* [3sg]

Czech: *boleti* `ache' [verb]

Slovak: *boliet''* `ache' [verb]

Polish: *boleć* `ache' [verb]

Slovincian: *bùolěć* `ache' [verb]

Upper Sorbian: *boleć* `ache' [verb]

Lower Sorbian: *bóles* `ache' [verb]

Bulgarian: *boljá* `be ill' [verb]; *bolí* `ache' [3sg]

Serbo-Croatian: *bòljeti* `ache' [verb]

Slovene: *bolěti* `ache' [verb]

Indo-European reconstruction: *b<sup>h</sup>ol(H)-eh<sub>1</sub>-tei*

Page in Pokorny: 125



Other cognates: Go. *balwjan* 'martyr' [verb]; Olc. *bǫlva* 'curse' [verb]

Notes: {1} The possibility exists that we had *\*b<sup>h</sup>el(H)u-* (Gk. φλαῦρος 'inferior, bad', Olc. *blauðr* 'timid'?) alongside *\*b<sup>h</sup>el(H)-* (cf. Pokorny 125, 159).

About Modern High German *Block* etc see below *b<sup>h</sup>el-5*.

**References:** WP. II 189, Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II 150, Feist 79, 100, Specht Dekl. 133.

**See also:** Besides a root form *b<sup>h</sup>elū-*: *b<sup>h</sup>elū-* : *b<sup>h</sup>ilū-*, see there.

**Page(s):** 125

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>elǵh-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** (extension of *b<sup>h</sup>el-* 'inflate, bloat' etc)

**Material:** Old Indic *barhiṣ-* n. 'sacrificial grass, (\*sacrificial bed of straw)' = Avestan *barəziṣ-* n. 'cushion, pillow, cushion', npers. *bālīṣ* 'pillow, cushion'; Old Indic *upa-bārhaṇa-* m, *upa-bārhaṇīf.* 'cover, cushion';

**Note:**

Clearly alb. *bar* 'grass, straw' derived from Indian languages. Hence alb. is a direct descendant of Sanskrit. Clearly alb. belongs to satem family.

Whether with Asp.-Diss. against forms *-ha-* here Old Indic *bārjaha-ḥ* 'udder'?

Irish *bolgaim* 'swell', *bolgf.* 'bubble', *bolg* m. 'sack, bag, belly, husk, trouser', Middle Irish *bolgach* f. 'swelling, blister, bubble, blister; pox', *bolgamm* 'gulp', cymr. *bol*, *bola*, *boly* 'belly, sack, bag', *bul* 'seed capsule, seminal shell' (PL. of *boly*), bret. *bolc'h* 'linen pod', vann. *pehl-en* (from *\*pehl-*) ds., gall. *bulga* 'leather sack' (out of it Old High German *bulga* 'water container made of leather'); gall. *Belgae* 'the angry' (\*a warlike people in the north of Gaul) ';

Gothic *balgs* m. 'hose', Old Icelandic *belgr* m. 'stripped animal skin, bag, belly', Old High German Middle High German *balg* 'bag, hose, bellows, sword scabbard', Old English *bielg*, *byl(i)g* 'sac, bag', engl. *belly* 'belly', *bellows* 'bellows' (Germanic *\*ǵalzi-* m., compare Old Prussian *balsinis*, perhaps hat also Old Indic *barhiṣ-*, Avestan *barəziṣ-* Indo Germanic *-i-s-* as extension dieses *ǵ-stem*);

Old Icelandic participle *bolginn* 'swollen', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Kaus. *belgja* 'make swell up', Old Saxon Old English *belgan* stem-V. 'be angry', Old High German *belgan* 'swell up', refl. 'be angry with', Old Frisian participle *ovirbulgen* 'angers';



Old Icelandic *bylgja* 'wave', Middle Low German *bulge* ds.; *\*bul(h)stra-* in Old Icelandic *bolstr* m. 'pillow, cushion', Old English *bolster* n. 'pillow, cushion', Old High German *bolstar* ds., Dutch *bolster* 'fruit skin, husk';

Old Prussian *balsinis* 'pillow, cushion' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>olġhi-nos*), *pobalso* 'feather bed', Latvian *pabāsts* m. 'pillow' (and 'pad', see above S. 123); slov. *blazína* 'pillow, cushion, mattress, a downy or feather bed; pad, ball of the foot or ball of the thumb, heel of hand [anat.]' (and 'roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion', see above S. 123), Serbo-Croatian *blázina* 'pillow, cushion, feather-bed'; russ. *bólozenʹ* m. 'weal, callus, swelling, blister, clavus, corn' (but russ. dial. *bólozno* 'thick board').

Here probably as Venetic-Illyrian loanword Old Prussian *balgnan* n., Old Lithuanian *balgnas*, Lithuanian *bālnas* 'saddle' (probably from 'pillow, cushion'). Further Balto-Slavic forms see above S. 123.

**References:** WP. II 182 f., WH. I 122. compare about gr. *μολγός* 'leather sack' Vendryes BSL. 41, 134 f.

**Page(s):** 125-126

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*el-1*, Balto-Slavic also b<sup>h</sup>*elē-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ēl-1 > b<sup>h</sup>ēlH-o-*)

**Meaning:** shining, white

**Note:** to b<sup>h</sup>*ā-1* standing in the same relationship, as *steł-* to *stā-* 'stand', *deł-* 'split' to *\*dā(i)-* 'divide'

**Material:** Old Indic *bhālam* n. 'lustre, shine, forehead', *sam-bhālayati* 'glances' (lengthened grade); *balākā* 'a crane's kind' with *b-* after *baká-h* 'a heron's kind';

Armenian *bał* 'pallidness, paleness';

Maybe alb. *balë* 'badger (animal with white spots in the snout)', *balo* 'a dog with white spot on the forehead'.

compare Skt. *bhālam* 'brightness, forehead', Welsh *bał* 'having a white spot on the forehead'

gr. *φαλός* 'white' Hes., *φαλύνει λαμπρύνει* Hes., *φαλι(F)ός* 'gleaming, white, white-fronted', *φαληρός*, Doric *-āρός* ds., *φαληρίς*, Doric *-āρίς* 'coot (*\*bald-headed*)', *φαλακρός* 'bald-headed'

Note: Doric *φαληρός -āρίς* 'coot (*\*bald-headed*)', *φαλακρός* 'bald-headed' related to alb. alb. *balë* 'forehead, (*\*shining forehead, \*bold as a coot*)'.

Doric παμφαλάω 'look shyly around'; βαλιός 'white, it is white-mottled' is probably Illyrian loanword;

Illyrian *\*balta* 'swamp, marsh, white clay', out of it Latin *blatea* f., 'excrement lump', adalm. *balta* 'sea swamp'; Ligurian *\*bolā* 'swamp, marsh' (M.-L. 1191b), FIN *Duria Bautica* (from *\*Baltica*), perhaps here *mare Balticum* (Venetic-Illyrian?) 'Baltic Sea' (Einhard, 9. Jh), compare Bonfante BSL. 37, 7 f.;

Maybe Spanish *barro* : French *boue* : Albanian *baltë* : Czech *bláto* : Polish *bloto* : Venetian *paltan* : Zeneize *bratta* 'mud' : Romanian *baltă* 'bog, marsh' : Lithuanian *balta* 'white' : alb. (*balāgā*) *bardhë* 'white' common alb. *-g > -dh*.

Notes: Cf. also the *Rythabalt* meadow and the placename *Namuynbalt* is the equivalent of *Namoyumpelk* (*pelk* 'swamp'). For the semantics cf. Pol. dial. *biel*, *bielaw*, Bel. *bel* 'swampy meadow' (Trubačëv II: 180). PSI. *\*bolto* is sometimes considered an "Illyrian" substratum word. In this connection not only the above-mentioned forms from the Balkan Peninsula are adduced, but also Romance forms such as Lomb. *palta*, Piém. *pauta*.

alb. *balë*, *ballë* 'forehead, (*\*bold as a coot?*)' (= Old Prussian *ballo* ds.), *balásh* 'white horse or ox', *baltë* f., *balt* m. 'slime, mud, swamp, marsh, white clay';

Maybe alb. (*\*balakha*) *balluke* 'hair fringe'.

Latin *fulica* (compare Old High German *belihha*) and *fulix* f. 'coot' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>olik-* with dial. *u*); but whether *fēlēs*, *-is* f. 'a polecat, cat, marten; hence a thief' here belongs, is dubious because of *mēlēs*, *-is* f. 'marten, badger';

Celtic *belo-* 'luminous, white' in cymr. *beieu* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>eleuo-*) 'marten', Old Irish *oíbell* m. 'blaze, glow, heat' (f. 'spark, glowing coal') = cymr. *ufel* m. 'spark, fire' (*\*op<sup>i</sup>-b<sup>h</sup>elo-*), Middle Irish *Bel-tene* 'festival of 1st May' (= beacon), gall. GN (*Apollo*) *Belenos*, (*Minerva*) *Belisama* (Super Latin), FIN *Belenā* > French *Bienna*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Swiss *Biet*, Old French *baille* 'paleness' (out of it Middle Breton *baill* ds.) could on ablaut. gall. *\*baljo-* go back, compare frz PN *Bailleuil* < *\*Baljo-jalon*; gall. *belsa* 'field' from *\*belisā*;

Gothic *bala* m. 'bald horse, horse with a blaze' (from Belisar's steed [Belisar was a Byzantine commander]), engl. dial. *ball* 'horse with white paleness' (out of it cymr. *bal* ds), Middle English *balled*, engl. *bald*, Danish *bældet* 'naked, bald, bleak', Old High German *belihha* (compare Latin *fulica*), Modern High German *Belche* 'coot', BergN

*Belchen* (to suffix s. Brugmann Grundriß II 1, 511, Specht Dekl. 213 f.), lengthened grade Old Icelandic *bāl* 'flame', Old English *bæġ* 'pyres, funeral piles' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ēġ-).

Whereas are Germanic \**pōl-* in Old English *pōl*, engl. *pool*, Old High German *pfuol* 'pool', ablaut. Dutch *peel* (\**pali-*) 'morass', Old English *pyll*, engl. *pill* (\**puġia-*, older \**bġio-*) probably from Venetic-IH. borrows (see above \**bolā*); different Petersson Heterokl. 205;

Lithuanian *bālas* 'white' and 'snowdrop', *balà* f. 'white anemone' and m. 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen, pool', *balù*, *balaũ*, *bálti* 'become white'; Latvian lengthened grade *bāls* 'pallid, pale, wan'; Old Prussian *ballo* f. 'forehead' and \**balō* 'swamp, marsh' in PN;

Maybe alb. *balash* 'white cow': Lithuanian: *bālas* 'white'.

Old Church Slavic lengthened grade *bělb* 'white' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ēġo-), f. 'splint in wood', poln. dial. *biel* f. 'marshy wood, forest', russ. dial. *bil* 'swamp, marsh'; ablaut. *bala* (\*b<sup>h</sup>ōġā) in russ. *bala-ružina* 'puddle, slop', klr. *balka* 'marsh';

Lithuanian *báltas* (\*b<sup>h</sup>olətos), Latvian *bāġts* 'white', North Sea *Baltiņa ezers*;

Slavic substant. neutr. Adj. \**bolto-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>oləto-) 'swamp, marsh, pond, pool, sea' in Old Church Slavic *blato* 'sea', Serbo-Croatian *blāto* 'sea, ordure', russ. *boťoto* 'swamp, marsh';

Lithuanian *bá'lnas* 'white' (with glottal stop, Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>olənos), *balañdis* 'baptism', *balánda* 'orache', russ. *lebedá*, serb. *lobòda* ds.;

Slavic (\*b<sup>h</sup>olH-neh<sub>2</sub>) \**bolna* f. (with trail tone, Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>olnā) in Czech slov. *blána* 'membrane, skin, cutaneously', russ. *boťoná* 'sickly outgrowth on trees, sap-wood, (dial.) lump', *bóťonb* f., 'splint in wood', originally identical with Czech *blana* 'meadow, grassland', poln. *błón* f., *błonie* n. ds., russ. *boťonbje* n. 'deeply situated meadows';

perhaps Tocharian B *palsk-*, *pālsk*, A *pāl(t)sk* 'cogitate' (\*see, compare Old Indic *sambhālayati*);

whether here gr. φελλός (\*b<sup>h</sup>el-so-), 'cork, oak cork', φελλεύς 'rocky ground', ἀφελής 'even' (\*of land, ground, etc.: level, flat, not hilly or sloping; of uniform height), φολίς 'scale, flake (ones of reptile)'?

**References:** WP. II 175 f., WH. I 108 f., 559 f., W. Schulze Berl. Sbb. 1910, 787 = Kl. Schr. 111, Trautmann 25, 29 f., Specht Dekl. 116 f.

**See also:** Here further b<sup>h</sup>el-2; b<sup>h</sup>eleg-; b<sup>h</sup>lei-, -g-, -k-; b<sup>h</sup>lend<sup>h</sup>-; b<sup>h</sup>es-; b<sup>h</sup>eu-, -k-, -s-; b<sup>h</sup>ēġo-; b<sup>h</sup>/nd<sup>h</sup>o-; b<sup>h</sup>/eido-.

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*el-2* (> \*b<sup>h</sup>el-(e)-n-)

**Meaning:** in names of henbane

**Note:** probably with b<sup>h</sup>*el-1* identical

**Material:** Gall. (Illyrian ?) *belinuntia* f., βελένιον n. 'hyoscyamus', to names of *Apollo Belenos* (see above b<sup>h</sup>*el-1*);

Old English *beolone* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*elunā*), Old Saxon *bilene*, zero grade Old Danish *bylne* (Germanic \**buł-n-*), *bølme*, Swedish *bolmört*, Modern High German dial. *bilme*; but Old High German *bi(λ)sa* is probably Celtic loanword (compare aprov. *belsa*);

Slavic \**belena-*, \**belenā* in r.-Church Slavic *belenъ* m., russ. *belená* f., Slavic \**belnъ* m. in slov. *blèn*, Old Czech *blén*, zero grade Slavic \**bylnъ* in Serbo-Croatian *bûn*.

**References:** WP. II 180, WH. I 99 f., Trautmann 30, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 97, Specht Dekl. 140.

**Page(s):** 120

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*el-3*, b<sup>h</sup>*lē-*

**Meaning:** to grow, spread, swell

**Material:** Old Indic *bhāṇḍa-* n. 'pot, pan, vessel' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*āln-da?*); after Thieme (ZDMG. 92, 47 f.) here Avestan *barə-s-man-* 'bundle of branches', Old Indic *bársva* m. Pl. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, gums' (loanword from Avestan \**barsman* 'cushion'); compare under Old High German *bilorn*.

Armenian *betun* 'fertile' (: gr. φάλης), *betn-awords*. (: gr. φαλλός), Adontz, Mél. Boisacq 9.

Gr. φαλλός, φάλης 'penis' (φαλλός from \*b<sup>h</sup>*línós* or \*b<sup>h</sup>*elínós*; compare Old Irish *ball*, Modern High German *Bulle*);

Maybe alb. Geg *pallosh* 'penis' : gr. φαλλός 'penis'

in addition φάλλαινα (formation as λύκαινα), φάλλη 'whale' (compare that probably borrowed through Illyrian mediation Latin *ballaena*; also Middle High German *bullich* calls big fish kinds;

identical is φάλλαινα 'moth', about ἀφελής and supplementary see above Z. 1; about ὄφελος see below *pheL*; after Persson Beitr. 299 also φλόμος (φλόνος) Great mullein, plant with thick woolly leaves, as \*b<sup>h</sup> (e)/o-mo-s?

Probably Phrygian βάμ-βαλον, βά-βαλον 'αἰδοῖον' Hes., also βαλλιόν 'penis'; thrak. VN Τρι-βαλλοί.

Latin *follis* 'a leather bag; a pair of bellows; a purse; a puffed-out cheek' (\*b<sup>h</sup>/n<sup>is</sup> or \*b<sup>h</sup>oln<sup>is</sup>, compare the Germanic words with -l- from -l<sup>n</sup>-);

cymr. *bâ/f*. 'elevation, rise, mountaintop' (\*b<sup>h</sup>/ā);

Maybe alb. *mal* [common alb. *mb-* > *m-*].

zero grade Old Irish *ball* m. 'limb, member, part, body part', then 'deal, portion, place, spot, mark' (also in the body), hence perhaps also cymr. *ball* 'epidemic', *balleg* 'sack, bag'; changing through ablaut *bol*, *boll* in cymr. *dym-fol* 'glove', *arfolli* 'become pregnant', *ffroen-foll* 'with swollen nostrils' (: φαλλός);

Maybe alb. *bole* 'testicle'

zero grade with formants -ko- and meaning as Old High German *bald* (see below): nir. *bale* 'strong', cymr. *balch*, bret. *balc'h* 'stout, proud, hubristic, overbearing'.

b<sup>h</sup>l- (b<sup>h</sup>ₑl) in Old Swedish *bulin*, *bolin* 'swollen', *bulde*, *bolde*, *byld* 'hump, ulcer'; Old Icelandic *bulr*, *bolr* m. 'tree trunk, trunk', Middle Low German Middle High German *bole* f. 'plank' (Modern High German *Bohle*); Old Icelandic *boli* 'bull', Old English *bula* ds., *bulluc* 'young bull', engl. *bull*, Middle Low German Modern High German *Bulle* (as \**bull-ōn* = gr. \*φάλλων from a stem \**bullo-* = φαλλό-ς); Hessian *bulle* 'vulva'; Old Icelandic *bolli* m. drinking bowl ' (\*spherical vessel'; Middle Irish *ballán* 'drinking vessel' probably from Nord.), Old English *bolla* m. 'bowl', *hēafodbolla* 'brain box, cranium', Old Frisian *strotbolla* 'larynx', Old Saxon *bollo* 'drinking bowl', Old High German *bolla* f. 'vesicle, blister, fruit skin or knot of the flax', Middle High German *bolle* f. 'bud, spherical vessel', Old High German *hirnibolla* 'cranium', Modern High German *Bolle*, *Roßbollen*, Middle High German *bullich*, *bolch* 'big fish among others cod' (compare φάλλαινα), compare also Old High German *bolōn*, Middle High German *boln* 'roll, throw, toss, fling' and with the meaning swollen = 'thick, big, large', Swedish Dialectal *bål*, *bol* 'thick and large, strong, very daring', Old Icelandic poet. *bolmr* 'bear'; here probably Old Icelandic *bulki* 'ship load', Swedish Danish *bulk* 'hump, nodules, tubers';

in heterokl. paradigm (?) \*b<sup>h</sup>elr, Gen. \*b<sup>h</sup>el/nés interprets Old High German *bilorn* m. f. 'gums' (\**bilurnō* 'swelling, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'), whether not from \**beluznō*,

Germanic \**beł-n-* also in Hessian *bille* 'penis' (: *bulle*), Middle Low German (*ars-*)*bille*, Dutch *bil* 'buttock', Swedish *fotabjälle* 'ball of the foot';

also alb. *bili* 'penis', *bole* 'testicle'

changing through ablaut Old High German *ballo*, *balla*, Modern High German *Ball*, *Ballen*, Old High German *arsbelli* m. Pl. 'buttocks', Old English *bealluc* m. 'testicles' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ol-n-), Old Icelandic *bollr* 'ball, sphere, testicle'; Old Icelandic *bali* 'elevation along the edge of the lake bank; small rise on ground level'; with formants -*to-* and the meaning 'swollen, inflated' = 'arrogant, bold', Gothic *bal-paba* Adv. 'boldly', *balþeif* 'boldness', Old Icelandic *ballr* 'dreadful, dangerous', *baldinn* 'defiant', (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), Old English *beald* 'bold, audacious', Old High German *bald* 'bold, audacious, quick, fast', Modern High German *bald* Adv.; in addition Old English *bealdor* 'prince, lord, master, mister', Old Icelandic GN *Baldr*.

With coloring gradation \*b<sup>h</sup>ōł- probably Norwegian *bøl* 'in heat, rutting, of the sow' (changing through ablaut *bala* 'rutting, be in heat').

root form b<sup>h</sup>lē-:

Gr. φλῆναφος 'gossip, talkative', φλην-έω, -άω 'be talkative'; ἐκωφλαίνω as φαίνω from b<sup>h</sup>ā-, Aor. ἐκφλήναι 'bubble out';

Latin *flō*, *flāre* 'to blow; intransit., of winds, persons and instruments; transit., to blow, blow forth; to blow on an instrument; to cast metals, to coin' (probably from \*b<sup>h</sup>l̥ē-*iō*), but *flēmīna* 'varicose' is probably loanword from gr. φλεγμονή; Norwegian dial. *blæma* 'bleb on the skin, skin vesicle'; Old Swedish *blæmma* ds.; Old High German *blāt(t)ara*, Old Saxon *blādara* 'blister, bubble', Old English *blædre* ds., reduplication-stem Old Icelandic *blaðra* 'vesicle, blister, bubble', Old High German etc *blat* 'leaf'; Old Icelandic *blā-* in Zs. 'excessive, very'; with prevalent meaning 'blow' Old High German *īo*-present *blājan*, *blāen* 'blow, swell, blow out', Old English *blāwan* 'blow' (here *w* from Perf.), Old High German *blāt*, Old English *blæd* 'blow, breath, breeze, gust of wind', Old Icelandic *blær* 'gust of wind'; with -*s-* Gothic *ufblēsan* 'inflate, bloat', Old Icelandic *blāsa* 'blow, pant, gasp, inflate, bloat; unpers.: 'swell up', Old High German *blāsan* 'blow', *blāsa* 'bubble', *blāst* 'blast,

breath, breeze', Old English *blæst*, Old Icelandic *blāstr* (*\*blēstu-*) 'blast, breath, breeze, snort, rage, fury';

Maybe alb. *plas* 'blow'

Latvian *blēnas* 'prank' derives from russ. loanword *blēdis* 'confidence trickster, swindler'.

Maybe alb. Geg *blenj* 'I buy, bargain, strike a deal)' similar meaning shift as Latin *īcō -ēre* 'hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain'

Here perhaps Gothic *blōþ* 'blood', s. *b<sup>h</sup>el-4*.

**References:** WP. II 177 f., WH. I 515, 524 f.

**See also:** In addition *b<sup>h</sup>el-4* 'bloom' etc and the extensions *b<sup>h</sup>elġh-*, *b<sup>h</sup>lēd-*, *b<sup>h</sup>leg<sup>w</sup>-*, *b<sup>h</sup>lei-*, *b<sup>h</sup>eu-* 'to swell' etc

**Page(s):** 120-122

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>el-4* and *b<sup>h</sup>lē-*, *b<sup>h</sup>lō-*, *b<sup>h</sup>le-*

**Meaning:** leaf; bloom

**Note:** probably from *b<sup>h</sup>el-* 'to swell' in sense of 'vegetable lushness' and 'swelling = bud'

**Material:** Gr. φύλλον 'leaf' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>u<sub>ll</sub>jom*), Latin *folium* ds.; Middle Irish *bileóc* 'leaf' (from *\*bile* < *\*b<sup>h</sup>el<sub>io</sub>-*); moreover probably Old Irish *bile* n. 'tree';

Maybe alb. (*\*φύλλον*) *pyll* 'forest' [common alb. shift *u* > *y*]

*b<sup>h</sup>lē-*, mostly *b<sup>h</sup>lō-* in: Latin *flōs*, *-ris* m. 'a flower, blossom. Transf., the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride; on the face, first beard, down'; *flōreō*, *-ēre* 'to bloom, flower. Transf., to be in one's prime, to prosper, flourish, be in repute; with abl. to abound in, swarm with'; Oscan *Fluusaí* 'the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license', *Fluusiasiaís* 'of the festivals of Flora', sabin. *Flusare* 'of or belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia'.

Middle Irish *blāth* m. 'bloom, blossom, flower', cymr. *blawd*, acorn. *blodon* 'bloom, blossom' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lō-t-*), Middle Breton (with *-men*-suffix) *bleuzven*, nbret. *bleuñ(v)enn* ds., (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), with *s*-derivative Middle High German *bluost* 'bloom, blossom', Modern High German *Blust*, Old English *blōstma*, *blōsma*, *blōstm* 'flower, blossom', Old Norse *blōmstr* ds., Dutch *blōsen* 'bloom' (= Middle Low German *blōsen* 'blush', see below *b<sup>h</sup>les-* 'shine');



Gothic *blōma* m., Old High German *bluomo* m. 'flower, blossom', Old Icelandic *blomi* m. ds., *blōm* collective 'flower, blossom'; Old High German *bluojen*, *bluowen*, Old Saxon *blōjan*, Old English *blōwan* 'bloom'; Old High German *bluot* f. 'blossoming, bloom, blossom' = Old English *blēd* f. 'scion, shoot, twig, branch, flower, blossom, fruit'; but Gothic *blōþ* n., Old Icelandic *blōð*, Old Saxon Old English *blōd*, Old High German *bluot* 'blood' probably to *\*b<sup>h</sup>elē-* 'effervesce'.

With *ē*: Old English *blæd* m. 'breath, breeze', n. 'bubble', f. 'bloom, blossom', Old High German *blāt* 'bloom, blossom' (compare also Old English *blæd*, Old High German *blāt* 'life, breath, breeze' and *b<sup>h</sup>el-* 'inflate, bloat');

with *æ*: Old High German *blat*, Old Saxon *blad*, Old English *blæd*, Old Icelandic *blað* n. 'leaf'; Tocharian A. *pālt* ds.

**References:** WP. II 176 f., WH. I 518 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351.

**Page(s):** 122

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>el-5*, mostly with *-ĝ-* (*-k-*) suffix: *b<sup>h</sup>eləĝ-*, *b<sup>h</sup>elə-n-ĝ-*, *b<sup>h</sup>eləĝ-*; *b<sup>h</sup>lṛ-*

**Meaning:** balk

**Material:** Basic *b<sup>h</sup>el-* in Old Indic *bhurijāu* Du. 'arms, arms or shafts of the cart's pole'; gall. *\*balākon* '(wall) projection', cymr. *balog* 'pinnacle' (M.-L. 890).

With guttural extensions:

Gr. *φάλαγξ*, *-γγος* f. 'stem, balk, beam; battle row, array', *φάλαγγαι* 'planks, planking' (if only with secondary nasal rendering from other nouns in *-γξ*, so *\*φάλαγ-* = Old Indic *bhurij-*; yet perhaps with *b<sup>h</sup>elə-ĝ-* only parallel *ĝ-* extension from a *n*-stem *\*b<sup>h</sup>elə-n-* from); with *-k-*: *φάλκῃς* m. 'balk, beam plank in ship'.

Latin *fulciō*, *-īre*, *fulsī*, *-tum* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lṛiō*) 'to prop up, support; to strengthen, secure; morally, to support, stay, uphold' (actually 'through balk, beam'); *fulcrum* (*\*fulc-lom?*) 'the post or foot of a couch (prop, rack, rest camp)'.

Perhaps also *sufflāmen* 'a brake, drag, hindrance' (*\*flāg-* = Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>eləĝ-smen*);

Old Icelandic *bialki* (*\*belkan-*) 'balk, beam'; ablaut. (*\*balkan-*): Old English *balca*, *bealca*, Old High German Old Saxon *balko* 'balk, beam'; Old Icelandic *balkr* 'partition wall, dividing off, partitioning off', *bqlkr* 'dividing off, partitioning off';



zero grade Old English *bolca* m. 'gangplank'; but Old High German *bloh(h)*, Middle High German *bloch*, Modern High German (nnd.) *Block* 'clot, chunk, balk, plank' contains Indo Germanic *u*, also from Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>luko-* or, whether with Germanic consonant increase, from *\*b<sup>h</sup>lugo-*, to Middle Irish *blog* 'piece, fragment', further perhaps to Gothic *bliggwan*, Old High German *bliuwan*, Modern High German *bleuen* 'hit', from Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>leu-ono-*; see below *b<sup>h</sup>eleu-*.

Whereas belong probably to *\*b<sup>h</sup>elġh-* 'to swell' from a meaning mediation 'thick, tumescent' from:

Lithuanian *balžiena* 'long beam in the harrow', *balžienas* 'crossbar, crossbeam', Latvian *bālziēns*, *bēlziēns* m. 'prop', East Latvian *bōlgzds* m. 'props connected in the wood sledge level', Latvian *pabāsts* m. 'prop, handle, grasp, handle in the plow', *bālzīt*, *pabālstīt* 'prop, sustain';

russ. Dialectal (Gouv. Olonez) *bólozno* 'thick board', slov. *blazína* 'roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion'; kašub. *blozno* 'the runners connecting the sledge skids'.

**References:** WP. II 181 f., WH. I 559, Trautmann 25 f.

**Page(s):** 122-123

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>el-6*

**Meaning:** to sound, speak, **onomatopoeic words**

**Material:** Old Indic *bhaṣá-h* 'barking, baying' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>el-s-*), *bhāṣatē* 'talks, speaks, prattles'; *bhaṇḍatē* (Dhatup.) 'speaks, jeers, rebukes' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>el-n-dō*), *bhāṇati* 'talks, speaks' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>el-nō*) are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 32 f. not Indo Germanic

Old Icelandic *belja* 'roar, bellow', Middle Dutch *belen* 'bark, bay'; Old Icelandic *bylja*, *bulda* 'threaten, drone, roar', *bylr* 'gust of wind', Old English *bylgan* 'roar, bellow', Middle High German *boln* 'cry, roar, bellow';

with Germanic // (consonant increase in the onomatopoeic words), Old High German *bellan* 'bark, bay', Old English *bellan* 'roar, bellow, bark, bay, grunt'; Old High German *bullōn* 'howl (from the wind), bark, bay, roar, bellow', isl.-Norwegian *bulla* 'babble, chat'; Old Icelandic *bjalla*, Old English *belle*, engl. *bell*, Middle Low German *belle* 'bell', Modern High German (actually nnd.) *Bellhammel* 'bellwether (with bell)';

with Germanic *ld* (probably from a present *d<sup>h</sup>*- and perhaps with Lithuanian *bildu* to compare, because latter contains most probably Indo Germanic *d<sup>h</sup>*) Danish *baldre*, Norwegian Dialectal *baldra*, schwed Dialectal *ballra* 'rant, roister' Middle Low German Dutch *balderen* ds., Danish *buldre*, Swedish *bullsa*, Middle Low German Dutch *bulderen*, *bolderen*, Middle High German *buldern*, Modern High German *poltern*; Old Prussian *billit* 'say, speak', Lithuanian *bilstu*, *bilaũ*, *bilti* 'to start to talk', *bĩlu*, *biloti* 'talk', *bilóju*, *-óti* 'say, talk', *byl-aũ*, *-óti* ds., *bylà* 'speech, pronunciation, conversation, entertainment', Latvian *bĩlstu*, *bĩlžu*, *bĩlst* (in Zs.) 'talk, address, speak to', *bĩldēt* 'address, speak to'; Latvian *bĩllāt* (from *\*bijl̥a*) 'weep, cry'; with formants *-so*- Lithuanian *baĩsas* 'voice, sound, tone';

Tocharian AB *pāl-*, *pāl-* 'praise, laud' (Van Windekens Lexique 89).

**References:** WP. II 182, WH. I 516, Trautmann 25.

**See also:** From this derived *\*b<sup>h</sup>/ē-* 'bleat'.

**Page(s):** 123-124

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>end<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to bind

**Material:** Old Indic *badhnāti*, only later *bandhati* 'binds, fetters, captures, takes prisoner, put together', Avestan *bandayaiti* 'binds', participle Old Indic *baddhá-*, Avestan ap. *basta-*, Old Indic *bándhana-* n. 'ligation', *bandhá-ḥ* m. 'ligation, strap',

**Note:**

Probably from Avestan ap. *basta-* n. 'ligation' derived alb. *besë* 'pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice', previously Illyrian TN *Besoi* [common alb. shift *st > s*]; clearly Illyrian displays simultaneous satem and centum characteristics since it was created before the split of Indo European family. Because the institution of *besa* is the most important pagan medium that surpasses monotheistic religions in alb. psyche, that means alb. are the descendants of Illyrian Only alb. and Indic languages relate to the fact of blood bond. The institution of *besa* marks the ancient code of blood revenge and the victory of patriarchy or the blood line of the father.

Avestan *banda-* m. 'band, manacle' (: Old Icelandic Old Saxon *bant*, Old High German *bant* n., Modern High German *Band*, Gothic *bandi*, Old English *bend* f. ds.; Lithuanian *bandà* 'cattle', see below); Old Indic *bándhu-ḥ* m. 'kinsman, relative' (as πενθερός).

Gr. πείσμα 'rope, hawser, rope, cable' (from \*πενθσμα, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 287, compare Brugmann IF. 11, 104 f., also for πέσμα and πάσμα), πενθερός 'father-in-law' (\*'linked by marriage');

here after Pedersen (REtIE. 1, 192) also πάσχω 'suffer' as 'is bound, is entrapped', as also Latin *offendō* 'to strike against, knock; to hit upon, fall in with; to shock, offend, displease; intransit. to knock, strike; to run aground; to stumble, make a mistake, to give offence (with dat.); also to take offence', *dēfendō* '(\*b<sup>h</sup>nd<sup>h</sup>-nā, under a basic meaning 'twisted, woven basket' as Celtic *benna* 'carriage basket') (common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-);

thrak. βενδ- 'bind' (compare Kretschmer Einl. 236); alb. *besë* 'pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice';

### Illyrian TN *Besoi*

Latin *offendimentum*, *offendix* 'the knot of a band, or the band itself, chin strap under priest's cap, apex (a Roman priest's cap), fastened with two strings or bands';

gall. *benna* 'kind of vehicle', Galatian Ζεύς Βέννιος, cymr. *benn* 'wagon, cart' (out of it Old English *binn*, and through roman. mediation Modern High German dial. *benne* 'carriage boxes', Dutch *ben* 'basket, trough'; basic form \*b<sup>h</sup>end<sup>h</sup>-nā); Middle Irish *buinne* 'strap, bangle' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ond<sup>h</sup>iā); (common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-).

Gothic Old English *bindan*, Old Icelandic *binda*, Old High German *bintan* 'bind', Gothic *andbundnan* 'is unfastened', Gothic *bandi* etc see above;

Lithuanian *beñdras* 'partner, comrade' (formant associated with gr. πενθερός), *bandà* 'herd of cattle' (actually 'the tied (down) cattle, the bound cattle').

Here also Gothic *bansts* m. 'barn' (\*b<sup>h</sup>ond<sup>h</sup>-sti; compare in other meaning Old Frisian *bōst* 'matrimonial union' from \*b<sup>h</sup>ond<sup>h</sup>-stu- 'bond');

ndd. *banse* 'silo, garner, barn', Old English \**bōs*, engl. *boose* 'cattle shed', Old English *bōsig* 'crib', Old Icelandic *bāss* m. 'room for keeping, cattle stall' (\*band-sa-);

jüt. *bende* 'divided off room in cattle shed' erases probably every doubt about the relationship of above group with *binden*.

**References:** WP. II 152, WH. I 102, Feist 79, 80 f., 93.

**Page(s):** 127

---

**Root / lemma:** bh *end-*

**Meaning:** to sing, rejoice

**Material:** Old Indic *bhandatē* 'receives cheering shout, is praised, glares, gleams', *bhándiṣṭha-h* 'in loudest cheering, shrilly, screaming, best of all praising', *bhandána-h* 'cheering', *bhandánā* 'merry tintinnabulation, cheer' (doubts the meaning partly); zero grade Old Irish Middle Irish *bind* 'melodic', abret. *bann* 'melodious, harmonious'. (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. II 151 f.

**Page(s):** 126-127

---

**Root / lemma:** bh *enġh-*, bh *ġġh-* (Adj. bh *ġġhú-s*)

**Meaning:** thick, fat

**Material:** Old Indic *bahú-* 'dense, rich, much, a lot of' compounds Sup. *baṁhīyas-*, *baṁhiṣṭha-* (= gr. παχύς);  
*bahulá-* 'thick, dense, vast, spacious, big, large, rich, much, a lot of' (= gr. παχυλῶς Adv. by Aristot., if these not newer formation); *bámhatē* (uncovered) 'increase, multiply', *bháṁhayatē* 'clamps, fastens, strengthens';

Avestan *baṣah-* n. 'height, depth', *bašnu-* m. ds., Baluchi *bāz* 'much, a lot of', *baz* 'dense';

gr. παχύς 'thick, dense, fat, obese' (compounds πᾶσσω), πάχος n. 'thickness, fatness' (occurs after παχύς for \*πέγχος = Avestan *baṣah-*), πάχετος 'thick; thickness, fatness';

Old Icelandic *bingr* 'heap', Old Swedish *binge* ds., Old High German *bungo* 'tuber, bulb', Modern High German *Bachbunge*, in addition with intens. consonant-sharpening Old Icelandic *bunki* 'stowed away shipload', Norwegian *bunka* (and *bunga*) 'small heap, swelling, blister', Dutch *bonk* 'clump, lump';

**Note:**

Alb. *bungë* 'kind of edible oak fruit': with *-u-* grade alb. (\**beuka*) *buka* 'bread': Phrygian βεκός 'bread', actually 'crumb' prove that from an extended **Root / lemma:** b(e)u-1, bh (e)u-: 'expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma:** bh *eg-*, bh *eng-*: 'to break', **Root / lemma:** bh *enġh-*, bh *ġġh-* (Adj. bh *ġġhú-s*): 'thick, fat', **Root / lemma:** bh *eug-1*: 'to flee, \*be frightened', **Root / lemma:** bh *eug-2*, bh *eugh-*: 'to clear away, free', **Root / lemma:** bh *eug-3*, bh *eugh-*: 'to bow', **Root / lemma:** bh *eug-4*: 'to enjoy, \*consume, bite' as taboo words.

Latvian *biezs* 'dense, thick', *biezums* 'thickness, fatness';

Latin *pinguis* 'fat; oily; rich, fertile; n. as subst. fatness, fat. Transf. thick, dense; heavy, stupid; easy, quiet' has perhaps originated through hybridization of *\*fingu-is* = παχύς, *bahú-* with that to *opīmus*, πῖον respective words;

Tocharian B *pkante*, *pkatte* 'greatness, bulk, extent' (Van Windekens Lexique 96);

Hittite *pa-an-ku-* (*panku-*) 'all, in general'.

**References:** WP. II 151, Couvreur H 177.

**Page(s):** 127-128

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*en-*

**Meaning:** to hit, wound

**Material:** Avestan *banayən* 'it makes me sick', *banta-* 'sickens, waste away';

Gothic *banja* 'blow, knock, wound, ulcer', Old Icelandic *ben*, Old English *benn* f., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Saxon *beni-wunda* 'wound'; Old Icelandic *baní* m. 'death; murderer', Old English *bana*, Old High German Old Saxon *banō* 'killer, murderer', Old High German *banō*, Middle High German *bane*, *ban* 'death, ruin'; perhaps also Middle High German *bane*, *ban* f. and m. 'pathway, way, alley' as '\* by all means through an wood, forest' or '\* a (well-) beaten track, a way used often'; Middle Irish *epit* f. 'scythe, pruning knife' from *\*eks-b<sup>h</sup>en-tī*, corn. *bony* 'axe'; but cymr. *bon-clust* 'slap in the face, box on the ear' contains *bon* 'stick'.

Avestan *bata-*, if 'ground coarsely, from the grain', could be related as *\*b<sup>h</sup>en-to-*, but because of the uncertain meaning is only to name with reservation.

**References:** WP. II 149, Feist 80.

**Page(s):** 126

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erēdh-*

**Meaning:** to cut; board

Note:

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erēdh-* : 'to cut; board' derived from **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erēgh-* : 'high; mountain, \*sharp' [common Illyrian - balt *-gh-* > *-dh-*].

**Material:** Old Indic *bardhaka-h* 'cutting, clipping', m. 'carpenter', *śata-bradh-na-h* 'having 100 metal points'; perhaps gr. πέρθω 'destroy, smash', πορθέω 'destroy, smash, devastate';

b<sup>h</sup>red<sup>h</sup>os- in Old Saxon Old English *bred* 'board', Old High German *bret* n., therefrom Old High German *britissa*, Modern High German *Pritsche*;

b<sup>h</sup>rd<sup>h</sup>o- in Gothic *fōtu-baurd* n. 'splint', Old Icelandic *bord* n. 'board, table, desk', Old English *bord* n. ds., Old High German *bort* ds. = Umbrian *forfo-* ds. in *furfant* 'they lay on the board'; probably with it identical Old Icelandic *borð* 'edge, border, ship's rim', Old High German Middle High German *bort* ds. (Modern High German *Bord* from Ndd.), Old English *bord* 'board, edge, shield'; Old English *borda* m. 'edge, ornament, decoration', Old High German *borto*, Modern High German *Borte*;

b<sup>h</sup>ord<sup>h</sup>o- in Old Icelandic *barð* 'edge, border', Norwegian dial. *bard* ds.

From Germanic *\*burð-* derive Serbo-Croatian *br̂do*, russ. *běrdo* etc 'weaver's reed' and Latvian *birde* f. 'weaver's rack'.

**References:** WP. II 163, 174, Devoto Mél. Pedersen 227 f., Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 75.

**Page(s):** 138

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ereg-

**Meaning:** expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., \*sharp voice

**Note:** compare b<sup>h</sup>er- ds. as well as that by b<sup>h</sup>reg- 'break, rupture' and 'crack, creak' encountering onomatopoeic sounds

Note:

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ereg- : 'expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., \*sharp voice' derived from **Root /**

**lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ereġh- : 'high; mountain, \*sharp'.

**Material:** Old English *beorcan* stem-V., *bearkian* (*\*barkōn*), engl. *bark* 'bark, bay', Old Icelandic *berkja* 'bark, bay, rumble, rage, clamor';

Lithuanian (žem.) *burgėti* 'drone, grumble, quarrel, squabble, be unfriendly', *burgėsus* 'crosspatch, grouch'; presumably also Serbo-Croatian *br̂gljati* 'mumble, murmur, chat', *br̂galica* 'turtledove'.

Besides similar b<sup>h</sup>ereġh-: Latvian *br̂ecu*, *br̂ekt* 'cry', russ. *brešú*, *brechátʹ* 'yelp, cry, quarrel, squabble, lie', *brechnjá* 'empty gossip', Serbo-Croatian *br̂ěšēm*, *br̂èhati* 'pant, gasp, loud cough' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>req-s-*), *br̂ěkcēm*, *br̂ektati* 'pant, sniff, snort'.

Somewhat different because of the clear onomatopoeic words are the following words, which in their partial *i*- and *u*-vocalism in these by *b<sup>h</sup>er(e)ġ-* 'roast' remind present vocal differences, which are explained from different sound imitation:

gr. φρυγίλος 'a small bird' (metathesis from \*φρυγύλος; Latin *frig-*);

Latin *frigō*, *-ere* 'squeak (of small children)', *friguttiō*, *-īre* 'chirp, twitter (from birds), lisp', later *fringuliō*, *fringultiō* ds., *frigulō*, *-āre* 'cry (from the jackdaw)', *fring(u)illa* 'finch, sparrow';

maybe alb. (\**fringuilla*) *fërgëlloj* 'shiver, tremble (like a bird?)'

russ. *bergléz* 'goldfinch', Serbo-Croatian *biglijez* 'Sitta syriaca', Czech *brhel* 'Eurasian golden oriole, golden oriole', mähr. 'woodpecker', poln. *bargiel* 'mountain titmouse'.

Similar ones, but indeed new onomatopoeic words are Latin *merulus frindit*, Lithuanian *briz-gėti* 'bleat, grouse, drone, hum, grumble'.

**References:** WP. II 171 f., WH. I 548.

**Page(s):** 138-139

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>erēġh-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>erġ<sup>h</sup>-o-*)

**Meaning:** high; mountain

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>erēġh-* : 'high; mountain' derived from **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>erēġ-*, *b<sup>h</sup>rēġ-* : 'to shine; white, \*ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm'

**Material:** Old Indic Kaus. *barháyati* 'increases', *br̥m̐hāti* 'makes fat, obese, strengthens, uplifts', presumably *barha-s*, *-m* 'tail feather, tail of a bird, esp. from a peacock'; *br̥hánt-* 'big, large, high, convex, elevated, noble, sublime', also 'high, loud (of the voice)', fern. *br̥hatī* (= Irish *Brigit*, Germanic *Burgund*), Avestan *bərəzant-* (npers. *buland*), f. *bərəzaitī* 'high', in compound *bərəzi-* (: \**bərəzra-*), *bərəz-* 'high' and 'height, mountain' (= npers. *burz* ds., Irish *brí*; the Nom. Avestan *barš* Subst. could contain Aryan *-ar-*, but also Aryan *-r-*, Bartholomae IF. 9, 261), zero grade Avestan *uz-bərəzayeni* 'I shall allow to grow up' (in addition Σατι-βαρζάνης 'improve luck', iran. \**barzana-*), *bərəzan-* m. *bərəzah-* n. 'height', *bərəšnu-* m. 'elevation, height, sky, heaven, head', *bərəzyah-* 'higher', *bərəzišta-* 'the highest, the most suitable'; npers. *bāl-ā* 'height' (\**barz-*), *burz* (see above);



Old Indic *bṛhánt-* stands for also 'big, large, vast, grand, thick, massive' and *bṛmhātī* 'makes fat, obese, invigorates, strengthens, increases, furthers', *bṛhánā* Adv. 'dense, tight, firm, strong, proficient; very, absolutely', *paribṛdha-ḥ* 'standing firm, dense, solid'.

Armenian *berj* 'height' in *erkna-*, *lerna-berj* 'sky-, mountainous' (\**b<sup>h</sup>erǵhos*), *barjr* 'high' (\**b<sup>h</sup>rǵhú-*), (*ham-*)*baṛnam* (\**barjnam*, Aor. *barji*) 'lift up' etc.

*Berg-* in PN the Mediterranean countries: thrak. Βεργούλη, maked. Βέργα, Illyrian *Berginium* (Bruttium: *Bergae*), Ligurian *Bergomum*, Celto-Ligurian *Bergusia*, hisp. *Bergantia* etc about *p-* in **klein** Old Saxon Πέργη, Πέργαμος, maked. Cretan Πέργαμος suppositions by Kretschmer Gl. 22, 100 f., Krahe ZNF. 19, 64.

Formations in *i-* grade:

Latin *for(c)tis*, Old Latin *forctus*, dial. *horctus*, *horctis* 'physically, strong, powerful, robust; morally, brave, courageous, steadfast, bold, audacious' (from \**forg-tos*, Indo Germanic \**b<sup>h</sup>rǵh-tos* = Old Indic *bṛdháh*).

Cymr. *bera* 'heap' (= Modern High German *Berg*), acorn. bret. *bern* ds. (*-rǵh-n-?* s. Pedersen KG. I 105), gall. PN *Bergusia*, zero grade Middle Irish *brí*, Akk. *brig* 'hill' (see above), cymr. *bry* 'high, above', fem., cymr. corn. bret. *bre* 'hill', gall. *Litano-briga* among others PN; gall. *Brigantes*, Βρίγαντες people's name (either 'the sublime, noble' or 'troglodyte, cave dweller, cliff dweller'; Old Indic *bṛhant-*), *Brigantia* PN 'Bregenz (western Austria)' and name of a feminine divinity, Old Irish *Brigit* (\**b<sup>h</sup>rǵhntī*) 'name of a famous saint and generally women's name' (also Old Indic *bṛhātī* is used as woman's name, also Old High German *Purgunt*), cymr. *braint* 'privilege, prerogative' (actually 'highness'), pl. *breiniau*, in addition mcymr. *breenhin*, ncymr. *brenin* 'king', corn. *brentyn*, *bryntyn* ds. (\**brigantīnos*).

Gothic *baírgahei* 'mountain range, mountainous region', Old Icelandic *bjarg* and *berg*, Old High German Old Saxon *berg* 'mountain', Old English *beorh*, *beorg* 'height, burial mound', engl. *barrow* 'burial mound' (compare Armenian *-berj*, cymr. *bera*, Old Indic *barha-*);

Germanic \**burgundī* (= Old Indic *bṛhātī*, Celtic \**brigantī*, Irish *Brigit*) in *Burgund*, oldest name of *Bornholm* (Danish island) (actually 'the high-rising') and name Danish and Norwegian islands, Old High German *Purgunt* women's name, in addition *Burgundiōnes*, family name.



Gothic *baurgs* f. 'town, city, tower', Old High German *burg* etc 'castle' is genuine Germanic equivalent of Avestan *bərəz-*, Celtic *brig-* with the meaning 'fortified height as refuge'; With it is coincident though Latin *burgus* 'castle, fort', that is borrowed from gr. πύργος 'tower', an oriental loanword from urart. *burgana* 'palace, fortress' derives (820 v. Chr., s. Adontz REtIE 1, 465), whereof would have also derived Armenian *burgn*, aram. *burgin*, *burgon* 'tower' etc. after Kretschmer though πύργος Germanic loanword

Maybe alb. *burgu* 'prison' a Latin loanword.

This contemplates *\*berghō* 'save, hide, shelter', originally ostensibly 'providing sancturay for someone at a refuge' as retrograde derivative to *\*b<sup>h</sup>ergh-* 'mountain' (Gl. 22, 113); s. above S. 145.

Old Church Slavic *brěgъ* 'bank, border, shore, slope', Serbo-Croatian *brijeg* 'hill, bank, border, shore', russ. *bēreg* ds., is probably not Germanic loanword, but rather Venetic-Illyrian origin; Brückner KZ. 46, 232, Persson Beitr. 927;

Maybe alb. *breġu* 'bank, border, shore, slope' is a Slavic loanword not from Illyrian *Berginium*.

from latter with *brěgъ* as genuine Slavic words related klr. *o-bořih*, Czech *brah* 'haystack' etc belongs rather to Old Church Slavic *brěgъ* 'care' (*\*preserve, save, hide, shelter*), as *stogъ* : στέγω.

Maybe alb. *brengë* 'care, sadness, sorrow', *brengos* 'sadden, worry' Slavic loanwords.

With other vowel gradation *\*b<sup>h</sup>reg-* perhaps in Old English *brego*, *breogo* 'master, mister, ruler, prince, lord', Old Icelandic *bragr* 'best, most exquisite, most distinguished, leader, chief, prince', Middle High German *brogen* 'rise, direct upwards, wanton brag'.

Tocharian AB *pärk-* 'arise, rise, come up', A *pärkānt*, B *pirko* 'the rising', A *pärkär*, B *parkre*, *pärkre* 'tall';

perhaps A *prākär*, B *prākre* 'tight, firm, solid' (compare Latin *fortis*); Hittite *pär-ku-uš* (*parkus*) 'high' (: Armenian *barj̄*).

**Hittite:** *parku-* 'high', *parganu-* (l) 'make high', *pargatar* n. (r/n) 'height', *parkija-*, *park-* (l) 'stand up' (Friedrich 160-161)

**References:** WP. II 173 f., WH. I 124, 535 f., 853, Feist 75 f., 85 f., Trautmann 30 f., Van Windekens Lexique 90, Couvreur H 178.

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erem-1*

**Meaning:** to stick out; edge, hem

**Material:** b<sup>h</sup>*orm-*:

Old Icelandic *barmr* 'edge, hem', *ey-barmr* 'the edge of an island', Norwegian dial. *barm* 'extremity, border, brim, edge, rim' (e.g. in the sail), nnd. *barm*, *berme* 'a ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank; a narrow shelf or path between the bottom of a parapet and the ditch'.

b<sup>h</sup>*rem-*: b<sup>h</sup>*rom-*:

Perhaps Latin *frōns*, *frondis* f. 'a leaf, foliage; meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rom-dī-*, as *glāns* from \**glan-dī-*);

**Note:** common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift

Old Norse *brum* n. 'leaf buds', Old High German *brom*, *brum* ds., Swiss *brom* 'flower bud, young twig, branch', ablaut. *brāme* ds.

In a basic meaning 'bristly, thorn' go back: Old English *brōm* m. 'broom' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rēmo-*), Middle Low German *brām* 'blackberry bush, broom', Old High German *brāmo* m., *brāma* f. 'briar, blackberry bush', *brāmberei*; Modern High German *Brombeere*, Old English *brēmel*, engl. *bramble* (proto Germanic \**brāmil*), ablaut. mnl. *bremme*, Old High German *brimma* 'broom' and Middle Low German *brēme*, *brumme* ds.

With the meaning 'edge, border': Middle High German *brēm* n. 'border, edging, edge', Modern High German *verbrämen*, changing through ablaut Middle English *brimme*, engl. *brim* 'edge'.

**References:** WP. II 102.

**Page(s):** 142

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erem-2*

**Meaning:** to buzz, drone

**Material:** Old Indic *bhramarā-ḥ* 'bee';

In *-nt* suffix:

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**ble-tē*) *ble-tē* 'bee': gr. βροντή f. 'thunder' [common alb. *r-* > */*].

gr. φόρμινξ, -γγος f. 'zither', because of suffixes loanword? Initial sound variant **\*brem-** probably in βρέμω 'boom, blaster, sough, rustle, bawl, blaster', βρόμος m. 'noise, crackling', βροντή f. 'thunder' (\*βρομ-τᾱ);

Latin *fremō*, -ere 'roar, murmur, growl; with acc. to murmur out something, grumble, complain'; *frontēsia* 'thunder and lightning' is loanword from gr. βροντήσιος (to βροντή);

Maybe alb. *frymë* 'breath, exhalation', *frynj* 'blow'.

cymr. *brefu* 'bleat, roar, bellow'; Old High German *bremān* 'drone, grumble, roar, bellow', Old English *bremman* 'roar, bellow', *brymm* n. 'flood, sea', Middle High German *brimmen* ds., ablaut. *brummen* 'drone, grumble' (in addition *brunft* 'heat, rut, rutting season'); Middle Low German *brummen* and *brammen* ds., Old High German Old Saxon *brema* 'gadfly, brake', Middle High German *breme*, Old Saxon *bremmia*, Old High German *brimisse*, Modern High German *Breme* and (from dem Ndd.) *Bremse*;

poln. *brzmieć* 'sound, clink, buzz' (\**br̥m-*), Bulgarian *br̥mčǎ* 'buzz, drone, hum', *br̥mkam* ds., *br̥mb-al*, -ar, -ьr 'bumblebee, beetle, chafer'.

Maybe alb. Geg diminutive (\**brum-el*) *brumull*, Tosc *brumbull* 'bumblebee, beetle, bug' [common alb. **m > mb**]

As extensions **\*b<sup>h</sup>rem-** perhaps here the onomatopoeic words: Old Indic *bhr̥ṇga-h* 'giant black bee'; poln. *brzęk* 'sound, tinkling, clinking; gadfly, brake', russ. *brj́akaty* 'clang, clink, clatter', Czech *brouk* 'beetle, chafer'; Lithuanian *brj́nkterėti* 'fall chinking' etc;

Lithuanian *branzgu*, *brangsti* 'clang, clink, knock', ablaut. *branzgu*, *brangsti* 'sound, clink'; Slavic *bręzgy* in russ. *brj́azgi* Pl. 'empty gossip'; russ.-Church Slavic *brjazdati* 'sound, clink'.

**References:** WP. II 202 f., WH. I 544 f., Trautmann 37.

**Page(s):** 142-143

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>**eres-**

**Meaning:** quick

**Material:** Latin *festīnō*, -āre 'to hasten, hurry; transit., to hasten, accelerate', Denom. von *\*festiō(n)-*, -īn- 'haste, hurry', Erweit. to *\*festi-* (from *\*fersti-*) in *cōnfestim* 'immediately, without delay' (from *\*com festi-* 'with haste, hurry');

Middle Irish *bras* 'quick, fast, stormy' (\*b<sup>h</sup><sub>r</sub>esto-), cymr. *brys* ds. (\*b<sup>h</sup><sub>r</sub>sto-), Middle Breton *bresic*, *brezec* 'hasty';

Lithuanian *bruz-g-ùs* 'quick, fast', *bruz-d-ùs* 'movable, nimble', besides *burz-d-ùlis* ds., *burz-dėti* 'run to and fro';

Slavic \*b<sub>rz</sub>ь in Old Church Slavic b<sub>ř</sub>zo Adv. 'quick, fast', Serbo-Croatian b<sub>ř</sub>z 'quick, fast', russ. *borzój* 'quick, fast, fiery', besides \*b<sub>rz</sub>dь in wruss. b<sub>ó</sub>rzdo Adv. 'quick, fast', Serbo-Croatian *brzdica* f. 'rapids, speed in stream'.

Perhaps here Ligurian FIN *Bersula*, Swiss FIN *Birsig* (Krahe ZONF 9, 45).

Maybe alb. (\**bersul*) *vërsul*, 'rush forward, attack', truncated (\**vërsul*) *sul* 'rush, attack' [common alb. *b-* > *v-* shift].

**References:** WP. II 175, WH. I 259, 488 f., Trautmann 40, Specht Dekl. 192.

**Page(s):** 143

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>(e)*reu-* : b<sup>h</sup>(e)*rũ-*

**Meaning:** to boil, to be wild

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*er-2*.

**Material:** A. ablaut b<sup>h</sup>*eru-* (b<sup>h</sup>*eru-*), b<sup>h</sup>*rũ-*:

Old Indic *bhurváṇi-ḥ* 'restless, wild', *bhurván-* 'uncontrollable movement of water'.

Armenian *bark* 'sharp, sour, cruel, savage' (*barkanam* 'I get angry'), which is very much ambiguous, it is constructed here from Dumézil BSL. 40, 52 as \*b<sup>h</sup><sub>r</sub>-*u-*, likewise *berkrim* 'I am glad' as \*b<sup>h</sup><sub>r</sub>-*u-*; very doubtful!

Gr. φαρυμός τολμηρός, θρασύς Hes. (\*b<sup>h</sup><sub>r</sub>-*u-*) and φορυτός 'mixture, rubbish, chaff, crap, muck', φορῶνω, φορύσσω 'knead, jumble, mingle, sully, besmirch', probably also φρυάσσομαι 'gestures, behaves impatiently (esp. from wild horses); be rollicking, wanton' common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*.

Thrak. βρῦτος (see below).

Alb. *brum* m., *brumë* f. 'sourdough', *mbruj*, *mbrünj* 'knead'.

Latin *ferveō*, *-ēre*, *fervō*, *-ēre* 'to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage' (about *fermentum* s. b<sup>h</sup>*er-2*); *dēfrūtum* 'leaven, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion' (: thrak. βρῦτος, βρῦτον,

βροῦτος `a kind of barley beer'; from thrak. *\*brūtīā* (gr. βρύτια), derives Illyrian *brīsa* `skins of pressed grapes', proto extension alb. *bërsí* ds., from which serb. *bersa*, *bīrsa*, *bīrza* `mould on the wine'; Latin *brīsa* from dem Venet. or Messapic).

#### Note:

Not only alb. is the direct descendant of Illyrian but Albans in **Alba Longa** brought their beer formula from Illyricum (*Albanoi* Illyrian TN) to Italy. Slavic languages borrowed their cognates from Illyrian

Middle Irish *berbaim* `cook, simmer, seethe', cymr. *berwi*, bret. *bīrvī* `simmer, seethe, boil', *bero*, *berv* `cooked, boiled', gall. GN *Borvo* (from spa, mineral spring), compare with other suffix *Bormō* above S. 133; perhaps also French *bourbe* `slime, mud' from gall. *\*borvā* `mineral water'; Old Irish *bruth* `blaze, glow, fury', Middle Irish *bruith* `cook', *enbruith* `broth, meat broth' (to *en-* `water', see below **pen-2**), acymr. *brut* `courage, spirit, vivacity; also pride, arrogance', ncymr. *brwd* `hot' (*cymmrwd* `mortar' from *\*kom-bru-to-*, compare Middle Irish *combruith* `simmer, seethe, boil'), *brydio* `seethe, froth', acorn. *bredion* `dealer, broker' (Umlaut), abret. *brōt* `jealousy', nbret. *broud* `hot, fermenting'.

About Germanic *bru*-forms see below B.

B. ablaut b<sup>h</sup>*rēu-* and (partially again) b<sup>h</sup>*rū-*:

At first in words for `wellspring' = `bubbling over' (*r/n*-stem, perhaps b<sup>h</sup>*rēu*, b<sup>h</sup>*rēun-*, b<sup>h</sup>*run-*); Armenian *atbiur*, *atbeur* (Gen. *atber*) `wellspring' (from *\*b<sup>h</sup>rēw(a)r=*) gr. φρέαρ, -ᾱτος `stream, brook' (*\*φρηῖαρ-*, -ατος, hom. φρήατα, consigns φρείατα); Middle Irish *tipra* f. `wellspring' (maybe from Old Irish *\*tiprar* < *\*to-eks-b<sup>h</sup>rēu*), Gen. *tiprat* (*\*to-eks-b<sup>h</sup>rēuntos*); Old Irish *-tiprai* `streams against' (*\*to-eks-b<sup>h</sup>rēu-īt?*); from stem b<sup>h</sup>*run-* the case obliqui from as *en*-stem proto Germanic *\*brunō*, *\*brun(e)n-*, Gothic *brunna*, Old High German *brunno*, Old English *brunna*, *burna* `well, water hole, spring' (Old Icelandic *brunn*), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), with metathesis Modern High German (nidd.) *Born*.

Maybe alb. *buronj* `spring, originate', *burim* `origin, source, spring, bubbling water (as if boiling)'; russ. *brujá* `current'; also alb. (*\*bruth*) *burth* `Cyclamen europaeum (burning of donkey's mouth)' where *-th* is a diminutive alb. ending.

#### Note:

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** <sup>bh</sup>(e)*reu-* : <sup>bh</sup>(e)*rũ-* : 'to boil, to be wild' is an extended **Root / lemma:** <sup>bh</sup>*er-2* : 'to boil, swell; to get high' (see below) while the latter root evolved from **Root / lemma:** <sup>bh</sup>*er-1* : 'to bear, carry'.

With similar meaning russ. *bruĭá* 'current', *bruítb* 'rapidly flowing, streaming in', wruss. *brújjíc* 'urinate, to make water' (this meaning also in Middle High German *brunnen* (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*) and in Modern High German dial. *brunzen*, Bavarian *brunnlen* 'urinate, to make water' from *Brunnen*), formal next to Lithuanian *br(i)áujs*, *br(i)áutis* 'push forward with brute force' (\*<sup>bh</sup>*rēu-*), Latvian *braulīgs* 'horny, lustful'; also Old Prussian *brewingi* 'conductive, helpful'?

<sup>bh</sup>*re-n-u-* (present with nasal infix, compare Modern High German *brennen*) with respect on licking flames lies before in Gothic Old High German Old Saxon *brinnan*, ais. *brinna*, Old English *beornan*, *birnan* 'burn', Kaus. Gothic *brannjan*, Old Icelandic *brenna*, Old High German *brennan*, Old English *bæman* 'burn', wherefore among others Old High German *brant* 'blaze', *brunst* 'burn, blaze', Old Icelandic *brunir*, Old English *bryne* 'blaze', Old High German *bronado*, Old English *brunaþa* 'itchiness, heat in the body', Swedish *brånad* 'rutting';

<sup>bh</sup>*rēu-* : <sup>bh</sup>*ruu-* in: Old High German *briuwan*, Old English *brēowan* 'brew', Old Swedish *bryggja* (from \**bryggwa*) ds.; Germanic \**brudā-* in: Old Icelandic Old English *broð*, Old High German *proð* 'broth' (: *defrūtum*, Old Irish *bruth*, thrak. βρῦτος; Middle High German *brodelen*, Modern High German *brodeln*);

Germanic \**braudā-* in: Old Icelandic *brauð*, Old English *brēad*, Old High German *brōt* 'bread' (from the ferment); about Old High German *wintes prūt* 'storm; tempest, whirlwind' s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 692.

**References:** WP. II 167 f., WH. I 333 f., 487.

**Page(s):** 143-145

---

**Root / lemma:** <sup>bh</sup>*erēġ-*, <sup>bh</sup>*rēġ-*

**Meaning:** to shine; white, \*ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm

**Note:** equivalent with <sup>bh</sup>*erēġ-*, s. d. the groups <sup>bh</sup>*ereġ-*, <sup>bh</sup>*ereġ-* shine, appear, seem to be extensions to <sup>bh</sup>*er-* 'bright, brown'. Similar to extension <sup>bh</sup>*e/eg-* besides <sup>bh</sup>*e/-* 'shine'.

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrājatē* 'glares, gleams, shines'; Old pers. *brāzaiti* ds. (\*<sup>bh</sup>*rēġō*), npers. *barāzīdan* 'shine', *barāz* 'jewellery';

Balto Slavic *\*brēsk-* from *b<sup>h</sup>rēg-sk-* in Lithuanian *brékšta, bréško, brékšti* 'break, (dawn), (from the day)', *apybréškis* 'time around daybreak'; slov. *brěsk*, Czech *břesk*, poln. *brzask* 'daybreak, dawn', poln. *obrzasknąć* 'become bright', *brzeszczy się* 'it dawns, the day breaks', with Assimil. of auslauts *-sk-* to the sounding word anlaut Old Church Slavic *pobrězgъ* 'dawn, twilight, daybreak', russ. *brezg*, poln. *brzazg* ds.

With gradation *b<sup>h</sup>(e)rōĝ-* probably Swedish *brokig* 'varicolored', Norwegian Dialectal *brōk* 'a young salmon with transverse bands' (', also as *brōka* f. 'large-scale mottled animal'.

With lengthened grade the 1. syllable: Gothic *baírhts* 'bright, gleaming, distinct', Old High German *beraht*, Middle High German *berht* 'gleaming' (also in names Old High German *Bert-*, *-bert*, *-brecht*), Old English *beorht* 'gleaming, radiating' (engl. *bright*), Old Icelandic *biartr* 'light, bright'; cymr. *berth* 'gleaming, beautiful', PN bret. *Berth-walart*, Irish *Flaith-bertach*, Lithuanian *javaĩ béršt* 'the grain becomes white'; probably also Norwegian Dialectal *bjerck* 'very bright' (compare noch *berk* 'white trout', Swedish *björkna* 'Abramis blicca').

reduction grade alb. *barth* (*bard<sup>h</sup>-i*) 'white' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erāĝo-*).

In names of the **birch** (Slavic partly **elm**, Latin **ash tree**):

Old Indic *bhūrjā-ḥ* m. 'a kind of birch'; osset. *bārz* 'birch'; dak. PN *Bersovia*; Latin *farnus* 'ash tree' (*\*fár<sub>[a]</sub>g-s-no-s*, originally stuff adj. 'ashen', as well as:) *frāxinus* ds. (to begin probably with *ā*, *\*b<sup>h</sup>erāĝ-s-enós*); twofold development of *-erā-* in *farnus* and *frāxinus* would be caused by old accent difference as in *palma* = gr. *\*πάλαμᾱ, παλάμη* compared with *lātus* = *τλητός*;

Maybe alb. Geg *frashën* 'ash-tree': Latin *frāxinus* 'ash-tree';

Old High German *birihha* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erāĝ-jā*), Old English *beorc, birce*, Old Icelandic *björk* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erāĝā*) 'birch';

Lithuanian *béržas* m., Pl. *béržai* 'birch', ablaut. *biržtva* f. 'birch forest'; *bīržliai* 'birch twigs', Latvian *bērzs* m., Old Prussian *berse* 'birch'; russ. *berēza*, Serbo-Croatian *brěza*, ačech. *břieza* 'birch' (the old color meaning still in Bulgarian *brěz* 'white spotted' = Norwegian *bjørk* s. o., slov. *brěza* 'name of a white spotted cow or nanny goat');

Maybe alb. *brez* 'strip, belt (white stripe?)': Romanian *brâu, brână* 'belt' Slavic loanword.



with formants *-to-* (= Gothic *baírhts*) and intonation change Slavic *\*berstъ* in russ. *bérest* m. 'elm, framework', Serbo-Croatian *brijest*, Czech *řest* ds., but with the meaning 'birch' against russ. *berěsta* f., *berěsto* n. 'birch bark', Czech *řesta* 'upper birch bark'.

Old High German *-brecht* could, if this vocalization instead of *-ber(h)t* not a innovation is, are applied to *b<sup>h</sup>ereċ-*, as also in Gothic *baírhts*, cymr. *berth*, Hittite *parkuiš*.

**References:** WP. II 170 f., WH. I 458, 510 f., 544, Trautmann 32, 37 f., Specht Dekl. 57.

**Page(s):** 139-140

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>erēċ-*, *b<sup>h</sup>rēċ-*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** equivalent with *b<sup>h</sup>erāċ-*, *b<sup>h</sup>rēċ-* ds. (see there, also because of ambiguous words)

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrāśatē* 'blazes, shines' (uncovered);

gr. φορκόν λευκόν, πολιόν, ρυσόν Hes., compare but S. 134;

perhaps here Old Irish *brecc* 'mottled, speckled, \*tabby', cymr. *brych* ds., gall. PN *Briccius* (from *\*b<sup>h</sup>ġċ-*, with expressive consonant stretch);

uncertain suppositions about the origin of cymr. *breuddwyd* 'dream', Middle Irish *bruatar* ds. by Pedersen Litteris 7, 18, Pokorny IF. Anzeiger 39, 12 f.; whether from *\*b<sup>h</sup>rog<sup>w</sup>hd<sup>h</sup>-eiti-*, *-ro-*?

Middle High German *brehen* 'sudden and strong flash', Old Icelandic *brjā*, *brā* (*\*brehōn*) 'flash', *braga*, *bragða* 'sparkle, glitter, flame, burn', *bragð* (*\*blink*) 'moment', with originally bare präs. -d<sup>h</sup>- also Old Icelandic *bregða*, preterit *brā* 'quick, fast move, swing, reproach', Old English *bregdan*, *brēdan* stem V. 'quick, fast move, swing', engl. *braid* 'flax, wattle, braid', *upbraid* 'reproach', Old High German *brettan*, Middle High German *bretten* 'pull, tear, twitch, weave' (in addition Old High German *brīdel*, Old English *brīdel*, older *brīgdels* 'bridle, rein');

with formants *-yo-* Gothic *brahv* in *in brahva augins* 'ἐν ῥίπτῃ ὀφθαλμοῦ, in a flash, at the moment' (compare Old Icelandic *augnabragð* n. 'blink, winking the eyes') and lengthened gradees *\*bréh<sup>w</sup>ā*, *\*brēz<sup>w</sup>ā* in Old Icelandic *brā* f. 'eyelash', Old English *bræw*, *brēaw*, *brēg* m. 'eyelid', Old Saxon *brāha* 'eyebrow', *slegi-brāwa* 'eyelid', Old High German *brāwa* f. 'brow', *wint-prāwa* 'eyelash' (the meaning 'brow' oriented from *\*brū-* 'brow', Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>rū-*); that in spite of Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I. 350, 463<sup>6</sup> and Specht Dekl. 83, 162



Old High German *brāwa* could go not back to *\*b<sup>h</sup>rēuā*, is proved through the grammat. variation in Old English, the form with *-k<sub>u</sub>* assumes (Sievers-Brunner 200).

Here probably a kind of fish Old High German *brahs(i)a*, *brahsina*, Old Saxon *bressema* 'bream, freshwater bream', Norwegian *brasma*, *brasme* ds., ablaut. Old Icelandic *brosma* 'a kind of codfish'.

Hittite *pár-ku-iš* (*parkuiš*) 'clean, pure', *pár-ku-nu-uz-zi* (*parkunuzi*) 'purified, clean'.

**References:** WP. II 169, Feist 76 f., 103 f., Couvreur H 327.

**Page(s):** 141-142

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erġh-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erġh-*)

**Meaning:** to hide, keep

**Material:** Gothic *baírgan* 'save, store, keep', Old Icelandic *bjarga*, Old English *beorgan*, Old High German *bergan*, Old Saxon *gibergan* 'save, store'; changing through ablaut Old English *byrgan* 'bury', *byrgen* (*\*burgiznō*), *byrgels*, Old Saxon *burgisli* 'burial, funeral' and Old High German *bor(a)gēn* 'spare, look after, entrust, borrow', Old English *borgian* 'look after, watch over, keep, borrow'.

**Note:**

Alb.-Illyrian and celt.- Slavic languages prove that from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erġh-* : 'high; mountain' derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erġh-* : 'to hide, keep'. Cognates deriving from those two roots mark of wave of IE people who introduced burial mounds in Europe.

Maybe alb. nasalized (*\*bergo*) *brenġé* 'concern, sadness (for a dead person?)', *brenġos* 'sadden' Slavic loanwords.

Slavic *\*bergo* in Old Church Slavic (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erġh-tei*) *brěgo*, *brěšti* 'care, worry' in *nebrěšti* 'neglect', russ. *beregú*, *beréčb* 'beware, preserve, protect, spare, look after, spare', Serbo-Croatian older *bržem*, *brijeći* 'guard, watch, preserve, protect, care, worry; hold festivities'; changing through ablaut klr. *oboříh*, gen. *oboróha* 'haystack', Czech *brah* 'haystack, heap', poln. *bróg* 'barn, haystack' (out of it Lithuanian *brāgas* ds.); zero grade Czech *brh* 'cave, cottage, tent'; East Lithuanian *bīrginti* 'spare'.

Perhaps here gallo-rom. (rhät.-Illyrian) *bargā* 'covered thatched hut', whether from *\*borgā*, Tagliavini ZrP. 46, 48 f., Bonfante BSL. 36, 141 f.

**References:** WP. II 172, Trautmann 31, Feist 76.

**See also:** compare above S. 141.

**Page(s):** 145

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*er-1*

**Meaning:** to bear, carry

**Grammatical information:** The root b<sup>h</sup>*er-*, forms the exceptional both themat. and athemat. present, because the durative recognizes neither Aor. nor Perf. in Indo Germanic

**Note:** Beside b<sup>h</sup>*er-*, with them. vowel b<sup>h</sup>*ere-*, sees a heavy basis b<sup>h</sup>*erə* : b<sup>h</sup>*rē-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *bhāratī* 'carries', Avestan *baraiti* ds. (and 'ride'), Old pers. *barantiy* 3. Pl. ds. (= Armenian *berem*, Phrygian αβ-βερετ, gr. φέρω, Latin *ferō*, Old Irish *biru*, alb. *bie*, Gothic *baira*, Old Church Slavic *berǫ*); Old Indic *bhārtī* (also as gr. φέρτε, Latin *fert* old unthem. form), *bibhārtī*, *bíbharti*, *bibhṛmáh*, *bibhṛati* (compare that probably with τίποραμεν = *bibhṛme* derived ἐσ-τιπόραμαι 'bring in, take in'), them. *abibhṛan*, *bibhramāṇa-h* and Avestan - *bībarāmi*;

Perf. *babhāra* and *jabhāra* (hybridization of *babhāra* with *jahāra* from *hārtī*);

participle Old Indic *bhṛtá-h*, Avestan *bəṛəte-*; Supin. Old Indic *bhārtum*; Kaus. Old Indic *bhāráyati* = Iter. Avestan *bāraya-*;

Sup. Avestan *bairišta-* 'he cherishes best, cares, looks after' (= gr. φέριστος 'most superior, best', probably 'he carries the richest, most fertile');

Old Indic *bhṛtí-h* 'carrying, sustenance, livelihood, food, wage' = Avestan *bəṛətis* 'carrying' (= Latin *fors*, Gothic *gabaúrps*, Armenian *bard*); Old Indic *bhṛtyā* 'food, nourishment, care, cultivation' (compare Gothic *baúrpe*);

Maybe alb. *bar* 'fodder, grass'.

Old Indic *bhārman-* n. 'preservation, nourishment, care, cultivation; load' (= gr. φέρμα, Old Church Slavic *brěmę*), heavy basis in *bharīman-* n. ds.; *bharitra-m* 'arm' ('\*wherewith one carries');

Old Indic *bhāra-h* 'acquiring, carrying off, profit, gain, booty; burden'

Maybe alb. *barrë* 'burden' : Old Indic *bhārá-h* 'bundle, work, load';

npers. *bar* 'fruit' (= gr. φόρος, Old Church Slavic *sz-borъ*); Old Indic *-bhará-h* 'bearing, carrying, bringing etc', Avestan *-barō ds.* (= Armenian *-vor*, gr. -φορος, e.g. δύσφορος = Old Indic *durbhara-h*);

maybe alb. *bar* 'grass, herb' related to npers. *bar* 'fruit'.

Old Indic *bhāraṇa-m* 'carrying, bringing, providing, support' (= Inf. Gothic *baíran*); Old Indic *bhártar-*, *bhartár-* 'bearer, provider', *prábhartar-* 'carrier (of the sacrifice)', Avestan *fra-bərətar-* 'carrier of things, secondary priest' (compare Latin *fertōr-ius*, Umbrian *arsfertur*), fem. Old Indic *bhartṛī*, Avestan *barəθrī* 'supporter, upholder, mother'; lengthened grade Old Indic *bhārā-h* 'bundle, work, load', *bhārin-* 'bearing, carrying', *bhārman-* (n.) 'bringing, attendance', *bhārya-h* 'to bear, carry, support, nourish' (== Old High German *bāri* or = \**b<sup>h</sup>ōrio-* in gr. φωριμός); *ba-bhrí-h* 'bearing, carrying, borne'.

Armenian *berem* 'bear, bring' (Aor. *eber* = ἔφερε, *ábharat*), *bein*, Gen. *berin* 'burden, load' (compare gr. φερνή 'dowry'), *ber* 'yield, fruit, fertility' and 'movement, run', *-ber* 'bringing, bearing, carrying', e.g. in *lusaber* 'light-bringing, morning star', secondary instead of *-vor*, e.g. *lusa-vor* 'light-bringing' (compare Latin *Lūci-fer*, gr. λευκο-φόρος); *bari* 'good', *barv-ok* 'good, best'; *bard* 'heap; compound', lengthened grade \**b<sup>h</sup>ōr-* in *buin* 'hand, fist; force, might';

Phrygian (κακουν) αββερετ (also αββερεται) '(injury, evil) cause, carry';

gr φέρω 'bear' (only present system, once participle φερτός; Ipn. φέρτε), med. φέρομαι 'moves me fast' (also Old Indic *bharatē*, Latin *ferri*, compare above Armenian *ber* and under Alb.), Iter. φορέω 'bear etc' (= alb. *mbaj*); about φέριστος 'the best, noble', Kompar. φέρτερος see above S. 128 and Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 300<sup>2</sup>, 535, 538; about ὄφρα s. Boisacq s. v. and S. 132;

Note:

common alb. *b-* > *mb-* > *m-* as in alb. Geg *maj* 'bear'

φέρτρον, with them. Vok. φέρετρον 'bier, stretcher' (Latin *feretrum* 'a litter, bier' from Gr.); φέρμα 'fruit, field crop, agricultural crop, unborn child; fruit of one's womb, fetus'; φερνή 'dowry', Aeolic with them. vowel φέρενα f. ds.; φόρος 'yield, tax', -φόρος 'bearing, carrying', φορά: 'carrying, plentiful yield, fullness, wealth'; ἀμφ[ι]ορεύς 'means: container/vessel with two grips/handles'; φόρτος 'burden, load, cargo'; φαρέτρᾱ 'quiver'; δει-φορος 'the charioteer's and the combatants' holding part of the war chariot'; φώρ 'thief' (= Latin *fūr*), ἰσφωρες λησταί, κλέπται. Λάκωνες Hes.; from φώρ derived φωράω 'spy on

the thief ', then generally 'spy on, track ', φωπά: 'house search '; φωριαμός 'box for the storage of clothes ' due to \*b<sup>h</sup>*ōrios* 'wearable, bearable'.

From the heavy basis b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*rē-* (?): Fut. -φρήσω, Aor. -έφρησα, -φρῆναι joined together (with δια- 'let pass', with εισ- 'let in, put in ', with εκ- 'bring out, let out, unburden '); paradigmatic with (έσ)-πι-φράναι (see above to Old Indic *bibhṛmāḥ*).

Ligurian FIN *Porco-bera* 'guiding fish ', *Gando-bera* 'guiding scree '.

Mess. *ma-beran*, *beram* etc, *tabara* 'priestess' (\**to-b<sup>h</sup>erā*), Doric-Illyrian βερνώμεθα κληρωσώμεθα. Λάκωνες, Hes. (to gr. φέρνη 'dowry'), doubtful ἀβήρ οἶκημα στοὰς ἔχον, Hes.

[common Messapian Albanian *b-* > *mb-*, *m(a)b-*, the intervocalic *-a-* under the influence of Latin **consonant + vowel + consonant** order.]

Note:

Illyrian, Mess. and later alb. display satem characteristics the same as Old Indic and Avestan Not only Illyrian shares with Old Indic and Avestan the cognates for 'bear' but also the institution of priesthood and earth fertility: Mess. *ma-beran*, *beram* etc, *tabara* 'priestess': Avestan *fra-bərətar-* 'carrier of things, secondary priest' (compare Latin *fertōrius*, Umbrian *arsfertur*), fem. Old Indic *bhartṛī*, Avestan *barəθrī* 'supporter, upholder, mother';

Alb. [causative *bjer*] *bie* (\**b<sup>h</sup>erō*), 2. Pl. *birni* 'bring, bear, lead, guide', also 'fall, fail, hit ', *ber*, *beronje* 'dart, arrow'; kompon. \**dz-bier*, *vdjer* etc 'fall, lose, destroy', *ndzjer* 'bring out ', *zbjer* 'fall, lose'; also *bie* in the meaning 'fall' (compare φέρομαι etc), wherefore *dzborë*, *dëborë*, *vdorë* etc 'snow' (prefix *dz(a)-*, *dë-* and \**b<sup>h</sup>ērā* actually 'the falling down, falling off ');

[Albanian prefix *dz(a)-*, *dë-*, *z-* is of Macedonian Slavic origin (as in Mac. \**dz-ástra*, *dzástra* 'the day after tomorrow, tomorrow'), from Slavic *za* 'behind; for, after, because of, during, at, in, on' see **Root / lemma: ḡhō**: behind, towards].

Albanian *dz(a)-bora* f. 'snow' = Romanian f. *ză-padă* 'snow'.

*o*-grade Albanian *dz(a)-bora* f. 'snow, heap of snow ': Old Church Slavic *sz-borъ* 'congregation, meeting', alb. *borica* 'sleet ', suffix *-ca* of Slavic origin.

Breton **ober** erc'h : Kurdish Kurmanji berf **barîn** : Romagnolo bofè : Welsh **bwrw** eira :  
Latvian **birt** : Albanian **bie** borë `to fall snow';

iterative alb. \*b<sup>h</sup>*orëjō* in Tosc *mbanj*, *mbaj*, older *mba*, Geg *mba*, *mbaj* `keep, tend, look after, observe, bear', North East Geg also used from carrying pregnant animals, with restored *r* also *mbar*, *bar* `bear, drag'; [common alb. *b-* > *mb-*] Kaus. \*b<sup>h</sup>*ōrëjō* in gr.-alb. *bonj*, pass. *bonem* from mating of the mares and cows, actually `make bear, make pregnant', and *dzbonj* (etc) `chase away, drive out, drive away' (\*`make fall away, make flee');

[Albanian prefix *dz(a)-*, *dë-*, *z-* is of Macedonian Slavic origin (as in Mac. \**dz-ástra*, *dzástra* `the day after tomorrow, tomorrow'), from Slavic *za* `behind; for, after, because of, during, at, in, on' see **Root / lemma: ġhō**: behind, towards].

alb. *mbarë* `good, lucky', *barrë* `load' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ornā*, compare Gothic *barn* n. `kid, child'); *mberat* `pregnant', *bark* `belly' etc, *bar* `grass, herb' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*oro-* `yield');

*bir* `son' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*er-*, compare Gothic *baur* `son'), *bijë*, gr. cal. *bilë* `daughter' (with diminutive suffix *-ëjë*, *-ëjë*) : Old English *byre* `son'; Maybe Kurdish *bere* `offspring'.

*burrë* (\**baur*) `man, husband' (compare to meaning Old High German *baro* `man, husband'; alb. basic form \*b<sup>h</sup>*ornos*, reduplication-stem besides Gothic *barn*); presumably also *mburr* `praise', *mbuñem* `boast, brag, be proud'.

Latin *ferō*, *ferre* `to bear, bring, carry; to bring forth, produce; to bring to a place or a person, fetch, offer; to bear away, carry off; to bear along, move forward, put in motion. Transf., to move, impel, carry away; without object, to lead, tend' (as gr. φέρω only present system), Umbrian *fertu* `you shall bear' etc, Volscan *ferom* `bear, carry', Marrucian *ferenter* `they are carried, they are born' (compare from compound *ad-*, *afferō*. Gothic *atbaíra*, *effērō*. ἐκφέρω, Old Irish *as-biur*); *ferāx* `fertile';

Latin *ferculum* `a frame, litter, bier, tray; of food, a course or dish', *praefericulum* `wide offering vessel'; \**fertor* `the bearer', assumed from *fertōrius* `a sedan which serves for carrying' and = Umbrian *ař-fertur*, *arsfertur* `the priest of some particular god'; *fertilis* `fertile', Paelignian *fertlid* Abl. Sg.; *-fer* in compound secondary instead of *-for* `bearing, carrying, bringing'; *forda* f. `pregnant' (*do-* extension of Adj. \*b<sup>h</sup>*oró-s* `bearing, carrying', s. WH. I 527); *fūr* `thief' (= gr. φύρ, s.o.; to Latin *ūr* s. WH. I 569);

*fors* Nom. (= Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>*rtis*), *forte* Abl. `chance, luck' = Paelignian *forte* Pl. `chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune';

*fortūna* ` chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. Transf., lot, condition, state, mode of life; property, possessions ' (from *tu*-stem \*b<sup>h</sup>*r-tu-s*).

Note: common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Old Irish 1. Sg. *biru*, -*biur*, 3. Sg. *berid* `bear, carry', *as-biur* `tell', *do-biur* `give', cymr. *cymeraf* `take' etc; Middle Irish *bert* m. `bundle, load', f. `feat, dead, act, plan, birth' etc, *birit* `sow' = Old Indic *bhārantī* `bearing, carrying';

Old Irish Middle Irish *breth* and (actually Dat. Akk.) *brith*, *breith* (Gen. *brithe* `carrying, parturition (verbal noun to *biru*); birth; judgement' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rtā*); cymr. *bryd* `thought, notion' (rather \*b<sup>h</sup>*rtu-* as \*b<sup>h</sup>*rti-*, s. Lewis-Pedersen 345), corn. *brys* `thought, notion', *brys* `womb'; gall. *uergo-bretus* Office title, whether for \*-*britos*;

Irish *barn* `judge', cymr. bret. *barn* `judgement' (probably \*b<sup>h</sup>*ornos*, compare above alb. *burre*; Pedersen KG. I 51 nimmt -*ř-*, i.e. *erə*, an);

Old Irish *brāth*, gen. -*o* `court', cymr. *brawd* `judgement', corn. *bres* ds., bret. *breut* `address to the jury; summation; summing up; plea ', Pl. *breujou* `the assizes of justice, judgments of a court of law ', gall. *Brātu-spantium* PN, βρατουδε `from judgment ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*erə-tu-*); gall. \**com-boros* `the amassed ', out of it Middle High German *kumber* `rubble, heap of rubble ', Modern High German *Kummer*.

Gothic *baíran* `bear, carry, bring, beget, spawn, to give birth to children ' (*bērusjōs* `parents');

Old Icelandic *bera* `bear, carry, bear, endure, bring, produce, give birth to children ', Old English Old High German *beran* `bear, carry, beget, spawn, to give birth to children ', Modern High German *gebären*;

Gothic Old Icelandic Old High German Old Saxon *barn*, Old English *bearn* `kid, child'; Gothic *barms* `breast', Swedish dan. *barm* `breast, lap', Old Icelandic *baðmr* `bosom', Old High German Old Saxon *barm* `lap', Old English *bearm* ds. (= gr. φορμός? s. S. 137); Old High German *baro* `man, husband';

Swedish Dialectal *bjäre* (\**beron-*), *bare* (\**baron-*) `(carrying, i.e.) luck-bringing magical creature '; Old Icelandic Pl. *barar*, *barir*, *bqrur* `barrow, bier', Old English *bearwe*, engl. *barrow*, East Frisian *barwe*, Dutch *berrie* `barrow, bier';

lengthened grade Old High German *-bāri*, Modern High German *-bar* (e.g. *fruchtbar* = bearing fruit, bearing, carrying), Old English *bære* (*wæstmære* 'fertile'), Old Icelandic *bærr* 'capable for carrying, bearable';

Old High German Old Saxon *bāra*, Old English *bærf*. 'barrow, bier' (also Old Icelandic *bāra*, Middle English Middle Low German *bāre* 'wave'? perhaps here as 'the lifting one', compare below the group from Old High German *burian* 'soar, rise');

zero grade Gothic *baúr* 'the born', Old Icelandic *burr*, Old English *byre* 'son'; Gothic *gabaúr* n. 'money collected from people, (φόρος), tax', *gabaúr* m. 'feast, festival' (to *gabaíran* 'collect, gather'), Middle High German *urbor*, *urbarf*. n. 'interest of a property', m. 'tax-payer'; Old High German *borf*. 'upper space, height', Old High German *in bor(e)* 'at the height, upwards', Middle High German *enbor(e)*, Modern High German *empor*, Old High German *burian*, Middle High German *bürn* 'raise, uplift'; here obd. *borzen* 'overhang' = Old English *boretan* 'swing' (Germanic *\*-aſian*), in addition Modern High German *Bürzel* under *purzeln*, Old High German *giburian*, Middle High German *gebürn* 'occur, happen, close juridically, to be due', Old Saxon *giburian*, Old English *gebyrian*, Old Icelandic *byrja* 'be proper, befit, be suitable', Old Icelandic *byrja* also 'begin', actually *\*-lift, raise*;

Maybe alb. *buron* 'begins, springs, originates', *burim* 'spring'.

Old English *byre*, *gebyre* m. 'favorable occasion, opportunity', Gothic *gabaúrjaba* adv. 'willing, fain, yearning', *gabaúrjōpus* 'lust, desire'; from the concept of 'aroused, lifted, high' arose from the strengthening mode of Old High German *bora-*, e.g. in *bora-tall* 'very tall, very high', next to which *o*-grade Old Saxon *bar-* in *barwirdig* 'very solemn, honorable, noble'; presumably also Old Icelandic *byrr* m., Old English *byre* 'favorable wind', Middle Low German *bore-los* 'without wind' as '(the ship) bearing, carrying'.

Gothic *gabaúrps* f. 'birth, parentage, ancestry, gender, sex', Old Icelandic *burðr* m. 'carrying, parturition, birth', *byrðf*. 'birth', Old English *gebyrd* f., Old High German *giburt*, Old Saxon *giburd* 'birth', also 'fate, destiny' (=Old Indic *bhṛtī-ḥ*, Latin *fors*); Gothic *baurpei* 'burden, load', Old High German *burdīf*. 'burden', *\*bhṛtīōn-: -tīn*, Old Icelandic *byrdr*, Old English *byrpen*, *byrden* ds.

Old Church Slavic (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erdieh<sub>2</sub>*) *berq*, *bъrati* (*bъrati*) 'gather, collect, take', Serbo-Croatian *bērēm brāti* ds., russ. *berú bratъ* ds. etc (Slavic *\*bъrati* derived from an older *\*bъrti* after the preterite stem Balto Slavic *\*birā-*), Old Church Slavic *brēmę* 'load, burden', Serbo-Croatian *brēme*, russ. Dialectal *berémja*, ač. *břiemě* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>erā-men-*), Old Church Slavic *sъborъ* 'congregation, meeting'; Church Slavic *brěžda* 'pregnant', russ. *berěžaja* 'pregnant



(of the mare)', Serbo-Croatian *brěda* ds. from cows (\*b<sup>h</sup>*erə-djā*), in forms similarly Latin *forda*; Old Church Slavic *brašbno* 'dish, nourishment, food' see below *bhares-* 'barley'.

Lithuanian *bėrnas* 'youngling; farm laborer', Old Lithuanian 'kid, child', Latvian *bērns* 'kid, child'; probably Latvian *bars* 'heap, bulk, mass'.

Here with specialization on delivering the seminal grain: transitive Lithuanian *beriu*, *bėriaũ*, *beĩti* 'strew, distribute' (from grain, then also from flour, ash, cinder etc), Latvian *beru*, *bērt* ds., in ablaut intransitive Lithuanian *byrũ*, *biraũ*, *birti* 'strew, distribute, fall out', Latvian *biĩstu*, *biru*, *biĩt* 'fall out, fall off, drop', etc.

Tocharian A B *pār-* 'bear, carry, bring, get, fetch', perhaps also in A *kos-preṃ* 'how much?' *ku-pre* 'if', *tāpreṃ* 'if', *tāpār(k)* 'yet', whether to gr. ὅ-φρα ... τό-φρα 'as long as' (see 129).

About Hittite *bar-aḫ-zi* 'hunts, scuds, chases' s. Pedersen Hittite 185.

Specht will restore here also (Dekl. 148), with *i-* and *u-* forms, Old English *brīd*, *bird* 'young bird', Germanic *brū-tis* 'wife, woman, bride', Old Indic *bhrūṇá-* 'embryo', Latvian *braũna*, čech. *brnka* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ru-nka*) 'placenta, afterbirth'. S. but under b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*reu-* 'gush, well up, soak'.

**References:** WP. II 153 f., WH. I 483 f., 527, 569, 865, 866, Trautmann 31, E. Hermann Stud. Bait. 3, 65 f.

**Page(s):** 128-132

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*er-2*

**Meaning:** to boil, swell; to get high

**Note:** often with *m-* forms; also as heavy basis b<sup>h</sup>*erə-*: b<sup>h</sup>*ĩ-*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*rēi-*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*ĩ-*. compare b<sup>h</sup>*er-6*.

**Material:** Old Indic *bhuráti* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ĩ-é-ti*) 'moves, shrugs, jerks, flounces, flounders', Intens. *jár-bhurĩti* ds.; also: 'flickers, from fire'; *bhuraṇyáti* 'shrugs, jerks, is restless; sets in violent movement, stirs, stirs up' with *m-* forms Old Indic *bhramati*, *bhrāmyati* 'wanders around, turns round', *bhramá-ḥ* 'whirling flame, whirlpool', *bhĩmi-ḥ* 'movable, nimble; whirlwind' (see below Old Icelandic *brimi* etc); *bhũrĩ-ḥ* 'violent, angry, irate, wild, keen, eager', might be based as \*b<sup>h</sup>*ĩnĩ-* likewise on the heavy basis;



here probably Avestan *avabaraiti* 'streams from', *uzbarənte* 'they stream forth (?)', *barənti ayaṇ* 'during one day, where it squalls, storms'.

From gr. πορφύρω (\*πορφυρι(ω) 'boils up, surge up, be in restless stir' (: Old Indic *jārbhurīt*); presumably also φῦρω 'mix up, mix' (if originally from bubbling up from cooking; basic form \*bʰ<sub>o</sub>ṛiō with *u*-colouring conditioned by the labial of the reduction vowel), wherefore φύρδην 'chaos, in a mess', φυρμός 'perplexity', φυράω 'mix, mingle, stir chaos, knead, bewilder'.

About Ligurian and Venetic names see below.

Alb. *burmë* 'fully ripe' (\*fully cooked) from \*bʰ<sub>o</sub>ṛmo-.

Maybe alb. *burim* 'spring, bubbling up', *buronj* 'to spring, bubble'

From Latin probably *fretum* -i 'n. a strait, sound, estuary, firth, channel; the sea in gen., usually plur.; fig., disturbance, turmoil', *fretus*, -ūs m. 'a strait; an interval, difference (surging of the sea, esp. strait, stream, foaming, heat)', *fretāle* 'frying pan';

*fermentum* 'leaven, sourdough, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion, ' (: Old English *beorma*, engl. *barm*, Low German *barme*, from which Modern High German *Burme* 'brewer's yeast'); also *fervēre* S. 144;

Old Irish *topur*, nir. *tobar* 'wellspring' (\**to-uks-boro-*), Middle Irish *commar* = cymr. *cymmer* 'confluence' (\**kom-bero-*); Ligurian FIN *Comberanea*; Middle Irish *fobar* 'wellspring, subterranean stream, brook' = cymr. *gofer* 'stream, brook', bret. *gouver* ds. (\**u[p]jo-bero-*), cymr. *beru* 'drip, trickle', Middle Breton *beraff* 'flow', gall. FIN *Voberā*, French *Woevre*, *Voivre* etc; with *m*-forms Celto-Ligurian *aquae Bormiae*, GN *Bormō*, hisp. PN *Bormāte*, FIN *Borma*, dak. PN Βόρματτον, Venetic FIN *Formiō* (but gall. GN *Borvō* belongs to bʰ<sub>o</sub>ṛeu- 'boil'). Über Middle Irish *brēo* 'flame' see below.

Old English *beorma* m. etc (see above); from of a root form \*bʰ(e)*rē*- : bʰ(e)*rō*-: Old High German *brādam* m. 'breath, breeze, heat', Middle High German *brādem* 'haze, mist', Modern High German *Brodem*, Old English *bræð* 'haze, mist, breath, breeze, blow' (engl. *breath*), Old Icelandic *brāðr* 'stormy, hot tempered, hasty', *brāð* 'tarred wood, creosoted', *brāðna* 'melt', intrans., Old High German *brātan*, Old English *brædan* 'fry'; ablaut. Middle Low German *bröien* 'sing, brood', Middle High German *brüejēn*, *brüēn*, Modern High German *brühen*, Old English *brōd* f., engl. *brood* 'brood, breed, breeding'; Middle High German *bruot* f. 'heat, *Brut*', Old High German *bruoten* 'brood'; unknown origin are Old High German *brāto* m. 'soft eatable meat' (*Braten* previously are reinterpreted Middle

High German time to `roasted meat'), Modern High German *Wildpret*, Old Norse *brādo* `calf', late Latin borrows *brādo* `ham', Old English *bræde* m., Old Icelandic *brāð* `raw meat'.

Beside the very productive root form *b<sup>h</sup>ereu-* (see there) has to be recognized probably also *b<sup>h</sup>(e)rēi-*, *b<sup>h</sup>(e)rī-*. These are based on Old Indic *jar-bhurī-ti*, gr. \*φουρι-ω, \*πορφουρι-ω (see above);

with *m*-formant presumably gr. φριμάω, φριμάσσομαι `makes me anxious, spring, snort'  
common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*;

Old Icelandic *brimi* `fire'; Middle English *brim* `blaze, glow', probably also Old Icelandic *brim* n. `surf, surge, breakers', Old English *brim* n. `sea'; in *brühen*, *Brodem*, *braten* present meaning colouring turns again in Norwegian *prim* `a kind of cheese prepared from sour wheys under strong cooking' (also Modern High German *Brimsenkäse*), Dialectal also *brīm* `ds.; also crust, sediment of boiled down liquid' (Modern High German Bavarian *Brimsen*, *Brinzen* `what settles with the mush browned in the frying pan'); besides with formant *-uo-* very probably Old High German *brīo*, Middle High German *brī(e)*, Old English *brīw* `porridge, mash' (as `\*south, hot; cooked'), *briwan* `cook'; moreover also Middle Irish *brēo* `flame' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ri-uo-*).

An *s*-extension perhaps in Old Indic *bhréṣati* `wavers, staggers, sways', Norwegian Dialectal *brīsa* `blaze, flare, shine, show off; set on fire', *brīs* `fire, flame', *brisk* `agile, lively, alert, awake, smart'.

Maybe alb. *brisk* `sharp, smart, keen; knife'

**References:** WP. II 157 f., WH. I 482 f., 546, 865.

**See also:** compare the related root forms *b<sup>h</sup>ereg-* `cook', *b<sup>h</sup>ereu-* `boil', *b<sup>h</sup>reus-* `to swell', *b<sup>h</sup>rīg-*, *b<sup>h</sup>rūg-* `cook, fry'

**Page(s):** 132-133

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-3*

**Meaning:** to scrape, cut, etc.

**Material:** Old Indic (gramm.) *bhṛnāti* (?) `injures, hurts, disables' = npers. *burrad* `cuts, slices'; Avestan *tiži-bāra-* `with sharp edge' (= Armenian *bir*, compare also alb. *boríg(ë)*; perhaps here Old Indic *bhárvasi* `chews, consumes' (Avestan *baoirya-* `what must be chewed', *baourva-* `chewing') from \**b<sup>h</sup>aratī* is transfigured through influence of Old Indic *cárvati* `chews up'.

Armenian *beran* 'mouth' (originally 'cleft, fissure, orifice'), *-bir-* 'digging up' in *getna-*, *erkra-*, *hota-bir* 'digging up the ground, ransacking' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ēro-*), in addition *brem* (\**birem*) 'digs out, hollows out, drills out', *br-ič* 'hack, mattock, hoe'; *bah*, Gen. *-i* 'spade' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ṛ-ti-*, perhaps \*b<sup>h</sup>*ṛti-* = russ. *bortb*), *bor*, Gen. *-oy* 'scurf'.

Gr. \*φάρω 'split, cut up, divide' (φάρσαιν σχίσαι EM), φάρω 'plow' = Old High German *borōn*), φάρος n. 'plough, plow (?)', m. = φάρυγξ (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eros*), ἄφαρος 'plowed up', φάραγξ 'cliff with gaps, gorge, ravine, gulch' (in addition rom. *barranca* 'gorge, ravine, gulch', M.-L. 693a), jon. φάρσος n. 'ragged piece, deal, portion'; here perhaps φάσκος m. 'moss villus' as \*φαρσ-κος. A *k*-extension in φαρκίς 'wrinkle', φορκός 'wrinkly' Hes.

Perhaps here (IJ. 13, 157 n. 100) mak. βίρροξ δασύ (compare βίρρωθῆναι ταπεινωθῆναι Hes.), basic meaning 'wool villus', gr. Lesbian Thessalian βερρόν δασύ, Doric βειρόν ds., βερβέριον 'shabby dress', Latin *burra* f. 'straggly garment', respectively 'wool', *reburrus* 'wool with bristling hair'.

Alb. *bie* (2. pl. *birni*, Imp. *bierε*) 'knocks, hits, plays an instrument; whether (hit there)'.

Alb. *brimë* 'hole' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ṛ-mā*), *birë* ds. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ṛā*), Geg *brëj*, Tosc *brënj* 'gnaw, argue'; *britmë* 'September and October' (if actually 'harvest, autumn', due to \*b<sup>h</sup>*ṛ-ti-* 'the reaping'); *bresë* 'bitter root, chicory' ('bitter' = 'incisive'; *-së* from *-tjā*, *boríg(ë)* 'splinter, chip' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ēr-* m. form. *-igë*).

Maybe alb. *mbresë* 'print, shock' [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

Latin *feriō*, *-īre* 'to strike, knock, smite, hit; esp. to strike dead, slay, kill; colloq., to cheat' (see also WH. 1481 to *ferentārius* 'a light-armed soldier, skirmisher'). About *forma* 'form, figure' s. WH. I 530 f.

*forō*, *-āre* 'to bore, pierce' (meaning as Old High German *borōn*, but in ablaut different; denominative of \*b<sup>h</sup>*orā* 'the drilling'), *forāmen* 'hole, opening, aperture'; *forus*, *-ī* 'the gangway of a ship; a block of seats in the theater; plur., tiers of cells in a beehive'; but *forum* (Old Latin also *forus*) 'an open square, marketplace' not as 'space surrounded by planks' here (Umbrian *furo*, *furu* 'forum'); see below d<sup>h</sup> *uer-*.

Middle Irish *bern*, *berna* f. 'cleft, gap, slit', *bernach* 'cleft';

probably also Middle Irish *bairenn* 'cliff piece' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (in addition *bairnech* 'mussel plate'); Old Irish *barae*, Middle Irish *bara* (Dat. *barainn*) 'rage, fury', *bairnech* 'angry, irate', cymr. *bar*, *baran* 'rage, fury'.

Old Icelandic *berja* (preterit *barða*) 'hit, bump, poke', *berjask* 'fight', *bardage* 'battle', Old High German *berjan*, Middle High German *berjen*, *bern* 'hit, knock, knead', Old English *bered* 'low-spirited' (Germanic *\*barjan* = Slavic *borjǫ*), Old Frisian *ber* 'attack'; Middle High German *bārf*. 'balk, beam, bar, gate, barrier, enclosed land' (: Latin *forus*, -um), engl. *bar* 'bar, gate, barrier', Old Icelandic *berlings-áss* 'balk, beam'; Germanic is probably (different Wartburg I 260) also Middle High German *barre* 'balk, beam, bar, bolt' and rom. family of French *barre*, *barrière* etc (-rr- from -rz-);

*\*baru-ha*, -ga- 'castrated pig' (perhaps with Slavic *\*borv-ъ* based on *\*b<sup>h</sup>oru-s* 'castrated animal' and ending in -ha-: -ga- after *\*farha-* 'pork, pig' extended) in: Old High German *barug*, *barh*, Modern High German *Barg*, *Barch* (*Borg*, *Borch*);

Maybe alb. *bariu* 'shepherd, herdsman (of pigs?)' phonetically equal to Latvian *barū*, *bāru*, *bārt* 'scold, chide' (see below) or maybe a truncated gr. βώτωρ 'herdsman, shepherd'.

Old English *bearg*, *bearh*, engl. *barrow*, Old Icelandic *-bǫrg* 'a castrated boar' (in addition also Old Icelandic *val-bassi* 'wild boar' as *\*barh-s-an?* s. Falk-Torp under *basse* N.); Old High German Old Saxon *borōn*, Old English *borian*, Old Icelandic *bora*, -aða 'bore' (see above); Old High German *bora* 'borer', Old English *bor*, *byres* ds.; Old Icelandic *bora* 'hole' (*auga-*, *eyra-bora*).

Lithuanian *bāras*, Latvian *bars* 'grain swath, strip of cut grain'; Lithuanian *barù* (and *bariù*), *bárti* 'scold, chide, vilify', refl. 'be quarrelsome', Latvian *barū*, *bāru*, *bārt* 'scold, chide' (== Slavic *borjǫ*);

Maybe alb. (*\*bárti*) *bértas* 'scold, yell, scream', *mbaroj*, 'extinguish, finish, end, make ashamed', alb. Geg (*\*bar-*) *mbare*, *marre* 'shame, sth to be scolded', [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift] : **Latvian**: *bārti* 'scold, blame' [verb]; *bārtiēs* 'quarrel' [verb].

Lithuanian *barnis* (Akk. *bañi*) 'quarrel' (=Old Church Slavic *branъ*); Lithuanian *burnà* 'mouth' = Bulgarian *bǎrna* 'lip' (basic form *\*b<sup>h</sup>ornā*, compare above Irish *bern* and to meaning Armenian *beran*).

Here with Baltic forms ž. Latvian *beîzt* 'rub, scour, rub, clean', intrans. *bîrzt* 'crumb, spall, crumble', *birze* 'sowing furrow', Lithuanian *biržis* f. 'field furrow'.

With of a basic meaning 'notch': Lithuanian *bùrtai* Pl. 'lot, fate, charm, spell' = Latvian *burts* 'mark, token, sign the magician, alphabetic letter', Lithuanian *bùrti* 'conjure, perform magic', Latvian *buîrt* 'conjure, perform magic', *buîrtains* 'perform wood-carving notch'; gr.

φάρμακον `remedy, magical cure, magic potion; philtre ' (probably not Indo Germanic) has nothing to do with it.

Old Church Slavic *borjъ*, *bratī* `fight' (frequent reflexive), russ. *borjú*, *boróť* `subjugate, prostrate', refl. `fight', poln. dial. *bróć się* `wrestle, struggle'; Old Church Slavic *branъ* `fight, struggle', Old Russian *boronъ* `fight, struggle', russ. *bóronъ* `forbid', Czech *braň* `weapon, armament, armor' , russ. *za-bór* `fence, plank fence ';

maybe alb. (\**broñ*) *mbronj* `defend', *mburojë* `shield, armour' : poln. *brońić* `defend' [common alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift] Slavic loanword.

(as Latin *forus* on the concept `board' rejecting: compare russ. alt. *zaborolo* `wooden town wall, scaffold, trestle', Czech *zábradlo* `handrail, parapet' ); russ. *boroná* `harrow', and with Slavic *-zda*-forms Slavic \**borzda* in Old Church Slavic *brazda*, russ. *borozdá* `furrow';

maybe alb. *brazda* `furrow' a Slavic loanword.

russ. *bórov* `hog, castrated boar, (dial.) boar, castrated bull ', Serbo-Croatian *brâv* `sheep, cattle ', Dialectal `castrated pig', slovak. *brav* `castrated pig', poln. Dialectal *browek* `fattened boar, porker ' (see above Germanic \**baruha-*); \**bъrtъ* `drilling, cavity' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ortī-*) in russ. *bortъ* `the hollow of the tree in what bees have nested ' etc.

**References:** WP. II 159 f., WH. I 481 f., 537, 865, 866, Trautmann 27, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 354.

**See also:** compare the related root forms *b<sup>h</sup>ered<sup>h</sup>-*, *b<sup>h</sup>rēi-* (*b<sup>h</sup>rēig-*, *-k-*, see there also about *b<sup>h</sup>erg<sup>h</sup>-*), *b<sup>h</sup>reu-*, *b<sup>h</sup>reu-q-*, *-k-* `cut, clip', *b<sup>h</sup>reus-* `break, rupture', *b<sup>h</sup>erug-* `gullet'.

**Page(s):** 133-135

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-4*

**Meaning:** to roar, buzz, onomatopoeic words

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-4*: to roar, buzz, derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-* (*ba<sup>x</sup>mbal*): a k. of noise.

**Note:** An extension at most in \**b<sup>h</sup>erem-* `drone, grumble' and treated onomatopoeic words under *b<sup>h</sup>erg-* `drone, grumble'.

**Material:** Armenian *boř*, *-oy* `bumblebee, hornet' [from truncated klr. *bombâr* `cockchafer'], to redupl. Old Indic *bambhara-h* (unbel.) `bee', *bambharāliḥ* (unbel.) `fly', *bambhā-rava-h* `the bellow of the cows';

gr. πεμφορηδών `kind of wasp' (formation as ἀνθρηδών, τενθρηδών); similarly also Serbo-Croatian *būmbar* `bumblebee', klr. *bombâr* `cockchafer'.

Maybe alb. (\**bũmbar*) *bumballa* 'bumblebee' a Slavic loanword.

Here at least partly (with fractured reduplication) also the Balto Slavic group from Lithuanian *barbėti* 'clang, clink', *birbiù*, *-iaũ*, *bĩrbti* 'buzz', *burbiù*, *burbėti* 'drone, grumble, bubble, seethe' ;

Maybe Lithuanian (\**boburužė*) *boružė* : Romanian *buburuză* : alb. *burbuqe* 'ladybug'.

klr. *borborósy* Pl. 'sullen talk', Serbo-Croatian *bĩblati* 'chat', in which indeed the meaning 'talk indistinctly, stammer' would go back to the group of Old Indic *barbarāḥ* etc (see \**baba*).

**References:** WP. II 161 f., Trautmann 39 f.

**Page(s):** 135-136

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*er-5*

**Meaning:** shining; brown

**Note:** extensions of b<sup>h</sup>*er-* 'shine, appear, seem', b<sup>h</sup>*ereĝ-*, b<sup>h</sup>*ereġk-* 'shine'.

**Material:** Old Indic *bhallā-ḥ*, *bhallaka-ḥ* *bhallūka-ḥ* 'bear' (-*ll-* from -*rl-*); Old High German *bero*, Old English *bera* 'bear' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eron-*), Old Icelandic *biörn* ds. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ernu-*, whose *u* as like *ũ* from Old Indic *bhallūka-ḥ* might have derived from the stem \*b<sup>h</sup>*eru-*) = Old English *beorn* 'warrior, chieftain';

Old Icelandic *bersi* 'bear' (*s* as in *Fuchs* : Gothic *fauhō* *Luchs* 'lynx' : Swedish *lo*); ablaut. Lithuanian *bėras*, Latvian *bērs* 'brown (from horses)';

Belarusian рысь (*rysʹ*), Russian рысь (*rysʹ*), Ukrainian рись (*rysʹ*), Bulgarian рис (*ris*), Macedonian рис (*ris*), Serbian рис (*ris*), Croatian *ris*, Slovenian *ris*, Sorbian (lower) *rys*, Sorbian (upper) *rys*, Czech *rys*, Polish *rysʹ*, Slovak *rys*, Albanian *rrëqebull* (*ras* 'lynx') + *buall* 'bull', Romanian *râs* 'lynx'

Slavic cognates derived from Illyrian Romanian *râs* 'lynx' < Lithuanian *bėras* 'brown'.

gr. φάρη νεφέλαι Hes.? (\*φαρε[σ]a or \*φάρεFa? If finally exactly to:) φαρύνει λαμπρύνει Hes., φρῦνη, φρῦνος 'toad, frog' (\* 'the brown one' = Old High German *brūn*); if φάρη as 'blanket of clouds' to 7. b<sup>h</sup>*er-*?

nep. *bhuro* 'brown' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rūro-*); Old High German Middle High German *brūn* 'gleaming, brown', Old English *brūn*, Old Icelandic *brūnn* ds.; (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), russ. Dialectal *bryněť* 'white, gray shimmer', changing through ablaut *bruněť* ds. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rou-no-*?) and (from \*b<sup>h</sup>*r-ono-*, -*eno-*) russ.-Church Slavic *bronъ* 'white; varicolored (from horses)', russ. *bronъ* (and Dialectal *brynъ*), klr. *breńity* 'become dun (of a

dull or dingy brown colour, dull greyish-brown), ripen', Old Church Slavic *brъnije* (*brenije*) 'ordure, excrement', slov. *bŕn* 'river mud';

Old Indic *babhrú-ḥ* 'reddish brown; giant ichneumon kind', Avestan *bawra-*, *bawri-* 'beaver'; Latin *fiber*, *fibrī* 'beaver' (also *feber* s. WH. I 491; probably *i* has changed for *e*, as also) Celtic (only in names): *\*bibros*, *\*bibrus* in gall. PN and FIN *Bibracte*, abrit. VN *Bibroci*, Middle Irish VN *Bibraige* (*\*bibru-rīgion*), PN *Bibar* (*\*Bibrus*) besides *\*bebro*s in gall. FIN *\*Bebrā*, French *Bièvre*; *Bebronnā*, French *Beuvronne*, *Brevenne* etc; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *bibar*, Old English *beofor* (oldest *bebr*), Middle Low German *bever*, Old Icelandic *biōrr* ds. (Proto German *\*bebru-*); compare also Modern High German FIN *Bever*, old *Biverna*;

Lithuanian *bēbras*, *bābras*, *bēbrus* ds. (dissimil. *debru*s), Old Prussian *bebrus* ds.; about Lithuanian *brušis* etc 'roach (Latin *Leuciscus rutilus*)', Old Prussian *brun-se* ds. s. Specht Dekl. 120;

Slavic *\*bebrъ* in poln. FIN *Biebrza*, russ. etc *bobr* (zur *o*-reduplication s. Berneker 47; besides perhaps *\*bъbrъ* in Serbo-Croatian *dăbar* 'beaver' and Old Russian *bebrjanъ* 'from beaver fur'). compare noch Latin *fibrīnus* 'of the beaver, beaver', Volscan *Fibrēnus* brook name, Avestan *bawraini-* 'of the beaver'; Old High German *bibārīn*, gall. *bebrinus* (Schol. Iuv.), Lithuanian *bēbrinis* ds.;

Tocharian B *perne*, A *parno* 'luminous', therefrom B *perne*, A *parām* 'majesty, grandeur'.

**References:** WP. II 166 f., WH. I 490 f., Van Windekens Lexique 93.

**See also:** compare further *b<sup>h</sup>er-1* with similar meaning.

**Page(s):** 136-137

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>er-6*

**Meaning:** to roast, cook

**Note:** with *g*-extensions, before partly *i-*, *u-* vowels; it derived from *b<sup>h</sup>er-2* 'move violently, surge, boil, cook'.

**Material:** 1. forms without *-i-* or *-u-*: *b<sup>h</sup>ereg-*:

Old Indic *bhurájanta* 'cooking' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ereg-*); *bhrjájati* 'roasts', *bhrṣṭa-ḥ* 'roasted', *bhrāṣṭra-ḥ* 'frying pan', *bharj(ḥ)ayati* 'roasts, brät', *bharjana-ḥ* 'roasting',



Middle Persian *barštan* ds.; presumably is \*b<sup>h</sup>raž- (\*b<sup>h</sup>o<sub>o</sub>raž- in *bhurájanta*), \*b<sup>h</sup>arž- Aryan root form and Indic -*jj* only in present \*b<sup>h</sup>ṛġ-skō, from which derived \*b<sup>h</sup>ṛ(ġ)sġō, as gr. μίσγω from \*μῑγ-σκω.

Latin *fertum* `a kind of sacrificial cake', Old Latin *ferctum* (*firctum*, s. Ernout ÉI. dial. Latin 165), participle \**fergō* `bake', Oscan *fertalis* `the ceremonies where sacrificial cakes were needed'.

Note:

common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Maybe alb. (\**fergō*) *fērgonj* `bake'; also truncated alb. (\**fertalis*) *fli* `sacrifice'.

Lithuanian *birgelas* `basic, simple beer', Latvian *biŗga* `haze, mist, fume, smoke, coal smoke', Old Prussian *aubirgo* `cookshop', *birgakarkis* `a big soup ladle' (with Venetic-Illyrian *g*).

2. forms with *i*, *ei*.

Npers. *biriš-tan* `fry', *b<sup>a</sup>rēzan* `oven', Baluchi *brējag*, *brijag* `fry', npers. *biryān* (\**brīgāna*-) `roasted', pam. (shifted) *wirzam* `roast' (Iran. \**brīj-*, \**braijj*-).

Latin *frīgō*, *-ere* `roast, dehydrate, desiccate', Umbrian *frehtu* `cooked, boiled'.

3. forms with *ū*: b<sup>h</sup>*rūġ-*:

gr. φρῡγω `roast, dry', φρῡκτός `roasted; fire brand', φρῡγανον `dry wood', φρῡγετρον `vessel for roasting barley'.

It is extraordinary that in the onomatopoeic words of gr. φρυγίλος `a bird', Latin *frigō* `(\*roast, parch) squeak', poln. *bargiel* `mountain titmouse', russ. *berglézь* `goldfinch' the distribution of the forms with *u*, with *i*, and without either, is the same like in the words for cook.

**References:** WP. II 165 f., WH. I 486 f., 548 f.

**Page(s):** 137

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*er-7*

**Meaning:** to weave



**Material:** Hom. φᾶρος = Attic φάρος n. (\*φαρFος) `kerchief, cloth, canvas, fabric, velum, cover'; φάραι (?) ὑφαίνειν, πλέκειν Hes.; φορμός `pannier, mat';

Lithuanian *burva* `a kind of garment', Latvian *burves* Pl. `small sail' (-*ur-* suffix as in gr. \*φαρFος), Latvian *buras* ds., Lithuanian *būrė* `sail'. S. to vocalism Walde Streitberg-Festschrift 176.

**References:** WP. II 164, Specht Dekl. 182.

**Page(s):** 137-138

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*es-1*

**Meaning:** to smear, spread

**Material:** Old Indic *bābhastī* `chews up', 3. Pl. *bāpsati*; *bhásma-* n. `ash' resulted through verbal extensions of *psā(i)-*, *psō/i/-*, *psə(i)-*, *psī-* in Old Indic *psāti* `consumes', gr. ψάω, ψάιω `rub', ψαίρω ds., ψαύω `touch', ψηνός `baldheaded', ψῆφος f., Doric ψᾶφος `pebble', ψήχω `rub off', ψώχω `grind, pulverize';

Ψόλος, φέψαλος `soot, smoke'; ψάμμος f. `sand, beach, seaside' from \*ψάφμος, compare ψαφαρός `frail, breakable' (\*b<sup>h</sup>sə-b<sup>h</sup>-) and Latin *sabulum* `coarse sand, gravel' (\*b<sup>h</sup>sə-b<sup>h</sup>/o-?);

with already Indo Germanic sporadic alteration of anlaut. b<sup>h</sup>s- to s-: gr. ἄμθος `sand' (= Middle High German *samt*); through various contaminations ἄμμος and ψάμθος ds., in addition ψιλός `naked, bald, bleak, bare', ψιάς `drop' etc;

alb. *fšin*, *pšin*, *mëšin* `sweep, thresh';

Maybe alb. *fšeh*, *pšef*, *mšef* `cover, hide, sweep away' [common alb. *p-* > *mp-* > *m-*].

Latin *sabulum* `sand' (see above), wherewith EM. 881 compares Armenian *awaz* ds.;

Middle High German *samt* (\**samatho-*) besides Old High German *sant* `sand' (\**samtho-*, Germanic *sanda-*, out of it Finnish *santa*);

Tocharian A *päs-* `diffuse, sprinkle' (?).

**References:** WP. II 189, Boisacq 48, 1074, Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. *Sand*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 328 f., 676; Specht Dekl. 255, 325, Van Windekens Lexique 91.

**Page(s):** 145-146

---

**Root / lemma:** bh**es-2**

**Meaning:** to blow

**Note:** probably onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Old Indic *bábhasti* 'blows', *bhástrā* f. 'bellows, hose', *bhasát* f. 'rump', *bháṁsas* n. 'abdominal part';

gr. ψῦ-χῶ 'blow' (to suffix s. Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. 3, 256), ψῦχῆ 'breath, breeze, soul'.

Here probably ψῦ-χῶ 'cools off' (originally through blast), ψῦχος 'coldness', ψῦχρός 'cold' etc in spite of Benveniste BSL. 33, 165 ff.; after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 329 onomatopoeic, as also ψίθυρος 'lispering'.

**References:** WP. II 69, WH. I 477, Boisacq 1075, Uhlenbeck Old Indic W. 186, 198.

**Page(s):** 146

---

**Root / lemma:** bh**eu**<sup>dh-</sup>, nasal. bh**u-n**<sup>dh-</sup> (\*b<sup>h</sup>eu<sup>dh-</sup>; b<sup>h</sup>ound<sup>dh-</sup>)

**Meaning:** to be awake, aware

**Material:** Themat. present in Old Indic *bóḍhati*, *bóḍhate* 'awakened, awakens, is awake, notices, becomes aware, observes, heeds', Avestan *baodāiti* 'perceives', with *paīti* 'whereupon direct one's attention' (= gr. πεύθομαι, Germanic \**biuðan*, Old Bulgarian *bljudǫ*); Aor. Old Indic *bhudánta* (= ἐπύθοντο), Perf. *bubóḍha*, *bubudhimá* (: Germanic \**bauð*, \**buðum*), participle *buddhá-* 'awakened, wise; recognized' (== gr. ἄ-πιστος 'ignorant; unfamiliar');

maybe alb. (\**bubudhimā*) *bubullimë* 'thunder (\*hear?)' [common alb. : Latin *dh* > // shift].

Old Indic *buddhí-* f. 'understanding, mind, opinion, intention' (= Avestan *paīti-busti-* f. 'noticing', gr. πύστις 'investigating, questions; knowledge, tidings'); causative in Old Indic *bōdháyati* 'awakens; teaches, informs', Avestan *baodāyeiti* 'perceives, feels' (= Old Bulgarian *bužǫ*, *buditi*, Lithuanian *pasibaudyti*); of state verb in Old Indic *budhyátē* 'awakes, becomes aware; recognizes', Avestan *buiḍyeiti* 'becomes aware', *frabuidyamnō* 'awakening'; Old Indic *boddhár-* m. 'connoisseur, expert' (: gr. πειστήρ-ιος 'questioning'); Avestan *baodah-* n. 'awareness, perceptivity', Adj. 'perceiving' (: hom. ἄ-πειθής 'unexplored, unacquainted; ignorant'); Avestan *zaēni-buḍra-* 'watching keenly' (: Old Bulgarian *бѣдрѣ*, Lithuanian *budrūs*); Avestan *baoidi-* 'fragrancy' (= Old Indic *bóḍhi-* 'plenary cognition');

gr. πεύθομαι and πυνθάνομαι (: Lithuanian *bundù*, Old Irish *ad-bond-*) 'to learn; to find out, perceive, watch' (πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, πέπυσμαι), πειθῶ 'knowledge, tidings'; πύστις, πειῦσις f. 'question';

maybe alb. (\**peus*) *pyes* 'ask questions', *pyetje* 'question' : gr. πύστις, πεύσις f. 'question'.

**Proto-Slavic form:** *pytati*: **Old Church Slavic:** *pytati* 'examine, scrutinize' [verb], **Russian:** *pytát'* 'torture, torment, try for' [verb], **Slovak:** *pytat'* 'ask' [verb], **Polish:** *pytać* 'ask' [verb], **Serbo-Croatian:** *pítati* 'ask' [verb], **Slovene:** *pítati* 'ask' [verb], **Other cognates:** Latin *putāre* 'cut off branches, estimate, consider, think' [verb].

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eu<sup>dh</sup>-*, nasal. *b<sup>h</sup>u-n<sup>dh</sup>-*: 'to be awake, aware' derived **Root / lemma:** *peu-1*, *peuə-*: *pū-*: 'to clean, sift', **Root / lemma:** *peu-2*: 'to research, to understand' (see below).

cymr. *bodd* (\**b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>ā*) 'free will, approval', corn. *both* 'volition' (: Old Icelandic *boð*), Old Irish *buide* 'contentedness, gratitude'; here also Old Irish *ad-bond-* 'announce, promulgate', *uss-bond-* 'call off, cancel, refuse' (e.g. verbal noun *obbad*); zero grade Old Irish *robud* 'admonishment', cymr. *rhybudd* 'warning', *rhybuddio* 'warn' (: russ. *probudít'sya* 'awaken');

Gothic *anabiudan* 'order, dispose', *faúrbiudan* 'forbid', Old Icelandic *bjōða* 'offer, bid, give recognition', Old English *bēodan*, Old Saxon *biodan*, Old High German *biotān* 'offer, bid, proffer', Modern High German *bieten* 'gebieten, verbieten, Gebiet' actually ' (area of) command'; Old Icelandic *boð* n., Old English *gebod* n., Middle High German *bot* n. 'commandment', Old High German etc *boto* 'summoner', Old High German *butil* (Modern High German *Büttele*), Old English *bydel* 'summoner, court servant'; Gothic *biuþs, -dis* 'table, desk'; Old Icelandic *bjōðr*, Old English *bēod*, Old High German *beot, piot* 'table, desk; dish', actually 'which is offered on tray' (in addition also Old High German *biutta*, Modern High German *Beute* 'kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch, beehive').

With *ū* (compare Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II 96): Gothic *anabūsns* f. 'commandment' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-sni-*), Old Saxon *ambūsan* f. ds., Old English *bȳsen* f. 'model, example', Old Icelandic *bȳsn* n. 'wonder, miracle' (from '\*warning'), *bȳsna* 'foretoken, warn';

Lithuanian *bundù, bùsti* 'wake up, arouse' and (without nasal infix) *budù, budėti* 'watch', *bùdinu, -inti* 'waken, arouse, revive', *budrùs* 'watchful, wakeful'; causative *baudžiù, baūsti* 'punish, curse, chastise, castigate'; refl. 'intend, mean, aim' (\**b<sup>h</sup>oud<sup>h</sup>-iō*), *baūdžiava* 'socage, compulsory labour',

Lithuanian *bauslỹs* 'command, order', Latvian *baūslis* 'command', Latvian *bauma, baūme* 'rumor, defamation' (\**b<sup>h</sup>oud<sup>h</sup>-m-*), Lithuanian *pasibaudyti* 'rise, stand up, sally', *baudinti*

to cheer up, liven up; ginger up, encourage, arouse, awaken one's lust ', Old Prussian *etbaudints`* to raise from the dead, reawaken '.

Themat. present in Old Bulgarian *bljudŭ, bljusti`* look after; protect, beware, look out', russ. *bljudú, bljusti`* observe, notice' (about Slavic *-ju* from Indo Germanic *eu* s. Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 58).

causative in Old Bulgarian *buždŭ, buditi`* waken, arouse, revive', russ. *bužú, budítb* ds. (etc; also in russ. *búdenb`* workday', probably actually `working day' or `day for corvée'); stative verb with *ē*-suffix in Old Bulgarian *bъždŭ, bъděti`* watch', perfective (with *ne-/no-* suffix as in gr. πυνθ-άνο-μαι, wo -ανο- from *-ηνο-*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 700) *νъz-bъnŭ* `awake' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ud-no-*, shaped from Aor. of type gr. ἐπύθετο, etc, s. Berneker 106 f.;

Maybe truncated alb. (\**zbudzić*) *zgjoj`* awaken' : Old Church Slavic: *ubuditi`* awaken' [verb]; *νъzbuditi`* awaken' [verb]; phonetically equal alb. *-gj-* : poln. *-dzi-* sounds *budzić`* awaken, arouse' [verb], perf. *zbudzić`* awaken, arouse'.

also about Serbo-Croatian *bădnjī dān`* Christmas Eve ', *bădnjāk`* wooden log which one lays in the in the fire of Christmas Eve' etc), Old Bulgarian *sъ-na-bъděti`* φυλάττειν'; Old Bulgarian *bъdrъ`* πρόθυμος; willing, ready', *bъždrъ* ds., russ. *bódryj`* alert, awake, smart, strong, fresh', Serbo-Croatian *bàdar`* agile, lively'.

Tocharian B *paut-*, A *pot`* honour'? (Van Windekens Lexique 87).

**References:** WP. II 147 f., Feist 41, 97, Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 202 f.

**Page(s):** 150-152

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-1*

**Meaning:** to flee, \*be frightened

**Note:** after Kretschmer (Gl. 30, 138) to b<sup>h</sup>*eug(h)-2* (Avestan *baog-* in the intransitive meaning `escape')

**Material:** Gr. φεύγω (Aor. ἔφυγον, Perf. πέφευγα) `flee', φυγή f. (= Latin *fuga*) `escape, a fleeing, flight, running away ', hom. φύζα (\*φυγία) ds., Akk. φύγα-δε `to flight, to flee ' of consonant-stem \*φυγ-;

perhaps in Venetic PN Φεύγαρον (Westdeutschl.) `refuge, escape castle ';

Latin *fugiō, fūgī, -ere`* to take to flight, run away; to pass away, disappear. Transit., to flee from, run away from, avoid; with infin., 'fuge quaerere', do not seek; of things, to

escape the notice of a person', *fuga* f. `flight, running away; esp. flight from one's country, exile, banishment. Transf., swift course, speed; avoiding (with genit.);

Note: common Latin *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe alb. *fugonj* `run'

Lithuanian *būgstu*, *būgau*, *būgti* intr. `be frightened', kaus. *bauginti* `jemd. get a fright', *baugùs* `timorous'.

**References:** WP. II 144, 146, WH. I 556 f., Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

**Page(s):** 152

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-2*, b<sup>h</sup>*eugh-*

**Meaning:** to clear away, free

**Material:** Avestan *baog-*, *bunja-* `loosen, escape, they escape before' (*bunjainti* `release, escape', *būjayamnō* `discarding', *bunjayāt* `he escapes'), *būjim* Akk. `cleaning, purification', *qzō-buj-* `from need of releasing', *baoxtar-* `liberator';

Maybe alb. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ujissa*) *bujis*, *bujisa* aor. `bloom', *bujë* `fuss': pāli *bhujissa-* `released, free'

Pahlavi paz. *bōxtan* `escape, release', South Baluchi *bōjag* `unbolt, loosen, unbind', as pers. loanword Armenian *bužem* `heal, save, relieve', *boiž* `healing, deliverance'; pāli *paribhuñjati* `purifies, cleans, sweeps from'; but pāli *bhujissa-* `released (from previously slave)' = Old Indic *bhujisya-* `free, independent' (Lex., in the Lithuanian as `exploitable', Subst. `maid; maidservant, servant'), to b<sup>h</sup>*eug-4*.

Illyrian PN *Buctor*, Venetic *Fuctor* (: Avestan *baoxtar-*), *Fugonia*, *vhuxia*, *vhou-χontios*, etc

**Note:**

Here Illyrian *Buctor* : Venetic *Fuctor* : Avestan *baoxtar-* `liberator' proves that Avestan a satem language can display centum characteristics. Alb. follows the same Illyrian - Venetic pattern in *-tor*, *-tar* suffixes. The tendency in Illyrian *-g-* > *-ct-* shows the intermediary phase from centum to satem in later alb.: common alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* in the middle of the word.

Gothic *usbaugjan* `sweep up, sweep out, sweep away', Modern High German dial. *Bocht* `rubbish, crap, muck'; moreover probably also Middle High German *biuchen* `cook in lye', originally `clean', *būche* f. `lye' (with secondary ablaut).

The doubleness Germanic *gh* : Aryan *g*- also by *b<sup>h</sup>eugh-* (Modern High German *biegen*): *b<sup>h</sup>eug-* (Old Indic *bhujati* etc) `bend'. Probably identical with it.

**References:** WP. II 145, WH. I 560, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

**Page(s):** 152

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>eug-3*, *b<sup>h</sup>eugh-*

**Meaning:** to bow

**Material:** Old Indic *bhujāti* `bends, pushes away ', *bhugná-h* `bent, curved', *bhúja-h* `arm', *bhujā* `twist, arm', *bhōgá-h* `coil of a snake; ring' (: Old High German *boug*); *niṣ-bhuj-* `push', Pass. `flunk, escape; to get away ';

perhaps bierher alb. *butē* `soft, flexible' from *\*b<sup>h</sup>ug(h)-to-* `pliable';

common alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* in the middle of the word.

Irish *fid-bocc* `wooden bow', probably also *bocc* `tender' (\*`pliable'), nir. *bog* `soft' (from *\*buggo-*), KZ. 33, 77, Fick II<sup>4</sup>; for abret. *buc* `rotten, putrid; loose, crumbling, friable, flabby ', pl. *bocion* `rotten, decayed ', nbret. *amsir poug* `soft, mild weather ', allowed to expect brit. *-ch-* = Irish *-gg-*, Pedersen KG. I 161 considers borrowing from Irish

In Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>eugh-*: Gothic *biugan*, Old High German *biogan* `bend', Old Icelandic participle *boginn* `bent, curved'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), ablaut. Old English *būgan* `be bent ', with *fram* `flee';

Kaus. Old Icelandic *beygja*, Old Saxon *bōgian*, Old English *bīegan*, Old High German *bougen*, Modern High German *beugen*; Old Icelandic *biūgr* `bent, curved ', Old High German *biugo* `curve'; Old Icelandic *bogi*, Old English *boga* (engl. *bow*), Old High German *bogo*, Modern High German *Bogen* (Old High German *swibogo* `Christmas candle arcs (which literally means „an arched buttress“) ' from *\*swi/[bi-]bogo*); perhaps in addition Gothic *bugjan* `let out, lend, buy ', Old Icelandic *byggja* `obtain a wife', Old English *bycgan*, Old Saxon *buggian* `buy' (compare Modern High German dial. `be bent by something ' = `acquire, take'); in addition probably Latvian *bauga* and *baūgurs* `hill'.

Intensive (with intensification) Germanic *\*bukjan* in Middle High German *bücken*, Swiss *bukche*; Middle Low German *bucken*, Old Frisian *buckia* `to stoop, bend forward, bend down ' (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 171, 181).

**References:** WP. II 145 f., WH. I 556, Feist 96.

**Page(s):** 152-153

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-4*

**Meaning:** to enjoy, \*consume, bite

**Material:** Old Indic *bhun̥kté* (with Instr., newer Akk.) `enjoys', compare *bhunákti*, *bhuñjati* `grants pleasure, enjoys, consumes', *bubhukṣā* `hunger', *bhóga-ḥ* `enjoyment';

about Old Indic *bhujiṣyá-* see above under b<sup>h</sup>*eug-2*,

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

alb. *bungë* f., *bunk*, *bungu* m. `kind of edible oak fruit ' (as `nourishing or nutritious tree', post-verbal = `food granter');

**Note:**

Alb. *bungë* `kind of edible oak fruit ' : with -*u*-grade alb. (\**beuka*) *buka* `bread' : Phrygian βεκός `bread', actually `crumb ' prove that from an extended **Root / lemma:** b(*e*)*u-1*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*u-* : `expr. sound of hitting' derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eg-*, b<sup>h</sup>*eng-* : `to break', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*engh-*, b<sup>h</sup>*ngh-* (Adj. b<sup>h</sup>*nghú-s*) : `thick, fat', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-1* : `to flee, \*be frightened', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-2*, b<sup>h</sup>*eugh-* : `to clear away, free', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-3*, b<sup>h</sup>*eugh-* : `to bow', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eug-4* : `to enjoy, \*consume, bite' as taboo words.

Latin *fungor* `to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo, usually with abl.; absol. in special sense, to be affected, suffer ', with Akk., later Abl., *dēfungor* `to perform, discharge, have done with, bring to an end, survive ', *perfungor* `to perform fully, execute, discharge; to go through, endure '.

**References:** WH. I 565 f., Wackernagel Synt. I 68, Jokl L.-k. Unters. 179.

**Page(s):** 153

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eu-*, b<sup>h</sup>*eue-* (b<sup>h</sup>*uā-*, b<sup>h</sup>*uē-*) : b<sup>h</sup>*ōu-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ū-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eue-* > b<sup>h</sup>*Hu-eh<sub>1</sub>-t*)

**Meaning:** to be; to grow

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*eu-*, b<sup>h</sup>*eue-* (b<sup>h</sup>*uā-*, b<sup>h</sup>*uē-*) : b<sup>h</sup>*ōu-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ū-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eue-* > b<sup>h</sup>*Hu-eh<sub>1</sub>-t*): to be; to grow, derived from **Root / lemma:** b(*e*)*u-2*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*ū-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*eHu-* > b<sup>h</sup>*Hu-iH-t*): to swell, puff.

**Note:** (probably = `to swell'), compare Old Indic *prábhūta-ḥ* with Old Indic *bhūri-ḥ* etc under \*b(*e*)*u-*, bh(*e*)*u-* `inflate, bloat, to swell', from which `originate, become, be', farther `where usually one is, live ' ; *ioṛ-* present b<sup>h</sup>*u-jiō*, b<sup>h</sup>*u-ḥiē-si*, b<sup>h</sup>*u-ī-si* etc as verb `be' supplies often paradigm of *es-* `be'; extended root b<sup>h</sup>*eui-*, b<sup>h</sup>*uei-*

**Material:** Old Indic *bhávati* `is, there is, happens, prospers, becomes ' = Avestan *bavaiti* `becomes, originates; happens; will be ', Old pers. *bavatiy* `becomes'; Fut. Old Indic *bhaviṣyáti*,



Avestan *būšyeiti* participle *būšyant-* 'will come into existence' (latter = Lithuanian *būsiu*, Church Slavic *byšęšteje* 'τὸ μέλλον', compare gr. φῦσω); Aor. Old Indic *ábhūt* (= gr. ἔφῡ) and *bhúvat*, Perf. *babhūva*, participle Perf. Akt. *babhūvān*, f. *babhūvúṣī* (: gr. πεφυώς, πεφουῖα, Lithuanian *būvo*, Old Church Slavic *byvatī*), Inf. *bhávītum*, Absol. *bhūtvā* (compare Lithuanian *būty* passive 'to be', Old Prussian *būton* Inf.);

Old Indic *bhūtá-ḥ*, Avestan *būta-* 'become, being, Old Indic *bhūtá-m* 'entity' (: Lithuanian *búta* 'been', Old Icelandic *búð* f. 'dwelling', russ. *bytʹ* 'entity, way of life, lifestyle'; with ū gr. φυτόν, Old Irish *-both* 'one was', *both* f. 'cottage', Lithuanian *bútas* 'house'); *prá-bhūta-ḥ* 'rich, numerous', npers. Inf. *būdan* 'be';

Old Indic *bhūti-ḥ*, *bhūtí-ḥ* f. 'being, well-being, good condition, prospering; flourishing' (Avestan *būti-* m. 'name of *daēva*'? = Old Church Slavic *za-*, *po-*, *prě-bytʹ*, russ. *bytʹ*, Inf. Old Church Slavic *bytī*, Lithuanian *būti*, with ū gr. φύσις).

Pass. Old Indic *bhūyate*, kaus. *bhāvayati* 'brings into existence; looks after and nurtures, refreshes', participle *bhāvīta-ḥ* also 'pleasantly excited, in good mood' (=Old Church Slavic *iz-baviti* 'free, release'), with ders. lengthened grade *bhāvā-ḥ* 'being, development, becoming, affection' (: russ. *za-báva* f. 'conversation, entertainment') besides *bhavā-ḥ* 'development, welfare, salvation';

Maybe alb. *zbavit* 'amuse, entertain' a Slavic loanword.

*bhavītram* 'world' (ablaut. with gr. φύτλᾱ 'nature, gender, sex' and Lithuanian *būklà* 'dwelling' etc, and with Germanic *\*buþla-* and *\*bōþla-*, next to which with formants -dʰ/o- Czech *bydlo*); *bhavana-m* 'the development, becoming; dwelling, house' (: alb. *bane*, but Middle Irish *būan* 'unwavering, steadfast' from *\*bʰou-no-*), ablaut. *bhūvana-m* 'entity';

Old Indic *bhū-* f. 'earth, world', *bhūmī*, *bhūmīḥ*, Avestan ap. *būmī-*, npers. *būm* 'earth', Old Indic *bhūman-* n. 'earth, world, being' (= gr. φύμα), *bhūmán-* m. 'fullness, wealth, bulk, mass, wealth'; *pra-bhū-ḥ* 'mighty, salient';

*s*-stem *bhaviṣ-ṇu-ḥ* 'becoming, thriving', *bhūṣati* 'makes thrive, strengthens', *bhūṣayati* 'bedecks, blazons', *bhūṣana-m* 'amulet, jewellery'.

The *ḥ*-basis *\*bʰ(e)uṛ-*, as it seems, in Old Indic *bóbhavīti* Intens. and *bhāvī-tva-ḥ* 'future'; about iran. *bḥ*-forms see below.

Armenian *bois*, Gen. *busoy* 'sprout, herb, plant', *busanim* 'burst forth, spring forth', further perhaps *boin*, Gen. *bunoi* 'nest' (*\*bʰeu-no-*), zero grade *bun*, Gen. *bnoi* 'stem'.



Thrak. PN Κασί-βουνον.

Gr. φύω (Lesbian φυίω as Oscan *fuia*, see below), `beget' (Aor. ἔφουσα), φύομαι `become, grow' (compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I, 686), probably neologisms to Aor. ἔφυν `was, became', besides (neologism?) ἐφύην; φυτόν `growth, plant, kid, child, ulcer', φυή `growth; nature, character', φύμα n. `plant, growth, ulcer', φύσις `nature', φύλον n. `stem, gender, sex, kind of', φύλή `municipality and from it located department ' (: Old Church Slavic *byľь*, *l*-participle *byľje*); lengthened grades *\*b<sup>h</sup>ō[ʷ]lo-* perhaps in φωλεός, φωλειός `hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, den of wild animals', φωλεύω `sleep in a cave', φωλίσ `a sea fish which is hidden in the mud';

Maybe alb. *foleja* `nest': gr. φωλ-εία, or φωλ-ία, ἡ, `life in a hole or cave, of the hibernation of bears, 2. of fishes, (pl.)', alb. (*\*fole*) *flê* `sleep': gr. φωλεύω `sleep in a cave'.

but Old Icelandic *bōl*/n. `a camp for animals and people', is not from *bōl* (probably from *\*bōþla*) `dwelling' miscellaneous word; in addition zero grade Swedish Dialectal *bylja*, *bölja* `small nest' from *\*bulja*.

As 2. compound-part in ὑπερφυής, ὑπερ-φ[<sup>\*</sup>F]ιάλος. About φῖτυ see below.

Illyrian VN *Buni*, PN Βοῦννος (: alb. *bunë*).

Messapic βύριον οἶκημα, βαυρία οἰκία Hes. (:Old High German *būh*);

Note:

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Illyrian Messapic βύριον οἶκημα, βαυρία : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυρισί.

alb. *buj*, *bûj* (*\*bunjō*) `stay, stay overnight, spend the night', *burr*, *burrë* (*\*buro-*) `man, husband', *banë* `dwelling, abode, residence, half dilapidated house' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>oḡonā*: Old Indic *bhavanam*), *banoj* `stay, dwell'; *bun(ë)* `chalet' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>unā*); perhaps also *bōtë* `earth, bottom, world, people' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>uā-tā* or *\*b<sup>h</sup>uē-tā*).

Latin *fuī* (Old Latin *fūī*) `I have been' from *\*fū-ai*, metathesis of older Aor. *\*fūm* (= gr. ἔ-φυν, Old Indic *á-bhūt* `he was'), *fu-tūrus* `future, about to be', *forem* `would be', *fore* `will be', Old Latin Konj. *fuam*, *fuat* `be' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>uḡām*, compare Lithuanian *būvo* `was' from *\*b<sup>h</sup>u-ḡāt*), besides *-bam* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>uām*: Oscan *fu-fans* `they were', Old Irish *-bā* `I was') in *legē-*

*bam* etc, compare Latin-Faliscan *-bō* (from \*b<sup>h</sup>uō) in *amā-bō*, Old Latin *venī-bō*, Faliscan *pipafP* etc with Irish *b-* future (*do-rīmiub* ' I will enumerate ' from \**to-rīm-ī-buō*), intensive *futāvit* ' he/she was ';

Oscan *fu-fans* ' they were ', *fu-fens* ' they were ', *fusíd* = Latin *foret*, *fust* (= Umbrian *fust*) ' he/she will be ' and ' he/she will have been ', *fuid* Konj.-Perf. ' he/she will have been '; but about *futír* ' daughter ' s. Vetter Gl. 29, 235, 242 ff. against WH. I 557, 867;

Umbrian *fust* ' he/she is going to be ', *furent* ' they are going to be ' (\**fuset*, \**fusent*), *fefure* ' they will have been ', *futu* ' you will be ' (*fuuetōd* or *fu-tōd*).

A *io/ī* present to root \*b<sup>h</sup>ũ- : \*b<sup>h</sup>u-*jiō* lies before in Latin *fīō*, *fīerī* ' of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen ', the *ī* instead of *ĩ* is correlated to *fīs*, *fīt* (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ī-si*, \*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ī-ti*); Oscan *fīiet* (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*jiient*) ' they become, they are made ', Umbrian *fīto* ' good deeds, benefits?', *fuia* ' he/she will become, he/she will be made ', *fuiest* ' he/she will make ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*jiō* besides \*b<sup>h</sup>u-*jiō* as in Lesbian φuíω, see above);

Latin nominal formation only in *dubius* ' doubtful; act., wavering; in opinion, doubting; uncertain; as to action, hesitating, irresolute; pass., uncertain, doubted, doubtful, dangerous, critical ' (\**du-b<sup>h</sup>u-jiō-s* ' of double form, consisting of two parts ', compare Umbrian *di-fue* ' split into two parts ' < \**dui-b<sup>h</sup>u-jiom*), *probus* ' good, excellent, fine; morally good, upright, virtuous, right ' (\**pro-b<sup>h</sup>u-ōs* : Old Indic *pra-bhū-ḥ* ' salient, superb '), Oscan *am-prufid* ' dishonest, lacking probity ', *prúfatted* ' has shown, marked, indicated, manifested, proven ', Umbrian *prufe* ' upright, honest, proper '; Latin *super-bus* ' haughty, exalted, proud; arrogant, overbearing; brilliant, splendid '.

About Latin *moribundus* see Niedermann Mél. Meillet 104, Benveniste MSL. 34, 189.

Old Irish *baē* ' benefit ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ə-jiom*), *būan* ' steadfast, good ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ono-*, in addition cymr. *bun* ' queen, wife, woman '); Middle Irish *baile* ' home, place ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ə-ljiō*);

Old Irish *buith* ' be ' (originally Dat. of *ā-* stem *both* < \*b<sup>h</sup>utā = cymr. *bod*, corn. *bos*, bret. *bout* = Old Irish *both* f. ' cottage ', cymr. *bod* f. ' dwelling ': Lithuanian *būtas* ' house '); moreover also Middle Irish *for-baid* ' burial cloth, shroud, barrow, bier ', Fut. *-bīa* ' will be ' (= Latin *fīat*), preterit 1. Sg. *bā* (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ām*), 3. Sg. *boī* (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*ōe*), Pass. preterit *-both* ' one was ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>u-*to-*); the paradigm of the verb Subst. and the copula exists from forms von *es-* and *b<sup>h</sup>eu-*, e.g. hat 1. Sg. present Konj. Old Irish *bēu* (\*b<sup>h</sup>-*esō*) the anlaut related to *b<sup>h</sup>eu-*;

Old Irish *-bū* 'I care to be', mcymr. *bydaf*, corn. *bethaf*, Middle Breton *bezaff* ds.  
 (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uijō* = Latin *fīō*, besides \*b<sup>h</sup>*uī-* in Old Irish *bīth*, mcymr. *bit* '([Imperative Future Tense] you will be' = Latin *fīt*);

gall. PN *Vindo-bios* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uijos*), compare cymr. *gwyn-fyd* 'luck' ('white world', *byd*), Old Irish *su-b(a)e* 'pleasure, joy' (\**su-b<sup>h</sup>uijo-*), *du-b(a)e* (*du* = gr. *δύς*-) 'mourning, grief';

Gothic *bauan* 'stay, dwell, inhabit', *ald bauan* 'lead a life', *gabauan* 'erect a house' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ōuō*, vocalism as in Old Indic *bhāvayati*, *bhāva-ḥ*, Slavic *baviti*),

Old Icelandic *būa* (*bjō*, *būinn*) 'stay, dwell, bring in good condition, equip', Old English *būan* and *buw(i)an* (*būde*, *gebūen*) 'stay, dwell, farm' (besides Old English *bōgian*, Old Frisian *bōgia* 'stay, dwell', phonetic type based on Gothic *stōja* from \**stōwijō* and *ō* as initial vowel), Old High German *būan* (*būta*, *gibūan*) 'stay, dwell, farm', Modern High German *bauen*, Old Icelandic *byggja* 'live at a place, farm, populate', later 'construct, build' (from \**buwwjan*? \**bewwjjan*?); Old Icelandic *būn*. 'domicile, household', Old English *būn*. 'dwelling' (Pl. *byn*. of *i*-stem \**būwi-* = Old Icelandic *býr* m. 'dwelling, residential site, court'; similarly Lithuanian *būvis* 'permanent stay, residence'), Old High German *bū*, Middle High German *bū*, Gen. *būwes* m., seldom n. 'tilling of the field, dwelling, edifice', Modern High German *Bau*,

Old Icelandic *būð* f. 'dwelling, tent, cottage'; Old Swedish *bōþ*, Middle Low German *bōde*, Middle High German *buode* and *būde* 'cottage, tent', Modern High German *Bude* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ō[ū]-tā*); Middle Low German *bōdel* 'fortune', *bōl* 'estate', Old English *bold* and *botl* n. 'dwelling, house', \**byldan*, engl. *to build* 'to build', Old Frisian *bold* and *bōdel* 'house, household utensil, household appliance, property' (\**bōþla-* from Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>*ō[ū]tlo-* and \**buþla-*, compare Lithuanian *būklà* and westsl. *bydlo*), also Old Icelandic *bōl* n. 'dwelling' [(see above also to *bōl* 'den (of animals)'];

Old Icelandic *būr* n. 'pantry, zenana (part of a house for women in India)', Old English *būr* m. 'cottage, room', Old High German *būr* m. 'house, cage', Modern High German (*Vogel-*)*Bauer*, whereof Old High German *nāhgibūr*, Old English *nēahgebūr*, Modern High German *Nachbar*, engl. *neighbour* and Old High German *gibūr(o)*, Middle High German *gebūr(e)*, then *būr*, Modern High German *Bauer* 'farmer, peasant';

Old English *bēo* 'I am' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uijō* = Latin *fīō*, Old Irish *-bū*), besides *bēom*, Old High German *bim* etc after \**im* from \**es-* 'be', as Old High German *bis(t)*, Old English *bis* after *is*.

Perhaps Gothic *bagms*, Old High German *bōum*, Old English *bēam* 'tree' from \*b<sup>h</sup>*ou(ə)mo-* 'φυτόν' and Old Icelandic *bygg* n. 'barley', Old Saxon Gen. PL *bewō* 'sowing, seed, yield', Old English *bēow* n. 'barley' (\**bewwa-*) as 'the tilled, the sown'.

Maybe alb. (\**bēam*) *bimë* 'plant', alb. Geg *ba* 'ripen, become', *bafsh* sub. 'be!'

Lithuanian *būti* (Latvian *būt*, Old Prussian *boūt*) 'be', *būty* Supin. 'to be' (Old Prussian *būton* Inf.), participle *būtas* 'been', Fut. *būsiu* (Latvian *būšu*), preterit *būvo* 'he was' (compare also *buvó-ju, -ti* 'care to be' and Old Church Slav. *byvati*); Opt. Old Prussian *bousai* 'he is', preterit *bēi, be* 'he was' (from an expanded basis with *-ēi-*);

Lithuanian *būvis* m. 'being, life', *būvinėti* 'stay here and there a while', Old Prussian *buwinait* 'live!';

Latvian *būšana* 'being, entity, condition', Old Prussian *bousennis* 'state, condition'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*), Lithuanian *būtas*, Old Prussian (Akk.) *buttan* 'house';

Lithuanian *būklas* (\**būtla-*) 'nest, den, hideout, lair of wild animals', *pabūklas* 'tool, utensil; apparition, ghost', *būklà, būklė* 'presence (of mind), dwelling', East Lithuanian *búklė* ds. (see above; in addition *buklūs* 'wise, sly, cunning');

Old Church Slav. *byti* 'become, be', *lo-* participle *bylъ* 'been' (therefrom *bylъje* 'herb; healthy herb', compare to meaning φυτόν), Aor. *bě* 'was' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uē-t*);

Imperf. *běaše*, Fut. participle Church Slav. *byšęšteje, byšqšteje* 'τὸ μέλλον', Kondiz. 3. Pl. *bq* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uā-nā*), participle *za-bъvenъ* 'forgotten', besides miscellaneous participle \**byt* e.g. in russ. *zabytyj* 'forgotten', compare in addition also Subst. russ. *bytъ* 'entity, way of life, lifestyle', apoln. *byto* 'nourishment, food', Old Church Slav. *iz-bytъkъ* 'affluence, remnant', *bytъje* 'the existence';

maybe alb. *mbetje* 'residue, leftover', *mbetet* 'is left', *mbeturinë* 'trash' [common alb. *b- > mb-* shift]

Old Church Slav. *zabytъ* 'oblivion', *pobyтъ* 'victory', *prěbytъ* 'abode, residence', russ. *bytъ* 'entity, creature; facts (of the case), facts (of the matter), matter of fact'; present Old Church Slav. *bqđq* 'become, γίγνομαι', as Fut.: 'will become' (if Latin Adj. in *-bundus?*);

maybe reduced alb. (\**bqđq*) *do* Future: 'will become'

Kaus. Old Church Slavic *izbaviti* 'free, release' (: Old Indic *bhāva-yati*, compare to vocalism also Gothic *bauan* and Old Church Slavic *zabava* 'stay, activity, pastime'); Czech *bydlo* 'whereabouts, dwelling', poln. *bydło* 'cattle' (from \* state, prosperity, possessions ').

Maybe alb. (\**zabava*) *zbavit* 'entertain, (\*pastime) '

Perhaps here (Pedersen Tocharian 228<sup>1</sup>) Tocharian B *pyautk-*, A *pyotk-*, AB *pyutk-* 'come into being', med. 'bring about'.

From the basis b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)*uī-*:

npers. Imp. *bīd* 'be!'; Old pers. Opt. *bī-yāh* is placed by Wackernagel KZ. 46, 270 = Old Indic *bhū-yā-h*, -*t*,

gr. φῑtu n. 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot' = φῑtūμα, φῑtúω 'produce, sow, plant';

Old Lithuanian *bit(i)* 'he was', also Kondit. 1. Pl. (*sùktum-*) *bime*; Latvian *biju*, *bija* 'I was, he was' (Latvian *bijā-* extended from athemat. \*b<sup>h</sup>*uī-*); ablaut. Old Prussian *bēi*, see above;

maybe alb. *bujis* 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot, bloom'

Old Church Slavic Kondit. 2. 3. Sg. *bi* 'were, would be' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*uī-s*, \*b<sup>h</sup>*uī-t*), wherefore secondary 1. Sg. *bi-mъ* with primary ending.

**References:** WP. II 140 f., WH. I 375 f., 504 f., 557 f., 865, 867, EM. 812 f., 1004 f., Trautmann 40 f., Feist 83 f.

Specht will place (KZ. 59, 58 f.) under citation of gr. φάFoς 'light, salvation' = Old Indic *bhava-* 'blessing; benediction, boon, salvation', φαε-σί-μβροτος etc unsere root as \*b<sup>h</sup>*auē-*, not as \*b<sup>h</sup>*euē-*. see also above S. 91.

**Page(s):** 146-150

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ēgh-*: b<sup>h</sup>*ōgh-*

**Meaning:** to resist

**Material:** Gall. *bāgaudae* 'insurgent guerilla' (suffix as in *alauda*, *bascauda*), Old Irish *bāgaid* 'fights, brags, threatens', *bāg* f. 'fight, struggle', mcymr. *bwyo* (\**bāgi-*) 'hit', *kymwy* (: Middle Irish *combāg* ds.) 'fight', -*boawc* = Middle Irish *bāgach* 'warlike'; whether cymr. *bai* 'fault, error', *beio* 'rebuke' in addition belongs, it must contain Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>*ēgh-*;

Old High German *bāgan*, (*bāgēn?*) 'squabble, quarrel', Old Icelandic *bāga*, *bægja* 'oppose, resist', Old High German *bāga* 'quarrel, fight', Old Saxon *bāg* m. 'vainglory, boastfulness', Middle High German *bāc*, *-ges* m. 'loud yelling, quarrel', Old Icelandic *bāge*, *bāgi* 'adversary', *bāgr* 'difficult, hard, sullen, obstructive'; it is presumed whether Germanic family is not borrowed from Celtic, ablaut Germanic *ē*: Celtic *ā* (Indo Germanic *ō*);

Latvian *buôztiēs* 'be angry' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ōgh-*), Endzelin KZ. 52, 118;

russ. *bazel* 'bawler, crier', *bazgala* 'malicious' (Scheftelowitz KZ. 54, 242);

perhaps Tocharian B *pakwāre* 'evil, bad' (Adverb), A *pkänt* 'hindrance' (\**b<sup>h</sup>əgh-*), Van Windekens Lexique 85, 96.

**References:** WP. II 130.

**Page(s):** 115

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>ē2*, *b<sup>h</sup>ō* (\**b<sup>h</sup>e*, *b<sup>h</sup>o*)

**Meaning:** a kind of particle

**Material:** Avestan *bā*, *bāi*, *bē*, *bōi* (the latter, as Lithuanian *beĩ*, probably with strengthening particle \**id*) particles of the protestation and emphasis, *bāda* 'yea, in truth' ('if Old Indic *baḍham?*' Bartholomae Wb. 953);

Maybe emphasizing particle alb. *bah* 'absolutely not' [alb. preserved the old laryngeal *-h*]

Armenian *ba*, *bay* emphasizing particle;

Gothic *ba* conditional particle (here *i-ba*, *i-bai* 'if, because?' Konj. 'that not', *ni-ba*, *ni-bai* 'possibly not yet?', Konj. 'if not', *ja-bai* 'if', Old High German *ibu*, *oba*, Middle High German *ob(e)* 'if, whether' etc, s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 422);

Lithuanian *bà* 'yes, of course; certainly; sure', *ben* 'at least, not only but also', East Lithuanian *bè* (= Old Prussian *bhe*), *beĩ* (see above) 'and', *bè*, *bà*, *bès*, *baũ* interrogative particle, Old Prussian *beggi* 'for'; Old Church Slavic (etc) *bo* 'for', *i-bo* 'kai yáp', *u-bo* 'also', *ne-bo-nъ* 'for indeed'; changing through ablaut klr. *ba* 'yes, of course; certainly; sure', Czech poln. *ba* 'trusted, yea, in truth'.

Maybe alb. *po* 'if, whether, yes': poln. *ba* 'yea, in truth'.

**References:** WP. II 136, Trautmann 22 f.

**Page(s):** 113

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ē-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ō-*

**Meaning:** to warm, fry, \*bath

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ē-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ō-* : 'to warm, fry, \*bath' : **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*oso-s* : 'naked' derived from Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] 'naked' of **Root / lemma:** *nog<sup>w</sup>*, *nog<sup>w</sup>od(h)o-*, *nog<sup>w</sup>-no-* : 'naked' common Indo Iranian *m-/n-* > *bh* : gr.-Illyrian βαγαρόν χλιαρόν.

**Material:** Old High German *bāen*, *bājan*, Modern High German *bāhen* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ēiō*) 'warm with covers, bake bread', in addition with Indo Germanic-*to*-suffix Old Icelandic *bað* 'steam bath', Old Saxon *bath*, Old English *bæþ*, Old High German *bad* 'spa, bath'; in addition also Norwegian dial. *bara* 'clean with warm water', Swedish *bara* 'warm up'.

Note:

The cognates Old Icelandic *bað* 'steam bath', Old Saxon *bath*, Old English *bæþ*, Old High German *bad* 'spa, bath' are created according to alb. phonetic laws *-g* > *-th*, *-d*, maybe euphemistic alb. *mbath* 'get dressed, wear', *zbath* 'get naked, get undressed (to have a bath?)'

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ē-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ō-* : 'to warm, fry, \*bath' : **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*oso-s* : 'naked' as in: Old High German *bar* 'naked, bare' (\**baza-*), Modern High German *bar*, Old English *bær*, Old Icelandic *berr* 'naked, bare'; Lithuanian *bāsas*, Latvian *bass*, Old Church Slavic *bosъ* 'barefoot'; Armenian *bok* 'barefoot' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*oso-go-*).

thereof with *g*-extension b<sup>h</sup>*ōg-*

in gr. φώγω 'roast, fry', Old English *bacan*, *bōc*, Old High German *bahhan*, Old Icelandic *baka*, *-aða* ds., Middle High German *sich becheln* 'bask, get warm, lounge in the sun'; besides with intensive consonant-sharpening Old High German *backan*, Modern High German *backen*,

gr.-Illyrian βαγαρόν χλιαρόν; Λάκωνες Hes. (v. Blumental IF. 49, 175);

In addition perhaps (as 'burning desire, ardent wish') russ. *bažíť*, *bažát* 'wish, want, whereupon starve', Czech *bažiti*, perf. *zabahnouti* 'ask for something'.

**References:** WP. II 187.

**Page(s):** 113

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*āh-*

**Meaning:** vessel, cauldron

Note:

From an early root \*b<sup>h</sup>egh- [common Illyrian -gh- > -dh-] derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-2: 'to bow, bend', **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ad<sup>h</sup>-sko-: 'bundle, heap' and in -i grade **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>-: vessel, cauldron (see above).

**Material:** gr. πίθος n. 'barrel, vat, cask, wine cask', πιθάκη, Attic φιδάκη ds., Latin *fidēlia* (\**fides-liā*) 'earthenware vessel, pot, pan'; presumably Old Icelandic *biðā* f. 'milk tub', Norwegian *bide* n. 'butter tub' (\**bidjan-*), *bidne* n. 'vessel'.

There from Latin *fiscus* 'a basket; hence a money-bag, purse; the state treasury; under the empire, the emperor's privy purse', *fiscina* 'a small basket' (from \*b<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>-sko-) may be reconstructed for its family a basic meaning 'twisted vessel', it belongs probably to a root b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>- 'bind, flax, wattle, braid'.

**References:** WP. II 185, WH. I 492 f., 506.

**Page(s):** 153

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>ili-, b<sup>h</sup>ilo-

**Meaning:** harmonious, friendly

**Material:** Middle Irish *bil* (\*b<sup>h</sup>i-l-) 'good', gall. *Bili-* in PN *Bili-catus*, *Bilicius* etc, Old High German *bila* 'kind, gracious', newer *bil-*, *bi-* in 1. part of people's name; Old English *bile-wit* 'simple, just, innocent' = Middle High German *bilewiz*, *bilwiz* 'fairy demon, ghost' (actually 'good ghost'); Old High German *bil-līch* 'proper'; abstract noun \**biliPō* in Old Saxon *unbilithunga* 'unconventionality', Middle High German *unbilde*, *unbiledē* n. 'wrong; injustice, the incomprehensible', Modern High German *Unbilde*, to adjective Middle High German *unbil* 'unjust; unfair', substantivized Swiss *Unbill*. About Modern High German *Bild* see below b<sup>h</sup>ei(ə)- 'hit', wherefore R. Loewe (KZ. 51, 187 ff.) will place also *Unbilde*.

Gr. φίλος 'dear, friend' etc places Kretschmer (IF. 45, 267 f.) as pre Greek to Lydian *bilis* 'be'; against it Loewe aaO., which explains the stress of the first syllable from the vocative.

**References:** WP. II 185, Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Bild*, *billig*, *Unbill*, *Weichbild*.

**Page(s):** 153-154

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>lagh-men-

**Meaning:** priest

**Note:**



**Root / lemma:** bh *lagh-men-* : 'priest' derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** bh *lag-* : 'to hit', meaning Aryan priests assumed they would gain the grace of gods through immolation.

**Material:** Old Irish *brahmán-* m. 'magic priest', *bráhma-* n. 'spell, charm, devotion'; Messapic βλαμινι 'priest'; Latin *flāmen*, *-inis* m. 'the priest of some particular god, sacrificial priest' (not the old *\*-ēn*).

Because of the numerous congruities in the religious terminology between the Italic and Indic this is equation of the preferred explanation of *flāmen* from *\*bh-lād-(s)men*, angebl. 'sacrifice, immolation' (to Gothic *blōtan* 'worship', Old Norse *blōta*, Old English *blōtan*, Old High German *bluozan* 'sacrifice', Old Norse *blōt* n. 'sacrifice, oblation' [-*es*-stem, compare Finnish *luote* 'chant, incantation' from proto Germanic *\*blōtes*], Old High German *bluostar* n. ds., etc). compare also Dumézil REtIE. 1, 377, still compares Armenian *batjal* 'strive after'.

Maybe alb. *lut* 'chant, pray' : Finnish *luote* 'chant, incantation'

**References:** WP. II 209, WH. I 512 f., 865 f., Feist 100 f., 580 a.

**Page(s):** 154

---

**Root / lemma:** bh *lag-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Latin *flagrum* 'whip, scourge', *flagellum* ds. 'a whip, scourge; the thong of a javelin; a young sprout, vine-shoot; plur. the arms of a polypus; fig. 'the sting of conscience', with lengthened grade probably *flāgitō*, *-āre* 'to entreat, ask, demand earnestly; to demand to know; to summon before a court of justice' (originally probably with blows and threats), *flāgitium* 'a disgraceful action, shameful crime; shame, disgrace; meton., scoundrel, rascal' (originally 'public castigation and suppression'; *conflages* 'places exposed to all the winds, place blown by the winds' Paul Fest. 35 *a* appears a spoil for *conflūgēs*);

Maybe alb. *flak* 'hurl'

Old Icelandic and New Norwegian dial. *blaka*, *blakra* 'strike back and forth, fan, flutter, flap', Old Icelandic *blak* 'blow, knock', Old Icelandic *blekkja* (*\*blakjan*) 'hit' (Norwegian 'flicker'), Swedish Dialectal *bläkkta* (*\*blakatjan*), Middle Dutch *blaken* 'fan, flutter, shiver' (in Germanic phonetic coincidence with the family of Old Icelandic *blakra* 'blink, glitter, flash' etc, see below *\*bh-e/eg-* 'shine'; so is e.g. Norwegian *blakra* 'fan' as well as 'shine').

Lithuanian *blaškaũ* and *bloškiù* (-š*k*- from -*ĝ*-*sq*-) `fling sidelong, travel here and there, run around here and there '.

**References:** WP. II 209, WH. I 511 f.

**Page(s):** 154

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*/eg<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** extension v. `inflate, bloat'

**Material:** Gr. φλέψ, -βός f. `vein', φλεβάζοντες βρύοντες Phot.; Old High German *bolca*, *bulchunna* (\*b<sup>h</sup><sub>g</sub><sup>w</sup>-) `a round swelling; in water, a bubble '.

**References:** WP. II 215, WH. I 519 f.

**Page(s):** 155

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*/lei-2*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*e/-* ds.

**Material:** Norwegian dial. *bleime*, Old Swedish *blēma* `bleb on the skin ' (compare Norwegian *bläema* ds. under b<sup>h</sup>*e/-*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)/*ē-*); Danish *blegn(e)* `vesicle' (\**blajjinōn*), Old English *blegen* f., engl. *blain*, Middle Low German *bleine*, Old Danish *blen(e)*, Old Swedish *blena* `vesicle' (\**blajinōn*).

That gr. φλῖα: `door pillar, door post ' actually `(\* tumid =) thick balk, beam' is required only of foreign confirmation (Prellwitz<sup>2</sup> and Boisacq s. v.; basic form \*b<sup>h</sup>*/lī-μā* or *-sā*); τὰ φλιμέλια `haematoma, effusion of blood' is corrupted from Latin *flēmīna* `a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles'.

b<sup>h</sup>*leis-*: Old Icelandic *blīstra* `blow, whistle'? (compare Gothic *-blēsan* under b<sup>h</sup>*e/-*, b<sup>h</sup>(*e*)/*ē-*; new variation with *i* to the imitation of the bright tone?); perhaps serb. *blīhām*, *blīhati* `flood; spit; have diarrhea'; *blīhnēm*, *blīhnuti* `splash, spray', Bulgarian *bličǎ*, *blīknъ*, *blīkvam* `pours out of me, flows out ' (if not as proto Slavic \**blychajō* to *u*-variant from gr. φλύω etc).

b<sup>h</sup>*leid-* (presumably *d*-present \*b<sup>h</sup>*/lī-d-*).

Gr. φλιδάω `overflow of humidity, thereof swell up ', ἐφλιδεν διέρρεεν Hes., διαπέφλοιδεν διακέχυται Hes., πεφλοιδέναι φλυκτανοῦσθαι Hes., φλοιδάω, -έω, -ιάω `ferment, seethe, boom, blaster', ἀφλοισμός `scum, froth, foam, slobber' (α- = η `έν'); presumably also φλοῖσβος `surging of the sea, the tumult of fighting', πολύφλοισβος

θάλασσα (\*φλοιδοσβος, forms after onomatopoeic words as κόναβος, ἄραβος?); common  
gr.-Illyrian -ks- > -ss-

perhaps here Middle Irish *blāed`* bellowing, braying, roar ' (out of it cymr. *bloedd* ds.);

engl. *bloat`* to bloat, bulge, swell' (\**blaitōn* = φλοιδάω);

Latvian *blīstu*, *blīdu*, *blīzt* and *bliēžu*, -du, -st` grow fat, put on weight '.

**References:** WP. II 210 f.

**Page(s):** 156

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*leiq-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>leik-)

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*lēi-* (:b<sup>h</sup>el-) ds., as b<sup>h</sup>*lēiġ-*.

**Material:** Old English *bælg*e (\**blaigiōn-*) `gudgeon (type of freshwater fish) ' ; mnl. Middle Low German *blei(g)* and *bleger*, Modern High German *Bleihe*, *Blei`* fish names ' ; besides Middle High German *blicke`* carp ', Modern High German *Blicke* (Norwegian dial. *blekka*, Modern High German *Blecke`* dace (\*white fish) ' from the *el*-root b<sup>h</sup>*leg-?*); in other meaning change (`shine : glance, look') Old Icelandic *blīgr`* looking staringly and rigidly ', *blīgja`* stare'.

In addition russ. *blēknutʹ* `bleach, fade, wither, wilt', *blēklyj`* sallow, paled, faint, languid, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered ', *blēkotʹ* `fool's parsley, Aethusa cynapium ', poln. *blaknąć`* fade, expire '.

**References:** WP. II 211.

**Page(s):** 157

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*lend<sup>h</sup>-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>lend<sup>h</sup>-i-)

**Meaning:** pale, reddish

**Note:** It belongs probably to b<sup>h</sup>*el-1*.

**Material:** Old Indic *bradhná-h* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*lnd<sup>h</sup>-no-*) `reddish, dun';

Germanic \**blundaz* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*lnd<sup>h</sup>-o*) in Middle Latin *blundus*, Italian *biondo*, French *blond*, from which Middle High German *blunt*, Modern High German *blond*;

Gothic *blinds`* blind', Old Icelandic *blindr`* blind, undistinguishable ', Old Saxon Old English *blind*, Old High German *blint`* blind', also `dark, cloudy, dull, not obvious'; Gothic *blandan sik`* mingle, diffuse, intermingle ', Old Icelandic *blanda`* mix' (*blendingr`* mixture

'), Old Saxon Old English *blandan*, Old High German *blantan*, Middle High German *blanden* 'mix, tarnish' (Modern High German *Blendling* 'hybrid, mongrel, half breed'); to Germanic *a* compare the iterative-causative: Old High German *blendan* (*\*blandjan*) 'darken, blind', Old English *blendan* 'blind' (: *blandýtis*, Old Church Slavic (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lon<sup>d</sup>-iH-tei*) *blāditi*); Old Icelandic *blunda* 'close the eyes', *blundr* 'slumber', Middle English *blundren* 'stir, bewilder', nengl. *blunder* 'be grossly mistaken, wander';

Lithuanian *blendžiù*, *blęsti* 'sleep; stir flour into soup, talk nonsense, become cloudy', Latvian *blendu*, *blenst* 'have poor eye-sight, be short-sighted'; Lithuanian *blandaūs*, *-ýtis* 'low the eyes down, be ashamed', Latvian *bluôdīties* 'ds.; roam, be ashamed',

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*flenj*) *flê*, Tosc *fle* 'die, sleep'; [rare alb. *ph-* > *f-*, found in gr. and Latin]

Lithuanian *blaĩdas* 'sleepiness, turbid weather, cloudiness', *blandūs* 'dim, cloudy, thick (soup), murky; dark'; Lithuanian *blĩsta*, *blĩndo*, *blĩsti* 'dim, dusky, cloudy, become dark; become cloudy, from water',

*prýblindé* (and *prieblandà*) 'dusk, twilight'; here also *bliĩdė*, *blendis*, *blũndė* 'sallow';

Maybe alb. Geg *blĩ*, *blini*, Tosc *bliri* 'linden tree' *n/r* stem.

Old Church Slavic (*\*b<sup>h</sup>len<sup>d</sup>-o-*) *blędq*, *blęsti* 'err; wander; πορνεύειν', *blędb* 'gossip, prank', slov. *blé-dem*, *blésti* 'maunder, drivel, fantasize', Old Czech *blésti* (2. Sg. *bledeš*) 'maunder, drivel'; Old Church Slavic *blędb* 'debauchery, depravity, adultery', poln. *bląd* 'mistake, delusion', Old Church Slavic *blęždq*, *blęditi* 'err, indulge in debauchery', Serbo-Croatian *blúdīm*, *blúditi* 'err, wander, cheat, deceive, spoil, caress' etc.

Maybe alb. Geg *blê*, Tosc *blenj* (*\*cheat*), barter, buy' similar shift of the meaning in gr. ἡπαφον 'cheat, barter, exchange'.

**References:** WP. II 216, 218, Trautmann 34 f., Endzelin KZ. 52, 112, Specht Dekl. 58, 117.

**Page(s):** 157-158

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>/es-*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** : up to now only in the Germanic provable extension from *b<sup>h</sup>el-* 'shine'

**Material:** Middle High German *blas* 'naked, bald, bleak, pallid' (Modern High German *blaß*) n. 'torch, burning candle', Old English *blæse* 'torch, fire', engl. *blaze* 'blaze, glow; white forehead spot',

Old High German *blas-ros* 'horse with a bright spot' (with a bright spot on the forehead), Middle Low German *bles*, *blesse* (*\*blasjō*) 'paleness', Old Icelandic *\*bles-* in *blesōttr* 'marked with a white spot' and in compound on *-blesi*.

**References:** WP. II 217.

**Page(s):** 158

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*/eu-(k)-, (-s-)*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*el-* 'shine'.

**Material:** *\*b<sup>h</sup>/eu-s-* in gr. περι-πεφλευσμένος πυρί 'blazed by the fire', ἐπέφλευσε, περιφλῶω 'sear all around'; Old Icelandic *blys* n. 'flame', Old English *blȳsa* m. 'flame, torch', Middle Low German *blūs* 'torch', Old English *blyscon* 'blush', engl. *blush*.

*\*b<sup>h</sup>/eu-k-* in Middle High German *bliehen* 'burning luminously', Old High German *bluhhen*.

The West Slavic forms as Czech *blýštěti* 'shimmer', *blýskati* 'shine' (besides Old Church Slavic *blъšťati* etc, see below *\*b<sup>h</sup>/eiġ-*) are against it probably reshuffling after *\*lyskati*, poln. *łyśkać* 'flash, shine' etc - meaning not direct accordingly, respectively only from a primordial meaning 'shine' to justify, Trautmann GGA. 1911, 245 compares with Middle High German *bliehen*: Lithuanian *blunkù*, *blùkti* 'become pale, lose one's color'.

**References:** WP. II 214.

**Page(s):** 159-160

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*/eus-*

**Meaning:** weak, mild

**Note:** Perhaps to b<sup>h</sup>*eleu-*.

**Material:** Swedish Dialectal *bloslin* 'weak', norweg. *blȳr* 'mild, lukewarm', *bløyra* 'weakling, wimp', Modern High German schwäb. *blūsche(n)* 'slow, idle': Lithuanian *apsi-blausti* 'despond, despair, become sad'.

**References:** WP. II 214.

**Page(s):** 160

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*/eu-*

**Meaning:** to blow; to swell, flow

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*el-* '(inflate, bloat), swell up'

**Material:** Gr. φλέ(F)ω `to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be brimful', Φλεῦς (\*Φληυς, lengthened grade), ephes. Φλέως (\*ΦληΦος) epithet of Dionysos as a vegetation God; presumably from the lushness of growth also Attic φλέως, jon. φλοῦς `reed plant';

φλοῖω (\*φλοFιω) `swell, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be in bloom, blossom', ὑπέρφλοιος `growing excessively' or `exceedingly succulent', Φλοῖος, Φλοῖα `epithet of Dionysos and the Kore as vegetation divinities' probably also φλοιός, φλόος `bark, husk';

changing through ablaut φλύω `surge up, bubble, chat; be fruitful', ἀποφλύειν ἀπερεύγεσθαι Hes. φλύος m. `gossip', φλύᾱξ `gossip, prank; buffoon';

Lithuanian *bliáuju*, *blióniau*, *bliáuti* `roar, bellow, bleat', *bliūvauti* `roar, bellow', Latvian *bl'aūnu*, *bl'aūt* ds.; Old Church Slavic (\*b<sup>h</sup>leuH-tei) *bl'ujǫ*, *bl'bvati* `spit, vomit' (based on old preterite stem, compare Lithuanian *bliūvo* from Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>luuā-); in addition perhaps also Old Prussian *bleusky* `reed' (would be correct in the meaning to gr. φλέως!).

With a **s**-extension Low German *blüstern* `violent blow, storm, pant, sniff, snort', engl. *bluster* `boom, blaster, rant, roister' and Serbo-Croatian *bljuzgati* `stream noisily, chat silly stuff'; also Serbo-Croatian *blíhati* etc? (see below b<sup>h</sup>lei-s-).

With dental formant: Middle High German *blōdern* `chat, prate'? (rather new onomatopoeic word; compare Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *plaudern*); rather Swiss *bloder* `big bubble etc', *blodern* `effervesce, surge, boil', Modern High German *Pluderhosen*; perhaps Serbo-Croatian *blútiti* `speak absurd, speak inappropriate', Berneker 62; about Old High German *blā(t)ara* `bubble' (\*blē-drō-) s. S. 121;

with **-d-** (originally present forming?): φλυδάω `flows about, dissolves, become soft', φλυδαρός `muddy, sludgy, slushy, squashy, squishy, slobbery, sloppily', ἐκφλυνδάνειν `break open, from ulcers'.

**g**-extension b<sup>h</sup>leug<sup>m</sup>- (compare the root form b<sup>h</sup>leg<sup>m</sup>):

gr. οινό-φλυξ `wine-drunken'; φλύζω `to bubble up, boil up, surge up, overflow, also with words'; φλυκτίς, φλύκταινα `bubble'; but πομ-φόλυξ `blister, shield hump' stays away;

Latin *fluō*, -ere, *flūxi*, *flūctum*, newer *flūxum* `to flow; of a solid object, to flow, drip with any liquid, stream, pour; of abstr. things, to proceed, issue, spread; of circumstances, to tend; of language, to flow; to sink, droop', *flūctus*, -ūs `current, wave, a streaming, flowing. Transf., commotion, disturbance', *flūmen* (\*fleugsmen) `flowing water; hence a river,

stream', *conflūgēs* Old Latin 'confluence of two stretches of water', *fluvius* 'river' (from present *fluō* from), *flustra* Nom. PL 'calm (at sea)' ( *\*flugstrom*); if here (with nasalization) cymr. *blyngu* 'become angry', *blwng* 'angry, irate', bret. *blouhi* 'rebuke'?

**References:** WP. II 213 f., WH. I 519 f., Trautmann 35; different EM. 372.

**Page(s):** 158-159

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>/lōd-, b<sup>h</sup>/ld-

**Meaning:** to boil; to chatter, boast

**Material:** Gr. φλεδών 'babbler', φλεδών 'gossip'; φληδώντα ληροῦντα Hes.; παφλάζω 'bubble, seethe, foam'; moreover also Aor. φλαδεῖν (intrans.) 'tear'; compare to meaning Latin *fragor* 'a breaking; a noise of breaking, crack, crash';

with varying lengthened grade b<sup>h</sup>/lōd- Old Irish *indlāidi* 'brags, boasts', *indlādud* 'boasting' ( *\*ind-blād-* 'puff oneself up or make inflated words') and Latvian *blādu*, *blāzt* 'chat';

zero grade Old High German *uz-ar-pulzit* 'boil, bubble out';

Modern High German *platzen*, *plätschern* are probably certainly of new onomatopoeic word formation.

**References:** WP. II 210, 216, WH. I 515, 518.

**See also:** to b<sup>h</sup>el-3.

**Page(s):** 155

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>/lēiġ-, b<sup>h</sup>/līg- (*\*b<sup>h</sup>leiġ-*)

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>/lēi- ds., as b<sup>h</sup>/leiġ-

**Material:** Old English *blīcan* 'shine', as, *blīkan* 'shine', Old High German *blīhhan* stem -V. 'become pallid', Middle High German *blīchen* stem -V. 'shine, blush', Old Icelandic *blīkja*, *bleik* 'appear, gleam, shine';

Old Icelandic *bleikr*, Old English *blāc*, Old High German *bleih* 'pallid, pale, wan'; Old High German *bleihha* 'dace, roach', Norwegian *bleikja* and *blika* ds.; Old Icelandic *blik* n. 'bright lustre, shine; gold, gold plating', Old High German *bleh* '(\*shiny) thin metal panel', Modern High German *Blech*, Middle Low German *blick* ds.; Old English *blike* m. (*\*blik-*) 'bare place'; Old High German *blic*, *-eches* 'quick highlight, flash, lightning', Middle High German *blic*, *-ekes* 'lustre, shine, look, lightning', Modern High German *Blick*, Old High



German *blecchazzen* (\**blekatjan*), Middle High German *bliczen*, Modern High German *blitzen*; Old Saxon *bliksmo* 'lightning', Old Swedish *blixa* 'blink', New Swedish also 'flash'.

Lithuanian *blizgù*, *-ėti* 'flicker, shine', *blýškiu*, *blýškėti* 'sparkle, glitter, shimmer, shine', *blykštù*, *blyškaũ*, *blỹkšti* 'blanch, pale', ablaut. *blaikštaũs*, *-ýtis* 'clear up, of the sky'; Latvian *blaiskums* 'spot, mark', *meln-blaiskainš* 'dark grey'.

Russ.-Church Slavic (\**b<sup>h</sup>loiġ-sko-*) *blěskъ* 'lustre, shine' (\**b<sup>h</sup>loiġ-sko-*); changing through ablaut Old Church Slavic *bliskъ* 'lustre, shine' and \**b<sup>h</sup>lskъ* in Czech *blesk*, Gen. old *blsku* 'lightning', Old Church Slavic (\**b<sup>h</sup>leiġ-sk-eh<sub>2</sub>-tei*) *blbštq*, *blbštati* 'shine', Iter. *bliscajq*, *bliscati se*.

**References:** WP. II 21 If., EM. 398, Trautmann 34, Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 133, Specht Dekl. 144.

**Page(s):** 156-157

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>lei-1* : *b<sup>h</sup>lei-* : *b<sup>h</sup>li-*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** extension from *b<sup>h</sup>el-* ds.

**Material:** Germanic \**blīþia-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>lei-tio-* or rather \**b<sup>h</sup>li-tio-*) 'light, cheerful, fair (of sky, heaven, then of the looks, appearance, the mood:) cheerful ' in Gothic *bleiþs* 'merciful, mild',

Old Icelandic *blīðr* 'mild (of weather), friendly, pleasant', Old English *blīþe* 'cheerful, friendly', Old High German *blīdi* 'cheerful, blithe, glad, friendly', Old Saxon *blīthōn*, Old High German *blīden* 'be glad '.

Old Saxon *blīn*. 'paint, color', Adj. 'coloured ', Old Frisian *blī(e)n* 'paint, color', *blī* 'beautiful', Old English *blēo* n. 'paint, color, apparition, form' (probably \**blīja-*).

On account of Germanic \**blīwa* 'lead' (Old High German *blīo*, *-wes*, Old Saxon *blī*, Old Icelandic *blī*) with Lithuanian *blīvas* 'purple, mauve, violet-blue ' corresponding color adj. with formants *-uo-* of our root (to accept Modern High German *blau* congruent, indeed unoccupied Celtic \**b<sup>h</sup>liuo-* from \**b<sup>h</sup>lē-uo-* as wellspring, was conceivable), would be debatable, but the most likely.

Here (after Specht Dekl. 117) russ. *blī-zná* 'thread break, flaw in fabric ', Czech poln. *blī-zna* 'scar'; because of the parallel forms under *b<sup>h</sup>lēu-1* barely with WH. I 517 to *b<sup>h</sup>liġ-*.



Lithuanian *blývas* `purple, mauve, violet-blue'; perhaps Lithuanian *blaĩvas* `sober' (if not as *\*blaid-vas* to related *\*b<sup>h</sup>laidō-s*), *blaivaũs*, *-ýtis* `clear up, become sober'; perhaps Latvian *blīnēt* `lurk, a furtive (glance), blink'.

Tocharian A. *plyaskem* `meditation'?? (Van Windekens Lexique 97).

**References:** WP. II 210.

**See also:** see also under *b<sup>h</sup>lēu-1* and *b<sup>h</sup>laidō-s*.

**Page(s):** 155-156

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>lēu-1* : *b<sup>h</sup>leu-* : *b<sup>h</sup>lū-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lēu-1*)

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** derivatives to *b<sup>h</sup>el-1*.

**Material:** Russ. *blju-šč`ivy*' (Specht Dekl. 117); poln. *błysk* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lū-sk-*) `lightning'; Sorbian *bl'u-zná* `scar', wruss. *blu-zná* `weaving flaw'; Latvian *blau-zgas*, *blau-znas*, Lithuanian *blū-zganos* `dandruff', Latvian *blū-zga* `peeling skin', *blu-zga* `small particles, drill dust' etc

Maybe alb. *bluanj* `grind, mill'

**Proto-Slavic form:** *blizna*; *blizno*

See also: *blizъ*(jъ); *blizъkъ*(jъ); *blizъ*; *blizъ*

Page in Trubačev: II 118-120

Russian: *blízna* (dial.) `missing thread in fabric, flaw in home-spun material' [f ā]; *blizná* `knot in linen resulting from an incorrect arrangement of the warp' [f ā]; *bliznó* `flaw in fabric, absence of one or two threads' [n o]; *bljuzná* `flaw in fabric' {1}

Old Russian: *blizna* `scar' [f ā]

Belorussian: *bljuzná* `flaw in fabric' [f ā]

Ukrainian: *blýzna* `wound, scar' [f ā]; *blyzná* `defect in linen' [f ā]

Czech: *blizna* `stigma (bot.)' [f ā]

Polish: *blizna* `scar, gash, seam, cicatrice, trace left by a fallen leaf' [f ā]

Old Polish: *bluzna* `cicatrice, stigma, stamp' [f ā] {1}

Kashubian: *blizna* `cicatrice' [f ā]

Upper Sorbian: *bluzna* `scar, birth-mark' [f ā] {1}

Lower Sorbian: *bluzna* `scar, bruise' [f ā] {1}

Bulgarian: *blizná* `place in fabric where a thread is torn or missing' [f ā]

Serbo-Croatian: *bli`zna* `two threads put into a reed (instead of one); ruptured thread in weft or warp' [f ā], *blīznī*[Nomp]; *blīzna* `scar' [f ā]; *bli`zno* `gap' [n o]

Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: *bli?ž-n-*

Lithuanian: *blyžė* `rip in fabric' [f ē] 4

Latvian: *blīznis*<sup>2</sup> 'pile of broken trees in a forest' [f ē]

Indo-European reconstruction: b<sup>h</sup>liǵ-n-

IE meaning: scar

Page in Pokorny: 160

Bibliography: Sławski SP I: 264-265

Notes: {1} The forms that seemingly reflect *\*b<sup>h</sup>luzna* must be secondary.

**References:** Specht Dekl. 117.

**See also:** compare the parallel formation under b<sup>h</sup>/ēi-1.

**Page(s):** 159

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>/ēu-2 : b<sup>h</sup>/əu- : b<sup>h</sup>/ū-

**Meaning:** bad

**Note:** b<sup>h</sup>(e)/ēu- is apparent, manifest, obvious parallel formation to b<sup>h</sup>e/əu- 'hit'.

**Material:** Gr. φλαûρος, φαûλος (both dissimil. from \*φλαûλος) 'slight, evil, bad';

Gothic *blauþian* 'abolish' (actually 'make weak'), Old Icelandic *blauðr* 'timorous', Old English *blēað* 'daft, shy', with *-jo*-suffix Old Saxon *blōdi* 'shamefaced', Old High German *blōdi*, Middle High German *blæde* 'frail, breakable, shy, timid', Modern High German *blöde*;

besides Indo Germanic *\*b<sup>h</sup>ləu-to-* stands a *d-* extension in Old Icelandic *blautr* 'mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, timorous', Old English *blēat* 'arm, woeful, wretched, miserable', mndd. *blōt*, Middle High German *blōz* 'bare', Modern High German *bloß* (Old High German *bloß* with strange meaning 'stout, proud');

lengthened grade b<sup>h</sup>/ēu- in Old English *un-blēoh* 'fearless' (suffix *-ko-*), with gramm. variation; Old Icelandic *bljūgr* 'timid', *blygð* 'the genitals' (*\*bleugiþō*), changing through ablaut Old High German *blūgo* Adv., Middle High German *blūc*, *bliuc* 'shy', Old High German *blūgisōn*, *blūchisōn* 'doubt', Old English *blycgan* (*\*blugjan*) 'frighten' (trans.); compare Lithuanian *blúkštu*, *-šti* 'become limp'.

**References:** WP. II 208 f., Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II 150, Feist 99, Specht Dekl. 133.

**Page(s):** 159

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>/lē-uo-s

**Meaning:** a kind of colour (blue, gold)

**Note:** also b<sup>h</sup>/ī-uo-s, b<sup>h</sup>/lē-ro-s, b<sup>h</sup>/lō-ro-s, derivatives from the root b<sup>h</sup>e/-1, b<sup>h</sup>e/ə-

**Material:** Latin *flāvus* `golden brown, red-yellow, blond ', Oscan *Flaviies* G. Sg. `of or belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family' (from Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>7-), besides *fulvus* `red-yellow, brown-yellow ' from \*b<sup>h</sup>7-*u*o-s; *flōrus* `yellow ', also PN, from \*b<sup>h</sup>7*lōros* = gall. \**blāros* (Wartburg), Middle Irish *blār* `forehead with white spot, spot, field ', cymr. *blawr* `gray', besides \*b<sup>h</sup>7*lē-ro-* in Middle Low German *blāre* `paleness, blessing, white spotted cow'.

Maybe alb. *bļerónj* `blossom, be green' (see below **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>7*leido-s* : `pale')

Old High German *blāo*, Modern High German *blau* (Middle High German *blā* also `gold, yellow'), Old English \**blāw* or \**blæw*, Old Icelandic *blār* `blue' from \*b<sup>h</sup>7*lē-u*o-s; s. also S. 155;

Old Irish *blā* `yellowish?' is late Old English loanword? About Germanic \**blīwa-* `lead' see below b<sup>h</sup>7*ei-1*.

Lithuanian *blāvas*, Latvian *blāvs* `bluish, gold, yellow' are Germanic loanword

**References:** WP. II 212, WH. I 513 f., different EM 367.

**Page(s):** 160

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>7*lē-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>7*leh*<sub>1</sub>-)

**Meaning:** to howl, weep

**Material:** Latin *fleō*, *flēre* (\*b<sup>h</sup>7*lējō*) `to weep; to drip, trickle; transit., to weep for, lament, bewail; flendus, to be lamented ';

Latvian *blēju*, *blēt* `bleat';

r.-Church Slavic *blěju*, *blějati* `bleat' (besides Serbo-Croatian *blējīm*, *blējati* `bleat' etc, with ě); Middle High German *blæjen* `bleat' (Germanic \**blējan* = Latin *fleō*); Old High German *blāzan*, nnd. *blässen*, Old English *blætan*, engl. *to bleat* `bleat', Old English *blagettan*, *blægettān* `cry', nnd. *blage* n. `kid, child'; Middle High German *blēren*, *blerren* `bleat, cry';

Maybe alb. *blegërij* `bleat' : Old English *blagettan*, *blægettān* `cry'.

Modern High German *plärren*, *plären* (also `weep, cry'), Dutch *blaren* `bleat', engl. *to blare* `roar, bellow'; changing through ablaut Middle High German *blürjen*, *blüelen* (\**blōljan*), dissimil. *brüelen* `roar, bellow'; zero grade Middle High German *bral* `shriek', schwäb. *brallə* `cry'.

**References:** WP. II 120, WH. I 516.

**See also:** compare *b<sup>h</sup>el-6* and the onomatopoeic words *blē*.

**Page(s):** 154-155

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>leido-s* (\*b<sup>h</sup>leid-(u)o-)

**Meaning:** pale

**Note:** to *b<sup>h</sup>lēi-* 'shine', from extension root form \**b<sup>h</sup>lēi-d-*

**Material:** Old Church Slavic *blědъ* 'pallid, pale, wan' = Old English *blāt* 'pallid, livid'; Old High German *bleizza* 'paleness'. Perhaps Lithuanian *blaĩvas* 'sober' (if from \**blaid-vas*; or from the an extension root *b<sup>h</sup>lei-*, s. d.), *blaĩvaũs*, *-ýtis* 'become sober; clear up, from the sky'. Alb. *blėrónj* 'blossom, be green' from adj. \**blėrē* from \**bled-rē* (*e* = Indo Germanic *ai* or *o*), *blėhurē* 'pale, wan, pallid'.

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Alb. *blehurē*: 'Ιλλυριοί, οί, Illyrians, 'Ιλλυρία, ή, Illyria, also 'Ιλλυρίς, ή, Adj. 'Ιλλυρικός, ή, όν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, 'Ιλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, 'Ιλλυρία:--hence Adv. 'Ιλλυριστί.

In addition probably the Illyrian PN *Blaedarus*.

Maybe Lithuanian *blindė* 'goat-willow, willow': Alb. (\**blind*) *blini* 'sturgeon, lime-tree, lime, linden'.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>leido-s*: 'pale': **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>lē-uo-s*: 'a kind of colour (blue, gold)'.

**References:** WP. II 217, Trautmann 34, Specht Dekl. 197.

**Page(s):** 160

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>lig-* (:\**b<sup>h</sup>lēig-*) (\*b<sup>h</sup>lēiĝ-o-)

**Meaning:** to hit

**Note:** also *b<sup>h</sup>ligu-* (gr. Celtic), to indicate from *uo-* present \**b<sup>h</sup>lig-uo*.

**Material:** Aeolic Ionian φλῖβω 'push, press, squeeze' (about θλῖβω see below *d<sup>h</sup>las* 'contuse, squeeze'); cymr. *blifm*. 'catapult, pallista', *blifaidd* 'quick, fast';

Latin *fligō*, *-ere* 'hit, beat or dash down' (\**b<sup>h</sup>ligō*, or at most with through *flīxi*, *flīctum* assesses *u-* loss from \**fliguo*);

Maybe alb. (\**b<sup>h</sup>lēiĝ-*) *mbledh* 'squeeze, collect' [common alb. *-ĝ* > *-dh*].

Latvian *blaîzît* 'squeeze, clash, hit', *bliêzt* 'hit'; Old Church Slavic *blizъ*, *blizъ* Adv. 'nigh, near' (actually 'adjacent'). Although puzzling at first, the semantic transition from 'to beat' to 'near' appears to have a few convincing parallels, e.g. Fr. *près* 'near' : Latin *pressus* 'squeezed' (Trubačëv II: 122, with references).

**References:** WP II 217, WH. I 517, EM. 369.

**See also:** about russ. *blizná* see below *b<sup>h</sup>/ěi-1*.

**Page(s):** 160-161

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>/los-q-; -g-*

**Meaning:** expr.

**Material:** Irish *blosc*, Gen. *bloisc* 'din, fuss, noise' (*b<sup>h</sup>/losko-*); compare also *brosc* ds. under *\*b<sup>h</sup>res-*;

Lithuanian *blázgu*, *-ėti* intr. 'clatter', *blázginti* 'clatter, rattle, clash'.

**References:** WP. II 218.

**Page(s):** 161

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>/lōk-*

**Meaning:** wool, cloth?

**Material:** Latin *floccus* 'a flock of wool' (*\*flōcos*) to Old High German *blaha* f. 'coarse bed linen (esp. to covers or substratums)', Modern High German *Blahe*, *Blache*, Old Danish *blaa* 'oakum', now *blaar* (actually Pl.), Swedish *blånor*, *blår* ds., Old Swedish *blan*, *bla* ds. (Germanic *\*blahwō-*), Old Norse *blæja* (*\*blahjōn-*) 'linen, sheet'.

**Page(s):** 161

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>og-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>og-no-*)

**Meaning:** running water

**Material:** Middle Irish *búa* f. 'running water' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>oglā*), *búar* m. 'diarrhoea' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>ogro-*); proto Germanic *\*baki-*, Old High German *bah*, Modern High German *Bach*, besides *\*bakja-* in Old Icelandic *bekkr*, Old English *becc* m. ds.

With regard to Old Indic *bhaṅgá-h*, Lithuanian *bangà* 'billow' could be related to the root *b<sup>h</sup>eg-* 'shatter, break, rupture'.

**References:** WP. II 149 f., 187.

**Page(s):** 161

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ok-*

**Meaning:** to burn?

**Material:** Latin *focus* `a fireplace, hearth; meton., house, family, home; sometimes altar-fire or funeral pyre'; presumably to Armenian *bosor* `red' (\*fiery), *boç* `flame' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ok-s-o-*).

**References:** WP. II 186, WH. I 521.

**Page(s):** 162

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*olo-*

**Meaning:** smoke, steam?

**Material:** it is associated perhaps Old Irish *bolad*, nir. *boladh* and *baladh* `smell, odor' and Latvian *bulš*, *bula* `misty muggy air, height smoke, dryness';

it could form the basis Indo Germanic b<sup>h</sup>*ol-* (Irish): b<sup>h</sup>*el-* (Latvian); perhaps is with above etymology also Peterssons Etym. Miscellen 34 connection of *bulš* with combinable Armenian *bal* `fog, mist, darkness' (if originally `haze, mist')?

**References:** WP. II 189.

**Page(s):** 162

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*org<sup>w</sup>o-s*

**Meaning:** unfriendly

**Material:** Armenian *bark* `violent, angry, irate; herb, bitter, sharp from taste' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rg<sup>w</sup>os*); Old Irish *borb*, *borp* `crazy'; Middle Irish *borb* (\**burbo-*, Indo Germanic \*b<sup>h</sup>*org<sup>w</sup>o-*) `raw, ignorant'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Latvian *baĩgs* `stern, hard, unfriendly, pitiless'; Swedish Dialectal *bark* `willful, unfriendly person', *barkun* `rough, harsh'.

**References:** WP. II 188, Trautmann 27.

**See also:** compare also b<sup>h</sup>*ag-2*.

**Page(s):** 163

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*oso-s*

**Meaning:** naked

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ē-*: b<sup>h</sup>*ō-*: `to warm, fry, \*bath' derived **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*oso-s*: `naked'.

**Material:**

Old High German *bar* `naked, bare' (\**baza-*), Modern High German *bar*, Old English *bær*, Old Icelandic *berr* `naked, bare'; Lithuanian *bãsas*, Latvian *bass*, Old Church Slavic *bosъ* `barefoot'; Armenian *bok* `barefoot' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*oso-go-*).

Maybe alb. Geg (\*b<sup>h</sup>as-) *zbath-* 'barefoot', *mbath* 'wear shoes' [common alb. -s > -th shift] : Latvian *bass* 'barefoot'.

As gr. ψ-ίλος probably to b<sup>h</sup>es- 'abrade, scrape' (and 'grind'), also originally from barren, (naked) sharp places, compare Kretschmer KZ. 31, 414.

**References:** WP. II 189, Meillet Esquisse 38, Trautmann 28.

**Page(s):** 163

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*oud<sup>h</sup>i-*

**Meaning:** victory

**Material:** Old Irish *búaid* n. 'victory', abrit. FN *Boudicca* 'the victorious', cymr. *budd* 'profit, gain', *buddig* 'victorious' (\*b<sup>h</sup>oud<sup>h</sup>īko-) = Old Irish *búadach* ds.; Old Germanic GN *Baudi-hillia* 'victory fighter'.

**References:** WP. II 186, Gutenbrunner Germanic Göttern. 43.

**Page(s):** 163

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ouk<sup>o</sup>os*

**Meaning:** a kind of buzzing insect

**Material:** Latin *fūcus*, -ī m. 'a drone bee' = Old English *béaw* m. 'gadfly, brake', nnd. *bau* ds.

**References:** WP. II 184, WH. I 555 f.

**Page(s):** 163

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ōgh-* or b<sup>h</sup>*āgh-*

**Meaning:** lowland, swamp

**Material:** Mnl. *bagger* m. 'slime, mud', out of it Modern High German *baggern* 'drain the mud'; russ. *bagnó* 'low, marshy place', Czech *bahno* 'swamp, marsh, morass', poln. *bagno* ds.

**References:** WP. II 187, Petersson Heterokl. 123 f.

**Page(s):** 161

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ōi-* : b<sup>h</sup>*əi-* : b<sup>h</sup>*ī-* (b<sup>h</sup>ījē-) (\*b<sup>h</sup>eiH- > b<sup>h</sup>oiH(d<sup>h</sup>)-so-)

**Meaning:** to fear, \* keep away

**Material:** Old Indic *bháyatē* 'be afraid' (from \*b<sup>h</sup>əjetai = Slavic *bojetъ*), Avestan *bayente*, *byente* 'they are in fear', Middle Persian *bēsānd* 'they are in fear' (Proto-Iranian \**bai-sk-*); Old Indic *bibhṛéti* 'be afraid', sek. to initial Perf. m. Präsensbed. *bibhāya* 'I am in fear' (*bibhīyāt*, *bibhītana*, *abibhēt*, participle *bibhīvān* = Avestan *biwivā* 'were afraid'); Old Indic

*bhiyāná-ḥ* `were afraid'; *bhī-ḥ* f., *bhīti-ḥ* f. (: Latvian Inf. *bītiēs*) `fear', *bhīmá-ḥ* `dreadful', *bhītá-ḥ* `were afraid, horrified', *bhīrú-ḥ* `timorous, shy, coward' (if *r* = Indo Germanic *l*, changing through ablaut with Lithuanian *báilė*, *bailūs*); npers. *bāk* `fear' (from \**b<sup>h</sup>áyaka-*); with Indo Germanic simplification of *āi* to *ā* before consonant here Old Indic *bhāma-ḥ* perhaps `fierceness, fury', *bhāmitá-ḥ* `fierce, grim'.

Gr. *πίθηκος*, *πίθων* m. `ape' (from \**πιθος* `ugly', zero grade \**b<sup>h</sup>dh-*).

Maybe taboo word alb. *pidhi* `vagina'.

Latin *foedus* (\**b<sup>h</sup>oǵ<sup>h</sup>os*) `foul, filthy, horrible, disgusting'.

Old High German *bibēn*, Old Saxon *bibōn*, Old English *beofian*, Old Icelandic *bifa*, *-aða* and *bifra* (these in ending directed after \**titrōn* `tremble') to Proto German \**bībai-mi*, \**bībōn* is probably only after to the other coexistence from *-ōn-* and *-ēn-* secondary verb besides one from the Perfect form developed grade \**bībēn*.

Balto Slavic originally present \**b<sup>h</sup>ǵiō-*, preterit-stem \**b<sup>h</sup>jiā-*, Inf. \**b<sup>h</sup>īēi*, Old Prussian *biātwei* `fear, dread', kausat. *pobaiint* `punish, curse'; Lithuanian *bijaūs*, *bijótis* (also not reflexive) `be afraid', Latvian *bīstuōs*, *bijuōs*, *bītiēs* and *bijājuōs*, *bijātiēs* `be afraid'; Lithuanian *baijūs* `dreadful, terrible, hideous'; *baidaũ*, *-yti* `frighten', Latvian *baĩdu*, *baĩdīt* and *biēdēt* `daunt, scare';

Maybe alb. Geg *mbajt* `be afraid', *nuk ma mban* `I am afraid'.

in addition Lithuanian *baisà* `fright' (\**baid-s-ā*), *baisùs* `terrible, horrid', *baisióti* `smudge, besmear' (and Old Church Slavic *běsъ* `devil', \**běd-sъ*); Lithuanian *báimė* `fear'; *báilė* ds. (*bailus* `timorous').

Old Church Slavic (\**b<sup>h</sup>oiH-eh<sub>2</sub>-tei*) *bojō*, *bojati se* `be afraid'.

Further formation \**b<sup>h</sup>ji-es-*, \**b<sup>h</sup>īs-* in Old Indic *bhyásatē* `be afraid', *udbhyása-ḥ* `be afraid', Avestan Perf. *biwivāṇha* (i.e. *biwyāṇha*) `stimulated fright, was dreadful'; Old Indic *bhīṣayatē* `frightens', *bhīṣaṇa-ḥ* `causing fright';

Old High German *bīsa* `north-east wind', *bisōn* `run around madly', *bēr* `boar' etc lead to a Germanic \**bīs-*, \**bīz-* `storm ahead jumpily'; compare Wißmann Nom. postverb. 78.

**References:** WP. II 124 f., 186, WH. I 522 f., Trautmann 24, Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Biese*.

**Page(s):** 161-162



**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rag-* (better b<sup>h</sup>*rə-g-*)

**Meaning:** to smell, scent

**Material:** Latin *fragrō*, *-āre* 'to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell', denominative \*b<sup>h</sup>*rag-ro-s* 'smelling'; Old High German *bracko* (Modern High German *Bracke*), Middle Low German mnl. *bracke* 'beagle, sleuth, harrier, track hound' (out of it Italian *bracco* etc), in addition Middle Latin *barm-braccus* 'lap dog'; compare Middle High German *brāhen* 'smell' (\**brē* <sub>1</sub>*jō*); also anything for root b<sup>h</sup>*rē*, above S. 133.

It remains remote gall. *brāca* 'trouser'; see below b<sup>h</sup>*reġ-1* 'break, rupture'.

**References:** WP. II 192, WH. I 540, Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Bracke*.

**Page(s):** 163

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rā-ter-* (\**s<sub>1</sub>ye-loud<sup>h</sup>ā-ter-* 'member of clan, brother')

**Meaning:** brother

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rā-ter-* (\**s<sub>1</sub>ye-loud<sup>h</sup>ā-ter-* 'member of clan, brother'): brother, derived from **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rā-ter-* (\**s<sub>1</sub>ye-loud<sup>h</sup>ā-ter-* 'member of clan, brother'): brother [**Root / lemma:** *leud<sup>h</sup>-1* (\**leugh-*): to grow up; people; free].

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrātā*-, Avestan Old pers. *brātar-* 'brother'; osset. *ārvád* 'brother, kinsman, relative'; Armenian *etbair*, Gen. *etbaur* ds.; (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rātēr*, \*b<sup>h</sup>*rātrós*);

Maybe truncated gr. ἐλεύθερος 'free man': (\**s<sub>1</sub>ye-loud<sup>h</sup>ā* 'member of clan, brother') *vēla* 'brother': osset. *ārvád* (\**alvad*): Armenian *etbair* (\**elvair*), Gen. *etbaur* 'brother, kinsman, relative': Etruscan (\**āruvād*) *ruva* 'brother' from Eurasiatic: \*?arV

**Meaning:** member of the clan

Uralic: \*arV (\*arwa)

**Number:** 1745

**Proto:** \*arV (\*arwa)

> **Nostratic:**

**English meaning:** relative on mother's side; (younger) **brother** of mother

**Khanty (Ostyak):** olī (V Vj.), orti (O), wōrtī (Kaz.) 'Nephew, son of the brother (od. of the sister), younger brother of the mother etc.', olīsakən (Vj.) 'Mother's brother and child of his older sister together', olīsat 'Mother's brother and children of his older sister together', jītj (Vj.), āfīt (Trj.), or`ne (Kaz.) 'Daughter of the older sister (father), daughter of the older brother of the man etc.', ar`səx (O) 'Child of the older sister, child of the sister of the fathers', orťiwenj (Kaz.) 'Man of the daughter of the older sister etc.'

**Mansi (Vogul):** oār (LM), ār (N) 'related to the mother's side', or 'relatives on a parent line, ancestors on mother', jäynor ōr-nor (K) 'parental disappointment'

**Hungarian:** ara 'Bride; (altung.) brother of the mother od. of the sister; daughter-in-law'

Maybe

Illyrian *bra* `brother! (vocative)' > alb. *bre* `brother! (vocative)'

maybe Kurdish *bira* `brother' : turk. *birader* `brother'.

New Phrygian βρατερε `brother'; mys.-Phrygian *braterais* = φράτραις?, gr. φρήτηρ (Ionian) ἀδελφός Hes., Attic φράτηρ, φράτωρ `member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)';

Venetic *vhraterei* `brother';

Maybe alb. Tosc *v(ë)lla* `brother' intervocalic (-ë-) [influenced by Latin order consonant + vowel + consonant], older alb. Geg *vlla* `brother', (\**vhraterei*) *vllazëri* `member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)';

Latin *frāter* `brother', Oscan *fratrúm*, Umbrian *fratrum*, *fratrom* `brothers' etc around Late Latin *frātruētis* s. WH. I 542);

Old Irish *brāth(a)ir* `brother, member of a big family', cymr. sg. *brawd*, *brodyr*, acorn. *broder*, Middle Breton *breuzr*, nbret. *breur*, Pl. *breudeur* ds.;

Gothic *brōþar*, Old Icelandic *brōðir*, Old High German *bruoder*, Old English *brōþor* `brother';

Short forms in addition Old High German MN *Buobo*, Middle High German *buobe* `boy', Old English MN *Bōfa*, *Bōja* (> engl. *boy*), Norwegian dial. *boa* `brother' etc; further Old High German MN *Buole*, Middle High German *buole* `kinsman, relative, lover', Middle Low German *bōle* `kinsman, relative, brother' etc (see Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Bube*, *Buhle*); Old Prussian *brāti* (Vok. *brote*) `brother', Lithuanian *broterėlis*, short form *brožis*, *batis*, *brólis*, Latvian *b(r)ālis* `baby brother', *brātarītis* `dear brother!';

Old Church Slavic *bratrъ*, *bratъ* `brother', short form serb. *baća*, ačech. *bát'a* ds., russ. *bátja*, *báčka* `father, priest'.

Also alb. Geg *bacë* `father, leader' : serb. *baća* `father, priest'.

compare noch Old Indic *bhrātrá-m* `brotherhood'; gr. φράτρᾱ, jon. φρήτηρ ds.; Old Indic *bhrātrya-m* : gr. φράτρία, Old Church Slavic *bratrъja*, *bratъja* ds., Latin *frātria* `wife, woman of brothers'.

Tocharian A *pracar* (Dual *pratñ*), B *procer*.

**References:** WP. II 193, WH. I 541 f., 866, Specht KZ 62, 249, Fraenkel REtIE 2, 6 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118.

**Page(s):** 163-164

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*red(h?)*-

**Meaning:** to wade, wander

**Material:** Thrak. PN Βρέδαι; Ligurian VN *Brodionti*, compare gall. FIN *Bredanna*, French *La Brenne*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), PN Βροδεντία (Bayern).

Alb. *breth*, Aor. *brodha* `wander, roam'.

Lithuanian *bredù* (East Lithuanian *brendù*), *bridaũ*, *bristi* `wade', Iter. *bradaũ*, *-ýti* `wade', *brastà*, *brastvà* `ford (miry)', *bradà* `slime, mud', *brādas* m. `fishing' (= Slavic *brodъ*), with sek. ablaut *brỹdis* m. `wading, way in the water', Iter. *braidaũ*, *-ýti* `wade around continuously'; Latvian *brienu* (Dialectal *briedu* = East Lithuanian *brendù*), *bridu*, *brist*, Iter. *bradāt* `wade; tread with feet; speak foolishly', *braslis* m. `ford', *bridis* m. `while, short time'; Old Prussian *Chucunbrast* `through the devil's way'; zero grade *ir* = *\*r* noch in Lithuanian *birdà* `wet ordure', Old Prussian *Birdaw*, sea name.

Russ.-Church Slavic *bredu*, *bresti* `wade through a ford' (zero grade present *\*br̥dō* in *nepr̥br̥domъ* `not wading through water', Aor. *pribr̥de*, compare Old Czech *přēbrde* `will wade', poln. *brnąć* `wade' from *\*br̥dnōti*), russ. *bredú*, *brestí* `go slowly, fish with the train net', *brédítъ* `chat nonsense, fantasize', *bred*, *bredína* `willow' (`standing there often in the water'), r.-Church Slavic, russ. (etc) *brodъ* `ford', iter. r.-Church Slavic *broditi* `wade', russ. *brodítъ* `go slowly, slink, wander around; ferment, seethe', Serbo-Croatian *bròditi* `wade'.

**References:** WP. II 201 f., Trautmann 37, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 332 f.

**Page(s):** 164

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reg-1*

**Meaning:** to break

**Material:** Old Indic *giri-bhráj-* `bursting out from the mountains';

Latin *frangō*, *-ere*, *frēgi* (: Gothic *\*br̥kum*), *frāctum* `break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, shatter, fracture', *fragilis* `frail, breakable, easily broken, brittle, fragile' etc (*\*b<sup>h</sup>rag-*), *fragor* m. `a breaking; a crashing, a noise of breaking, crack, crash, noise, din'; with *ā* (after *frāctus* etc): *suffrāgium* `a voting tablet, a vote, noisy applause, approval; the right to vote, franchise; in gen. judgment; approval, support'; *suffrāginēs* f. `the hollows of the

knee (suffragines, are so called because they are broken underneath = *subtus franguntur*, that is, they bend downwards and not upwards like the arm) ', actually `bend, kink ';

Middle Irish *braigid* `farts ', verbal noun *braimm*, cymr. corn. *bram* m. `breaking wind, fart', Middle Irish *t-air-brech* `crash, blast'; but gall. *brāca* `breeches' (compare βράκκαι αἰγειαί διφθέραι παρὰ Κελτοῖς Hes.) is Germanic loanword, Old Irish *brōc* `trouser ' is Old English loanword

Maybe alb. *brekë* `underwear' = gall. *brāca* `breeches';

Gothic *brikan*, Old Saxon *brekan*, Old English *brecan*, Old High German *brehhan* `break, rupture' (Latin *frēgimus* = Gothic *\*brēkum*, Modern High German *brachen*), ablaut. Gothic *brakja* `wrestling match ' ; lengthened grade Middle High German *brache* f. `breaking in the ground, unbroken recumbent unsowed land after the harvest ', Old English *ā-brācian* `press in', Old High German *prahhen*, *brahhen*, Middle High German *braechen*, Modern High German *prägen* ( *\*brēkjan* ), Causative to *brechen*; zero grade Gothic *gabruka* f. `piece, fragment, gobbet ' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>r<sub>e</sub>g-*) == Old English *bryce* m. `the break, lump ', Old High German *bruoh* `break, cracked ' ; Old English *brocian* `press', *broc* `woefulness ' ; with gemination Old High German *brocco* `broken ', Modern High German *Brocken*;

here perhaps Norwegian *brake* m. `juniper ' (as *brisk* ds. to *b<sup>h</sup>res-* `break, crack, cracking '), Middle High German *brake* m. f. `twig, branch', engl. *brake* `brushwood, thorn bushes, fern ', ablaut. Norwegian *burkne* m. `fern ', compare also Norwegian *bruk* n. `shrubbery, bush';

a nasal. form in Norwegian dial. *brank* n. `affliction , defect', *branka* `injure, break, rupture'; with the meaning `din, fuss, noise' here Old Icelandic *braka* `crack, creak', *brak* n. `row, din, fuss, noise', Middle High German Old English *brach* m. ds., Old High German Middle High German Old Saxon *braht* `din, fuss, noise, clamor', with changed meaning Modern High German *Pracht*, Old English *breahm* m. `argument, quarrel', Old Saxon *brahtum* `din, fuss, noise, clamorous mass';

Germanic *\*brōk-* `rump', newer `trouser' in Old English *brēc* Pl. `buttocks ', engl. *breech* ds., Old Icelandic *brōk*, Pl. *brōkr* `thigh, trouser', Old English *brōc*, Old High German *bruoh*, Modern High German *Bruch* ds., Swiss *bruech* `pubic region ' ; geminated Old English etc *braccas* `britches ' ;

here (rather to *b<sup>h</sup>res-*) belong Lithuanian *braškù*, *braškėti* `crack, creak' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>r<sub>e</sub>ĝ-skō*), Latvian *brakškēt*, *brakstēt* ds.

A parallel root *\*b<sup>h</sup>re(n)gh-* seeks Wood (KZ. 45, 61) in Old Indic *bṛhāti* 'wrenches, tears from ', Old Icelandic *branga* 'damage'.

Old Indic *bṛgala-m* 'piece, gobbet, lump ' is not Indo Germanic (Kuiper Proto-Munda 49).

**References:** WP. II 200, WH. I 113 f, 539 f., 541, Feist 104 ff., 176, Wißmann Nom. postverb. 11, 58, 123, 181.

**Page(s):** 165

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reġ-2*

**Meaning:** to stick (?)

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*er-* 'stand up, edge, bristle' etc, seeks Persson Beitr. 22 f. A. 2 in:

**Material:** Old Indic *bhraj-* 'stiffness (of the member), rigor(?)'; isl. Norwegian *brok* 'stiff grass, grass bristles '; quite dubious also in Old Icelandic *bqrkr* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*orġu-s*), Middle Low German *borke*,

Modern High German (actually nnd.) *Borke* 'rough, outer bark' (from the rough angularity? Similar is gr. *φορῖνη* 'hard, rough skin, esp. pig's skin ' to an extension to place root b<sup>h</sup>*er-*).

An analoge *g*-extension from of a *ġ*-basis b<sup>h</sup>*rei-* could at most exist in Norwegian *brikja* 'stick up high, to show off, shine', *brik* 'a tall woman keeping her head high ', *briken* 'fresh, agile, lively; showy, gleaming, pleasant', *brikna* 'glory, magnificence, lustre, shine, pleasure, joy' (Wood KZ. 45, 66), if not perhaps 'shine, shine out' is the basis of this meaning.

A b<sup>h</sup>*rei-k-* presumably in gr. *φρίξ, -κός* 'shuddering, quiver, stare', *φρίσσω, -πτω, πέφρικα* 'stare up; shiver (\*flicker?)' common gr.-Illyrian *-ks- > -ss-*; cymr. bret. *brig* 'acme, apex ' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*riko-*).

Maybe alb. (\**φρίξ, φρίκός*) *frikë* 'shuddering, fear', older (\**φρίκός*) *frikësoj* 'make shiver, scare'.

**References:** WP. II 201.

**Page(s):** 166

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rend<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to swell, sprout

**Note:** Only for Celtic to cover Tocharian and Balto-Slavic

**Material:** Old Irish probably in *brenn-* (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rend<sup>h</sup>-uā-*) 'spring up, bubble, effervesce', e.g. *bebarnatar* 3 Pl. preterit, with *to-ess-* : *do-n-eprinn* 'gushes forth ', Middle Irish *to-oss-* :

*toiprinnit* `interior flow, flow into ', Kaus. Middle Irish *bruinnid* `allows to gush forth, streams out ' etc; (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), compare also Thurneysen Grammar 461;

Maybe alb. *brenda*, *përbrenda* `inside, inward, (\*inward inflow) '.

Lithuanian *brėstu*, *brėndau*, *brėsti* `swell, ripen', participle *brėndęs* `ripening', *brįstu*, *brįsti* `gush, well up (e.g. from peas)', *brandà* `ripeness, rich harvest ', *brandùs* `rainy '; Latvian *briēstu*, *briēžu*, *briēst* `gush, well up, to swell, ripen', *bruôžs* `thick, strong'; Old Prussian *pobrendints* `weighted ', *sen brendekermnen* `pregnant', i.e. `with body fruit ';

Slavic *\*brędъ* in Old Czech *ja-břadek*, apoln. *ja-brząd* `twig, branch of grapevine ' (besides one *verschied*. Slavic *\*brědъ* in kašub. *břod* `fruit-tree '); relationship to *b<sup>h</sup>er-* (*b<sup>h</sup>ren-*) `overhang, protrude ' is absolutely agreeable;

Tocharian A *pratsak*, B *pratsāk-* `breast'.

**References:** WP. II 205, Trautmann 35 f., Van Windekens Lexique 99.

**Page(s):** 167-168

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>renk-*, *b<sup>h</sup>ronk-*

**Meaning:** to bring

**Material:** Cymr. *he-brwng* `bring, glide, slide, guide, lead' (*\*sem-bronk-*), *hebryngiad* `guide, leader', acorn. *hebrenchiat* `leader', mcor. *hem-bronk* `will guide, lead', *hem-brynkys*, *hom-bronkys* `guided', Middle Breton *ham-brouc*, nbr. *am-brouk* `guide, lead';

Gothic *briggan*, *brāhta*, Old High German *bringan*, *brāhta*, also Old Saxon (wo also *brengian*), Old English *bringan* and *breng(e)an* preterit *brōhte* (from *\*branhta*) `bring';

Tocharian B *prarik-*, AB *pränk-* `depart'.

Angebl. contaminated from root *b<sup>h</sup>er-* and *enek-*; finally E. Fraenkel KZ. 58, 286<sup>1</sup> f.; 63, 198.

Maybe alb. geg *me pru*, aor. *prura* `to bring'

**References:** WP. II 204, Lewis-Pedersen 40, Feist 105, Van Windekens Lexique 99.

**Page(s):** 168

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>re(n)k-*

**Meaning:** to err

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrámśate*, *bhraśyate* 'falls, overthrows', participle *bhraṣṭá-h*, *bhraṁśa-h* 'fall, loss', but in RV. only from nasal basis *bhrāśáyan* (Kaus.), *mā bhraśat* (Aor.), *áni-bhrṣṭa-h* 'not succumbing'; also *bhraṁśa-* with originally only present, then further grown exuberantly nasalization? or old double forms? Old Irish *brēc* 'lie, falsity' (\*<sup>b</sup>*renkā*) is the half meaning not so certain to compare with Old Indic *bhraṁśa-h*, that it would decide the latter sense.

Kuiper (Nasalpras. 141 f.) builds \*<sup>b</sup>*reġ-mi* next to \*<sup>b</sup>*re-n-ġō*; nevertheless, his etymological comparisons are not persuasive.

**References:** WP. II 204.

**See also:** To <sup>b</sup>*reġ-1*?

**Page(s):** 168

---

**Root / lemma:** *bhren-to-s*

**Meaning:** herdsman, \*wanderer, horn

**Material:**

Messapic βρένδον (from \*βρέντον) 'ελαφον' Hes., βρέντιον 'deer head' Hes., *brunda* ds., short form (besides *Brenda*) to PN *Brundisium*, older Βρεντέσιον 'Brindisi', Illyrian VN Βρέντιοι; Venetic FIN *Brinta* 'Brenta'; still today in Italian mountain names and plant names (Bertoldi IF. 52, 206 f.);

compare in addition alb. *brî*, *brîni* 'horn, antler' (\*<sup>b</sup>*h<sub>2</sub>no-*), Plur. Geg *brîena*; raetorum.

*brenta* 'pannier';

maybe alb. *brinjë* 'rib, bone'

Note:

Clearly alb. is an Illyrian Dialect; alb. *bredh* 'wander' suggests that there is a link between

**Root / lemma:** <sup>b</sup>*red(h)-* : 'to wade, wander' and **Root / lemma:** <sup>b</sup>*ren-to-s* : 'herdsman, \*wanderer'.

New Swedish dial. *brind(e)*, Norwegian (with *g* from *d*) *bringe* 'male elk' (\*<sup>b</sup>*rentós*), ablaut. Norwegian *brund* 'baby male reindeer' (\*<sup>b</sup>*h<sub>2</sub>rentós*);

Latvian *briēdis* 'deer, deer stag', whether from of a Indo Germanic additional form \*<sup>b</sup>*rendis*, must be the origin of Lithuanian *brīedis*, Old Prussian *braydis* m. 'elk'; if Germanic loanword?

Note:

Baltic lang. were created before Slavic lang. hence the vocabulary shared by Baltic and alb. is of Illyrian origin.

Perhaps to b<sup>h</sup>*ren-* 'overhang, edge'; different Specht Dekl. 120.

**References:** WP. II 205, WH. I 116 f., 551, 852, A. Mayer KZ 66, 79 ff., Krahe Festgabe Bulle 191 f.

**Page(s):** 168-169

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ren-*

**Meaning:** to stick out; edge

**Note:** as b<sup>h</sup>*er-* ds.

**Material:** Ir. *braine* 'front part of the ship; guide, leader; edge, border', corn. *brenniat* ds. (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

With formants *t*: Latin *frōns*, *-tis* m., new f. 'the forehead, brow, front'; Old Icelandic *brandr* 'sword' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ron-tó-*); in wider meaning 'stick, board; sword' against it probably from \*b<sup>h</sup>*ron*<sup>h</sup>*o-* to b<sup>h</sup>*erd*<sup>h</sup>- 'cut, clip'.

With formants *d*: Old English *brant*, Old Icelandic *brattr* 'high, sharp' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rondos*), Latvian *bruôdiņš* 'ridge of the roof'.

b<sup>h</sup>*ren-q-*: Germanic \**branha-* in Old Swedish *brā-*, New Swedish *brå-* 'sharp' in PN; Old Icelandic *bringa* 'breast, thorax, breastbone of birds', nisl. *bringr* 'small hill';

maybe alb. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*ren*) *brinjë* 'rib, chest bone, hillside'

**Note:**

Alb. proves that from **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ren-to-s*: 'herdsman, \*wanderer, \*horn' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ren-*: 'to stick out; edge'.

Lithuanian *brankà* 'the swelling', *brankšóti*, *branksóti* 'jut out stiffly (of bones, laths)'; ablaut. *brinkstu*, *brinkti* 'to swell'; Slavic \**bręknq*, \**bręknqti* in russ. *nabráknutʹ* 'to bloat, bulge, swell' etc.

b<sup>h</sup>*ren-g-* perhaps in Old Icelandic *brekka* (\**brinkōn*) 'steep hill', Old Danish *brink*, *brank* 'upright', Middle English nengl. *brink* 'edge, border, bank, shore', Middle Low German *brink* 'edge of a field, field margin, meadow', Middle Dutch *brinc*, Modern Dutch *brink* 'edge, grass strip, border of grass, grass field'.



**References:** WP. II 203 f., WH. I 551, Trautmann 36.

**Page(s):** 167

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*res-*

**Meaning:** to break

**Material:** Middle Irish *brosc*, *broscarm.* 'din, fuss, noise'; compare also *blosc* under b<sup>h</sup>*los-* *q*;

Old High German *brestan* 'break, crack, break, rupture', unpers. 'lack, defect ', Old English *berstan* ds., Old Icelandic *bersta* 'break, crack, creak'; Old High German *brest(o)* 'disability, defect ',

Modern High German *Gebrester*; Old High German *brust* 'break, defect ', Old English *byrst* m. 'damage'; Old High German *brastōn* 'crackle ', Old Icelandic *brasta* 'rant, roister, brag, boast'; without *-t* Norwegian *bras* n. 'clatter, brushwood ';

with *-k*: Norwegian *brisk* 'juniper '; Middle High German *braschen* 'crack, creak, cry, brag, boast';

Lithuanian *braškėti* etc, see below b<sup>h</sup>*reġ-1*.

**References:** WP. I 206.

**Page(s):** 169

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reu-k-* (*-k-*)

**Meaning:** to strike; to throw

**Note:** only Balto-Slavic, probably extension from b<sup>h</sup>*rēu-1*. For *-k-* compare above S. 18 Anm.

**Material:** Lithuanian *braukiù braukiaũ braũkti* 'whisk, stroke; move slowly '; Latvian *brāucu brāuču brāukt* 'move';

ablaut. Lithuanian *brukù brukaũ brũkti* 'wave flax, wedge ', Latvian *brukt* 'crumble ', *brucināt* 'abrade, stroke the scythe';

Iterat. Lithuanian *braukýti*, Latvian *braũcūt* 'stroke' (with unoriginal intonation) and Lithuanian *brūkis* m. 'stripe, line', Latvian *brūce* f. 'scratch, scar', in addition Lithuanian *brūknė*, *bruknis* f., Latvian *brūklene* f. 'cranberry ';

Slavic *\*brušq* *\*brusiti* (originally iterative) in Bulgarian *brúsja* (*brusich*) 'shake off, get rid of, beat off, chop, cut, reject', Serbo-Croatian *brûsim brúsim* 'whet', Czech *broušiti* ds., in addition Old Church Slavic *ubrusъ* 'veronica (the impression of the face of Jesus believed

by some to be miraculously made on a head - cloth with which St Veronica wiped his face as he went to his crucifixion; the cloth used for this) ', Serbo-Croatian *brûs* (Gen. *brûsa*), russ. *brus* (Gen. *brûsa*; mostly *brusók*) 'grindstone, whetstone'; russ. etc *brusníka* 'cranberry' ('lightly strippable'); ablaut. r.-Church Slavic *brъsnuti* 'scrape, shave', russ. *brosátъ* (dial. *brokátъ*), *brósítъ* 'throw', *brósnutъ* 'peel flax', *bros* 'offal' etc in ablaut to Bulgarian *brъśъ* 'rub off'. With *û* the iterative grade: Old Church Slavic *sъ-brysati* 'scrape', *brysalo* 'a painter's brush or pencil; style'.

Perhaps here Serbo-Croatian-Church Slavic *brutъ* 'nail', Bulgarian *brut* ds. as *\*bruktъ*, compare to meaning Lithuanian *brùkti* 'put by force', to form Latvian *braukts* 'knife for cleaning the flax'.

Maybe alb. (*\*breuks*) *pres* 'cut, peel', *mpreh* 'whet, sharpen', *mbreh* 'harness, yoke, put by force' [common alb. *p-* > *mp-*, *b-* > *mb-* shift], *mbres* 'bruise, beat'.

Perhaps here the Illyrian VN *Breuci*, PN *Breucus* and the gall. PN Βρευκό-μαγος, today *Brumath* (Alsace); in addition places Krahe (Gl. 17, 159) Illyrian VN Βρεῦνοι: *Breones* (from *\*Breuones*).

**Note:**

Illyrian VN Βρεῦνοι: *Breones* (from *\*Breuones*) evolved according to alb. phonetic laws *-t* > *-nt* > *-n* hence *\*Breuones* < *\*Breuontes*. But only alb. displays the common *-k* > *-th*, *-t* shift found in Illyrian VN *Breuci*: Illyrian VN Βρεῦνοι (from *\*Breuones*), hence alb. is a dialect of Illyrian Both alb. and older Illyrian display centum and satem characteristics.

Finally gall. PN Βρευκό-μαγος, today *Brumath* (Alsace); has evolved according to Illyrian alb. phonetic laws *-g* > *-th* as alb. (*mag-*) *math* 'big'.

About russ. *brykátъ* 'kick, reject' etc s. Berneker 93.

**References:** WP. II 197, Trautmann 36 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 119.

**Page(s):** 170

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reu-s-1*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** (compare above b<sup>h</sup>*reu-*)

**Material:** Old Irish *brū* f., Gen. *bronn* 'belly, body' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (*\*b<sup>h</sup>rus-ā[n]*: *-n-os*), *brūach* 'big-bellied' (*\*brusākos*), cymr. *bru* m. 'venter, uterus' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>reuso-*); Old Irish *bruinne* 'breast' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>rusnjo-*), acymr. ncymr. *bronn* f. 'breast', bret. *bronn*, *bron* ds.

(\*b<sup>h</sup>rusnā) in place names also 'round hill', mcymr. *brynn*, ncymr. *bryn* m. (\*b<sup>h</sup>rusnjo-) 'hill' (from Celtic derives Gothic *brunjō* f. '(breast)-armor', Old High German *brunja*, *brunna* 'coat of mail');

Maybe alb. (\**bryn*) *brinjë* 'rib, side': alb. Geg (\**bryn*) *brinī*, Pl. *brina*, alb. Tosc *brirë* 'horn': Gothic *brunjō* f. '(breast)-armor'.

Old Irish *brollach* 'bosom' (\*b<sup>h</sup>rus-lo- with formants-āko-); Middle Irish *brūasach* 'with large, wide breast' (from b<sup>h</sup>reus-to- = Old Saxon *brīost*).

Middle High German *brīustern* 'swell up', Old Icelandic *ā-brysturf*. Pl. 'beestings' (also *broddr* ds. from \**bruz-da-z*), Swiss *briescht* ds. (besides *briesch* ds. from \*b<sup>h</sup>reus-ko-); Old Saxon *brīost* N. Pl., Old English *brēost*, Old Icelandic *brīōst* 'breast', zero grade Gothic *brusts* f. Pl., Old High German *brust*, Modern High German *Brust*, Old Saxon *brustian* 'bud' (Slavic \**brъstъ* 'bud'), Modern High German *Brös-chen* (from md.) 'mammary gland of cows', schwäb. *Brüste*, Bavarian *Brüsel*, *Briesel*, *Bries* ds., Danish *brissel*, Swedish *kalfbräss*, with *k*-suffix Danish *bryske*, engl. *brisket* 'breast of the animals'.

Old Icelandic *brīōsk* 'gristle', Middle High German *brūsche*, Modern High German *Brausche* 'swelling, blister', Modern High German dial. *brausche*, *brauschig* 'swollen; of style, turgid, bombastic, torose', *brauschen* 'swell up'.

Russ. *brjúcho* 'lower abdomen, belly, paunch', dial. *brjúchnutъ* 'yield, gush, well up, to bloat, bulge, swell', Czech alt. *břuch*, *břucho*, nowadays *břich*, *břicho* 'belly' etc (\*b<sup>h</sup>reuso-s, -m);

here also klr. *brost* f. dial. *brost* m. 'bud', Bulgarian *brъs(t)* m. 'young sprouts', Serbo-Croatian *břst* m. ds., *břstina* 'foliage, leaves'.

here klr. *brost* f. dial. *brost* m. 'bud', Bulgarian *Brъs(t)* m. 'younger shoots', Serbo-Croatian *br ^ st* m. ds., *břstina* 'foliage'.

**References:** WP. II 197 f., Feist 107 f., 108 f.

**Page(s):** 170-171

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>reu-s-2

**Meaning:** to break

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>reū-1.

**Material:** Alb. *breshën*, *breshër* 'hail', if actually 'granule, mica' (*e* = Indo Germanic *eu*); Latin *frustum* 'a bit, piece, morsel, gobbet' (from \*b<sup>h</sup>rus-to-);

Old Irish *brūu* 'shatter, smash' (\*b<sup>h</sup>rūšjō, gall. *brus-*, French *bruise*), Middle Irish *brūire*, *brūile* 'piece, fragment', *bruan* ds., *bruar* 'fragment, broken piece', *broсна* (\**brus-tonjo-*) 'faggot, brushwood bundle', gall. \**bruskjā* 'undergrowth, brushwood', Old French *broce* ds., Middle Irish *brusc* 'tiny bit' etc; Old Irish *bronnaim* 'damage' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (\*b<sup>h</sup>rusnām) (subjunctive *robria* from \**bris-* 'break, rupture' borrows, see below b<sup>h</sup>*rēi-*); mcymr. *breu*, ncymr. *brau* 'frail, easily broken', mcor. *brew* 'broken' (\*b<sup>h</sup>rōuso-); Middle Breton *brusun* 'tiny bit' (\**brous-t-*);

Old English *briesan* (\**brausjan*), *brȳsan* (\**brūsjan*) 'break, rupture trans., shatter', engl. *bruise* 'injure', probably also Old High German *brōsma*, Middle High German *brōsem*, *brōseme*, *brōsme* 'bit, flake, crumb'; Old English *brosnian* 'molder'.

**References:** WP. II 198 f., WH. I 553.

**Page(s):** 171

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reus-3*, b<sup>h</sup>*rūs-*

**Meaning:** to boil; to sound, etc.

**Note:** esp. in Germanic words; perhaps to b<sup>h</sup>*reu-s-1*; also a new onomatopoeic word could have helped (similarly akr. *brújīm*, *brújiti* 'buzz, hum from an swarm of bees', Berneker 89).

**Material:** Middle High German *brūsen* 'boom, blaster, roar', *brūs* 'the boom', ndd. *brūsen* 'boom, blaster, simmer, seethe, boil; be hasty (from people); spread out, grow new shoot (from plants); sprinkle, besprinkle' (compare Modern High German *Brause*) (out of it Danish *bruse* ds.), Dutch *bruisen*, previous *bruischen* 'foam, froth, bubble, roar, boom, blaster', ndd. *brūsken* ds., Middle High German *brūsche* 'douche, shower, spray, sprinkler', Old Swedish *brūsa* 'storm ahead', Norwegian Dialectal *brōsa* 'storm gust', Old Icelandic *brusi* 'he-goat, billy goat', isl. *bruskr* 'tussock, besom', engl. *brush* 'bristle brush, paintbrush, brush, tail (of foxes)', *brushwood* 'shrubbery, bush, shrubbery', Middle English *bruschen*, engl. *to brush* 'comb with a brush', Norwegian dial. *brauska*, *bruska* and *brausta*, *brusta* 'make room, rush out forcefully'; Swedish *bruska* 'rustle, rant, roister'.

With Germanic \**bruska-z* 'brushwood', \**bruskan* 'crackle, rustle' (-*sk-* could be Indo Germanic *zg*) one compares the Balto-Slavic groups Lithuanian *brūzgai* Pl. 'brushwood', *briauzgà* 'babbler', *bruzgù*, -*ėti* 'rustle', russ. *brjuzgáju*, -*átb* 'mumble, murmur', *brjužžátb* 'drone, grumble, murmur, growl' etc; yet are the verb perhaps are only Balto-Slavic onomatopoeic word formation. Because of the Germanic meaning 'spray' is perhaps on the other hand to be compared with russ. *brýzgaju*, -*atb* 'spray, sprinkle, bubble' etc.

**References:** WP. II 199 f., Trautmann 38.

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*reu-*, b<sup>h</sup>*reu-d-*

**Meaning:** to swell, sprout

**Material:** Latin *frutex*, *-icis* m. 'a shrub, bush; as a term of reproach, blockhead' based on probably on a participle \*b<sup>h</sup>*rūtós* 'sprouted out'; Old Irish *broth* 'awn, hair'; here *d*-present: Middle High German *briezen*, *brōz* 'bud, swell', Old High German Middle High German *broz* 'bud, sprout'.

**References:** WP. II 195, WH. I 554.

**See also:** compare b<sup>h</sup>*reu-s-1* 'to swell', b<sup>h</sup>*rughno-* 'twig, branch'.

**Page(s):** 169

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rēi-*, b<sup>h</sup>*rī-*

**Meaning:** to pierce, cut with smth. sharp

**Note:** extension from b<sup>h</sup>*er-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrīṇánti* 'be hurt' (Pf. *bibhrāya* Dhātup.), Avestan *pairibrīnənti* 'be cut all around', *brōiθrō-taēža-* 'dashing sharply', Middle Persian *brīn* 'determined, fixed'. Maybe alb. Geg *pre-* 'pierce, cut'

Thrak. (?) βριλών 'barber'.

Latin *friō*, *-āre* 'rub, grind, crumb, spall, crumble', *fricō*, *-āre* 'to rub, rub down, rub off' (from \**fri-co-s* 'rubbing, scraping'), *refrīva faba* 'ground bean', *frīvolus* (from \**frī-vo-s* 'trituated'), 'breakable, trifling, worthless; n. pl. as subst. sticks of furniture'.

Maybe alb. (\**\*frico-*) *fērkonj* 'rub' possible Latin loanword.

With *frīvolus* to be compared cymr. *brīw* 'broke; wound'; *brīwo* 'break, rupture, injure';

with **s**-extension here gall.-Latin *brīsāre* 'break, shatter', French *briser* etc gallorom. \**briscāre* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', Swiss *bretschi* ds. (Wartburg), Old Irish *brissid* 'breaks' (from participle Pert. \**bristo-*), Middle Irish *bress* f. 'din, fuss, noise, fight, struggle', *breissem* ds., Old Irish PN *Bres-(u)al* (\**bristo-ualos*), corn. Middle Breton *bresel* 'fight', bret. *bresa* 'quarrel', Middle Irish *brise* 'frail, breakable', br. *bresk* ds.; compare the parallel formation under b<sup>h</sup>*reus-2*.

Hereupon probably also cymr. *brwydr* 'fight, struggle', Old Irish *briathar* 'word, \*argument' as \*b<sup>h</sup>*rei-trā* 'quarrel, argument' (to cymr. *brwyd* 'torn, perforates'), compare

Lithuanian *bárti* 'scold, chide', refl. 'be quarrelsome', Old Church Slavic *brati* 'fight', s. *b<sup>h</sup>er-2*.

Maybe alb. Geg *brit*, Tosc *bértas* 'to scold, chide, quarrel, yell' : Lithuanian *bárti* 'scold, chide'.

Here presumably Middle Dutch *brīne*, Modern Dutch *brijn*, Middle English *brīne*, nengl. *brine* 'salted water, salt brine' (from the sharp taste like partly Slavic *bridъ*).

Maybe alb. *brinjë* 'rib', alb. Geg *brini*, Tosc *briri* 'sharp horn'.

Old Church Slavic *britva* 'razor', russ.-Church Slavic *briju*, *briti* 'shave, shear', *bričъ* 'razor'; Old Church Slavic *bridъ* 'δριμός', russ.-Dialectal *bridkój* 'sharp, cold', Serbo-Croatian *bridak* 'sharp, sour'; Old Church Slavic *brъselije* 'shards', russ.-Church Slavic *brъselije*, *brъselъ* 'shard' (proto Slavic. also probably \**brъselъ*) as \**b<sup>h</sup>ri-d-selo-*.

Maybe alb. *brisk* 'razor' a Slavic loanword.

*ġ*-extension *b<sup>h</sup>rei-ġ*-presumably in Lithuanian *brėžiu*, *brėšti* 'scratch, scrape', lter. *braiž-*, *-yti* ds., and Old Icelandic *brīk* f. 'board, low wooden wall, low bar'; compare with \**b<sup>h</sup>rei-ġ*-parallel *ġ*-extension the einf. root *b<sup>h</sup>er-* in Latvian *beriu*, *berzu*, *berzt* 'rub, scour, clean' and gr. φοργάνη ἡ ἀραιότης Hes. and auf a *k*-extension \**b<sup>h</sup>rei-k*-traceable gr. φρίκες χάρακες Hes.; *brėšti* not better with Indo Germanic *b-* to Old English *prica* 'point', Middle Low German *pricken*, Middle High German *pfrecken* 'prick' etc, besides that with other root auslaut Norwegian Dialectal *prisa* 'prick, stir, tease, irritate', *preima*, *preina* 'banter, stir, tease, irritate' etc (about age and origin Germanic words nothing is certain).

**References:** WP. II 194 f., WH. 116, 549, Vendryes RC 29, 206.

**Page(s):** 166-167

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>rēu-1*, *b<sup>h</sup>rū-*

**Meaning:** to pierce, break

**Note:** extension from *b<sup>h</sup>er-*

**Material:** Old Indic *bhrūṇá-m* 'embryo' (named after the burst caul);

Middle High German *briune*, *brüne* 'lower abdomen, vulva'; Old High German *brōdi* 'frail, breakable' (\**b<sup>h</sup>rou-tjo-*), Old Icelandic *broma* 'piece, fragment' (\**b<sup>h</sup>rumōn*); a *t*-present in Old English *breoðan* 'break, rupture'; probably *d*-present based on Germanic family of Old English *brēotan* 'break, rupture', Old Icelandic *brīōta* 'break, rupture', *broti* m. 'heap of felled trees, barrier', *brautf*. 'way, alley' (compare Modern High German *Bahn brechen*,

French *route* from *rupta*), *breyta* (\**brautjan*) `alter, change, modify', *breyskr* `frail, breakable, brittle'; Old High German *bruzī*, *bruzzi* `fragileness'; Old Icelandic *brytia* = Old English *bryttian* `divide, share, allot, distribute'; Old Icelandic *bryti* m. `colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner, i.e. the most distinguished of the farmhands; kind of estate manager, land agent' = agsl. *brytta* m. `dispenser, distributor'.

To Germanic \**breutan* perhaps also Old Irish *fris-brudi* `reject'.

Latvian *braūna*, *braūņa* `scurf, dandruff, flake, scale, abandoned skin or shell, caul, entrails' (basic meaning `scrapings', compare Slavic *brъsnъti* `scrape, stripe' under *b<sup>h</sup>reu-k-*);

Czech *br-n-ka* (\**b<sup>h</sup>run-*) `placenta, afterbirth'.

**References:** WP. II 195 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

**See also:** S. the extension *b<sup>h</sup>reu-k-*, *b<sup>h</sup>reu-s-2*.

**Page(s):** 169

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>rēu-2*, *b<sup>h</sup>rū-*

**Meaning:** edge

**Note:** The group is extended from *b<sup>h</sup>er-* `stand up; edge'.

**Material:** Old Irish *brū* `edge, bank, border, shore', *bruach* ds. (\**brū-āko-*);

Old Icelandic *brūn* `edge', whereof *brýna* `whet', *brýni* `whetstone'; Old English Middle High German *brūn* `sharp' (from weapons).

Lithuanian *briaunà* `edge, border, cornice' (\**b<sup>h</sup>rēunā*), ablaut. with Old Icelandic *brūn*.

Maybe alb. *brini* `horn', *brinjë* `side, rib, edge'.

**References:** WP. II 196 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

**Page(s):** 170

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>roisqo-*, *b<sup>h</sup>risqo-*

**Meaning:** bitter

**Material:** Russ.-Church Slavic *obrězgnuti*, *obrъzgnuti* `become sauer', Czech *břesk* `sharp taste', poln. *brzazg* `unpleasant, sharp taste; bad mood', russ. *brezgátъ* (old *brězgatī*) `nauseate, feel disgust';

Maybe alb. Geg (*prezi*) *përzi* `to nauseate, feel disgust'.



at first to Norwegian *brisk* 'bitter taste', *briske* 'bitter, sharp'; probably to *b<sup>h</sup>rē-* 'cut, clip' (as Middle Dutch *brīne* 'salt water, brine').

Maybe alb. *brisk*, *brisqe* Pl. 'sharp, bitter; razor', *brisqe* Pl. 'razors'

**References:** WP. II 206.

**Page(s):** 172

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>rugh-no-*

**Meaning:** twig

**Note:** perhaps in relationship to *b<sup>h</sup>reu-* 'sprout'

**Material:** Cymr. *brwyn-en* f. 'bulrush', acorn. *brunnen* gl. 'juncus, bulrush', bret. *broenn-enn* ds. (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (from Proto Celtic *\*brugno-*); Old English *brogn(e)* f. 'twig, branch, bush', Norwegian dial. *brogn(e)* 'tree branch, clover stalk, raspberry bush'.

**References:** WP. II 208.

**Page(s):** 174

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>rūg-*

**Meaning:** fruit

**Note:** perhaps oldest 'to cut off or peel off fruit for eating' and then to *\*b<sup>h</sup>reu-* 'cut, clip' (compare there to meaning Old Indic *bhārvati* 'chews, consumes', also Balto Slavic *\*b<sup>h</sup>reu-q-*, *-k-* 'graze over, chip')

**Material:** Latin *frūx*, *-gis* f. 'fruit' = Umbrian Akk Pl. *frif*, *fri* 'fruits', Latin *frūgī* (Dat. \* 'useful, honest, discreet, moderate' =) 'fruitful', *fruor*, *-i*, *fructus* and *fruitus sum* 'relish' (from *\*frūg<sup>w</sup>or*, which has entered for *\*frūgor*?), *frūniscor* 'relish' (*\*frūg-nīscor*), *frūmentum* 'corn, grain', Oscan *fruktatiuf* (*\*frūgetātiōns*) 'fructus'.

Maybe alb. (*\*frūg-*) *fruth* 'measles, breaking of the skin (disease of fruit and humans?)', *frut* 'fruit' [common alb. *-k-*, *-g* > *-th*, *-dh* shift]

Gothic *brūkjan*, Old High German *brūhhan*, Old Saxon *brūkan*, Old English *brūcan* 'need, lack', Gothic *brūks*, Old High German *brūhhi*, Old English *brȳce* 'usable'.

**References:** WP. II 208, WH. I 552 f.

**Page(s):** 173

---

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>rū-1* (*\*h<sub>e</sub>b<sup>h</sup>rū-1*)

**Meaning:** brow

**Note:**



**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rū-1* (\**h<sub>e</sub>b<sup>h</sup>rū-1*): brow, derived from the animate suffixed *-ru* of **Root /**

**lemma:** *ok<sup>w</sup>* : to see; eye. According to gr.s *-k<sup>w</sup>* > *-p*, *-g<sup>w</sup>* > *-b*;

**Note:** partly with initial vowel, Indo Germanic *o-* or *a-* (full root form?); after Persson Beitr.

17 lies a dark composition part *\*ok<sup>w</sup>* 'eye' (with. consonant-Assimilation) before.

**Material:**

In *e*- grade:

npers. *ebrū*, *brū* ds. (Hübschmann IA. 10, 24); (\**h<sub>1</sub>ebru-*)

In *zero* grade:

Old Indic *bhrū-ḥ* f., Akk. *bhrúv-am* 'brow', Avestan *brvat-* f. (Du.) 'brows'.

Maybe zero grade alb. *vrenjt* (\**vrenk-*) 'frown' common alb. *-kh* > *t*. : Khotanese: *brrauka-lā*

'brow' : Sogdian: (Buddh.) *βr'wkh* 'eyebrow' (\**brū-kā-*) : Other Iranian cognates: Khwar.

(*')**βrwc* [pl.tantum] 'eyebrow'; San. *vrīc* 'eyebrow'.

In *o*- grade:

gr. ὄφρῦς, -ύος f. 'brow', figurative 'raised edge, hill edge' (after Meillet BSL 27, 129 f. with gr. vocal prothesis?); maked. ὀβροῦτες 'on the brow or edge of a steep rock, beetling' (changed from Kretschmer Einl. 287 in ὀβρούτης; held on from Meillet, s.Boisacq 733 Anm. 3, because of the otherwise stated form ὀβροτες and because of Avestan *brvat-*);

Serbo-Croatian-Church Slavic *obrъvъ*, Serbo-Croatian *öbrva* etc 'brow'.

In *zero* grade:

Old English *brū*, Old Icelandic *brūn*, Pl. *brynn* 'brow' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (conservative stem, from \**bruwūn-*).

Lithuanian *bruvīs* m. 'brow', žem. also *brūnės* Pl., Old Prussian *wubrif*. 'eyelash' (seems a metathesis from \**bruwi*);

Old Bulgarian *brъvъ* (originally Nom. \**bry*, as *kry*: *krъvъ*).

An *e*- Abl. b<sup>h</sup>*ryē-* with syllabic become *r* regards Trautmann KZ. 44, 223 in Lithuanian *birwe* = *bruvīs*.

In *a*- grade:

unclear are Middle Irish Pl. *abrait* (\**abrant-es* or \**abrantī*) 'eyelids, brows', likewise mbr. *abrant* 'brow', cymr. *amrant* 'eyelid'

In **zero** grade:

Middle Irish *brūd* Gen. Du., *brāi*, *brōi* Nom. Du. f. 'brows' (to diphthong s. Thurneysen Grammar 199), Old Irish *forbru* Akk. Pl. (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rūns* : Akk. ḫpūṣ), *forbrú* Gen. Pl. 'eyebrows'; Specht (Dekl. 83, 162) would like to put to Latin *frōns* 'the forehead, brow, front'; but vocalism and meaning deviate;

Tocharian A *pärwān*-, B *pärwāne* (Dual) 'eyebrows'

**References:** WP. II 206 f., Trautmann 38.

**Page(s):** 172-173

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*rū-2*, b<sup>h</sup>*rēu-*

**Meaning:** beam, bridge

**Material:** Old Icelandic *brū* f. 'bridge'; Old Icelandic *bryggia* 'wharf, pier' nnd. *brügge* ds., Old High German *brucca*, Old Saxon *-bruggia*, Old English *brycg* 'bridge', Bavarian *Bruck* 'Bretterbank am Ofen', Old English *brycgian* 'pave' (originally with thrashed wood), Swiss *brügi* (Old High German *\*brugī*) 'wood scaffolding', *brügel* 'wooden log', Middle High German *brügel* 'cudgel, club', Modern High German *Prügel* ('bridge' is also 'balk, rod; track made of beams');

gall. *brīva* 'bridge' (\*b<sup>h</sup>*rēua*);

Old Bulgarian *бръвѣно* 'balk, beam', Serbo-Croatian *bŕv* f. 'balk, beam, bridge made of beams' (etc, s. about Slavic forms Berneker 92).

Unclear is the guttural in the Germanic forms: *\*brugī*- from *\*bruyī*-, or *k*-suffix? S. Kluge<sup>11</sup> under 'Brücke = bridge' and Specht Dekl. 211<sup>3</sup> f., accepts the connection with b<sup>h</sup>*rū-1*.

**References:** WP. II 207.

**Page(s):** 173

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ud<sup>h</sup>-m(e)n*

**Meaning:** bottom

**Note:** single-linguistic in part to *\*b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-mo-*, partly to *\*b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-no-*, besides with already Indo Germanic metathesis *\*b<sup>h</sup>und<sup>h</sup>o- > \*b<sup>h</sup>undo-* ?

**Material:** Old Indic *budhná-ḥ* 'ground, bottom'; Avestan *būnō* ds. (\*b<sup>h</sup>und<sup>h</sup>no-), out of it borrows Armenian *bun* ds., during Armenian *an-dund-k* 'abyss' from \*b<sup>h</sup>und<sup>h</sup>- seems assimilated. From proto iran. \*bund<sup>h</sup>as derives tscherem. *pundaš* 'bottom, ground '.

Gr. πυθμήν (\*φουθ-) m. 'bottom, sole, base of a vessel', πύνδαξ m. ds. (for φύνδαξ after πυθμήν Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 71, 333).

Maked. PN Πύδνα (\*b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>nā), dissimil. Κύδνα?

Latin *fundus*, -ī m. 'ground; the bottom or base of anything; a farm, estate' (\*b<sup>h</sup>und<sup>h</sup>os), *profundus* 'deep' = Middle Irish *bond*, *bonn* m. 'sole, foundation, groundwork, basis, pad, prop '. (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Maybe alb. (\**fundus*), *fund* 'bottom, end', *fundos* 'sink ' Latin loanwords.

Old High German *bodam*, Modern High German *Boden*, Old Saxon *bodom*, Old English *\*boðm* > Middle English *bothem* m. besides Old English *botm* m. > engl. *bottom* and Old English *bodan* 'bottom, ground',

Maybe alb. (*bod-*) *botë* 'bottom, ground, earth, world'

Old Norse *botn* 'bottom', Old English *byðme* 'bilge, floor, bottom ' besides *bytme*, *bytne* ds., Old Icelandic *bytna* 'to come to the bottom ', with unclear dental change; it seems to lie a basic proto Germanic *\*buþma-*, probably is to be explained analogically; compare Petersson Heterokl. 18, Sievers-Brunner 167, Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *siedeln*. About Modern High German *Bühne*, originally 'wooden floor (made from floorboards) ', angebl. from Germanic *\*bunī*, Indo Germanic *\*bud<sup>h</sup>niā*, s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Bühne*.

**References:** WP. II 190, WH. I 564 f., 867, Porzig WuS. 15, 112 ff. (against it Kretschmer Gl. 22, 116); compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 305 ff.

**Page(s):** 174

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*ūgo-s*, nickname b<sup>h</sup>*ukko-s*

**Meaning:** goat

**Grammatical information:** (fem. In *-ā* 'goat, nanny goat ')

**Material:** Zigeun. *buzni* 'goat'; Avestan *būza* m. 'he-goat', npers. *buz* 'goat, he-goat; billy goat ';

Armenian *buz* 'lamb';

Middle Irish *bocc*, *pocc*, nir. *boc*, *poc*, cymr. *bwch*, corn. *boch*, bret. *bouc'h* `he-goat; billy goat ', in addition Middle Irish *boccānach* `ghost, bogeyman ';

Germanic *\*bukka-* (after Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f. borrowed from Celtic?) in Old Icelandic *bukkr*, *bokkr*, *bokki*, Old English *bucca*, nengl. *buck*, Old High German Middle High German *boc*, *-ekes*, Modern High German *Bock*.

The aberrant consonant in Old Indic *bukka-h* `he-goat' (uncovered) is probably from *bukkati* `barks ' (see below *beu-1*, *bu-*) influenced hypocoristic reshuffling *\*b<sup>h</sup>ūja-* = Avestan *būza-*. Also npers. dial. *boča* `young goat', pām. *buč*, *büč* seem to be a result of similar reorganization.

**References:** WP. II 189 f., Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f., Martinet Gémiation 182.

**Page(s):** 174

---

**Root / lemma:** b<sup>h</sup>*erug-*, b<sup>h</sup>*rug-*, b<sup>h</sup>*org-*

**Meaning:** throat

**Material:** Armenian *erbuc* `breast, brisket of killed animals ' (*\*b<sup>h</sup>rugo-*); gr. φάρυξ, -υγος, later (after λάρυγξ) φάρυγξ, -υγγος `windpipe, gullet'; Latin *frūmen* n. `(a gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices) larynx, gullet' (*\*frūg-smen*); without *u* Old Icelandic *barki* `neck ' (b<sup>h</sup>*or-g-*, formally closer to φάρυγξ `cleft, gap, abyss ')

Similar to Lithuanian *burnà*, Armenian *beran* `mouth' (actually `orifice ') to b<sup>h</sup>*er-* `cut, clip' under conception `cleft, gap = gullet'.

**References:** WP. II 171, WH. I 482, 551 f., 866, Lidén Mél. Pedersen 92, Specht Dekl. 162.

**Page(s):** 145

---

**Root / lemma:** *bis-(t)li-*

**Meaning:** gall

**Material:** Latin *bīlis* (*\*bislis*, older *\*bistlis*) f. `gall, bile'; cymr. *bustl* m., acorn. *bistel*, bret. *bestl* (*\*bis-tlo-*, *-tli-*) `gall'; gallo-rom. *\*bistlos* (Wartburg).

**References:** WP. II 111, WH. I 105 f.

**Page(s):** 102

---

**Root / lemma:** *blat-*

**Meaning:** to chat

**Material:** Latin *blaterō*, *-āre* ` chatter, babble, empty gossip; also from shout of the camel, ram, frog', *blatiō*, *-īre* `babble, prattle ';

mnnd. *plad(d)eren* `chat, prate', nndd. *pladdern* `splash, besprinkle ', Swedish *pladder* ` loose gossip', Danish *bladre* `spread lose gossip ', older also `splash', lacking of consonant shift in onomatopoeic word.

Similar to onomatopoeic words are nnd. *plapperen* (Modern High German *plappern*), Middle High German *plappen* and *blappen*, Old High German *blabizōn* `babble' and mnnd. *plūderēn* `babble' (Middle High German *plūdern*, Modern High German *plaudern*).

compare with partly similar meaning *b<sup>h</sup>lēd-* ` to bubble up, chat', *b<sup>h</sup>el-* `sound' and *bał*, *bał-bał* under *baba-* (e.g. Lithuanian *blebėnti* with Modern High German *plappern* similar formation).

**References:** WP. II 120, WH. I 109.

**Page(s):** 102

---

**Root / lemma:** *blē-* (\**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>1</sub>-* > *b<sup>h</sup>le-* > *b<sup>h</sup>lek-o-*; *b<sup>h</sup>lek-ot-o-*)

**Meaning:** to bleat

**Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>lē-* : ` to howl, weep' > **Root / lemma:** *blē-* : ` to bleat'; hence the support for the glottal theory *b<sup>h</sup>-* > *b-*.

**Note:** imitation of the sheep sound with different guttural extensions; in the Germanic with consonant shift omitted as a result of continual new imitation.

**Material:** Gr. βληχάομαι `bleat', βληχή ` the bleating '; russ. (etc) *blekati* (old), *blekotátʹ* `bleat'; mnnd. *bleken*, *blöken* `bleat, bark, bay' (out of it Modern High German *blöken*), Norwegian Dialectal *blækta* (\**blēkatjan*) `bleat'; alb. *bl'egërás* ds.

**Note:**

in *-m-* formant:

alb. *blegërimë* ` the bleating ' : Gr. βληχάομαι `bleat' [common gr. χ > alb. g-].

**Proto-Slavic form:** *blekъ*; *blekotъ*; *blekota*

Page in Trubačev: II 108-109

Russian: *blëkot* (dial.) `henbane' [m o]; *blekótá* (dial.) `chatterbox' [m/f o]

Belorussian: *blëkat* `henbane, hemlock' [m o]

Ukrainian: *blëkit* `poison hemlock' [m o]; *blëkot* `henbane' [m o]; *blekotá* `poison hemlock, henbane' [f ā]

Czech: *blek* `bleating' [m o]; *blekot* `shouter, babbler' [m o]; *blekota* `grumbler' [f ā]

Old Czech: *blekot* `chatter, grumbling, chatterbox, grumbler' [m o]

Slovak: *bl'akot* `bleating, bellowing' [m o]

Polish: *blekot* `fool's parsley, henbane, (arch.) stammerer, chatterbox' [m o]

Upper Sorbian: *blek* `henbane' [m o]; *blik* `henbane' [m o]; *blekot* `muttering, babble' [m o]

Bulgarian: *blek* (dial.) `henbane' [m o]

Serbo-Croatian: *blék* `bleating' [m o]; *blè`kēt* `bleating' [m o]

Slovene: *blék* `flock (sheep)' [m o]

**References:** WP. II 120 f., WH. I 95.

**See also:** compare also *b<sup>h</sup>/ē-* `howl' etc

**Page(s):** 102

---

**Root / lemma:** *blou-* (*b<sup>h</sup>lou-*?), *plou-* (*\*b<sup>h</sup>lou-ks-eh<sub>2</sub>*)

**Meaning:** flea

**Note:** With *k-* and *s-* suffixes and taboo metathesis and anlaut alteration.

**Material:** With *p-*: Old Indic *plúṣi-*, Armenian *lu* (*\*plus-*), alb. *plesht*, Latin *pūlex*, Indo Germanic *\*plouk-* in Old High German *flôh*, Old English *fléah*.

**Note:**

Common Armenian Celtic (often alb.) initial *pl-* > *l-*, see **Root / lemma:** *plab-*: to babble, etc.. Old Irish (*\*plabar*) *labar* `talkative'.

**Notes:** In Polish dialects, we find a large variety of forms, e.g. *pcha*, *pła*, *ptecha*, *btecha*, *btcha*.

**Formations in *e-* grade:**

alb. *plesht*: Polish *ptecha* `flea'.

With *b* (or *b<sup>h</sup>?*): afgh. *vraža*, gr. φύλλα (*\*blusiā*), Balto-Slavic *\*blusā* in Lithuanian *blusà*, Latvian *blusa*, Prussian PN *Blus-kaym*, russ.-Church Slavic *bľcha*, Serbo-Croatian *bùha*, russ. *btochá*.

**References:** Meillet MSL. 22, 142, 539 f., Trautmann 35, Specht Dekl. 42 f., 203, 235.

**Page(s):** 102

---

**Root / lemma:** *bol-*

**Meaning:** tuber

**Material:** Armenian *botk* `radish', gr. βολβός `onion, bulb' (also βόλβιτος, dissimilated Attic βόλιτος `crap, muck, dung', , if possibly originally from nanny goats or horses?), βῶλος, βῶλαξ `clod of earth'; Old Indic *bálba-ja-h* `Eleusine indica, a type of grass', if `nodules coming out from the root'?, Latin *bulbus* `onion, bulb, tuber' is borrowed from βολβός.

Redukt.-grade or with Assimil. in Vok. the 2. syllable Armenian *palar* ` pustule, bubble '.

**References:** WP. II 111 f., WH. I 122.

**Page(s):** 103

---

**Root / lemma:** *brangh-, brongh-?*

**Meaning:** hoarse?

**Material:** Gr. βράγχος `hoarseness', βραγχάω `be hoarse', Old Irish *brong(a)ide* `hoarse'; but gr. Aor. ἔβραχε `cracks' probably stays away.

**References:** WP. I 683 f., II 119.

**Page(s):** 103

---

**Root / lemma:** *breuq-*

**Meaning:** to jump, \*throw, thrust, poke, touch, run

**Material:** Perhaps combined so gr. βροῦκος, βρεῦκος (βραῦκος), βρύκος `locust, grasshopper' (βροῦχος probably after βρῦχω `crunches with the teeth', and sloven. *břknem, břkniti, břkam, břkati, břcati* `bump with the feet, kick, shoot the way up with the fingers, touch');

Maybe Illyrian TN *Breuci*: so gr. βρεῦκος `locust, grasshopper (mythological monster?); alb. (\**breuk*) *prek* `touch, frisk, violate', *pres* `crunches with the teeth, cut' [taboo word]:

**Slovene:** *břsati* `lead, touch': **Lithuanian:** *brùkti* `poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)' [verb];

**Russian:** *brosát'* `throw, (dial.) scutch flax' [verb]; *brokát'* (dial.) `throw' [verb]; **Serbo-**

**Croatian:** *břcati* `throw' [verb];

russ. *brykáť* `kick with the back leg', klr. *brykáty* `frisk mischievously, run' etc

Note:

Maybe the original cognate was of Baltic - Illyrian origin: **Lithuanian:** *braũktas* `wooden knife for cleaning flax' [m o], *braũkti* `erase, scutch (flax)', *brùkti* `poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)' [verb]

**References:** WP. II 119, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 251 f.

**Page(s):** 103

---

**Root / lemma:** *bronk-*

**Meaning:** to lock

**Material:** Gothic *anapraggan* `press' to \**pranga-* `restriction, constriction' in Old Swedish *prang* `narrow alley', Middle English *prange* `narrowness', engl. dial. *proug* `menu fork', Maybe alb. *pranga* `restriction, fetter, chain, handcuff': germ *Pranger* `pillory'

mndd. *prangen* 'press', *pranger* 'pole', Middle High German *pfrengen* 'wedge', Old High German *pfragina* 'bar, gate, barrier', to Lithuanian *braĩktas* m. 'pole for hanging (\*gallows)', Latvian *brankti* (Lithuanian loanword) 'fitting tightly'.

**References:** WP. II 119, 677 f., Feist 43, Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Pranger*.

**Page(s):** 103

---

**Root / lemma:** *bu-*

**Meaning:** lip, kiss

**Note:** as an imitation of the kiss sound, bursting of the sucking lip fastener from inside, thus actually differently from *bu-*, b<sup>h</sup>*u-* 'inflate' with normal spraying after outside.

**Root / lemma:** *bu-* : 'lip, kiss' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ku-*, *kus-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>h-*): 'to kiss' common Celtic - Greek *k<sup>w</sup>-* > *p-*.

**Material:** Npers. *bōsīdan* 'kiss'; alb. *buzë* 'lip';

Maybe alb. (\**pus*) *puth* 'kiss' [common alb. *-s* > *-th* shift] : Swedish *puss* 'kiss'.

Middle Irish *bus*, *pus* 'lip', *būsóc*, *pusóc* 'kiss' (in addition presumably gall. PN *Bussumāros* and *buđđutton* 'mouth, kiss');

Modern High German *Buss* 'kiss', *bussen* 'kiss', *Busserl* 'kiss', engl. *buss*, Swedish (with regular consonant shift) *puss* 'kiss'; Lithuanian *bučiúoti* 'kiss', *buč* the onomatopoeic word, sound of the kiss dental interjection. poln. *buzia* 'mouth, face; kiss'.

**Note:**

The same phonetic construction for poln. *buzia* 'mouth, face; kiss' : alb. *buzë*, *buza* 'lip' : Rumanian *buză* 'lip'.

**References:** WP. I 113 f., WH. II 98.

**Page(s):** 103

---

**Root / lemma:** *dakru-*

**Meaning:** tears

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:**

Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα 'tears'; out of it borrows Old Latin *dacruma*, Latin *lacruma*, *lacrima* ds. (with sabin. *l?*);

**Note:**

Common Latin *dh-* > *ll-*, *d-* > *l-*.

Maybe alb. (\**lok-*) *lot* 'tear' [common alb. *-k* > *-th*, *-t* similar to alb. (\**mag-*) *math* 'big'.



Old Irish *dērn.*, cymr. *deigr* (could go back to Pl. *\*dakrī* the *o*-Dekl.), Pl. *dagrau*, abret. *dacr-(lon)* `moist, damp, wet', corn. *dagr* `tears' (Island-Celtic *\*dakrom* `see, look' Thurneysen KZ. 48, 66 f); Germanic *\*táhr-* and *tagr-*: Gothic *tagr* n. `tears', Old Norse *tār* n. (from *\*tahr-*), Old English *tæhher*, *tear*, *teagor* m., Old High German *zahar* m. (Modern High German *Zähre* from dem Pl.; whether in Germanic still from old *u*-stem or it has changed out of it? *o*-stem has gone out, is doubtful).

Indo Germanic *\*dakru* is probably from *\*draḱru* dissimilated because of Old High German *trahan*, Old Saxon Pl. *trahni* `tears', Middle Low German *trān* ds. and `( from fat of squeezed out drops through cooking:) fish oil', Middle High German *traher* ds. (*-er* probably after *zaher* has changed) and Armenian *artasuk* ``tears', Sg. *artausr* from *\*draḱur*.

On the other hand one searches connection with Old Indic *ásru*, *aśra-m* `tears', Avestan *asrūazan-* `pouring tears', Lithuanian *ašarà*, *āšara* `tears', Latvian *asara* ds.; probably sheer rhyme word, so *\*akro-* `acer, sharp, bitter' as epithet of the tears (`bitter tears') partially used in place of *daḱru*, whereby it took over its *u*-inflection? compare also Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 142 f.

Note:

From early Italic, Illyrian people the cognate for tears passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** *\*līgà* ( ~ *\*l̥-*)

**Meaning:** to weep, cry

**Turkic protoform:** *\*līg-(la-)*

**Tungus protoform:** *\*līgi-*

**References:** WP. I 769, WH. I 746 f.

**See also:** see above S. 23 under *aḱru*.

**Page(s):** 179

**Root / lemma:** *dāiṽēr*, Gen. *daiṽrés*

**Meaning:** brother-in-law

**Material:** Old Indic *dēvár-*, Armenian *taigr*, gr. δᾱήρ (*\*ḍaiFḥp*), Latin *lēvir* (in ending reshaped after *vir*, the *l* for *d* probably Sabine), Old High German *zeihhur*, Old English *tācor* (presumably through hybridization with an equivalent from Lithuanian *láigonas*

`brother of wife'), Lithuanian *dieveris* (for \**dievē* = Old Indic *dēvár-*; older conservative Gen. *dievērs*), Latvian *diēveris*, Old Church Slavic *děverь* (*i-*, *io-* and conservative stem).

Note:

The Baltic cognate Lithuanian *láiḡonas* 'brother of the wife' proves the Balkan origin of Baltic languages inheriting Latin *d-* > *l-*.

**References:** WP. I 767, WH. I 787, Specht KZ 62, 249 f., Trautmann 43.

**Page(s):** 179

---

**Root / lemma:** *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū-*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Note:** uncertainly, whether in both meaning originally identical (possibly partly as 'burning pain', partly 'destroy by fire, burn down hostile settlements'?)

**Material:** Old Indic *dunóti* 'burns (trans), afflicts', *dūná-* 'burnt, afflicted', Pass. *dūyatē* 'burns' (intr.), kaus. *dāvayati* 'burns' (trans), *dāvá-ḥ* (with ablaut change *davā-ḥ*) 'blaze', *dū* f. 'affliction, pain', *doman-* 'blaze, agony' (*-əu-* as in δεδαυμένος);

Note:

Old Indic and alb. prove that **Root / lemma:** *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū-* : 'to burn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dhēu-4*, *dhēuθ-* (presumably: *dhē-*, compare the extension *dhē-k-*, *dhē-s-*) : 'to reel, dissipate, blow, \*smoke etc.'.

Armenian *erkn* (to δύη) 'throes of childbirth';

Note: common Baltic-Illyrian *d-* > *zero* reflected in Armenian

gr. δαίω (\**ǵāF-ḡw*) 'set on fire, inflame', Perf. δέδηγε 'be in flames, be on fire' (: Old Indic *dudāva*), participle δεδαυμένος (δαῦσαι ἐκκαῦσαι Hes., ἐκδαβῆ ἐκκαυθῆ Λάκωνες Hes.), δάος n., δαῖς, -ίδος f. 'torch' (to α: von Attic δᾱς, δᾱδός s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 266), δᾱνός 'easily ignitable = to dry' (\**ǵāuinós* from \**ǵāFes-nós*), δᾱλός 'burning piece of wood' (\**ǵāFελός* = *lakon*. *δαβελός*); δῆιος 'hostile', Doric (Trag.) δᾱῖος, δᾱος 'afflicted, woeful, wretched, miserable'; hom. δῆῖω 'slay, kill, murder' (Attic δηῖω 'ds., devastate'), δηιοτής, -τήτος 'tumult of war, fight, struggle', hom. δᾱῖ Lok. 'in the battle' (to Nom. \**ǵāūs*, Indo Germanic \**dāus* Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 578), δαι-κτάμενος 'killed in the fight'; probably δύη 'affliction', δυόωσι 'fall in the misfortune' (ἀνθρώπους, Od.), δυερός 'unlucky'.

About ὀδύνη (mostly Pl.), Aeolic ἐδύνας Akk. Pl. 'pain', ὀδυνᾶν 'cause pain, afflict, sadden' see below *ed-* 'eat'; perhaps here δαῦκος ὁ θρασύς ('stormy, hot tempered') Hes.

Alb. *dhunë* (\**dus-n-*) 'affliction, pain, force, violence, horrible action; disgrace, insult' (*dhunon* 'revile, violate'; *dhun* 'bitter', originally 'unpleasant'? or as Slavic *gorьkъ* 'bitter': *gorěti* 'burn') with \**du-s-* (presumably as zero grade of *-es-* stem = or as gr. δά(F)ος); Tosc *derë* 'bitter' (\**deu-no-*);

Latin presumably *duellum*, *bellum* 'war, fight' (WH. I 100 f.), with unclear suffix.

Note: common Latin *dw-* > *b-*

Old Irish *dōim* 'singe, burn' (about Old Irish *dōim* 'get, exert' see below *deu(ə)*), Verbalnom. *dōud* = Old Indic *davathu-h* 'blaze, fire'; *atūd* 'kindle, inflame' from \**ad-douth*, cymr. *cynneu* 'kindle, inflame', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), also bret. *devi*, cymr. *deifio* 'burn' (with *v* from *w* before *ɹ*) here (Thurneysen KZ. 61, 253, Loth RC. 42, 58); Old Irish Gen. *condid*, Middle Irish *connad*, *condud* 'firewood', cymr. *cynnud* 'firing', corn. *kunys*, bret. *keuneud* 'firewood' (Pedersen KG. I 108, II 39, basic form perhaps \**kom-dauto-*); cymr. *etewyn* 'firebrand' (\**ate-dau-ino-*), bret. collective *eteo* ds.

Old High German *zuscen* 'burn'; after φρῦνῃ : *braun* here also Old English *tosca* 'frog', Swedish Dialectal *tosk* ds.; perhaps (with \**eu*, see below) Old Norse *tjōn* n. 'damage, wrong; injustice, derision, ridicule', Old English *tēona* m., *tēone* f. 'damage', Old Saxon *tiono* 'evil, harm, wrong; injustice, enmity', whereof Old Norse *týna* 'destroy, lose', Old English *tīenan* 'plague, anger, slander', Old Saxon *gitiunean* 'act wrong against somebody'.\*

---

\*) In spite of Osthoff IA. 1, 82 has kept away the family of Modern High German *zünden*, Gothic *tundnan* 'is ignited', *tandjan* 'ignite, set on fire', Middle High German *zinden*, because of that *i* and *a* would not be probably first ablaut neologism in *u*, after Thurneysen IA. 83, 32 as *t-andjan* to Old Irish *ad-and-* 'kindle, inflame'.

---

Berneker IF. 10, 158 places here also Lithuanian *džiáuti* 'place down in order to dry', Latvian *žaut* 'dry, burn incense, smoke' as \**dēu-ti*, as also alb. and Germanic *eu-* forms can contain Indo Germanic *ēu*, the relationship of this \**dēu-* to \**dāu-* is unclear; or to *dieu-* 'sky, heaven'?

References: WP. I 767 ff., WH. I 100 f.

Page(s): 179-181

---

**Root / lemma:** *dā-*

**Meaning:** to flow; river

**Material:** Old Indic *dā-na-* n. 'liquid flowing from the temples of the elephant for the rutting', *dā-nu-* n. f. 'every dripping liquid, drop, dew', Avestan *dā-nu-* f. 'river, stream', osset. *don* 'water, river'; russ. FIN *Don*, (Greek) skyth. FIN *Távaις*;

Also typical intensive reduplication Illyrian (*\*don-don*) *Dodona* Epirus

russ. FIN *Dniepr* and *Dniestr*, old *Danapris* and *Danastius* from skyth. *\*Dānu apara* 'back river' and *\*Dānu nazdya-* 'front river'; Avestan VN *Dānavō* Pl. 'river inhabitant' (become in R̥gveda water demons, fem. GN *Dānu-*), skyth. nomadic people, also in Greece, hence (?) gr. VN *Δαναοί*, ägypt. *Danuna*; with formants *-mo-* Armenian *tamuk* 'humid, wet, moist', *tamkanam* 'wet, moisten; of water, collect in pools, and of solids, to be liquefied; wet, moistened, soaked' and presumably gr. *δῆμος* (proto gr. *ǵ* or *η*?) 'fat of animals and people', wherewith alb. *dhjamë* 'fat, bacon, tallow, suet' is not connected in a cleared way yet; the fat can be named as with the roast liquidly growing ones (compare Old Church Slavic *loj* 'soft fat, lard, grease' : *lijati* 'pour'). Here also Celtic *Dānuvius* 'Danube river', gall. ON *Condāte* 'the confluence of two rivers; as a place-name Confluentes'; six engl. FI *Don* (*\*dānu-*), cymr. FIN *Donwy* (*\*dānuuīā*).

Benveniste places to Armenian *tam-uk* yet Hittite *dame(n)k-* 'fall like rain' (BSL 33, 143).

**References:** WP. I 763, M. Förster Themse 145 f., Kretschmer Gl. 24, 1 ff., 15 ff., Mél. Pedersen 76 ff., Benveniste BSL 33, 143.

**Page(s):** 175

---

**Root / lemma:** *dā* : *də-* and *dāi-* : *dəi-* : *dī-*

**Meaning:** to share, divide

**Grammatical information:** originally athemat. Wurzelpräsens.

**Material:** Old Indic *dāti*, *dyāti* 'clips, cuts, mows, separates, divides', participle *dinā-ḥ*, *dītā-ḥ*, composes *ava-ttaḥ* 'cropped, truncated, cut off', *dītī-ḥ* 'the distributing', *dānam* 'the abscission, trimming', *dānām* n. 'distribution, deal, portion', *dātu* n. 'deal, portion', *dātār-* m. (= *δαίτης*) 'reaper, mower', *dātrām* 'allotted share', *dātram* n. 'sickle', npers. *dāra* 'remuneration', *dās* 'sickle'; Old Indic *dayā* 'communion, concern, commiseration' = *dáyate* (*\*dəi-eta*) 'divides, possess lot, has pity; destructs'.

Maybe nasalized form in alb. (*\*dáyate*) *ndanj* 'cut, separate, allot, share'.

gr. δαίωμα med. 'divide, allot, share' with probably after Fut. δαίσω and the following words preserved ι (phonetic laws δάηται Konj. Φ 375 'ι is destroyed'); δαίς, -τος, δαίτη,

hom. also δαιτύς, -ύος 'share, meal, sacrifice, oblation' (: Old Indic *dātu*); δαιτυμών 'guest' (as 'serving the meal'), δαιπρός 'colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner.' (: Old Indic *dātár-*), δαιπρόν 'share' (: Old Indic *dātrám*; this αι of these gr. words is partly according to phonetic laws - *āi*, *ēi* - partly analogical, as in Cretan Perf. δέδαισμαι to δατέομαι, compare also Cretan δαίσις 'division', καρποδαισταί 'distributor of fruit'), δαίνυμι 'host', probably also δαίμων m. 'god, goddess; fate, destiny, person's lot in life' (actually 'prorating; or 'god of the dead as a corpse eater', Porzig IF. 41, 169 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 14, 228 f.; about of Archilochos δαίμων 'δαήμων' see below *\*dens-* 'high mental power'); δαίζω, Fut. -ξω, Aor. -ξα 'divide, carve, slit, destroy' (due to *\*dāFó-* 'sliced, destructed'), ἄ-δατος ἀδιαίρετος Hes., δάνος n. 'interest, usury' (due to a participle *\*dā-nó-s* = Old Indic *dinā-h*, compare δάνας μερίδας);

gall. *arcanto-danos* 'minting' as 'distributing silver'.

With formants *-mo-*: *dāmos* f. 'people': gr. δῆμος, Doric δᾶμος m. 'people's division) people, area; the single region in Athens', Old Irish *dām* f. 'retinue, troop, multitude, crowd', acymr. *dauu* 'boy, serf, servant', ncymr. *daw*, *dawf* 'son-in-law'; apparently older fem. *o*-stem; in addition Hittite *da-ma-a-iš* (*damaĩš*?) 'an other, foreigner, stranger', from '\*foreign people', originally '\*people', Pedersen Hittite 51 ff.

With formants *-lo-* perhaps Old Church Slavic *děľ* 'deal, portion' (*\*dēi-lo-*) (see below *\*del-* 'split'); about Old Irish *fo-dālim* etc s. just there. Here belongs probably also Gothic *dails* 'deal, portion', runeninschr. *da[i]lliþun* 'divide', Old Icelandic *deill*, Old English *dæ̃l*, Old High German *teil* m. 'deal, portion';

Maybe alb. *dallonj* 'separate, distinguish'

Old Icelandic *deila* f. 'division, disunion', Old High German *teila* f. 'division'; Old Icelandic *deila*, Old English *dæ̃lan*, Old High German *teilan* 'divide' etc It could hardly derive from Slavic, probably it derives from Venetic-Illyrian, because the root form *\*dēi-* is attested in South Illyrian PN *Dae-tor*. An additional form Indo Germanic *dʰēi-* besides *dēi-* would be unplausible.

With zero grade *dī-*: Armenian *tī*, Gen. *tioy* 'age, years, days, time' (*\* < dī-t(i)-* or *\*dī-to-*, *\*dī-tā*), Old High German *zīt* f. (n. Isidor), Old Saxon Old English *tīd*, Old Norse *tīð* f. 'time,

hour' (*\*tīþ-*, Indo Germanic *\*dī-t-*, ursprgl 'period of time'), in addition Old Norse *tīðr* 'usual, ordinary, frequent, often', Old English *tīdan* 'occur', Old Norse *tīða* 'aspire, strive'; Old Norse *tī-na* 'to pick to pieces, take apart, weed, take out, remove, clean';

About Gothic *tīl* 'fitting' etc see below **ad-2**, but Gothic *dails* under **del-3**, here against it Old High German *zila* 'sequence, row, line', westfäl. *tīle* 'sheaf row', Modern High German *Zeile*, probably from *\*tīð-lá-*.

**p-** extension **dāp-, dēp-; dēp-no-, -ni-** 'sacrificial meal':

Old Indic *dāpayati* 'divides'; Armenian *taun* (*\*dap-ni-*) 'festival'; gr. δάπτω (*\*δαπιω*) 'tear, rend, mangle, lacerate, disassemble', with intensive reduplication δαρδάπτω 'tear, rend, (κτήματα) squander, dissipate in luxury', δαπάνη f. 'expenditure, esp. arising from hospitality (: *daps*)',

δάπανος 'lavish, wasteful', δαπανάω 'consume' (out of it Latin *dapinō* 'serve up (as food), provide for'), δαπιλός (Empedokles), δαπιλῆς (*\*wasteful*) exuberant, rich, generous'; Latin *daps* (*\*share*) a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; in gen., meal, feast, banquet', *damnum* 'loss, damage, defect, fine', *damnōsus* 'ruinous' (*\*dap-no-*: δαπάνη, different Pedersen Hitt 42);

maybe Illyrian *Epidamnōs* (*Eppi-* 'horse' + *\*dap-no* 'sacrifice'), also alb. Geg *dam* (*\*dap-no*) 'damage': Latin *damnum*.

Old Norse *tafn* (*\*dap-no-*) 'sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal', compare den Germanic GN *Tanfana* (Tacit.), if from *\*tafnana*, Marstrander NTS. 1, 159.

From Germanic one still adds a lot, what was a meaning-development from 'split up, cut up, divide' to 'tear, pluck, shortly touch, make short clumsy movement' would assume; in following the meaning from δαπανᾶν, *damnum* derives aschw. *tappa* and *tapa* 'put an end to, lose', Old Icelandic *tapa* ds.; Old Frisian *tapia* 'pluck', Old English *tæppe* f. 'cloth stripes', Middle English *tappen* (engl. *tap*) 'hit lightly', Middle Low German *tappen, tāpen* (lengthening in open syllable?) 'pick, pluck'; Old Norse *tæpr* 'barely touching', isl. *tæpta* (*\*tāpatjan*) 'just touch', Norwegian Dialectal *tæpla* 'touch lightly, tread quietly'; but Norwegian Dialectal *taap(e)* m., Danish *taabe* 'fool, rogue, awkward; clumsy person', Norwegian *taapen* 'weak, feeble, ineligible', *tæpe* n. 'insignificant; unimportant thing', Old Norse *tæpiligr* 'concise', with other labial grades Swedish Dialectal *tabb, tabbe* 'gawk', *tabbet* 'oafish', are probably onomatopoeic words, also as ndd. *tappe*, Swiss *tāpe*,

Modern High German *Tappe* 'paw', as well as *tappen*, *täppisch* etc; s. also under *dhāb-* 1.

Likewise are to be kept away Old High German *zabalōn*, Modern High German *zappeln*, as well as Old High German *zapfo*, Modern High German *Zapfen*, Old English *tæppa* ds. (Germanic *\*tappōn-*); also only Germanic words with *i* and *u* (compare Specht Dekl. 152 f.): Middle English *tippen*, engl. *tip* 'touch quietly, bump quietly', Modern High German *tippen*, Middle High German *zipfen* '(in swift movement) trip, scurry', Old Norse *tifask* 'walk on tiptoe; trip', Middle High German *zipf* 'tip, cusp, peak', nasalized Middle Low German *timpe* f. 'tip, end', Old English *ā-timplian* 'hold with nails'; on the other hand Norwegian Dialectal *tuppa*, Modern High German *zupfen*, Old Norse *toppr* 'tuft of hair, summit, acme, apex', Old English *topp* m. 'cusp, peak, crest, summit, tip', *toppa* m. 'filament', Old High German *zopf* 'pigtail, braid, plait, end of a thing'; Middle Low German *tubbe*, *tobbe* 'spigot', *tobben* 'pluck, rend', South German *zöfeln* 'waver' (as *zapfeln*); perhaps here also Old High German *zumpo* 'penis', Middle High German *zumpf(e)*, Modern High German *Zumpt*, whereat under *dumb-*.

Here Tocharian A *tāp* 'ate', Van Windekens Lexique 187.

*t*-extension *de-t* (compare but das participle *de-tó-s*):

gr. *δατέομαι* 'divide, tear, rend, consume' (Fut. *δάσσεσθαι*, Aor. hom. *δάσσασθαι*, Attic *δάσσασθαι*), wherefore *δασμός* 'division', *δάσμα* 'lot', common gr.-Illyrian *-ks- > -ss-*

*δατήριος* 'dividing, splitting' (this certainly from *\*dā-tár*: Old Indic *dā-tár* 'reaper, mower'), *ἄδαστος* 'undivided'; *δατέομαι* is gr. neologism (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676) and not Indo Germanic *\*de-t-*;

Gothic *ungatass* 'disarrayed, disorderly' (compare *ἄδαστος*), Middle Dutch *getes* 'be submitting, suitable'; Old High German *zetten* '(distributing) strew, outspread', Modern High German *verzette(l)n*, probably also Old Norse *teðja* 'outspread dung', *tað* n. '(\*outstretched) dung'; Old High German *zota*, *zota* f. 'tuft of wool, hair hanging down together, filament or wool' (therefrom *zaturra* 'a harlot, prostitute'), Old English *tættec* (expressives *tt*) 'scrap, shred, tatter, rag', Old Norse *tǫturr* 'scrap, shred'; Old Danish *tothae*, Old Danish and Danish Dialectal *tøde*, *taade* 'retard, delay, hinder'.

Besides with *u*-Vok. Old Norse *toddi* 'small piece', holl. *todde* 'scrap, shred', Old High German *zota*, *zotta* 'topknot', Modern High German *Zotte*, *Zote*; Middle High German



*zoten* 'go slowly', Modern High German *zotteln*, East Frisian *todden* 'pull, tear, drag' ; about Modern High German *zaudern* s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 704.

Tocharian A *tāt-k* 'divide, carve, slit'.

**s-extension d-es-:**

Old Indic *dásyati* 'suffers lack, swelters, languishes', *upadásyati* 'goes out, is exhausted' ;

Norwegian dial. *tasa* 'wear out', Swedish dial. *tasa* 'pluck wool, outspread hay', nnd. *tasen* 'pluck', Modern High German *Zaser*, older *Zasel* 'fibre, filament', Norwegian dial. *tase* m. 'weak person', *tasma* 'languish', *tasa* 'become feeble' ; ablaut. Danish Dialectal *tæse* 'work slowly', nnd. *täsen* 'work heavily', identical with Norwegian Danish *tæse* 'disentangle, wear out, pull out'; compare in similar meaning Norwegian *tassee* 'go quietly', *taspa* 'go slowly and sluggishly', Middle High German *zaspēn* 'scratch, go sluggishly', Old High German *zascōn* 'seize, snatch, tear away' (actually 'drag') = Modern High German dial. *zaschen*, *zäschen* 'drag, pull, tear, work slowly', *zäschen* f. 'a train in the dress' ; about Old High German *tasca* 'pouch, pocket' s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 612.

Maybe truncated alb. Geg (\**zascōn*) *me zanë* 'to seize, snatch, tear away'

Hittite *tešhā-* 'keep oneself away from' (3. Sg. preterit *ti-eš-ḫa-aš*).

Maybe alb. Geg (\**tešhā*) *tesha* Pl. 'clothes, belongings, rags', *teshë* 'speck of dust, little splinter, torn piece'

Besides with *i*-vocalism (Indo Germanic \**dī-s* as extension to *dī-*? Or only Germanic neologism?):

Swedish dial. *teisa*, *tesa* 'pull to pieces', Danish dial. *tese* 'pluck (e.g. wool)', Old English *tæsan* 'pull to pieces', Old High German *zeisan*, *zias* 'ruffle; tousle, pluck wool'; East Frisian holl. *teisteren* 'rend', Old English *tæsel*, Old High German *zeisala* 'teasel', Norwegian Dialectal *test* 'willow fibre, ringlet, hair lock', with *i* Norwegian *tīst* 'fibre, filament', *tīsl* 'shrubbery', with *i* Middle High German *zispen* 'go sluggishly' (as *zaspēn*), probably also (?) Old English *teoswian* 'plague, disparage', *teoso* 'insult, deceit, malice'.

Finally with *u*-vocalism: Norwegian dial. *tosa* 'rub, wear out, pluck', also 'flub, work slowly', *tose* 'frail person', *tos* 'fibers, ragged rigging', *tossa* 'strew, distribute, outspread', Middle English *tōtūsen* 'tousle, ruffle', Middle Low German *tōsen* 'rend, pull', Old High



German *zirzūsōn* 'tousle, ruffle', Middle High German *zūsach* 'brushwood', *zūse* f. 'brushwood, hair lock'; perhaps to Latin *dūmus* 'a thorn bush, bramble brushwood, shrub' (\**dūs-mo-s*) and Old Irish *doss* 'bush'.

From PIE this root passed to Altaic:

**Protoform:** \**dāma*

**Meaning:** ill, sick, bad

**Turkic protoform:** \**jAman*

**Tungus protoform:** \**dam-*

**Japanese protoform:** \**dām-*

**Note:** Despite SKE 75 there is no reason at all to suppose a Chinese origin of the Turkic form (MC *ja-maṇ* 'savage, barbarian' is too distant semantically; the usage of PT \**jaman* for a bad *dis*ease, sickness is very close to Japanese and may suggest that the original meaning of the root was 'ill(ness), sick(ness)').

**References:** WP. I 763 ff., WH. I 322, 323 f., 859; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676.

**See also:** out at least basically as extensions from *dā-* 'cut, split' agreeable root *del-* 'split', *del-* 'whereupon it is split apart', *der-* 'split, flay' see below see below its own headwords.

**Page(s):** 175-179

---

**Root / lemma:** *deigh-*

**Meaning:** to prick; tick

**Material:** Armenian *tī* 'tick';

Middle Irish *dega*, Akk. *degaid* (\**digāt-*) 'stag-beetle';

Germanic \**tīkan-*, with intensive sharpening \**tikken-*, in Old English *ticia* m. (lies *tīica* or *ticca*), engl. *tike* and *tick* 'wood tick, sheep louse', Middle Low German *Zecke* m. f. 'wood tick', Modern High German *Zecke*, besides a mediation form \**tīkan-* in Middle Low German *teke*, Middle High German *Zeche*, engl. *teke* ds.;

Norwegian dial. *tikka*, nnd. *ticken* 'stumble lightly', Middle High German *zicken* ds.; Old High German *zechon* 'pulsate, banter, skirmish'; engl. *tickle* 'titillate'; nasalized Old English *tindian* ds.

A connection with *dʰēig-* 'prick' is not provable.

---

**Root / lemma:** *deik-*

**Meaning:** to show

**Note:** from which Latin and Germanic partly ` point to something with words, say', developed plural also ` show the right, point to the culprit, accuse '

**Material:** Old Indic *dídeṣṭi*, *diśáti*, *dēśayati* `shows, point at', Avestan *daēs-* Aor. *dōiš-* `show' (*daēsayeiti*, *disyeiti*, *daēdōišť*) `show; assign something to somebody, adjudge ', participle Old Indic *diṣťá-* (= Latin *dictus*); *diṣťi-ḥ* `instruction, regulation ', Avestan *ādiṣťi-š* `directive, doctrine' (= Latin *dicti-ō*, Old English *tiht* `accusation ', Old High German *in-*, *bi-zihť* ds., Modern High German *Verzicht*), Old Indic *dís-* f. `instruction, direction', *diśā* `direction' (= δίκη `right, justice', from which probably Latin *dicis causa* `for form's sake, for the sake of appearances '), *deśá-ḥ* `(direction), region' = Old Norse *teigr* see below;

gr. δείκνῦμι, secondary δεικνύω `points, shows, evinces', Cretan προ-δίκνῦτι `ἐπιδείκνυσι', δείξις `the display ' (with secondary lengthened grade), δίκη see above, δίκαιος, δικάζω, ἄδικος; the Perf. Med. δέδειγμαι, and δείγμα `avermant, proof, example' not with Indo Germanic *g*, but gr. innovation;

Latin *dīcere* `to indicate; to appoint; most commonly, to say, speak, tell, mention; in pass. with infin., to be said to; to mention, speak of, tell of, relate; to name, call; to mean, refer to', *dīcāre* `announce solemnly, award, consecrate, dedicate, set apart, devote, offer ', Oscan *deikum* `say', Umbrian *teitu*, *deitu* (Fut. Imper.) you will say, declare', changing through ablaut Oscan *dicust* `will have said ', Umbrian *dersicust* ds., Oscan *da-díkatted* `to dedicate, consecrate, set apart ', Latin *dīciō* `power, sovereignty, authority ', *indīcāre* `indicate, display, show, offer', *index* `an informer; a sign, token; the forefinger; a title; a touchstone ' (as also Old Indic *deśinī* `forefinger '), *iūdex* `a judge; in plur., a panel of jurors ', *vindex* (*vindicāre* = *vim dicere*), *causidicus*; about proto Irish *\*Ek̑o-decas*, *Lugudec(c)as* (Gen. Sg.) see below *deik-1*.

Gothic *gateihan* `indicate, promulgate ', Old Norse *tēa*, newer *tīā* `show, depict, represent, explain, announce ', Old English *tēon* `indicate, promulgate ', Old High German *zīhan* `accuse, blame', *zeihen*;

Maybe alb. Tosc *zihem* `quarrel, argue', truncated Geg (*\*zīhan*) *zanē* `to quarrel '.

wherefore Old Norse *tīgenn* `(\*show, point out, reveal, advise, teach) noble', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *tīgn* f. `rank; noble man, husband'; Old High

German *zeigōn* 'show', whereof *zeiga* 'instruction'; *inziht* etc see above; further Old Norse *teigr* m. 'linear part of meadow' ('\*direction' = Old Indic *deśá-h* 'region, place, land'), changing through ablaut Old English *tīg, tīh* 'meadow, pasture', Middle Low German *tī(g)* m. 'public collective place of a village', Old High German *zīch* 'forum'.

Here presumably with the meaning 'finger' (= '\*pointer') and secondary, but already old 'toe', Old High German *zēha*, Old English *tāhe, tā*, Old Norse *tā* 'toe' (\**dóik-ya*), Middle Low German *tēwe*, Modern High German and südd. *zēwe* ds. (\**doiġ-ya*), and that probably from \**dicitus* through dissimilation against the toneless *t* resulted Latin *digitus* 'finger, toe'.

Hittite *tek-kuš-ša-nu-mi* 'makes recognizable, points, shows, evinces' here after Sturtevant Lang. 6, 27 f., 227 ff.; doubts the formation because of E. Forrer by Feist 204.

**Hittite:** *tekkussai-* (I) 'indicate, show, present, display' (Friedrich 220)

Besides Indo Germanic *doiġ-* in Gothic *taikns* f. 'mark, token, sign, wonder, miracle', *taikn* n. ds., Old High German (etc) *zeihhan* n. 'mark, token, sign', Old English *tæcan*, engl. *teach* 'instruct', Old Norse *teikna* 'show, signify, designate', Old High German *zeihhonōn* 'draw, depict, sign', Gothic *taiknjan* 'show', Old High German *zeihinen* ds.

From Germanic \**taikna* derives Finnish *taika-* 'omen, sign'.

Whether *deiġ-* and *deiġ-* from *dei-* 'bright shine' (also 'see') are extended as 'allow to see, allow to shine'?

**References:** WP. I 776 f., WH. I 348 f., 351, 860, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696 f., Feist 204, 472.

**Page(s):** 188-189

---

**Root / lemma:** *dei-1, deie-, dī-, diā-* (\**sthei- : zdhei-*)

**Meaning:** to shine; day; sun; sky god, god

**Note:** (older '\*dart rays'?)

**Material:**

Old Indic *dī-dē-ti* 'seems, shines', 3. Pl. *dīdyati*, Impf. 3. Sg. *ádīdēt*, Imper. 2. Sg. *didīhi, su-dī-ti-h* 'having nice brilliance', Kaus. *dīpáyati* 'ignites, illuminates', *dīpyate* 'blazes, shines, seems' (about *dīvyati* see below), *dīdī-* 'shining, seeming' (due to from *dī-de-ti*); similar \**doi-d-o-* (broken Redupl.) in Old Norse *teitr* 'cheerful, blithe, glad' (actually 'radiating'), Old English *tætan* 'caress', *tāt-* (in names) 'blithe, glad', Old High German *zeiz* 'tender, graceful' (compare *heiter* and 'clear, bright' as 'blithe, glad'; Uhlenbeck Old Indic Wb. 126); perhaps here also Lithuanian *didis* 'big, large' as 'handsome, considerable';

gr. hom. δέατο (Imperfect) 'he saw, discerned, perceived', δεάμην ἐδοκίμαζον, ἐδόξαζον Hes., Arcadian Konj. δεᾶτοι, hom. Aor. δοάσσατο 'to appear', Konj. δοάσσεται, compared with Arcadian Aor. δέα[σε]τοι with o after ἐδοξε, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 681<sup>6</sup>;  
common gr.-Illyrian *-ks-* > *-ss-*

hom. δέελος 'visible' (\*δεῖελος; with metr. lengthening εὐδείελος), δῆλος ds. (from \*δέιαλος, from which also Hesychs δίαλος; hom. ἀρίζηλος 'very distinct, clear, bright' (from \*διη-λός);

*\*doilo-* presumably in Old English *sweo-tol* (from \**tāl*) 'apparent, manifest, obvious, distinct, clear, bright' and in Middle Irish *dōel* 'beetle, chafer' ('shining black insect') as well as in Irish river names *Daol* (\**doilā*) as 'the shining'. Here probably also Lithuanian *dailūs* 'dainty, pretty', *dáilinti* 'smooth, adorn'.

With formants *-tlo-* presumably here being found only in the compound Germanic \**tīpla-*: *zīdal-*, Modern High German *Zeidel-*, Low German *tīl-* 'honey' ('clearness, shine - clear honey').

Against Pedersens raising from Hittite (\**sthe-*) *te-eš-ḫa-* 'dream' (Muršilis 69) s. Couvreur H 53 and above S. 178.

*μ*-extension: *deīeu-* (: *diēu-*, *diu-*, *diu-*) 'bright, divine revered sky and bright day:

Diphth. stem Nom. *diēus* (*dīēus*), Akk. *diēum*, Vok. *diēu*, Lok. *diēui* and *diēu*, Dat. *diuēi*, Gen. *diu-és*, *-ós*, *diēus-petēr* 'sky father, heavenly father'.

Old Indic *dyāuḥ* (*diyāuḥ*) 'sky, heaven', Akk. *dyām*, Lok. *dyávī*, *diví*, Dat. *divē*, Gen. *diváh* (and *dyōḥ*), Instr. Pl. *dyú-bhiḥ*,

gr. Ζεύς (= *dyāu-ḥ*), Akk. Ζῆν (= *dyām*), Vok. Ζεῦ (\**diēu*), Gen. Δι(F)ός, Dat. (Lok.) Δι(F)ι (Ζῆν lengthened Ζῆνα, Ζηνός, Ζηνί; about Ζάς by Pherekydes of Syros s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 577<sup>4</sup>); the Gen. \**diues* in Thessalian Διεσ-κουριάδεω, prien. Διεσ-κουρίδου (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 547);

Maybe Rumanian *zeu* 'god' : alb. *zot*, Pl. *zota* 'god' : Rumanian *zeiță*, *zeitate*, *zână* 'goddess' : alb. *zana* f. 'nymph, goddess' : gr. Ζῆνα [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *ŋ*].

in Latin the old paradigm has split in two names which designate the name of the uppermost God and the 'day'; similarly in the Oscan and Umbrian:

Note: common Latin Illyrian *d-* > *l-*:

Latin *Iuppiter* from *lū-pīter*, Umbrian *Jupater* Vok. = Ζεῦ πάτερ, to Nom. Old Indic *dyāuṣpītā* 'father of the sky, heavenly father', Ζεὺς πατήρ, Dat. Umbrian *Iuvepatre*, Illyrian (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος;

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Illyrian (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

In Illyrian and Albanian the attribute noun or adjective comes after the noun.

Latin Gen. *Iouis* (Old Latin also *Dionis*, also as Nom.), Oscan *Diúveī* 'Jove', *iuvilam*, older *diuvilam* '\*iuvilam', *iúvilas* '\*iuvilae' etc, compare GentilN Latin *Iūlius* (\**Iovilius*);

Maybe **-f-** suffix, (typical in Old Indic and Illyrian): alb. *die-lli* 'sun' : Latin *Diālis* 'relating to Jupiter; (flamen) dialis'.

Maybe alb. (\**Jove-di*, \**jeudī*) *enjte* 'Thursday' : French *jeudi* 'Thursday', Italian *jovedi* 'Thursday'.

Latin *Diēspiter* (whereof *Diālis* 'relating to Jupiter; (flamen) dialis', the priest of Jupiter') with Akk. *d(ī)ēm* has changed after Nom. *diēs*, otherwise would prevail in the meaning 'day', while to the name of 'sky God' the ablaut grade \**dīou-* from \**dīeu-* would be accomplished under the pressure of Vok. \**dīeu-* (up to *Diēspiter*, also Umbrian *Di*, *Dei* '[masc acc. sing.] god, [neut voc. sing.] god', contracted from *diē-*, so that *Dī(m)* = \**diēm*); the old Nom. \**dīūs* from \**dīēus* still standing in addition to *Vēdionis*, *Vēionis*, *Vē-dīūs* 'old-röm. Underworld God';

in the meaning 'day' Latin *diēs* see above (m.; as f. in the meaning 'date, day month year (according to the calendar), period, time' presumably after *nox*), yet besides the older Nom. *dīēus* still in *nu-dīūs tertius* 'now is the 3. day', further *dīū* 'by day' (Lok. \**dīēu* or \**dīōu*), 'for a long time', 'a long time ago' out of it 'long'.

Maybe in **-e-** grade Latin Greek Albanian: Latin *perendie* (\**peren-dies*) 'on the day after tomorrow' : Albanian (\**peren-diem*) *perëndim* m. 'sunset, end of the day', *perëndimi* 'west', (\**peren-desha*) *perëndesha* 'upper goddess' (\**peren-dea*) *perëndia* 'divinity'. Albanian (-*dea*, -*desha* 'goddess' : Latin *dea* : Italian *dea* : Spanish *diosa* : French *déesse* : Portuguese *deusa* 'goddess'. [see **Root / lemma: per-2**: to go over; over].

diminutive Latin *diēcula* `a little day, a short time', Oscan [*djiikúlús* `days', *zicolo* m. `day';

Old Irish *dīe*, proclitic *dīa* `day' (from after the Akk. *\*djiēm* has changed *\*djiēs*), cymr. *dydd*, corn. *deth*, *dyth*, bret. *deiz* `day' (also); Old Irish *in-dīu* `today', cymr. etc *he-ddyw* `today' (at first from *\*-djiū*, probably = Latin *diū*).

Maybe **Root / lemma:** *Ro-*, *Re-* (with particle *Re* `here'), *R(e)i-*, *R(i)io-*: this + **Root / lemma:** *dei-1*, *deje-*, *dī-*, *dīā-*: to shine, day = , cymr. etc *he-ddyw*: alb. (*\*sodiena*) *sonte* `today': Latin *hodie*, Latvian *šodiena*, Lithuanian *šiandien* `this day, today'.

Maybe Latvian *diena*: Lithuanian *diena*: cymr. *dydd*: Wallon *djoû*: alb. *dita*: Spanish *día*: Asturian *día*: Catalan *dia*: Piemontese *di*: Leonese *día*: Valencian *dia*: Venetian *dì*: Bergamasco *dé*: Bolognese *dé*: Bresciano *dé*: Breton *deiz*: Frisian *dei*: Galician *día*: Ladin *dé*: Lombardo Occidentale *dì*: Mantuan *dì*: Portuguese *dia*: Romagnolo *dè*: Romanian *zi*: Romansh *di*: Sardinian Campidanese *di* > Italian (*\*diorno*) *giorno*: Furlan *dì*; zornade: French (*\*diour*) *jour*: Calabrese *iornu*; juarnu: Catanese *jornu*: Caterisano *jornu*: Sicilian *iornu*: Triestino *giorno*: Mudnés *dè*; giorèn: Napulitano *juorno*: Occitan *jorn*; *dia*: Parmigiano *gioren*: Reggiano *giouren*; *dè*: Viestano *jurn*: Zeneize *giorno* < Latin *diēs* `day'.

From the ablaut grade *diu-* in the meaning `day';

Old Indic *dīvā* `during the day', *divēdivē* `day by day' (*divám* Nom. otherwise `sky, heaven'), *naktámdivam* `night and day', *sudivám* `a nice day', *sudivá-ḥ* `having a nice day', Armenian *tiv* `day', gr. ἔνδιος `in the middle of the day (appearing)' (due to \*έν διFί, compare ένvύχιος); Latin *dīus*, *interdīus* `of the day, in the daytime, by day' (with Latin syncope from Gen. *\*diuós*); *bi-*, *tri-duum* (*\*diuom*) `period of two, three days';

**es-stem diyes-** presumed from Old Indic *divasá-ḥ* `day', formal to dak. διεσεμα `common mullein, high taper', probably from *\*diyesemā* `luminous plant' (Detschev, Dak. Pflanzenn. 14 ff.); but gr. εὔδιος (*\*εὔ-διFος*) `clear, cheerful', older εὐδία `clear weather', to Old Indic *su-divám* (above); compare Sommer Nominalkomp. 73 ff.

**\*diuios** in Old Indic *divyá-*, *diviá-* `celestial', *divyāni* `the heavenly space', gr. διος (from \*διFιος, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 472a) `divine, heavenly', Latin *dīus* `divine, god-like; hence fine, noble; also (apparently) out of doors, in the open air' (different from *dīvus*!), *dīum* `open space of heaven', *sub dīo*; *Diāna* deriving from *\*Diviāna*, `the virgin goddess of the moon and hunting' *\*Diviā* (?); compare etr. *Tiv* `moon', *tives* `months', after Kretschmer

Gl. 13, 111 f. from Italian *\*diviā*, and orph. Πανδία 'Selene (goddess of the moon)' from \*παν-διFiä 'all kinds of illuminators'.

ablaut grade *dju-* in Old Indic *dyu-mnám* 'splendor of the sky', *dyu-mánt-* 'bright, light', verbal *dyut-* 'gleam, shine' in *dyótatē*, Aor. ved. *ádyaut* 'shines' (with *t* probably after *švit-* 'be bright'); compare also Old Church Slavic *дъждъ* 'rain', russ. *dožd'*, Old Czech *dešč*, etc, from *\*dus-dju-* 'bad weather', Trubetzkoy Z. sl. Ph. 4, 62 ff.

*o*-stem *déiyo-s* 'god, the divine':

Old Indic *dēvá-h* 'god' (*dēvī* 'goddess'), Avestan *daēva-* 'demon';

Latin *deus* and *dīvus*, by of from the paradigm *\*deiṷos* (> *deos*), Gen. *\*deiṷī* (> *dīvī*); Oscan *deívaí* 'goddess' (Oscan *deivinais* = Latin *dīvīnis*; Umbrian *deueia* ' [fem. Acc. sing.] of a deity, goddess ';

Maybe alb. *dif* 'giant' a Latin loanword.

Oscan *deiuatud* 'to swear an oath' = Latvian *dievâtiēs* 'swear, vow'; Latin *dīves* 'rich, wealthy; with abl. or genit., rich in', actually 'standing under the protection of the Gods', as Slavic *bogatъ*, s. Schulze KZ. 45, 190);

gall. GN *Dēvona*, PN *Dēvo-gnāta*, Old Irish *dia*, Gen. *dē* 'god', acymr. *duiu*-(*ti*) 'goddess, deity', mcymr. ncymr. *duw*, acorn. *duy*, bret. *doué* 'god';

Old Norse *tívar* Pl. 'gods' (*\*deiṷōs*) as well as Old Norse *Týr* (Old Germanic *teiwaz*) 'the god of war', Old English *Tīg*, Gen. *Tīwes* 'Mars', Old High German *Zīo*, *Zīo*;

Maybe alb. *zana* 'goddess, ghost', *zota* 'gods' > *zot* 'god'.

Old Prussian *deiṷ(a)s*, Lithuanian *diēvas* 'god' (*deivē* 'goddess, ghost' from *\*deiṷiā*, *diēvo sūnēliai* 'sons of the sky', Finnish loanword *taiwas* 'sky, heaven'), Latvian *dievs* (verbal derivative lies before in Lithuanian *deivótis* 'say farewell', Latvian *dievâtiēs* see above), compare Trautmann 50, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 484, 485 f. Against it are Old Church Slavic *divъ* m. 'wonder, miracle', *divo*, -ese n. ds. (-es-stem probably previously after *čudo*, -ese ds), *divъnъ* 'wonderful', didn't derive from concept 'god, deity', but (as θαῦμα from θεάομαι) position itself to klr. *dyv'ú*, *dyvýty sja* 'see, look, show', Czech *dívam se* 'look, see, observe', which behaves to Old Indic *dī-de-ti* 'shines' in the meaning as e.g. Middle High German *blick* 'lustre, shine, lightning' and 'look of the eyes', Modern High German *glänzen*: Slavic *ględati* 'see, show'.



**en-stem** *\*deien-* (thematic *deino-, dino-*) only in the meaning 'day':

Note:

The extension **en-stem** *\*deien-* (thematic *deino-, dino-*) is of Illyrian origin. The attribute nouns that derived from adjectives in Illyrian alb. take *-ta, -nta* suffix which was then reduced to common alb. *n > nt > t*. (see alb. numbers)

originally conservative still in Old Church Slavic *дѣнь*, Gen. *дѣне* 'day'; Old Indic *dína-m* (esp. in compounds 'day', Latin *nundinae* 'the market-day held during every ninth day',

Maybe alb. (*\*dína*) *dita* 'day' : Old Indic *dína-m* (esp. in compounds 'day' : < Lithuanian *dienà*, Latvian *diena*, Old Prussian Akk. f. *deinan* 'day' [common alb. *n > nt > t*].

Old Irish *denus* 'a period of time', *trēdenus* 'three days' time, three days'; alb. *gdhinj* 'make day' from *\*-dī-n-jō*;

maybe alb. *gēdhinj* 'the day breaks' is a compound of zero grade *\*ego* 'I' + *dína* 'I make the day'.

zero grade Lithuanian *dienà*, Latvian *diena*, Old Prussian Akk. f. *deinan* 'day' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f., Būga Kalba ir. S. 227 f.); Gothic *sinteins* 'daily, perpetual, everlasting'; perhaps here Old High German *len(gi)zin* 'springtime' from *\*langat-tin* as 'having long days'.

Kretschmer leads back to gr. Τῖν-δᾱπίδαι 'sons of Zeus', etr. *Tin, Tinia* 'Juppiter' of a pre-Greek *Tin-* 'Diespiter (Zeus father)', respectively Italian *\*Dinus* (Indo Germanic *\*din-* 'day, sky, heaven') (Gl. 13, 111; 14, 303 ff., 19, 207; s. also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 65); but the older form is Τυνδᾱπίδαι!

**r-extension** *dēi-ro-, dī-ro-* in:

Germanic *\*tēra-* (*\*dēi-ro-*) and *\*tīra-* (*\*dī-ro-*) in Old High German *zēri, ziari* 'precious, lovely, delightful, nice, superb, pretty, splendid, beautiful', *ziarī* 'beauty, ornament, adornment', *ziarōn* 'adorn, embellish', Middle Low German *tēr* 'lustre, shine, fame, prospering; flourishing, good constitution', *tēre* and *tīre* 'habit, kind and way', Old English Old Saxon *tīr* 'honour, fame', Old Norse *tīrr* ds.; Norwegian dial. *tīr* 'alertness, lookout, peering, light, lustre, shine', *tīra* 'peek, sparkle, glitter';



in addition Lithuanian *dyrėti, dýroti* 'gawk, lurk', *dairýtis*, Latvian *daīrītiēs* 'stare about', Old Prussian *endyrītwei* (, see Būga Kalba ir. s. 227 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f.) 'watch, see' (but Bulgarian *дѣѣ* 'search, seek' absents, s. Berneker 201);

Tocharian A *tiri* 'kind and way'.

About Hittite *šiwat-* 'day', *šiwanni-* 'god' (from \**dīēu-*?), Hieroglyphic-Hittite *tina-* 'god', *šijāri* 'appears' (\**dīā-*?) s. Pedersen Hittite 57, 175 f.

**Hittite:** ? *šiu-*, *šun-*, *šuni-*, *šiwann-*, *šiwanni-* c. 'god', *šiwatt-* c./n. 'day' (Friedrich 194, 1950 [perhaps to 'sun'?])

Maybe Etruscan *Tina* 'god'. -*a* feminine ending proves it meant '**goddess**'.

Note:

(Just like Albanian masculine *t-ij* 'his', feminine *s-aj* 'her' Hittite verb masculine ending -*ti* 'you', feminine ending -*ši* 'you')

Hence Hittite *šiwanni-* meant '**goddess**' not 'god' because Hittite differentiation *š-* means feminine, *t-* masculine.

To Old Indic *dīvyati* 'plays, shows, throws dice' (supposedly 'throws the eye') compare with other ablaut *dyūtám* 'dice game', further *dēvanam* 'the game, dice game', and above *dyótate* 'shines', *dyutiḥ* 'lustre, shine', *dyumānt-* 'bright, light'. Whether here also Avestan *ā-dīvyeinti* 'bestir oneself, strive for' as 'whereupon it is split apart'? compare Wackernagel, Berl. Sbb. 1918, 396 f.

The fact that our root as 'vibrating light' originally one has been from *deīa-* 'hurry, whirl', seems conceivable.

**References:** WP. I 772 f., WH. I 345 f., 347, 349 f., 355, 357 f., 727, 732, 860, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 576 f.

**Page(s):** 183-187

---

**Root / lemma:** *deīa-2* (*dīā-*, *dīa-*, *dī-*)

**Meaning:** to swing, move

**Material:** Old Indic *dīyati* 'flies, hovers'; gr. *δῖνος* m. 'whirl, whirlpool; round vessel, round threshing floor', *δῖνη* (Hom.), Aeolic *δῖννα* (compare *Δῖννομένης*, Hoffmann Gr. D. II 484) 'whirl, whirlpool',

δινέω, δινεύω, Aeolic δίννημι 'spin in whirl or circle, swing, brandish'; intr. 'turn me by dancing in circles'; pass. 'roam around, reel around, roll (the eyes) whirl (from river), spin dancing around', δίνω Aeolic δίννω 'thresh'; hom. δίω 'flee', δίομαι 'chase away' (with ostentatious distribution the intr. and tr. meaning in active and Medium), hom. διένται 'to hurry', δίσσθαι 'flee', ἐνδίσσαν 'rush', διερός (πούς) 'fleeting' (after ἴετε, ἴεται: ἴενται to thematic δίσσθαι analogical διένται instead of \*δίωνται neologism?), διώκω 'pursue' (contaminated from Φιώκω and δέμαι, Meillet MSL. 23, 50 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 702); hom. δίζημαι (Fut. hom. διζήσομαι) 'strive for, be troubled about, search, seek', nachhom. also 'investigate' (\*δι-διῶ-μαι), next to which due to \*διᾱ-το- Attic ζητέω 'strive for, let me be concerned with'; here with originally \*dʰiə- : ζάλη 'storm, violent movement, particularly of the sea', ζάλος 'whirlpool, violent movement of water'?

compare about gr. words containing the ζ Schwyzer Gr. Or. I 330, 833.

Old Irish *dīan* 'quick, fast', *dēne* 'quickness'; Latvian *deju*, *diēt* 'dance', *diedelēt* 'go idly'. About Lithuanian *dainà* 'folk song' (to *dejà* 'lamentation?') compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 with Lithuanian

Quite doubtful cymr. *dig* 'mad, wicked, evil', russ. *dikij* 'wild', Lithuanian *dỹkas* 'minxish, wanton, bratty, unengaged, leisured, unemployed, idle, lazy', Latvian *dīks* 'free of work', Old Church Slavic *dīvъjъ* 'wild' (Berneker 203 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 478, Trautmann 54).

Not here gr. δόναξ 'reed' (new Ionian δοῦναξ and occasional Doric δῶναξ metr. lengthening? Schulze Qunder ep. 205, Boisacq 196), δονέω 'shake', ἀλίδονος 'rove about in the sea' and Latvian *duonis*, *duõñi* 'reed, bulrushes'.

**References:** WP. I 774 ff.

**Page(s):** 187

**Root / lemma:** *deḱ-1*

**Meaning:** to take, \*offer a sacrifice, observe a custom

**Material:** Old Indic *daśasyāti* 'proves honour, venerates a god, is gracious' (Denomin. of \**daśas-* = Latin *decus*), *daśā* f. 'state, status, fate, destiny'; Avestan *dasəm* n. 'property, belongings piece'; Old Indic Desiderat. *dīkšatē* 'is consecrated', *dīkšā* 'consecration' (\**dī-dḱ-s-* with secondary *ī*), *dákṣati* 'is proficient, makes it right, is compliant', *dákṣa-h* 'proficient, skilful' (but Avestan *daxš-* 'instruct, teach, instruct', npers. *daxš-* 'business, toil' stay away because of the Gutturals), lengthened grade Old Indic *dāśnōti*, *dāṣti*, *dāṣati*

`offer a sacrifice, give, proves honour, grants', *dāśvās-* `honoring the Gods, godly, pious'; Avestan *dāšta-* `receive, obtains, attains ' (participle);

after Frisk Etyma Armen. 25 f. here Armenian *əncay* `gift' from \**ənd-tisāti-* (proto-Armenian *-tis-* from \**dēk-*); whether *tesanem* `I behold ' (compare under δοκεύω); different Meillet Esquisse 135;

gr. (Ionian Aeolic Cretan) δέκομαι `take in, accept', Attic δέχομαι, athemat. hom. 3. Pl. δέχεται (χ after \*δέχθω, Infin. δέχθαι), Aor. δέκτο, participle δέγμενος, compare προτίδεγμαι προσδέχομαι Hes. (γμ instead of κμ); κ is preserved in δοκός `[absorption] beam ', δοκάν θήκην Hes. (out of it Latin *doga* `a sort of vessel (perhaps a measure)'), δοκάναι αἱ στάλικες Hes., δεζάζω `to captivate, fascinate, be impressive ', δωρο-δόκος `the take of presents', δεξαμενή (participle Aor.) `water container, water carrier ', ἀρι-δείκετος `distinguished ' (ει metr. lengthening); nasal present \*δεικννμαι (: Old Indic *dāśnōti*) in participle δεικνύμενος `rendering homage, honoring, greeting ', to δεικανόωντο `to greet'; intensive δειδέχεται ds., δει-δίσκομαι `greet' (for \*δη-δέ(κ)-σκομαι after the present auf -ίσκω); δει- could be read δη- (Indo Germanic *ē*), δεικν- also δεκν-, and δεικα- could be metr. lengthening for δεκα- (Schwyzer Gr Gr. I 648, 697); causative δοκέω (= Latin *doceō* `to teach, instruct (with acc. of person or thing); with clause, to inform that or how; 'docere fabulam', to teach a play to the actors, to bring out, exhibit', δοκεῖ μοι `it seems to me' (`is suitable to me'); δόξα f. `opinion, fame' (\*δοκ-σα), δόγμα n. `decision', δόκιμος `respectable, approved ' ; δοκεύω `to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect ', προσ-δοκάω `anticipate, expect'; about διδάσκω see below *dens-1*.

Maybe alb. Geg *doke* `custom, ritual, tradition (observed)', (\**deuk-*) *dukem* `appear, seem'.

Alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: *dek-1*** : `to take' derived the nasalized **Root / lemma: *tong-1* (\**teng-*)** : `to think, feel'.

alb. *ndieh* `to feel' (\**dek-skō-?*); *ndesh* `find, encounter' probably Slavic loanword? S. under *dēs-*;

Latin *decet*, *-ēre* `it is proper, it is fitting (physically or morally)', *decus*, *-oris* n. `distinction, honor, glory, grace; moral dignity, virtue; of persons, pride, glory ', *dignus* `worthy, deserving; esp. of persons, usually with abl. or genit. of things, worth having, deserved, suitable, fitting ' (from \**dec-nos*, actually `adorned with'); Umbrian *tiçit decet* (see in addition EM. 257); causative *doceō*, *-ēre* `instruct' (`lets accept something '); *discō*, *-ere*, *didīci* `to learn, get to know; 'discere fidibus', to learn to play on the lyre; in gen., to

receive information, find out; to become acquainted with, learn to recognize ' (from \**di-elk-skō*);

Old Irish *dech* 'the best ' (= Latin *decus*); also in PN *Echuid* (\**ekvo-dek-s*), Gen. *Echdach*, *Luguid*, Gen. *Luigdech* (proto Irish *Lugu-deccas* with *cc* = *k*), whether does not stand for *e* for older *i*; then to *deik-* 'point', in the meaning 'order'.

Perhaps here Germanic \**teh-ūōn* in Old English *teohhian*, *tiohhian* 'mean, decide, define, ordain, determine', *teohh*, *tiohh* 'troop, multitude, crowd, group of people ', *tēon* (\**tehōn*) 'decide, define, ordain, determine', Old High German *gizehōn* 'bring in order ', Middle High German *zeche* 'alignment, guild, brotherhood, colliery, association ', Modern High German *Zeche*, Middle High German *zesem* (\**teksma-*) 'uninterrupted row', wherefore perhaps with lengthened grade ( \**tēz-ūō*) Gothic *tēwa* 'order', *gatēwjan* 'dispose'; s. above also under *deuā-* 'move spatially forward '.

Doubtful Old Church Slavic *dešq*, *desiti* 'find', Serbo-Croatian *děsīm* *děsiti* 'meet', refl. 'meet somebody ', Czech *po-desíti* and *u-desíti* 'catch up, catch'; changing through ablaut russ.-Church Slavic *dositi* 'find, meet'; s. also under *dēs-*.

Tocharian A *tāk-* 'adjudicate, decide, determine'; dubious A *tāskmām* (\**tāsk-mām*) 'similar', Van Windekens Lexique 137; Pisani Rč. R. 1st. Lomb. 76, 2, 30.

For *es*-stem Old Indic *daśas*(*yāti*), Latin *decus* the words stand for 'right' (Specht KZ. 62, 218).

**deks-** with variant suffixes:

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Old Indic *dákṣiṇa-*, *dakṣiṇā-* 'on the right, to the south, skilful', Avestan *dašina-* 'right', Lithuanian *dėšinas* ds., *dešinė* 'the right hand', Old Church Slavic *desnъ* 'right'; gr. δεξιτερός = Latin *dexter*, *-tra*, *-trum* (compounds *dexterior*, Superl. *dextimus*), Oscan *destrst* (abbreviated from \**destrust*) 'it is on the right ', Umbrian *destrame* 'on the right side '; gr. δεξιός 'right, heralding luck, skilful, adroit' (from δεξι- with formants *-Fo-*, compare gall. *Dexsiva* *dea*); (the suffix *-uo-* probably after \**lai-uo-*, *skai-uo-* 'links') Old Irish *dess* 'on the right, to the south', cymr. *deheu* (\**deksovo-*) ds., Gothic *taíhswa*, Old High German *zesō* 'right', Gothic *taíhswō-* Old High German *zes(a)wa* 'the right hand'; alb. *djathtë* 'right' (that from G. Meyer identical with it Church Slavic *destъ* is probably corruption for *desnъ*, s. Berneker 187).

## Note:

The etymology of G. Meyer seems erroneous because of the common alb. *-k-* > *-th-* similar as Latin *dexter*, *-tra*, *-trum* is a suffixed form of old PIE **Root / lemma: *dek-1***: 'to take'. The *-ter*, *-tra* suffix has been attested in Avestan Illyrian alb. and Latin Hence before *-tra*, *-ter* suffix the *-k-* becomes usually *-ks-* in all the above mentioned languages. Hence alb. (\**dek-*) *djath-të* 'right' evolved from the common alb. *-k-* > *-th-* like in alb. (*mag-*) *math* 'big' while *-të* is the common alb. suffix as in alb. *maj-të* 'left' from Latin *male* 'badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, extremely'.

**References:** WP. I 782 f., WH. I 330 f., 346 f., Trautmann 53, 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 648, 678, 684, 697, Wistrand Instrumentalis 14 ff.

**Page(s):** 189-191

---

**Root / lemma: *dek-2*** (: *doġ-*, *dēġ-*)

**Meaning:** to tear

**Material:** Old Indic *dasā* 'protruding sheet filaments at the end of fabric, fringes'; Irish *dūal* 'lock, curl of hair' (\**doġlo-*); Gothic *tag/n.* 'single hair', Old Norse *tag/n.* 'the hair in the horse's tail', Old English *tæg/* (engl. *tail*) m. 'tail', Old High German *zage/* 'tail, sting, prick, male member, rod';

Gothic *tahjan* 'rend, pull, tear, tug', *distahjan* 'scatter', isl. *tæeja*, *tāa* 'teasels', Norwegian dial. *tæja* (\**tahjan*) and *taa* (\**tahōn*) 'fray, tear';

Old Norse *tāg*, Pl. *tāger* and *tāgarf.* 'fibre, filament', Middle High German *zāch*, *zāhe* f. 'wick, slow match (wick)'; in other meaning ('tugging - lugging, pulling out') Norwegian Dialectal *taag* 'slow and enduring',

maybe alb. *tegel* 'sewing'

Middle Low German *tēge*, East Frisian *tāge* 'stringy, tenacious' and Old High German *zag* 'hesitating, undecided, shy, timid' wherefore *zagēn* 'be desperate and undecided';

perhaps here as 'from which one tears himself' or 'ragged, rimose piece', Middle High German *zacke* m. f., Modern High German *Zacke*, Middle English *takke* 'fibula, clasp, a large nail', engl. *tack* 'peg, small nail', with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. 'jutting cusp, peak, prong, spike'; or belongs *Zacke* to Latvian *dēgums* 'nose, shoe point'?

Maybe alb. *takë* 'shoe heel (spike?)'

perhaps here as 'in which one tears himself' or 'ragged, cracked piece', Middle High German *zacke* m. f., Modern High German *Zacke*, Middle English *takke* 'fibula', engl. *tack*

` pencil, small nail ', with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. ` excellent point, point '; or *Zacke* to Latvian *dēgums* hear `nose, shoe point '?

**References:** WP. I 785.

**See also:** see also under *denk-*.

**Page(s):** 191

---

**Root / lemma:** *dekṃ*, *dekṃ-t*, *deku-* (\**dye-kṃ-t*)

**Meaning:** ten

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *dekṃ*, *dekṃ-t*, *deku-* (\**dye-kṃ-t*): `ten' is an extended **Root / lemma:** *dyō(u)* (\**dyei-*): `two'. The subsequent roots \**yi-kṃt-ī-*: `twenty' and *kṃtóm* `hundred' are mutated forms of the root \**dye-kṃ-t*: `ten'. They both reflect the common Illyrian- balt *d-* > *zero*.

**Comments:**

The root number (\**kem-t-ō*) for 10, 20, 30, 40, 100 derived from the name of **deer** counted by PIE hunters. see **Root / lemma:** *kem-2*: hornless, young deer.

**Material:** Old Indic *dáśa*, Avestan *dasa*, Armenian *tasn* (after Meillet Esquisse 42 from \**deḱ-*, as russ. *(tri)dcatb* `30' from *(tri)dbseti*), gr. δέκα, Latin *decem* (*dēnī* `per ten' from \**dek-noi*, PN *Decius* = Oscan *Dekis*, Gen. *Dekkieis*, Oscan *deketasiúí*, Nom. Pl. *degetasiús* `manager of the tithes' (\**deken-tāsio-*),

Umbrian *desen-(duñ)* `twelve', Old Irish *deich*, cymr. *deg*, corn. bret. *dek*, Gothic *taihun* (-*n* as in *sibun*, *niun*), Old Norse *tiu*, Old English *tien*, *tyn*, Old Saxon *tehan*, Old High German *zehan* (a probably from *den* compounds, Brugmann II 2, 18),

Tocharian A *śāk*, B *śak*, Finnish *deksan* `10' is after Jokl Pr. ling. Baudouin de Courtenay 104 borrows from Indo Germanic).

In the substantive number *dekṃ-t(i)*, actually `decade', go back:

Old Indic *daśat-*, *daśati-* f. `decade', alb. *djetë*, gr. δέκας, -άδος (to α s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 498, 597), Gothic *taihun-tēhund* `hundred' (actually `ten decades'), Old Norse *tiund* f. ds., Old Prussian *dessimpts* `ten', Lithuanian *dėšimt*, old *dėšimtis*, Latvian old *desimt*, metath. *desmit*, old *desmits* (compare *desmite* m. f. `ten'); Old Church Slavic *desętb* (conservative stem in *-t*, Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 428);

*deku-* probably in Latin *decuria* `a body of ten men; a class, division, esp. of jurors; a party, club' (out of it borrows Modern High German *Decher* ü.. `ten pieces'; late Latin

*\*tegoria* is assumed through Swiss *Ziger* 'ten pounds of milk'; probably identical with Middle High German *ziger* 'curd' = Umbrian *dequrier*, *tekuries* 'decuries, feast of decuries'; compare Oscan-Umbrian *dekvia-* in Oscan (*vía*) *Dekkviarim* 'a way) appropriate to a decury', Umbrian *tekvias* 'a way to a decury'; in addition probably Germanic *\*tigu-* 'decade' in Gothic *fidwor-tigjus* '40', Old Icelandic *fiðrer-tiger*, Old English *fēower-tig*, Old High German *fior-zug* ds. Older explanations by WH. I 327 f. and Feist 150. see also under *centuria* under Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Decher*.

Maybe alb. *tek* 'odd number'

Changing through ablaut **(d)k̑m̑-** (Dual), **(d)k̑m̑-** (Plur.) in figures of ten (only formations up to 50 are provable as Indo Germanic), e.g. Old Indic *triṃśát* '30', Avestan *θrisas*, Armenian *ere-sun*, gr. τριᾱκοντα (from *\*-κωντα*; further details by Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 592), Latin *tri-gintā* (with unexplained *g*), gallo-Latin Abl. Pl. TRICONTIS, Old Irish *trīcho* (with *ī* after *trī* '3'), bret. *tregont* (*\*tri-k̑m̑-es*), acymr. *trimuceint* (in the ending after *uceint* '20'); s. also under *ũ-k̑m̑tī* '20'.

ordinals **dek<sub>e</sub>mo-s** and **dek̑m-to-s**:

**dek<sub>e</sub>mo-s** in Old Indic *daśamá-ḥ*, Avestan *dasəma-*, osset. *däsäm*, Latin *decimus*, therefrom *decumānus* 'of the tenth.(1) relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; m. as subst. the farmer of such a tax. (2) belonging to the tenth legion; m. pl. as subst. its members. (3) belonging to the tenth cohort', later 'considerable', Oscan *Dekm-anniúis* *\*Decumaniis*, compare also EN *Decumius*, out of it entl. etr. *tecumnal*, latinized back *Decumenus*; gall. *decametos*, Old Irish *dechmad*, mcymr. *decvet*, corn. *degves*.

**dek̑m-to-s** in gr. δέκατος (see also Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 595); Gothic *taíhunda*, Old Norse *tíunda*, Old High German *zehanto*, *zehendo*, Old English *teogeða*, Old Prussian *dessīmts*, Lithuanian *dešim̃tas*, Latvian *desmitais*, older *desimtaiš*, Old Church Slavic *desęty*; Tocharian A *škānt*, B *škante*, *škañce* (linguistic singles Armenian *tasn-erord*, alb. *i-dhjetë*);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (*\*oktō(u)ta*) 'eight': alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine': alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated *\*sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *sefoða*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatī-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.



Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Latin *octuāgintā* '80'].

Alb. Tosc *nanta*, Geg *nanda* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine'.

Alb. *gjashta* (*seks-ta*) 'six' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-*] : Old Indic *ṣaṭ* 'six', *ṣaṣṭhā* 'sixth' was initially an ordinal number.

Hence alb. *die-ta* 'ten' derived from a proto Romance cognate \**die* + common alb. *-ta* suffix used in attribute nouns; similarly in: **Portuguese** *dez*, *Galician* *dez*, **Spanish** *diez*, *Ladino* *dies*, *Asturian* *diez*, *Aragonese* *diez*, *Auvergnat* *dié*, *Limosin* *die*, Rumantsch *Grischun* *diesch*, *Sursilvan* *diesch*, *Vallader* *desch*, Ladin *diesc*, **Italian** *dieci*, *Venetian* *diese* etc.

Here *kṛntóm* 'hundred' from \*(*d*)*kṛntóm* '(ten) dekades':

Old Indic *śatám*, Avestan *satəm* (out of it Finnish *sata*, Crimean Gothic *sada*);

gr. ἑκατόν, Arcadian ἑκοτόν (from dissimil. \**sém kṛntom* 'a hundred'? compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 592 f.), abbreviated \*κατον in \*τετρά-κατον etc (in τετρακάτιοι τετρακόσιοι, 400, 'four hundred');

Note:

Gr. ἑκατόν (\**hekaton*) < \*(*d*)*kṛntóm* '(ten) dekades' is crucial to tracing the cause of old laryngeal *h* appearance in IE. Hence laryngeals were created after the loss of initial *d-* in IE. Gr. and Anatolian tongues reflect the common Illyrian-balt *d-* > zero.

Latin *centum* (in addition *ducentum*, *ducentī* '200', compare Old Indic *dvi-śatam* from \**dvi-kṛntóm*, *trecentī* '300', *quadringentī* '400', etc; *centēsimus* 'the hundredth' after *vīcēsimus*, *trīcēsimus* from \**uei-*, \**trī-kṛnt-temo-s*);

Old Irish *cēt*, cymr. *cant*, bret. *kant*, corn. *cans*;

Gothic Old Saxon Old English *hund*, Old High German *hund* '100' (in compounds from 200), but Old Norse *hund-rað* (to Gothic *raþian* 'count') '120 pieces (10 dozens)' ('120'), out of it Old English *hundred*, Middle High German Modern High German *hundert* from Old Saxon *hunderod*;

Lithuanian *šim̃tas*, Latvian *simts*;



Old Church Slavic etc *sъto* is barely iran. loanword (Meillet Slave commun.<sup>2</sup> 63);

Tocharian A *känt*, B *känte*.

Alb. Geg *dü*, Tosc *di* 'two' hence alb. (\**hünt*) alb. *një-qind* 'one-hundred' [common alb. *ü* > *ɿ*], hence alb. displays centum characteristics while Rumanian *sută* 'a hundred' displays the satem nature of Rumanian

In addition a *r*-derivative in Latin *centuria* f. 'a division of 100; a company of soldiers; a century, a part of the Roman people, as divided by Servius Tullius' (as *decuria*), Old Norse *hundari*, Old High German *huntari* n. 'a division of 100, administrative district', Old Bulgarian *съtorica* ds., Lithuanian *šimteriopas* 'characterized by a hundred', *šimter-gis* 'hundred-year-old'.

**References:** WP. I 785 f., WH. I 200 f., 327 ff., 859, Feist 150, 471 f., Trautmann 53, 305.

**Page(s):** 191-192

---

**Root / lemma:** *del-1*

**Meaning:** to put by; to count, tell

**Material:** Perhaps Armenian *toť* 'line, row', *toťem* 'line up';

gr. *δόλος* 'artifice, bait', *δολόω* 'outwit, circumvent', *δόλων* 'small dagger of the assassinator' (about *δόλων* 'sprit' see below *del-3*);

from Gr. have been borrowed Latin *dolus* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap artifice, deception', *dolō* 'a pike, sword-stick, a small foresail', Oscan Akk. *dolom*, Abl. *dolud* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap';

maybe alb. (\**tāl*) *tall* 'tease, trick': Old Norse *tāl*/f. 'deceit, guilefulness'.

Old Norse *ta*/n. 'bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation, number, speech' (Old English *tæ*/n. 'calculation, row', *gital* 'number'), therefrom Old Norse *telja* 'recount, narrate, relate', Old English *tellan*, Old High German *zellen* (Fem. Old Norse *tola* 'speech, number, bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation'), Old English *tal* 'narration, row', Old High German *zala* 'number, report, account' (therefrom Old Norse *tala* 'talk', Old English *talian* 'reckon, consider, think, tell', Old High German *zalōn* 'calculate, count, pay'); *g*-extension in engl. *talk* 'talk'; from *s*-stem \**talaz*-n.: Gothic *talzian* 'instruct', *un-tals* 'indocile, disobedient', in addition Old English *getæl* 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', Old Saxon *gital*/Old High German *gizal* 'quick, fast'; with the in *dolus* 'a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap' present coloring of meaning lengthened grade Old Norse *tāl*/f. 'deceit,

guilefulness ', Old English *tæf* f. 'reprimand, slander, derision ', Old High German *zāla* 'pestering, temptation; snare, danger', *zālōn* 'tear away, rob'; zero grade Old English *tyllan* 'allure, entice' (*\*d/n-*).

Original resemblance with *de-* 'split' is doubtful; perhaps from the hatchet being aimed at the wood to be split or from the technique of runes (number marks as incision)?

About *\*d/n-* in Gothic *ga-tils* 'fitting', etc, see below **ad-2**, probably barely from of an additional form *\*dai-* here. An association with *\*de-* Persson attempted root extension 115, Pedersen KZ. 39, 372, while they, deriving from *dā-*, *dāi-* 'divide ', *\*de-* and *\*dai-*, *dī-* grasped as parallel extensions.

**References:** WP. I 808 f.

**Page(s):** 193

---

**Root / lemma:** *del-2*

**Meaning:** to shake

**Material:** Old Indic *dulā* f. 'the wavering ', with secondary lengthened grade *ō*: *dōlayatē* 'swings, sways ', *-ti* 'swings, whirls up ', *dōlita-* 'fluctuating, moves by oscillating '; Lithuanian *dēlsti* 'tarry, hesitate', *dulinėti* 'amble, bum';

with *d-*extension doubtful (?) Old Indic *dud-* f. 'a small turtle, tortoise' ('waddling'), rather Old English *tealt* 'doubtful, uncertain, wavering', *tealt(r)ian* 'waver, wobble, sway, be doubtful, uncertain', engl. *tilt* 'incline ', Middle Dutch *touteren* 'waver, wobble, sway, swing', Norwegian Dialectal *tylta* 'tread quietly, like on toes ', Swedish *tulta* 'walk with small, insecure steps, like children ';

with *z-*extension Old High German *zeltāri*, Middle High German *zelter*, md. *zelder* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting ', Modern High German *Zelter*, Old Norse *tjaldari* ds. (influence of Latin *tolūtārius* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting '; compare isl. *tölta* 'march in step, match in tempo ' from *\*talutōn*; the relationship to that mentioned by Plinius span. words *thieldones* 'pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting ' is unclear), Old Norse *tjaldr* 'Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian oystercatcher' ('the trudger '); but rather with *-l-* from *-l/n-* Old Norse *tolla* 'hang loose', *tyllast* 'toddle, walk on tiptoe; trip'. compare Falk-Torp under *kjeld*, *tulle*.

Maybe alb. *tul* 'boneless meat, pulp, leg meat (also meat hanging lose)'

**References:** WP. I. 809.

**Root / lemma:** *del-3* (*dol-*), *dele-*

**Meaning:** to split, divide

**Material:** Old Indic *dālāyati* 'splits, makes break, crack', *dālati* 'cracks' (meaning influenced by *phālati* 'broken in two', Güntert Reimw. 48), *dalitá-h* 'split, pull apart, blossomed, flourished',

*dala-m* n. 'deal, portion, piece, half, leaf', *dālī-h* f. 'clod of earth'; but Prakr. *ḍālā*, *-ī* 'bough', probably also *daṇḍā-h*, *-m* 'stick, bludgeon, beating, punishment' are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 65, 75 not Indo Germanic;

Armenian probably *taḥ* 'imprinting, impression, mark, token, sign, stave', *taḥem* 'stamps, brands' (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 27; *\*deh-*);

gr. δαίδαλος, δαιδάλεος 'wrought artificially', Intens. δαι-δάλλω 'work skillfully, decorate' (dissimil. from *\*δαλ-δαλ-*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 647); δέλτος (changing through ablaut Cypriot δάλτος) '(\*writing board) a writing-tablet' ('wood fissure, smoothly slammed wood board', s. Boisacq 174 m. Lithuanian and to meaning esp. Schulze KZ. 45, 235; compare to the form under Modern High German *tent*); perhaps here δόλων 'sprit, small sail' (out of it Latin *dolō* m. 'a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail'); quite doubtful whereas δαν-δαλ-ις, δενδαλῖς 'cakes of the flour of roasted barley' δεν-δαλ-ιδες ἱεραὶ κριθαὶ as 'crushed, coarsely ground' (= '\*split'?? Prellwitz<sup>2</sup> 104 between); lengthened grade δηλέομαι 'destroy, smash, damage' (not to Latin *dēleō* 'to blot out, efface; in gen., to destroy, annihilate'); reduced grade Ionian πανδάλητος 'annihilated', φρενο-δαλῆς 'disturbed senses' Aisch.; el. κα-δαλήμενοι with el. *ā* from *η* (see Boisacq 182; against it Wackernagel Gl. 14, 51); with the meaning change 'the heart?) tear, maltreat, cause pain' gr. δάλλει κακουργεῖ Hes. (*\*dehliō*), δαλῆ κακουργῆ (δαλήσασθαι λυμήνασθαι. ἀδικῆσαι, δάλαν λύμην); compare also Latvian *dēlīt* 'torment, smite, agonize' and Latin *doleō* 'to suffer pain, physical or mental, to be pained, to grieve; of things, to cause pain', *dolor* 'pain, physical or mental; esp. disappointment, resentment. Transf., cause of sorrow; rhet., pathos';

alb. *dalloj* 'separate, distinguish, divide', *djal* 'kid, child, offspring' (\*'offshoot') (*\*delno-*; compare Middle Irish *del* 'rod');

Latin *dolō*, *-āre* 'to hew with an axe, to work roughly', *dolābra* 'a pick-axe, mattock, hoe', lengthened grade *dōlium* 'a wine-jar, cask, barrel, vat' (as proto Slavic *\*dъly* 'barrel,

vat, cask' see below); *doleō*, *dolor* see above (but *dēleō* is because of Perf. *dēlēvi* probably new formation from *dē-lēvi* 'has erased, effaced, obliterated, blotted out');

Old Irish *delb* f. 'shape, form', acymr. *delu*, ncymr. *delw* 'image, figure, effigy', corn. *del*, as with causative ablaut Old Irish *dolb(a)id* 'shaped', *doilbthid* 'a worker in clay, potter' (to Celtic \**deluā*, \**dolu-*, compare *ū*-stem Slavic *dbly*); perhaps Old Irish *fo-dālim* 'discern, separate, exclude' (etc, s. Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), acorn. *didaul* 'having no part in, not sharing in; wanting in, destitute of' (compare Old Indic and Baltic-slav, words for 'deal, portion'), perhaps Old Irish *fo-dālim* 'discerno, sejungo' (etc., see Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), acorn. *didaul* 'expers' (compare Old Indic and Baltic-slav, words for 'part'), cymr. *gwa-ddol* 'a portion or dowry' as *o*-forms besides *δηλέομαι* (just as well but as \**dā-l-* correlate to \**dā(i)-* 'divide'); probably Middle Irish *del* 'staff, rod' (as 'split piece wood'), corn. *dele* 'antenna' (or to *θάλλω* Indo Germanic \**dʰāl-*, whose certain attachments indeed point only *a*-vocalism?; with meaning- transfer alb. *djalë* 'kid, child, youth, youngling' ? see below *dʰāl-*);

Middle Low German *tol*, *tolle* 'point of twig, branch', holl. *tol* 'spinning top' (\**peg*, *plug*'), Middle High German *zol(l)* m., *zolle* f. 'cylindric bit of wood, clot, chunk, block, toggle', *zol* as measurement of length 'inch', *īs-zolle* 'icicle', Old Norwegian *horntylla* 'yoke, wood piece connecting the horns of two oxen going in the bottom plate' (\**dʰl-n-*); but Middle High German *zulle*, *zülle*, Modern High German *Zülle* 'riverboat, barge' is probably in spite of Persson Beitr. 174 not genuine Germanic, but loanword from Slavic, s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Zülle* 'riverboat, barge'; other formations holl. *tolk* 'stick, rod, chopstick', Swedish *tolk* 'wedge', Middle High German *zolch* 'clot, chunk, block, (\**blockhead*), lubber' (whether Old Norse *tālkn* n. 'gill of fish' as 'the split'? Falk-Torp under *tōkn*); with *-d* nnd. *talter* 'rag, scrap, shred' (Holthausen Afneue Spr. 121, 292);

with *t*-suffix Germanic \**telda-* '\*stretched tent pole' (: gr. *δέλτος*) in Old Norse *tiald* 'curtain, cover, rug, tent', Old English *teld* n. 'tent', Old High German Modern High German *zelt*, actually 'stretched cover'; in addition Old High German *zelto*, Modern High German *Zelten*, *Zeltkuchen*; or better as 'shredded, ground' (see above *δενδαλῖς*) to Tocharian B *tselt-*, *tsālt-* 'chew'; from Germanic Lidén aaO. still ranks Old Swedish *tialdra*, *tiældra* 'cairn' in (\**tel-Prōn-* or *-ōrōn* '\*shaft, pole, peg, plug as a boundary marker' ?);

Lithuanian *dylù*, *dilti* (*delù*, *dīlti*), Latvian *dēlu*, *dilstu*, *dīlt* 'wear out, polish' (from '\*to plane'), *dēlīt* 'wear out, torment, smite'; Lithuanian *pūs-dylis* (*ménuo*) 'moon in the last quarter', *delčią* 'decreasing moon', causative Latvian *dēldēt* 'wear out, liquidate, rub off, destroy', *diluot* 'skive, abrade, polish';

out of it derived the concept of smoothness justified probably the transference there of Lithuanian *dėl̃na* (by Juskiewicz also *dát̃na*), Latvian *dēlna* 'inner flat hand', Old Church Slavic *dlanь* 'palm', russ. old *dolonь*, nowadays reconverted with metathesis *ladónь* 'palm; flat place on the threshing floor, threshing floor' (Berneker 208, Trautmann 51, different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 454);

Lithuanian *dalīs*, East Lithuanian *dalià* 'deal, portion, inheritance; alms' (= Old Indic *dalí-* *h* 'clod of earth'), *dalijù*, *dalýti* 'divide', Latvian *dala* 'deal, portion, lot', *dalīt* 'divide', Old Prussian *dellieis* 'divide, share!', *dellīks* 'deal, portion' (*e* from *a*, Trautmann Old Prussian 100), russ. (etc) *dólja* 'deal, portion, lot' (in addition Old Church Slavic *odolěti* 'defeat, conquer' = '\*have, obtain the best part', Berneker 206). compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 435.

Doubtful Old Church Slavic *děľ* 'deal, portion': either as *\*dēlo-s* here, or rather with Indo Germanic *ai* as *\*dai-lo-* to root *dā(i)-* 'divide'; about Gothic *dails*, Modern High German *Teil* see above under *dā-*, *dāi-*.

Proto Slavic *ũ*-stem *\*dъly*, Gen. *\*dъlyve* (: Old Irish *delb* from *\*deluā*) in russ.-Church Slavic *delvi* (*\*dъlyvi*) Lok. Sg., N. Pl. 'barrel, vat, cask', Middle Bulgarian *dbli* (*\*dъly*), Lok. Sg. *dblyvi* 'barrel, vat, cask', New Bulgarian *delva* (*\*dъlyva*) 'big clay vessel with two handles';

Tocharian A *tālo*, B *tallāwo* 'unlucky', Van Windekens Lexique 136 (?); rather B *tsalt-*, *tsālt-* 'chew', Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 18 f.

extension ***del-gh-***, ***dl-egh-***; ***dolgho-*** etc 'sickle, blade'.

Indo-iran. *\*dargha-* (***dolgho-***) is assumed through Mordovian loanword *tarvas* 'sickle'; compare pamirdial. *l̥arégūś* ds.;

Old Irish *dlongid* 'he splits', *dluige* (*\*dlogio-*) 'the fissured', Middle Irish *dluigim* 'split';

Old Norse *telgja* 'hew, cut out', *talga* 'the cutting, carving', *talgo-knīfr* 'slice knife', also Old Norse *tjalga* 'thin twig, branch, long arm', Old English *telga* m. 'twig, branch, bough', *telgor* m. f., *telgra* m. 'twig, branch, scion', Middle High German *zelge*, *zelch* 'bough, twig, branch', Old High German *zuelga* 'twig, branch' (whose *zw-* probably previously is taken over from *zwig*);

about Lithuanian *dailgis*, Gen. *-io* m., Latvian *dalgs*, Old Prussian *doalgis* 'scythe' see below *d<sup>h</sup>elg-*;

**dolghā** in serb. *dlaga* `board for the splint of broken bones', poln. Dialectal *dłožka* `flooring from planks', Czech *dláha* (*dlaha*) `board, splint, base of the ground', *dlážití* (*dlážiti*), *dlážditi* `pave, hit the screed' (Berneker 207).

As for *\*del-* `whereupon it is split apart' is also for that with it perhaps originally resemble *\*del-* `split' given the possibility, that *d-el-* is an extension from *dāl-* `divide, share'.

**References:** WP. I 809 ff., WH. 364 ff., Lidén KZ. 56, 216 ff., Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 18 f.

**Page(s):** 194-196

---

**Root / lemma:** *del-4*

**Meaning:** to rain

**Material:** Armenian *tet* `heavy rain', *tetam*, *-em*, *-um* `to rain, shower, sprinkle, irrigate', *titm* (*\*tetim?*), Gen. *tmoi*,

Middle Irish *delt* m. `dew'; also FIN; bret. *delt* `humid, wet, moist';

Germanic *\*dol-kó-* or *\*dol-gho-* in dan. Swedish Norwegian *talg* `tallow, suet', Old English *\*tealg*, Middle English *talgh*, engl. *tallow*, nnl. *talk*, Modern High German *Talg* (from Ndd.); ablaut. Old Norse *tolgr* (*\*tǫl-kó-*) ds.

**Note:**

Middle Irish *delt* m. `dew'; bret. *delt* `humid, wet, moist' display alb.-illyr *-k > -th*, *-t* subsequents.

**References:** Petersson Heterokl. 198 f., different Kluge<sup>11</sup> under `tallow, suet'.

**Page(s):** 196

---

**Root / lemma:** *del-5*

**Meaning:** long

**Note:** to put away more confidently only for Slavic, but probably the basis for the widespread extension *delēgh-* and *(d)longho-* (see finally Persson Beitr. 889, 903 Anm. 1)

**Material:** Perhaps here Old Norse *talma* `hinder', Middle Low German *talmen* `loiter, be slow in talking and at work, stupid talk', Norwegian Dialectal *tøla* `hesitate, wait, hold on', *tøle* `rogue, fool' (Persson Beitr. 889);

Old Church Slavic *pro-dbliti* `μηκύναι', russ. *dlítb* `protract, hesitate', *dliná* f. `length', Czech *dle* f. `length', *dlíti* `hesitate', etc (Berneker 252); perhaps *νβ dalje* `far, aloof' (Meillet MSL.14, 373; Berneker 177 besides other supplements).

### ***delēgh-, dīghó-:***

zero grade Old Indic *dīrghá-* = Avestan *darəga-*, *darəya-*, Old pers. *darga-* `long', zero grade compounds Superl. *drāghīyas-*, *drāghīṣṭha-* `longer, for a long time', Avestan *drājyō* Adv. `further', *drājištəm* Adv. `longest', npers. *dirāz* (actually comparative) `long', Old Indic *drāghimán-*, *drāghmán-* m. `length, duration', Avestan *drājō* n. `stretch, length';

gr. ἐνδελεχής `continuous, persistent, enduring' (\*drag out), ἐνδελεχέω `continue', δολιχός `long' (to /s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 278, different Specht Dekl. 126), δόλιχος `the long racecourse';

about alb. *glatë* etc see below;

### **Note:**

Clearly alb. (\**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* `long' derived from Hittite *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length': Old Church Slavic *dľgota* `length' (= Old Indic *dīrghatā*): proto Slavic. \**dlgostь*, poln. *długosc* etc ds.

Alb. and Baltic forms agree in dropping the initial *d-* > *zero*, which means that Baltic cognates originated from proto Illyrian:

Alb. (\**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* `long, tall, high': Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long'; alb. is the only IE lang. where (\**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* `long' means also `tall, high' hence the name Alba Longa capital of Etruscan settlers is an alb. concept of building fortresses on hilltops of future Rome.

Latin presumably *indulgeō* `to be forbearing, patient, indulgent; to give oneself up to, indulge in; grant, allow, concede' (: ἐνδελεχής, basic meaning then `be patient to somebody compared with, hold on patiently') from \**en-dolgh-ejō*.

Maybe alb. (\**en-dolgh-ejō*) Geg. *ndigjoj*, Tosc *dëgjoj* `listen, hear, be submissive', *gjej* `answer', Tosc *ndëlej*, *ndëjeje*, *ndjeje* `feel', *ndiej* `feel, hear'.

cymr. *dal*, *dala*, *daly* `hold, stop', bret. *dalc'h* `possession', *derc'hel* `hold, stop' (*r* diss. from *l*, compare participle *dalc'het*) presumably with the meaning-development as Modern

High German ` after which last ' to `long' (basic form *\*d<sub>el</sub>(ə)gh-*; Zupitza BB. 25, 90 f., Pedersen KG. I 52, 106);

Maybe nasalized alb. *ndal* `hold, stop' : cymr. *dal*, *dala*, *daly* `hold, stop'.

Gothic *tulgus* `tight, firm, steadfast' (\*`long, persistent, enduring '), Old Saxon *tulgo* Adv. `very', Old English *tulge*, compounds *tylg* `better, rather ', Superl. *tylgest* `best';

Baltic with unexplained *d*-loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. `long';

Old Church Slavic *dľgъ*, serb. *dŭg*, Old Czech *dlúhý*, russ. *dótgij* `long' (= Old Indic *dīrghá-*), in addition serb. *dŭž* f. `length'; Old Church Slavic *dľgota* `length' (= Old Indic *dīrghatā*); proto Slavic. *\*dlgostъ*, poln. *długość* etc ds.;

Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) `long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. `length'.

#### ***/d/longho-s:***

a) Middle Persian *drang*, npers. *dirang* `long' (but alb. *glatë*, *gjatë*, *gjat* `long' at first from *\*dlagh-t*);

b) Latin *longus* `long; spacious; of time, long, of long duration; esp. too long, tedious; of persons, prolix, tedious', Gothic *laggs*, Old English Old High German Modern High German *lang* (Old High German *langēn* `become long, seem long, long, want', etc); but Old Irish etc *long* `ship' seems to be borrowed from Latin (*navis*) *longa*; nevertheless, because of second meaning `vessel' and Middle Irish *coblach* `fleet' (*\*kom-uo-log-* or *\*-lug-*) though Loth (RC. 43, 133 f.) holds that word for genuine Celtic; compare also abrit. FIN Λόγγος (Ptol.) and gall. VN ΛΟΓΓΟ-ΣΤΑΛΗΤΕΣ (Aude); anlaut. *dl-* remains preserved otherwise Celtic. In the group b) would display an already common West Indo Germanic simplification, might be connected with the *d*-loss of Baltic *ilgas* . compare also Specht Dekl. 126.

Maybe *Alba Longa* (Rome) capital of Illyrian - Etrus. : Illyrian *Albanoi* TN

**References:** WP. I 812 f., WH. I 694 f., 820 f., Trautmann 55, Pedersen Hittite 34 f.

**Page(s):** 196-197

---

**Root / lemma:** *demel-*

**Meaning:** worm



**Material:** Epidaur. δεμελέας f. Akk. Pl., δεμβλεῖς βδέλλαι Hes.;

perhaps alb. *dhemjë* `caterpillar, inchworm' (could stand for *\*dhemlië*), *dhëmime*, *dhimíze* `meat maggot'.

**References:** WP. I 790.

**Page(s):** 201

---

**Root / lemma:** (*demə-*), *domə-*, *domə-*

**Meaning:** to tame

**Material:** Old Indic *dāmyāti* `is tamed; tamed' (*\*dñ̥-ietī*), *dāmtá-* `tamed' (*\*dñ̥-tós*); Kaus. *damáyati* `tames, overmasters' (*\*domejō*), participle *damita-*; *damítár-* `tamer'; *damitvā* `taming', *damāyāti* `tames' (*\*domā-jo* = Latin *domo*); *damá-h* `domesticating', *dáma-h* `taming';

osset. *domun* `tame', npers. *dam* `domesticated animal'; after Pisani Crest. Indeur.<sup>2</sup> 113 here (as *\*dñ̥-so-s*) *dāsá-h* `fiend, non-Aryan', actually `slave', but because of the incredible stem formation;

gr. δάμνᾱμι, Ionian -ημι, Aor. ἐ-δάμα(σ)σα (for \*ε-δέμασσα) `tame', various secondary reshaped, as δαμνάω etc, πανδαμάτωρ `the all-subduer, all-tamer', Doric δμᾱτός `tamed' (*\*dñ̥-tós*), hom. ἄδμητος and ἄδμής, -ήτος `untamed, unrestrained, unwed, unmarried', Ionian Perf. δέδμημαι, δμητήρ `tamer', δμησίς `taming, domestication';

forms with root vowel *o* are missing in Gr.;

Latin *domō* (*\*domā-jō* = *damāyāti*), *domās* (*\*domā-si* = Old High German *zamōs*) `to domesticate, tame, break, subdue, master', Perf. *domuī* (from *\*domə-uaī*), participle *domitus* (reshaped after *domuī* and *domitor* from *\*dmātos*, Indo Germanic *\*dñ̥-to-s*), *domitor* `tamer' (= Old Indic *damítár-*); *domitus*, *-ūs* m. `taming' (compare Old Indic *damitvā*);

Old Irish *damnaim* `bind (tight, firm), tame (horses)', Verbalnom. *damnad* and *domnad* (probably = gr. δάμνημι); phonetic mixture with *damnaim* from Latin *damnō*, also the unruléd *m* has probably arisen from participle *dammaintī*, Old Irish *dam-* `acquiesce, endure, grant' (e.g. *daimid* `admitted to' probably = Old Indic *dāmyāti*, composes *nī-daim* `not enduring, not suffering'; Perf. *dāmair* from lengthened grade *\*dōm-*), with *ad-* `admit' (e.g. 3. PL *ataimef*), with *fo-* `endure' (e.g. 1. Sg. *fo-daimim*), cymr. *addef*, bret. *añsav* `admit', acymr. *nī cein guodeimisauch* Gl. `have not endured well', ncymr. *go-ddef* `suffer,

endure, allow', corn. *gothaf* 'bear, endure', bret. *gouzañv*, *gouzav* us. (but cymr. *dofi* 'tame', acymr. *dometic* 'domesticated', *ar-domaul* 'docile', cymr. *dōf*, bret. *doff* 'tame, domesticated' stems from Latin *domāre*, so that native forms with *o* were absent in Celtic);

Gothic *ga-tamjan*, Old Norse *temja*, Old English *temian*, Middle Low German *temmen*, Old High German *zemmen* 'tame' (Kaus. *\*domėjō* = Old Indic *damáyati*); Old High German *zamōn* ds. (= Latin *domā-re*), Old Norse *tamr*, Old English *tam*, Old High German *zam* 'domesticated, tamed, subdued, mastered' (unclear, whether back-formation from verb, or if the pass. meaning has arisen from 'domestication = the tamed', so that in historic connection with Old Indic *dāma-h* 'taming').

Because of Old Indic *damya-* 'to tame' and 'young bull, which still should be tamed' and because of gr. δαμάλης on the one hand 'overmastering, taming' ('Ερως, Anakreon), on the other hand 'young (still to be tamed) bull', wherefore δαμάλη 'young cow', δάμαλις 'ds.'; also 'young girl', δάμαλος 'calf', is probably alb. *dëntë*, *dhëntë*, Geg *dhënt* 'small cattle, sheep and goats, sheep' (*\*dem-tā* or *\*dem-to-s*, respectively *\*dom-tā*, *-to-s*), *dem* 'bovine animal, cattle, young bull' (= Old Indic *damya-*), as well as also gall. GN *Damona* f. and Old Irish *dam* 'ox' (*\*damos*), *dam allaid* 'deer' ('wild ox'), as well as cymr. *dafad*, acorn. *dauat*, bret. *dañvat* 'sheep (then = gr. ἄ-δάμτος) to add (originally appellation of domesticated bovine animal); Latin *damma* or *dāma* is probably borrowed from Celtic or from elsewhere; unclear is Old English *dā* f. 'roe deer' (out of it acorn. *da* 'a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope'), engl. *doe*, Alemannian *tē* ds., compare Holthausen Altengl. etym. Wb. 68; from Old French *daim* 'fallow-deer' derives bret. *dem* ds.; Germanic additional forms s. by Falk-Torp under *daadyr* m. Lithuanian; corresponding to niederösterr. *zamer*, *zamerl* 'young ox' (Much ZfdA.42, 167; proto Germanic *\*a* or *\*o*?).

Hittite *da-ma-aš-zi* 'thronged', preterit 3. Pl. *ta-ma-aš-šir*, Pedersen Hittite 95 f.

Maybe those cognates derived from *Tumuzi* the shepherd in Sumerian.

**References:** WP. 1 788 f., WH I 367 f., 861, Meillet BSL. 33, 110.

**Page(s):** 199-200

---

**Root / lemma:** *dem-*, *dema-*

**Meaning:** to build; house

**Material:** Gr. δέμω 'build', from the heavy basis participle Perf. Pass. δεδμημένος, Doric (Pindar) νεόδμητος 'newly built',

δέμας n. 'physique, shape' (μεσόδμη, Attic inschr. -μνη 'spanning crossbeams in the middle of the building', yet η [ā] could also be suffix).

The meaning 'settle, fit' in Gothic *ga-timan*, Old Saxon *teman*, Old High German *zeman* 'suit, fit', wherefore lengthened grade Gothic *ga-tēmiþa* Adv. 'befitting', Middle Low German *be-tāme* 'fitting', Old High German *gi-zāmi* 'proper' and abstract zero grades Old High German *zumft*, Middle High German *zumft*, *zunft* 'propriety, rule, association, guild' (\**d̥m-ti-*) = Middle Irish *dēt* 'disposition, temperament' (Old Irish *dētlae* 'bold, daring'), mcymr. *dant* 'temperament, character' (mostly Plur. *deint*), basic form \**d̥m-to-*, Loth RC 46, 252 f. compare mcymr. *cynnefin* 'trustful' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (\**kom-dam-īno-*).

**ro**-stem Old Icelandic *timbr* 'timber', Old Saxon *timbar*, Old English *timber* 'timber, edifice, building, building', Old High German *zimbar* 'timber, building, dwelling, chamber', whereof Gothic *timrjan* 'build', Old Norse *timbra*, Old High German *zimberen* and *zimbaron* 'build, do carpentry, do woodwork'.

root nouns ***dēm-***, ***dōm-***, ***dm-***, ***d̥m-*** 'house'.

Old Indic *pátir dán* 'householder', Avestan *dēng patoiš* 'master of' (\*lord of the house) with Gen. \**dem-s*, as also gr. δεσ-πότης 'master, mister' (see Risch IF. 59, 12, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 547 f.), Old Indic *dām-patī-h* 'lord, master' (new shifting together from \**dán patī* [= Avestan *dēng patī*], less probably with Lok. Aryan \**dam* as 'master in the house');

Avestan Lok. *dām*, *dāmi* 'in the house', Lok. Pl. *dāhv-ā*, Nom. *-dā* from proto Aryan \**-dās* in *uši-dā* name of a mountain range ('having one's house by the aurora'), wherefore probably Avestan *ha-dāmōi* Lok. 'in the same house';

Armenian *tun* Nom. Akk. 'house' (\**dōm*), Instr. *tamb* (\**d̥m-bh*), whereupon Gen. Dat. *tan*;

gr. ἐν-δον Lok., originally 'inside in house' (also reshaped to ἐνδο-θι, -θεν, ἐνδοι), perhaps also δῶ (\**dō[m]*) as Nom. Akk. Sg. n. or Lok.; δῶμα, δώματος originally Akk. Sg.mask. \**dōm-m* with structure in Neutr. after στρῶμα; derivative Δμία, Μνία, Δαμία ('mistress of the house');

as 1. composition part in δάμ-αρ 'wife' (\**dām-rt* 'governing of the house'), δάπεδον 'floor (originally of the house)' from \**d̥m-pedom* (ζάπεδον out of it after the concurrent of δα- and ζα- as intensive prefix; so perhaps also Ionian ζάκοπος 'temple male servant, temple female servant' for \*δᾶ-κοπος) = Swedish *tomt*, Old Icelandic *topt* 'place for edifice, building' in Norwegian *Mdarten* 'loam' (Germanic \**tum-fetiz*, Indo Germanic \**d̥m-ped-*),

compare also Lithuanian *dim-stis* 'courtyard, property; courtyard' (2. part *\*sto-s* to *\*stā-* 'stand').

**o-stem *domo-s*:** Old Indic *dāma-h* 'house, dwelling', gr. *δόμος* 'house' (*δομή* 'τείχος' etc? Hes), *οἰκο-δόμος* (*\*-δομός*) 'builder', Latin Lok. *domī* 'to a house' (= Old Indic *dāmē* 'in a house, to a house'), *dominus* 'master, mister' from *\*domo-no-s*.

**u-stem *domu-s*** (Brugmann Grdr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 180 presumes an adv. Lok. *\*domū* as originator): Latin *domus*, *-ūs* f. 'a house, dwelling-house, building, mansion, palace' (out of it is Middle Irish *dom-*, *dam-liacc* 'stone house', *aur-dam* 'pronaos (the space in front of the body of a temple, enclosed by a portico and projecting side-walls)' undertaken with the thing together);

Old Church Slavic *domъ* m. 'house', russ. *dóma* 'at house' (*\*domō[u]*); *\*domovъ*: Old Russian *domovъ* 'after the house'; presumably also through Old Indic *dāmū-nas-* 'housemate' and Armenian *tanu-tēr* 'householder';

Maybe alb. *dhoma* 'room': Old Indic *dāma-h* 'house'.

a stem *\*dmōu-* in Ionian *δμῶς*, Gen. *δμῶός* 'prisoner of war, farm laborer', *δμῶή* 'bondmaid', Cretan *μνῶᾱ* f. 'people in slavery, population in serfdom';

Aryan *\*dm-āna-* in Avestan *dəməna-*, *nmāna-* n. 'house', also Old Indic *māna-h* 'edifice, building, dwelling';

Lithuanian *nāmas*, Pl. *namaĩ* 'house, dwelling' is dissimilated from *\*damas*, in compounds as *namū-darỹs* 'homemaker', s. WH. I 861.

Note:

It is a common trait of alb. and Lithuanian to drop the initial *da-* as in **Root / lemma: *del-5***: 'long': Baltic with unexplained *d* loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long'; alb. *glatë* 'long' Baltic and Albanian languages often drop the initial *da-* > zero. This is a common Baltic-alb.. Hence Lithuanian *nāmas* derived from a nasalized form *\*ndāmas*.

Old Irish *damnae* 'material', cymr. *defnydd*, Middle Breton *daffnez* could have originally signified 'timber'.

Tocharian B *tem-*, A *tam-*, AB *tām-* 'create, beget, be born' and B *tsam-*, AB *tsām-*, A *śam-*, *śām-*, perhaps after Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 21<sup>7</sup> here;

in addition also B *c(o)mel*, A *cmol* ( *\*cmelu*) 'birth', Van Windekens Lexique 51.

An old branching of the root is *demā-* 'tame', originally probably 'tie up in the house, domesticate'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *dem-*, *deme-* : 'to build; house' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ǵhei-2* : *ǵhi-* : *ǵhei-men-*, *\*ǵheimn-* : 'winter; snow'. But the *ǵh > d* has been recorded in Illyrian alb. alone. This makes proto Illyrian the oldest IE branch.

**References:** WP. I 786 ff.; WH. I 367, 369 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 480, 524, 547 f., 625, Trautmann 44.

**Page(s):** 198-199

---

**Root / lemma:** *denk-*

**Meaning:** to bite

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *denk-* : 'to bite' derived from Illyrian derivative of **Root / lemma:** *ǵemb<sup>h</sup>-*, *ǵmb<sup>h</sup>-* : 'to bite; tooth' common Illyrian *ǵ- > d-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *dásati* 'bites' ( *\*dṇkétī*), Perf. *dadámśa* (thereafter also a present *dámśati*), Kaus. *damśáyate* 'makes bite', *dámśa-h* 'bite, gadfly, brake', *damśana-m* 'the biting', *damśtra-h*, *dámstrā* 'sharp tooth, fang' = Avestan *tiži-dāstra-* 'with sharp teeth, toothed' (for *-dāštra-* s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 653);

gr. δάκνω 'bite' ( *\*dṇk-nō*), Aor. ἔδακον (= Impf. Old Indic *ádaśam*), wherefore Fut. δήξομαι (but Ionian δάξεται), Perf. δέδηγμαι, δεδηχώς (as well as δήγμαι 'bite') with ablaut neologism (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 770); δακετόν, τὸ δάκος 'biting animal'; in addition probably ὀδάξ 'with biting teeth', perhaps originally 'tooth' or 'bite' (Liddell-Scott, different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 620, 723), probably hybridization of *\*δάξ* 'biting' with ὀδοός, therefrom derived ὀδάξω (ἀδάξω with Assimil. of *o* in *α*), ἀδαχέω etc 'scratch, itch', ἀδαγμός 'the scratch';

alb. Geg *danë* ( *\*donk-nā*), Tosc *darë* 'pliers';

Old High German *zangar* 'biting, sharp', Middle Low German *tanger* 'ds., vicious, strong, fresh'; Old Norse *tong* (Gen. *tengr* and *tangar*), Old English *tang*, *tange*, Old High German *zanga* 'pliers' ( *\*donkā*), i.e. 'the clenching of the teeth'; with further shifting to 'to press (lips) together', probably Old Saxon *bītengi* 'moving close to, oppressive', Old English *getang* 'ds., *getenge* 'near to, close to, oppressive, thronging, pressing', Old High German *gizengi* 'passing by, moving nearby', Adv. *gizango*, wherefore Old Norse *tengja*

(\**tangjan*) 'join', Old English *tengan* 'assail, urge, press, push, aspire to move forward', *getengan* 'make adhere, be obedient' (Old English *intinga* m. 'weary, weak', *sam-tinges* 'at once', *getingan*, stem V., 'press in' after Fick III<sup>4</sup> 152 neologism?);

besides in gramm. variation Germanic \**tanhu-* 'adjoining tightly, appendant, tough' in Old English *tōh* 'tough'; Middle Low German *tā* 'abiding, tough', Old High German *zāhi*, Modern High German *zäh*, Old Norse *tā* n. 'stamped place before the house' (Finnish loanword *tanhua* 'corral, pen, fold');

perhaps originally different from the root \**dēk-* 'tear', although \**denk-* perhaps as nasalized form to \**dēk* and 'bite' could be understood as 'tear with the teeth'.

**References:** WP. I 790 f.

**Page(s):** 201

---

### Root / lemma: *dens-1*

**Meaning:** talent, force of mind; to learn

**Material:** *densos* n.: Old Indic *dāmsas-* n. 'powerful wonder, wise feat' = Avestan *daṇhah-* 'dexterity, adroitness' (in addition Old Indic *dam̐su-* 'powerful wonder', *daṇ-* 'very powerful wonder' = Avestan *daṇhišta-* 'very wise, the wisest'); Old Indic *purudāmsas-* 'rich in miracles' (= gr. πολυδῆνεα πολύβουλον 'much-counselling' Hes), *dāmsana-m*, *dāmsánā* 'magic power, witchcraft'; in gr. after zero grade forms with \*δα[σ]- = \**dḥs-* to \**ḏánsoς* unvocalized: hom. δῆνεα N. Pl. 'pieces of advice', Sg. δῆνος by Hesych, (Doric) ἄδανές (-ᾱ) ἀπρονόητον Hes. = (Ionian) ἀδηνής ἄκακος, Adv. ἀδηνέως Chios.

*dḥs-ró-s* 'sensible, very wise': Old Indic *dasrá-* 'miraculous' = Avestan *daṇra-* 'skilful'; doubtful gr. δάειρα epithet of Persephone, perhaps 'the knowing or the power of wonder'; δαῖφρων 'wise' to hold as \*δα[σ]ί-φρων to Old Indic *das-rá-* as *kūḍi-ánēira* to *kūḍ-ró-s*, if it not originally if it has not signified originally only 'the sense of direction during the fight' (compare δαι-κτάμενος 'slain in battle', ἐν δαί: 'in the battle'; s. finally Bechtel Lexil. 92) and only, after this the meaning was forgotten, the ambiguous connection came through in δαῖναι, see below, to come into usage in sense of 'wise'.

*dḥs-mo-*: Old Indic *dasmá-* 'power of wonder (from Gods)' = Avestan *dahma-* 'expert, inaugurated in religious questions'.

Maybe alb. *dasma* 'wedding, ceremony (religious rite?)'

Verbal forms: partly reduplicated 'handle knowledge, instruct, teach':

Avestan *dīdaiṇhē* 'I am instructed' (in addition zero grade *dastvāf* 'apprenticeship, doctrine, dogma');

perhaps gr. *δέδαε* Aor. 'taught', Aor. Pass. *δαῖναι, δαήμεναι* 'learn', participle Perf. *δεδαώς* 'erudite, expert, skillful', *δεδάασθαι* π 316 'examine, question', *ἄδαής* (Soph.) 'ignorant, wherein inexperienced'; in addition *δαήμων* (Hom.) 'sensible, wise', *ἄδαήμων* 'ignorant, wherein inexperienced', *δαήμεναι ἔμπειροι γοναῖκες* Hes. By Archilochos frg. 3, 4 is unclear *δαίμων* (?) 'skillful, experienced'.

Debrunner Mel. Boisacq 1, 251 ff. has shown that *διδάσκω* 'instruct, teach' belongs to *δέδαε* and not to Latin *discō* 'to learn, learn to know, acquire, become acquainted with' (see above under *deḱ-*). The fact that also *δα-* (as *\*dḥs-*) is to be put to our root, can be explained best of all by the fact that one accepts, from *διδάσκω* (*\*δι-δασ-σκω*) has been abstracted an erroneous root *\*δα-* (M. Scheller briefl.);

compare finally Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 307 and see below *dens-2*.

**References:** WP. I 793.

**Page(s):** 201-202

---

### Root / lemma: *dens-2*

**Meaning:** dense

**Material:** Gr. *δασύς* 'dense': Latin *dēnsus* ds.; the direct derivation from *\*dḥsús* does not contradict the explanation of *\*δάω* from *\*dḥsō* (see above under *dens-1*); indeed from W. Schulze (Kl. Schr. 116 f.) the stated examples of *-σ-* from Indo Germanic *-ḥs-* are absolutely not proving. On the other hand *δαυλός* 'cover with dense vegetation' could go back to *δα-υλός* (: ὕλη), but *δασκόν δασύ* etc would barely be formed by abstraction to *δά-σκιος* '(\*densely) shady' (*\*διά-σκιος*). Meillet MSL. 22, 63 will define σ in *δασύς* as expressive gemination σσ (?) common gr.-Illyrian *-ks- > -ss-*. About phok. PN *Δαυλῖς* s. WH. I 468.

About alb. *dënt, dend* 'make dense', etc see below *d<sup>h</sup>en-3*. common alb. *n > nd*.

Latin *dēnseō, -ēre* (Perf. *dēnsī* only by Charisius Gr.-Latin I 262, 4) 'to make thick, condense, press together', denominative of *dēnsus* 'dense' (*\*densos* or *\*dḥsos*, event. *\*dēnsyos*).

Hittite *dassuš* (Dat. Sg. *ta-aš-šu-u-ḫ*) 'strong (\*thick)'.

**References:** WP. I 793 f., WH. I 341 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 307.



---

**Root / lemma:** *deph-*

**Meaning:** to stamp, push

**Material:** Armenian *top`el* (-em, -ec) 'hit'; gr. *δέφω* 'knead, drum; tumble ', argiv.

*δεφιδασται* 'fuller', with s-extension *δέψω* (Aor. participle *δεψήσας*) 'knead; tan, convert hide into leather' (out of it Latin *depsō* 'to knead'), *δέψα* 'tanned skin'; *διφθέρα* 'leather' (\**διψτέρα*); serb. *děpîm*, *děpîti* 'bump, poke, hit', poln. *deptać* 'tread'.

maybe alb. *děboj* 'drive away'

Note:

It seems that **Root / lemma:** *deph-* : 'to stamp, push' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dhāb<sup>h</sup>-1*, nasalized *dhāmb(h)-* : 'to astonish, be speechless'

**References:** WP. I 786, WH. I 342, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 298, 351.

**Page(s):** 203

---

**Root / lemma:** *derb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to wind, put together, \*scratch, scrape, rub

**Material:** Old Indic *ḍrbhāti* 'joined, patched together, winded ', participle *sāndṛbdha-* 'group of shrubs planted together', *ḍrbdhí-* f. 'convolution, concatenation, daisy chain ', Avestan *darəwδa-* n. 'bundle of muscles' Pl. 'flesh (of muscles) ', Old Indic *darbhá-* m. 'hassock, clump of grass, grass', *darbhaṇa-* n. 'netting';

Maybe truncated alb. *dredha* 'convolution', *dredh* 'curl' : Old Indic *ḍrbdhí-* f. 'convolution', Avestan *darəwδa-* n. 'bundle of muscles' Pl. 'flesh (of muscles)'.

Armenian *torṇ* 'σχοινίον, funiculus, a noose, halter, snare, trap' (\**derb<sup>h</sup>-n*);

gr. *ῥάπτῃ* 'basket' is contaminated from \**ῥάρφη* and *τάπτῃ* ds. (Güntert IF. 45, 347);

Old English *tearflīan* (\**tarbalōn*) 'roll oneself ', Old High German *zerben*, preterit *zarpta* refl. 'turn, turn round'; e-grade Middle High German *zirben* schw. V. 'turn in circles, whirl', Modern High German Dialectal Swiss *zirbeln* ds., Modern High German *Zirbeldrüse*, *Zirbelwind* (probably also *Zirbel* 'pineal ', see below *deru-*); zero grade Old English *torfian* 'throw, lapidate' (compare *drehan* : engl. *throw*), as Old Norse *tyrfa* 'cover with turf', Old Norse *torfn*. 'turf', *torfa* f. 'peat clod ', Old English *turff*. 'turf, lawn', Old High German *zurba*, *zurff*. 'lawn' (Modern High German *Torff* from Ndd.); Old English *ge-tyrfan* 'to strike, afflict';

maybe alb. diminutive (\**turfel*) *turfulloj* 'snort, blow' : Old English *ge-tyrfan* 'to strike, afflict'.



wruss. *dórob* 'basket, carton, box', russ. old *u-dorobъ* f. 'pot, pan', dial. *ú-doroba* 'low pot, pan' ('\*wickerwork pot coated with loam'), wruss. *dorób'íc* 'crook, bend'; zero grade \**ḍrba* in russ. *derbá* 'Rodeland, Neubruch', *derbováť* 'clean from the moss, from the lawn; uproot the growing', *derbíť* 'pluck, tear, rend', serb. *drbácati* 'scrape, scratch', Czech *drbám* and *drbu*, *drbatí* 'scratch, scrape, rub; thrash', with lengthened grade russ. *derébiť* 'pluck, rend' (perhaps hat sich in latter family a b<sup>h</sup>-extension from *der-* 'flay', Slavic *derq ḍbrati* eingemischt). S. Berneker 211, 254 with Lithuanian

**References:** WP. I 808.

**Page(s):** 211-212

---

**Root / lemma:** *der(ep)-*

**Meaning:** to see, \*mirror

**Note:**

The **Root / lemma:** *der(ep)-* : 'to see, \*mirror' derived from **Root / lemma:** *derk-* : 'to look'.

**Material:** Old Indic *dárpana-* m. 'mirror'; gr. δρωπάζειν, δρώπτειν 'see' (with lengthened grade 2. syllable??).

**References:** WP. I 803; to forms *-ep-* compare Kuiper Nasalpras. 60 f.

**See also:** compare also δράω 'sehe' and *derk-* 'see'.

**Page(s):** 212

---

**Root / lemma:** *derə-, drā-*

**Meaning:** to work

**Material:** Gr. δράω (\*δρᾱιω) 'make, do', Konj. δρῶ, Aeolic 3. Pl. δρᾱίσι, Aor. Attic ἔδρᾱσα, hom. δρηστήρ 'worker, servant', δρᾶμα 'action', δράνος ἔργον, πρᾶξις . . . δύναμις Hes., ἀδρανής 'inactive, ineffective, weak';

Maybe alb. nasalized form *nder* (\**der-*) 'hang loose';

hom. ὀλιγοδρᾶνέων 'make only less powerful, fainting, unconscious'; hom. and Ionian (see Bechtel Lexil. 104) δρᾶίνω 'do';

Lithuanian *dar(ł)aũ*, *daryti*, Latvian *darīt* 'do, make'; in spite of Mühlenbach-Endzelin s. v. *darīt* not to Lithuanian *derėti* 'be usable', Latvian *derēt* 'arrange, employ, engage' etc, because the meaning deviates too strongly.

**References:** WP. I 803, Specht KZ. 62, 110, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 675<sup>7</sup>, 694.

**Page(s):** 212

---

**Root / lemma:** *dergh-*

**Meaning:** to grasp

**Material:** Armenian *trçak* `brushwood bundle' (probably from *\*turç-ak*, *\*turç-* from *\*dorgh-so-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 265);

gr. δράσσομαι, Attic δράττομαι `grasp', δράγδην `gripping', δράγμα `handful, fascicle, sheaf', δραγμεύω `bind sheaves', δραχμή, Arcadian el. δραχμά, gortyn. δαρκνᾱ (i.e. δαρχνᾱ; s. also Boisacq 109) `drachma' (*\*handful of metal sticks, ὀβολοί*'), δράξ, -κός f. `hand', Pl. δάρκες δέσμαι Hes.;

Middle Irish *dremm*, nir. *dream* `troop, multitude, crowd, dividing of people' (*\*drg̃h-smo-*), bret. *dramm* `bundle, fascicle, sheaf' (false back-formation to Pl. *dremmen*);

Old High German *zarga* `side edging a room, edge', Old Norse *targa* f. `shield', Old English *targe* f. (nord. loanword) `small shield' (actually `shield brim'), elsäss. (see Sutterlin IF. 29, 126) (*käs-*)*zorg* m. `vessel, paten on three low feet' (= gr. δραχ-);

**References:** WP. I 807 f.

**Page(s):** 212-213

**Root / lemma:** *derk-*

**Meaning:** to look

**Note:** punctual, wherefore in Old Indic and intrinsic in Irish linked suppletively with a cursive present other root

**Root / lemma:** *derk-* : to look derived from **Root / lemma:** *gher-3* und *gherə-*, *ghrē-* : to shine, shimmer + zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *okʷ-* : to see; eye

**Material:** Old Indic [present is *páśyati*] Perf. *dadárśa* `have seen', Aor. *adarsāt*, *adrākṣīt* (*ádrāk*), participle *dṛṣṭá-*, kaus. *darśáyati* `make see'; Avestan *darəs-* `behold', Perf. *dādarəsa*, participle *dərəšta-*; Old Indic *dṛś-* f. `sight', *ahardṛś-* `looking day', *upa-dṛś-* f. `sight', *dṛṣṭi-* f. `sight', Avestan *aibīdərəšti-* ds. (Gen. Sg. *darštōiš*), Old Indic *darśatá-* `visible, respectable', Avestan *darəsa-* m. `sight, gaze, look';

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

gr. δέρκομαι `look, keep the eyes open, be alive', δέδορκα, ἔδρακον, δέρξιν `vision' (with a changed lengthened grade compared with Old Indic *dṛṣṭi-*), δέργμα `sight', δεργμός `look, gaze', δυσ-δέρκετος `heavy to behold' (= Old Indic *darçata-*), ὑπόδρα Adv. `one looking up from below' (*\*-δρακ* = Old Indic *dṛç-*, or from *\*-δρακ-τ*), δράκος n. `eye', δράκων, -οντος `dragon, snake' (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. δράκαινα;

alb. *dritë* `light' (*\*dṛk-tā*);

## Note:

Maybe alb. *darkë* 'supper, evening meal, evening' : *dreke* 'dinner meal, midday' : Old Irish *an-dracht* 'loathsome, dark'.

after Bonfante (RIGI. 19, 174) here Umbrian *terkantur* 'seen, discerned, perceived' (that is to say 'shall be seen, discerned, perceived');

Old Irish [present *ad-cīu*] *ad-con-darc* 'have seen' (etc, s. Pedersen KG. II 487 f.; present *adrodarcar* 'can be seen'), *derc* 'eye', *air-dirc* 'illustrious', bret. *derc'h* 'sight', abret. *erderc* 'evidentis', zero grade Irish *drech* f. (\**dṛkā*) 'face', cymr. *drych* m. (\**dṛksos*) 'sight, mirror', cymr. *drem*, *trem*, bret. *dremm* 'face' (\**dṛk-smā*), Old Irish *an-dracht* 'loathsome, dark' (*an-* neg. + \**drecht* = alb. *dritë*);

Gothic *ga-tarhjan* 'make distinct' (= Old Indic *darśayati*); Germanic \**torza-* 'sight' (== Old Indic *dṛś-*) in Norwegian PN *Torget*, *Torghatten* etc, Indo Germanic *to-* suffix in Germanic \**turhta-* : Old English *torht*, Old Saxon *toroht*, Old High German *zoraht*, newer *zorft* 'bright, distinct'.

**References:** WP. I 806 f.

**See also:** Perhaps with *der(ep)-* (above S. 212) remote, distant related.

**Page(s):** 213

---

**Root / lemma:** *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-*

**Meaning:** hand span, \*hands

**Material:** Gr. δῶπον 'palm, span of the hand' (measurement of length), ὀρθόδωπον 'the distance from the wrist to the fingertip', hom. ἑκκαίδεκάδωπος '16 spans long', zero grade Arcadian Akk. δᾱριν σπιθαμὴν Hes. (lak. δᾱρειν Hes. is false spelling for δᾱρίς, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 506);

alb. (\**dṛor-*) *dorë* 'hand' from \**dōrom* (M. La Piana IF. 58, 98); [conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

Phonetic mutations: alb. (\**dṛor-*) *dorë* 'hand' : gr. δῶπον 'palm, span of the hand' : Latvian (\**dṛor-*) *dūre*, *dūris* 'fist'; proto Illyrian alb. *dṛo-* > *do-*, gr. *dṛo-* > *do-*, Latvian *dṛo-* > *dū-*.

## Note:

Clearly **Root / lemma:** *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : 'hand span' derived through **Root / lemma:** *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : 'hand'; **Root / lemma:** *ghesto-2* : 'hand, arm' through Illyrian

intermediary. The phonetic shift  $kh > t$ ,  $\hat{gh} > d$  is a unique alb.. Hence alb. *dorë* 'hand' derived from truncated *ghesor*. The source of **Root / lemma: *der-1*** (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : 'hand span' is of Illyrian origin and then it spread to other languages.

That means Homeric Iliad is a translation of Illyrian Iliad. The Greek translation left many Illyrian cognates of the Illyrian Iliad unchanged. There is no doubt that gr.  $\delta\omega\pi\omicron\nu$  'hand span' is a suffixed Illyrian *dora* 'hand' consequently Iliad was brought to Balkan languages by Illyrians.

Old Icelandic *tarra* 'outspread', *terra* ds.

Also Armenian *dzerk* 'hand'.

Only under a beginning *dyer-* : *dur-* or *dyōr-* : *dyər* : *dur-* to justify major key-phonetical comparison with Celtic *dur-no-* in Old Irish *dorn* 'fist, hand', cymr. *dwrn* 'hand', *dyrnod* (mcymr. *dyrnawt*) 'slap in the face, box on the ear', *dyrnaid* (mcymr. *dyrneit*) 'handful', bret. *dorn* 'hand', *dournek* 'who has big hands'; however, these words also stand off in the coloring of meaning 'pursed, clenched hand, fist, fisticuff, punch' so far from gr. that they do not demand an association with them.

On the other hand for Celtic *\*durno-* one considers relationship with Latvian *dūre*, *dūris* 'fist'; this is to Latvian *duŗu*, *dūru*, *duŗt* 'prick, bump, poke' to put (compare *pugnus* : *pungo*); if so also Celtic *dur-no-*? compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 529 and see below ***der-4***.

Note:

From alb. Geg (*\*d̥yōr̥*), *dorë* hand, (*\*d̥yər̥*), *duer* Pl. 'hands' it seems that the oldest root was alb. Pl. (*\*d̥yər̥*), *duer* Pl. 'hands' [conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)]. Hence the original of proto Illyrian - gr. idea was **Root / lemma: *dyō(u)*** : 'two' meaning two hands. That means both **Root / lemma: *der-1*** (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : 'hand span, hands' and **Root / lemma: *dyō(u)*** : 'two, \*two hands' derived from older Anatolian languages **Root / lemma: *ghesor-1***, *ghesr-* : 'hand' because of the common alb.  $\hat{gh}- > d-$ .

**References:** WP. I 794 f.

**Page(s):** 203

---

**Root / lemma:** (*der-2*), redupl. *der-der-*, *d̥rd̥r-*, broken redupl. *dor-d-*, *d̥r-d-*

**Meaning:** to murmur, to chat (expr.)

**Material:** Old Indic *dardurá-h* 'frog, flute'; Old Irish *deirdrethar* 'raged', PN *Deirdriu* f. (\**der-der-iō*); Bulgarian *dъrdоръ* 'babble; grumble', serb. *drdljati* 'chatter', sloven. *drdrāti* 'clatter, burr';

Maybe alb. *dërdëllit* 'chatter, prattle' a Slavic loanword.

Maybe *Dardanoi* (\**dardant*) Illyrian TN : gr. δάρδα μέλισσα Hes : Lithuanian *dardėti*, Latvian *dardēt*, *dārdēt* 'creak' probably 'talk indistinctly'; common Illyrian alb. *n > nt > t*.

with fractured reduplication: gr. δάρδα μέλισσα Hes., Irish *dord* 'bass', *fo-dord* 'growl, bass', *an-dord* 'clear voice' ('not-bass'), cymr. *dwrdd* 'din, fuss, noise' (cymr. *twrdd* 'din, fuss, noise' *t* has taken over from *twrf* ds.), Old Irish *dordaid* 'bellow, roar' (from deer); Lithuanian *dardėti*, Latvian *dardēt*, *dārdēt* 'creak'; Tocharian A *tsārt* 'wail, weep, cry' (Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 19), with secondary palatalization *śert*- (Van Windekens Lexique 145).

**References:** WP. I 795, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 447.

**See also:** The Celtic, tochar. and Balto-Slavic words could also belong to *d<sup>h</sup>er-3*.

**Page(s):** 203-204

---

**Root / lemma:** (*der-3*), *drā-*, *dreb-*, *drem-*, *dreu-*

**Meaning:** to run

**Material:** *drā-*:

Old Indic *drāti* 'runs, hurries', Intens. *dāridrāti* 'wanders around, is poor', *dāri-dra-* 'wandering, beggarly';

gr. ἀπο-διδρᾶσσω 'run away', Fut. δρᾶσομαι, Aor. ἔδρᾶν; δρᾶσμός, Ionian δρησμός 'escape', ἄδρᾶστος 'striving not to escape', δρᾶπέτης 'fugitive', δρᾶπετεύω 'run away, splits, separates from' (compare to -π- Old Indic Kaus. *drāpayati* 'brings to run', Aor. *adidrapat* [uncovered] 'runs');

Old High German *zittarōm* (\**dī-drā-m*) 'tremble (\*ready to flee)', Old Icelandic *titra* 'tremble, wink' (originally perhaps 'walk on tiptoe; trip, wriggle restlessly');

perhaps here Slavic \**dropy* 'bustard' (Machek ZslPh. 17, 260), poln. Czech *drop*, older *drop(ĭ)a* etc, out of it Middle High German *trap(pe)*, *trapgans*.

***dreb-*:**

Lithuanian *drebù*, *-ėti* 'tremble, quiver';

poln. (etc) *drabina* 'ladder';

Old English *treppan* (\**trapjan*) 'tread', Middle Low German Dutch *trappen* 'stomp', ndd. *trippen*, Modern High German (Low German) *trappeln*, *trippeln*, Middle High German (Low German) *treppe*, *trappe* f., Modern High German *Treppe*, Old English *træppe* f. 'trap', Modern High German *Trappel*, East Frisian *trappe*, *trap* 'trap, splint, staircase, stairs';

through emphatic nasalization, as in Modern High German *patschen* - *pantschen*, *ficken* - *fiacken* (see W. Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 160 ff., ZdA. 76, 1 ff.) to define:

Gothic *ana-trimpan* 'approach, beset', Middle Low German *trampen* 'stomp', Middle High German (nnd.) *trampeln* 'appear crude', engl. *tramp*, *trample* 'tread', Middle High German *trumpfen* 'run, toddle'.

### ***drem-***

Old Indic *drámati* 'running', Intens. *dandramyatē* 'runs to and fro';

gr. Aor. ἔδραμον, Perf. δέδρομα 'run', δρόμος 'run';

Old English *trem*, *trym* 'Fußtapfe', Old Norse *tramr* 'fiend, demon' (see above), Middle High German *tremen* 'waver', Danish *trimle* 'roll, fall, tumble', Swedish Dialectal *trumla* ds., Middle High German *trame* 'rung of a ladder, stairs';

here probably Modern High German FIN *Dramme* (Göttingen), *Dremse* (Magdeburg), from \**Dromiā* and \**Dromisā* (probably North Illyrian), in addition poln. (Illyrian) *Drama* (Silesia), Bulgarian *Dramatica* (thrac.); s. Vasmer ZsIPh. 5, 367, Pokorny Urillyrier 3, 37, 127;

Maybe alb. *dromcë* 'piece, chip (of a blow)'

insecure is Woods KZ. 45, 62 apposition of serb *dřmati* 'shake', *dřmnuti* 'upset, allow to shake', sloven. *drímati* 'shake, jiggle', *drámiti* 'jiggle from the sleep', *drâmpati* 'ungentle jiggle';

maybe alb. *dremít* 'sleep', *děrrmonj* 'exhaust, tire, destroy' Slavic loanwords.

Alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: der-**, heavy basis *derə-*, *drē-*: 'to cut, split, skin' derived **Root / lemma: (der-3), drā-, dreb-, drem-, dreu-**: 'to run'.

Czech *drmlati* 'flit, stir; move the lips, as if one sucking', *drmoliti* 'take short steps' (these in the good suitable meaning; 'shake' from 'stumble with the foot'), *drmotiti* 'chat, prate' (probably crossing of meaning with the onomatopoeic word root **der-der-2**, see there).

***dreu-*** (partly with *ū* as zero grade, probably because of *\*dreuāx-*), FIN (participle ***dr(o)u(y)enti/iā***).

Old Indic *drávati* 'runs, also melts', FIN *Dravantī*, *drutá-* 'hurrying', Avestan *drāvaya-* 'run' (being from *daēvischen*), *draoman-* n. 'attack, onrush', *aēšmō-drūt(a)-* 'calling from Aēśma, sends to attack' (very doubtful Old Indic *dráviṇa-m*, *dráviṇas-* n. 'blessing, fortune', Avestan *draonah-* n. 'bei der Besitzverteilung zufallendes Gut, Vermögensanteil', perhaps as 'traveling fortune?');

Illyrian-Pannonian FIN *Dravos* (*\*droyo-s*), out of it serbokr. *Dráva*, compare apoln. *Drawa* (Illyrian loanword); Indo Germanic *\*drogent-* 'hurrying' > Illyrian *\*drauent-* (: above Old Indic *Dravantī*), out of it dial. *\*trauent-* in FIN Τράεντ- (Bruttium) > Italian *Trionto*; Indo Germanic *\*druent-*, Illyrian *\*druent-* in poln. FIN *Drwęca*, Modern High German *Drewenz*, Italian *\*truent-* in FIN *Truentus* (Picenum);

maybe alb. (*\*druent-*) *Drinos* river name 'hurrying water?' common alb. *nt > n*.

gall. FIN (from North Illyrian?) *Druentia* (French *la Drance*, *Drouance*, *Durance*, Swiss/*la Dranse*); *\*Drutos*, French *le Drot*; *Drutā*, French *la Droude*;

Lithuanian sea name *\*Drūv-intas* (wruss. *Drywiaty*); Old Prussian stream, brook *Drawe*.

Auf ***dreu-***, participle ***\*dru-to-*** based on perhaps (see Osthoff Par. I 372 f. Anm.) Gothic *trudan* 'tread', Old Norse *troða*, *trað* ds.; Old English *tredan*, Old High German *tretan* 'tread' (by Osthoffs outlook of ablaut neologism), Old High German *trata* 'tread, spoor, way, alley, drift, trailing', Old Saxon *trada* 'tread, spoor', Old English *trod* n., *trodu* f. 'spoor, way, alley' (engl. *trade* 'trade' is nord. loanword), Old High German *trota*, Middle High German *trotte* f. 'wine-press', Intens. Old High German *trottōn* 'tread'; Modern High German dial. *trotteln* 'go slowly'.

Here also Germanic root *\*tru-s-* in East Frisian *trüseln* 'lurch, stumble, go uncertainly or staggering', *trüsel* 'dizziness, giddiness', Dutch *treuzelen* 'to be slow, dawdle, loiter', westfäl. *trüseln*, *truäseln* 'roll slowly', Middle High German *trollen* (*\*truzlōn*) 'move in short steps constantly', Modern High German *trollen*, Swedish Dialectal *trösale* 'fairy demon, ghost', Norwegian Dialectal *trusal* 'idiot, fool', *trusk* 'despondent and stupid person';



Maybe through metathesis alb. (*\*trusa*) *trullos*, *trallis* 'make the head dizzy', *tru* 'brain'

as well as (as *\*truzlá*) Old Norse *troll* n. 'fiend, demon', Middle High German *trol*, *trolle* m. 'fairy demon, ghost, fool, uncouth person' (compare unser *Trampel* in same meaning; the Wandals called the Goths Τρούλους, Loewe AfdA. 27, 107); it stands in same the way besides Germanic *tre-m-* (see below) Old Norse *tramr* 'fiend, demon'.

In Germanic furthermore with *i*-vocalism Middle Low German *trīseln*, westfäl. *triäseln* 'roll, lurch', holl. *trillen* 'tremble' (from which Italian *trillare* 'quiver, trill hit') etc against association of Old Indic *drávati* with Avestan *dvaraiti* 'goes' see below \*<sup>h</sup>*eu-*, \*<sup>h</sup>*euer-* 'flee'.

**References:** WP. I 795 ff., Krahe IF. 58, 151 f., Feist 45.

**Page(s):** 204-206

---

**Root / lemma:** *deru-*, *dōru-*, *dr(e)u-*, *drou-*, *dreuə-* : *drū-*

**Meaning:** tree

**Note:** see to the precise definition Osthoff Par. I 169 f., Hoops Waldb. 117 f.; in addition words for various wood tools as well as for 'good as heartwood hard, fast, loyal'; Specht (KZ. 65, 198 f., 66, 58 f.) goes though from a nominalized neuter of an adjective *\*dōru* 'das Harte', from which previously 'tree' and 'oak': *dōru* n., Gen. *dreu-s*, *dru-nó-s*

**Material:** Old Indic *dāru* n. 'wood' (Gen. *dróḥ*, *drúṇaḥ*, Instr. *drúṇā*, Lok. *dāruṇi*, *dravya-* 'from tree'), *drú-* n. m. 'wood, wood tool', m. 'tree, bough', Avestan *dāuru* 'tree truck, bit of wood, weapon from wood, perhaps club, mace, joint' (Gen. *draosš*), Old Indic *dāruṇá-* 'hard, rough, stern' (actually 'hard as wood, lumpy'), *dru-* in compounds as *dru-pāda-* 'klotzfüßig', *dru-ghnī-* 'wood ax' (-wooden rod), *su-drú-ḥ* 'good wood'; *dhruvá-* 'tight, firm, remaining' (*dh-* through folk etymology connection in *dhar-* 'hold, stop, prop, sustain' = Avestan *dr(u)vō*, Old pers. *duruva* 'fit, healthy, intact', compare Old Church Slavic *sz-dravъ*); Avestan *drvaēna-* 'wooden', Old Indic *druvāya-ḥ* 'wooden vessel, box made of wood, the drum', *drūṇa-m* 'bow, sword' (uncovered; with *ū* npers. *durūna*, balučī *drīn* 'rainbow'), *druṇī-* 'bucket; pail', *dróṇa-m* 'wooden trough, tub'; *drumá-ḥ* 'tree' (compare under *δρυμός*);

Old Indic *dárvī-ḥ*, *darvī-* (wooden) spoon';

Armenian *tram* 'tight, firm' (*\*drūrāmo*, Pedersen KZ. 40, 208); probably also (Lidén Arm. stem 66) *targal* 'spoon' from *\*dru-* or *\*deru-*.



Gr. δόρυ `tree trunk, wood, spear, javelin' (Gen. hom. δουρός, trag. δορός from \*δορFός, δούρατος, Attic δόρατος from \*δορFητος, whose *η* is comparable with Old Indic *drúṇah*);

Cretan δορά (\*δορFά) `balk, beam' (= Lithuanian Latvian *darva*);

sizil. ἀσχεδωρος `boar' (after Kretschmer KZ. 36, 267 f. \*ἀν-σχε-δορFος or -δωρFος `standing firm to the spear'), Arcadian Doric Δωρι-κλής, Doric Boeotian Δωρί-μαχος, Δωριεύς `Dorian' (of Δωρίς `timberland');

#### Note:

Who were Dorian tribes? Dorians were Celtic tribes who worshipped trees. In Celtic they were called Druids, priests of ancient Gaul and Britain (also Greece and Illyria). The caste of Druids must have worshiped the dominant thunder god whose thunderbolt used to strike sacred trees. Druids must have planted the religion around the sacred oak at Dodona.

δρῦς, δρυός `oak, tree' (from n. \**dru* or \**deru*, \**doru* g. \**druμός* become after other tree name to Fem.; as a result of the tendency of nominative gradation), ἀκρό-δρυα `fruit tree', δρυ-τόμος `woodchopper', δρύινος `from the oak, from oak tree', Δρυάς `dryad, tree nymph', γεράνδρουν `old tree trunk', ἄδρυα πλοῖα μονόξυλα. Κύπριοι Hes. (\**sm-*, Lithuanian by Boisacq s. v.), ἔνδρουν καρδία δένδρου Hes.

Hom. δρῦμά n. Pl. `wood, forest', nachhom. δρῦμός ds. (the latter with previous changed length after δρῦς); δένδρεον `tree' (Hom.; out of it Attic δένδρον), from redupl. \**deu*(= *der*)-*der*Fov, Demin. δενδρύφιον; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 583;

δορF- in arg. δροόν ισχυρόν. Ἀργεῖοι Hes., ἔνδροια καρδία δένδρου καὶ τὸ μέσον Hes., Δροῦθος (\**ΔροF-υθος*), δροίτη `wooden tub, trough, coffin' (probably from \**δορFιτᾶ*, compare lastly Schwyzler KZ. 62, 199 ff., different Specht Dekl. 139); δοῖτρον πύελον σκάφην Hes. (diss. from \**δορFιτρον*), next to which \**drυίω*- in δραιόν μάκτραν. πύελον Hes.

PN Δρύτων: Lithuanian *Drūktenis*, Old Prussian *Drutenne* (E. Fraenkel, Pauly-Wissowa 16, 1633); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

in vocalism still not explained certainly δρίος `shrubby, bush, thicket'; maked. δάρυλλος f. `oak' Hes. (\**deru-*, compare Old Irish *dau*); but δρίς δύναμις Hes., lies δFίς (Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 495<sup>5</sup>);

alb. *dru* f. 'wood, tree, shaft, pole' (\**druuā*, compare Old Church Slavic *drъva* n. pl. 'wood'); *drush-k* (*es*-stem) 'oak'; ablaut. \**drū-* in *dri-zë* 'tree', *drūni* 'wood bar';

Note:

Alb. definite form Nom. *dru-ni* = alb. Gen. *dru-ni* 'of wood': Old Indic *dāru* n. 'wood' (Gen. *drōḥ*, *drúṇaḥ* 'of wood'; but a pure Slavic loanword is alb. *druvar* 'woodcutter, woodchopper')

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

thrak. καλαμίν-δαρ 'sycamore', PN Δάρανδος, Τάραντος (\**dar-ant*) 'Eichstätt a district in Bavaria', Ζίνδρουμα, Δινδρύμη 'Zeus's grove', VN 'Ο-δρύ-σ-αι, Δρόσοι, *Dru-geri* (*dru-* 'wood, forest');

Maybe VN 'Ο-δρύ-σ-αι : *Etruria* (Italy)

from Latin perhaps *dūrus* 'hard, harsh; tough, strong, enduring; in demeanour or tastes, rough, rude, uncouth; in character, hard, austere, sometimes brazen, shameless; of things, hard, awkward, difficult, adverse' (but about *dūrāre* 'to make hard or hardy, to inure; intransit., to become hard or dry; to be hard or callous; to endure, hold out; to last, remain, continue' see below S. 220), if after Osthoff 111 f. as 'strong, tight, firm as (oak)tree' dissimilated from \**drū-ro-s* (\**dreu-ro-s*?);

Maybe alb. *duroj* 'endure, last', *durim* 'patience'.

but Latin *larix* 'larch tree', loanword is from an Indo Germanic Alpine language, Indo Germanic \**d<sub>e</sub>rik-s*, is conceivable because of heavy /,

Note:

Common Latin *d-* > /- hence Latin *larix* (\**d<sub>e</sub>rik-s*) 'larch tree'.

Maybe Pelasgian *Larissa* (\**dariksa*)

Old Irish *derucc* (*gg*), Gen. *dercon* 'glans', cymr. *derwen* 'oak' (Pl. *derw*), bret. *deruenn* ds., (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), gall. place name *Dervus* ('oak forest'), abrit. *Derventiō*, place name, VN *Dervāci*; Old Irish *dērb* 'safe'; reduced grade Old Irish *daur*, Gen. *daro* 'oak' (*d<sub>e</sub>ru-*), also *dair*, Gen. *darach* ds. (\**d<sub>e</sub>ri-*), Old Irish *daurde* and *dairde* 'oaken'; derived gall. \**d(a)rullia* 'oak' (Wartburg III 50); maked. δάρυλλος f. 'oak'; zero grade \**dru-* in intensification particle (? different Thurneysen ZcPh. 16, 277: 'oak-': *dru-* in

Galatian ὄρυ-ναίμετον ` holy oak grove '), e.g. gall. *Dru-talos* (`\*with big forehead'), *Druides*, *Druidae* Pl., Old Irish *drūi* `Druid' (`the high; noble ', \**dru-uid-*), Old Irish *dron* `tight, firm' (\**drunos*, compare Old Indic *dru-ṇa-m*, *dāru-ṇá-*, *dró-ṇa-m*), with guttural extension (compare under Modern High German *Trog*) Middle Irish *drochta* (`\* wooden) barrel, vat, cask; barrel, tub', *drochat* `bridge'; here also gallorom. *drūtos* `strong, exuberant (: Lithuanian *drūtas*'), gr. PN Δρύτων, Old Irish *drūth* `foolish, loony' (: Old Icelandic *trūðr* `juggler, buffoon'?), cymr. *drud* `foolish, loony, valiant' (cymr. *u* derives from roman. equivalent);

*deru-* in Germanic *Tervingl*, *Matrib(us) Alaternis*, Old Norse *tjara* (\**deruōn-*), Finnish loanword *terva*, Old English *teoru* n., *tierwe* f., *-a* m. `tar, resin' (\**deruio-*), Middle Low German *tere* `tar' (Modern High German *Teer*); Old Norse *tyrvi*, *tyri* `pinewood', *tyrr* `pine' (doubtful Middle High German *zirwe*, *zirbel* `pine cone ', there perhaps rather to Middle High German *zirbel* `whirl', because of the round spigot);

*dreu-* in Gothic *triu* n. `wood, tree', Old Norse *trē*, Old English *trēow* (engl. *tree*), Old Saxon *trio* `tree, balk, beam'; in übtr. meaning `tight, firm - tight, firm relying' (as gr. ἰσχυρός `tight, firm': ἰσχυρίζομαι `show firmly, rely on whereupon, trust in '), Gothic *triggws* (\**treuuz*) `loyal, faithful', Old High German *gi-triuwi* `loyal, faithful', an: *tryggr* `loyal, faithful, reliable, unworried ', Gothic *triggwa* `alliance, covenant ', Old English *trēow* `faith, belief, loyalty, verity', Old High German *triuwa*, Modern High German *Treue*, compare with ders. meaning, but other ablaut Old Norse *trūf.* `religious faith, belief, assurance, pledge', Old English *trūwa* m., Middle Low German *trūwe* f. ds., Old High German *trūwa*, Old Icelandic *trūf.*, besides *trūr* `loyal, faithful'; derived Old Norse *trūa* `trust, hold for true' = Gothic *trauan*, and Old English *trūwian*, Old Saxon *trūōn*, Old High German *trū(w)ēn* `trust' (compare n. Old Prussian *druwis*); similarly Old Norse *traustr* `strong, tight, firm', *traust* n. `confidence, reliance, what one can count on', Old High German *trōst* `reliance, consolation' (\**droust-*), Gothic *trausti* `pact, covenant', changing through ablaut engl. *trust* `reliance' (Middle English *trūst*), Middle Latin *trustis* `loyalty' in Old Franconian `law', Middle High German *getrūste* `troop, multitude, crowd';

maybe alb. *trūs*, *trys* `press, crowd'

(*st-* formation is old because of npers. *durušt* `hard, strong', *durust* `fit, healthy, whole'; Norwegian *trysja* `clean the ground', Old English *trūs* `deadwood', engl. *trouse*, Old Icelandic *tros* `dross', Gothic *ufar-trusnjan* `disperse, scatter'.

\**drou-* in Old English *trīg*, engl. *tray* 'flat trough, platter', Old Swedish *trö* 'a certain measure vessel' ( \**trauja-*, compare above *δοιμή*), Old Norse *treyju-sqðull* (also *trýju-sqðoll*) 'a kind of trough shaped saddle';

\**drū-* in Old Icelandic *trūðr* 'jester', Old English *trūð* 'merrymaker, trumpeter' (:gallorom. \**drūto-s*, etc)?

\**dru-* in Old English *trum* 'tight, firm, strong, fit, healthy' ( \**dru-mo-s*), with *k*-extension, respectively forms *-ko-* (compare above Middle Irish *drochta*, *drochat*), Old High German Modern High German *trog*, Old English *trog*, *troh* (m.), Old Norse *trog* (n.) 'trough' and Old High German *truha* 'footlocker', Norwegian Dialectal *trygje* n. 'a kind of pack saddle or packsaddle', *trygja* 'a kind of creel', Old High German *trucka* 'hutch', Low German *trügge* 'trough' and with the original meaning 'tree, wood' Old High German *hart-trugil* 'dogwood';

maybe nasalized alb. *trung* ( \**trügge*) 'wood, tree'

Balto Slavic \**der̥uā-* n. 'tree' in Old Church Slavic *drěvo* (Gen. *drěva*, also *drěvese*), Serbo-Croatian dial. *drěvo* (*drijevo*), sloven. *drevo*, Old Czech *dřěvo*, russ. *derevo*, klr. *derevo* 'tree'; in addition as originally collective Lithuanian *dervà*, (Akk. *deřva*) f. 'chip of pinewood; tar, resinous wood'; ablaut, Latvian *dařva* 'tar', Old Prussian in PN *Derwayn*; lengthened grade \**dōru-īā-* in Latvian *dūore* f. 'wood vessel, beehive in tree'; \**su-dor̥uā-* 'fit, healthy' in Old Church Slavic *sъdravъ*, Czech *zdráv* (*zdravý*), russ. *zdoróv* (f. *zdoróva*) 'fit, healthy', compare Avestan *dr(u)vō*, Old pers. *duruva* ds.

Baltic \**dreuiā-* f. 'wood beehive', substantive adj. (Old Indic *dravya-* 'belonging to the tree'): Lithuanian *drėvé* and *drevė* 'cavity in tree', Latvian *dreve* ds.: in ablaut Lithuanian *dravis* f., Latvian *drava* f. 'wood beehive', in addition Old Prussian *drawine* f. 'prey, bee's load' and Lithuanian *dravė* 'hole in tree'; furthermore in ablaut East Lithuanian *drėvė* and *drovė* f. ds., Latvian *drava* 'cavity in beehive';

proto Slavic \**druuā-* Nom. Pl. 'wood' in Old Church Slavic *dr̥va*, russ. *drová*, poln. *drwa* (Gen. *drew*); \**druuina-* n. 'wood' in klr. *drovno*, slovz. *drěvnø*;

Slavic \**dr̥mъ* in russ. *drom* 'virgin forest, thicket', etc (= Old Indic *drumá-h*, gr. *δρυμός*, adjekt. Old English *trum*);

Lithuanian *su-drus* 'abundant, fat (from the growth of the plants)' (= Old Indic *su-drú-h* 'good wood');

Baltic *drūta* 'strong' (== gallorom. *\*drūto-s*, gr. PN Δρύτων) in Lithuanian *drūtas, driūtas* 'strong, thick', Old Prussian in PN *Drutenne*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*), PN *Druthayn, Druthelauken*; belongs to Old Prussian *druwis* m. 'faith, belief', *druwif.*, *druwīt* 'believe' (*\*druwēti*: Old High German *trūen*), *na-po-druwīsnan* 'reliance, hope'. Beside Lithuanian *drūtas* also *drūktas*; see below d<sup>h</sup>**er-2**.

In ablaut here Old Church Slavic *drevlje* 'fore, former, of place or time; higher in importance, at first or for the first time', Old Czech *dřěve*, russ. *drévlé* 'ages before'; adverb of comparative or affirmative.

Hittite *ta-ru* 'tree, wood', Dat. *ta-ru-ú-i*;

here also probably Tocharian AB *or* 'wood' (false abstraction from *\*tod dor*, K. Schneider IF. 57, 203).

Note:

The shift *d- > zero* is a Baltic-Illyrian inherited by Tocharian

**References:** WP. I 804 ff., WH. I 374, 384 ff., 765 f., Trautmann 52 f., 56, 60 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 463, 518, Specht Dekl. 29, 54, 139.

**Page(s):** 214-217

**Root / lemma:** *der-*, heavy basis *derə-*, *drē-*

**Meaning:** to cut, split, skin (\*the tree)

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *der-*, heavy basis *derə-*, *drē-* : 'to cut, split, skin (\*the tree)' derived from

**Root / lemma:** *deru-*, *dōru-*, *dr(e)u-*, *drou-*, *dreuə-* : *drū-* : 'tree'

**Material:** Old Indic *dar-* 'break, make crack, split, burst', present the light basis *dārṣī*, *adar*, *dārt*, *n*-present the heavy basis *dṛṇāti* 'bursts, cracks', Opt. *dṛṇīyāt*, Perf. *dadāra*, participle *dṛta-*, of the heavy basis *dīrṇá-*, Kaus. *dārayati*, Intens. *dardirat*, *dárdarti* (compare Avestan *darədar-* 'split'; Czech *drdám*, *drdati* 'pluck, pick off, remove'), *dardarīti* 'split up', *dara-ḥ* m., *darīf*. 'hole in the earth, cave' (: gr. δοπός 'hose', Latvian *nuōdaras* 'dross of bast', Church Slavic *razdorъ*), *dṛti-ḥ* m. 'bag, hose' (= gr. δάρσις, Gothic *gataúrps*, russ. *dertь*), *darmán-* m. 'smasher' (: gr. δέμμα n.), next to which from the heavy basis *dārīman-* 'destruction'; *-dāri-* 'splitting' (= gr. δήρις), *dāra-* m. 'crack, col, gap, hole', *dāraka-* 'ripping, splitting', *darī-* in *dardarī-ti*, *darī-man-* with *ī* for *i = ə* (compare Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. 1 20), barely after Persson Beitr. 779 of the *i*-basis; npers. Inf. *dirīḍan*, *darīḍan*, jüd.-pers. *darīn-išn*;

Maybe alb. (\**dāras*) *dërrasë* `board, plank (cut wood)', *dërrmonj* `destroy, break, exhaust, tire'.

*Dardani* Illyrian TN

Note:

The name *Dardani* Illyrian TN and [**Latin transcription:** Dōrieĩs] **Greek:** Δωριεῖς, Attic -ιῆς derive from the same root.

Dardanus

by Micha F. Lindemans

The son of Zeus and Electra. He sailed from Samothrace to Troas in a raft made of hides. He eventually married Batea, the daughter of King Teucer, who gave him land near Abydos. There he founded the city of Dardania (the later, ill-fated city of Troy). Hence the name Dardanelles for what was once called the Hellespont.

DARA

DARA (Dara, Ptol. vi. 8. § 4). 1. A small river of Carmania, at no great distance from the frontier of Persis. There can be little doubt that it is the same as the Dora of Marcian (Peripl. p. 21) and the Daras of Pliny (vi. 25. s. 28). Dr. Vincent conjectures (Voyage of Nearchus, vol. i. p. 372) that it is the same as the Dara-bin or Derra-bin of modern charts.

2. A city in Parthia. [APAVARCTICENE]

3. A city in Mesopotamia. [DARAS] [V.]

DARADAE

DARADAE the name of Ethiopian tribes in two different parts of Africa; one about the central part, in Darfour (Daradôn ethnos, Ptol. iv. 7. § 35), the other in the W., on the river DARADUS also called Aethiopes Daratitae. (Polyb. ap Plin. v. 1; Agathem. ii. 5.) [P. S.]

DARADAX

DARADAX (Daradax), a Syrian river, mentioned only by Xenophon (Anab. i. 4. § 10). It has been identified with the Far, a small tributary of the Euphrates. At the source of the river was a palace of Belesis, then satrap of Syria, with a large and beautiful park, which were destroyed by Cyrus the Younger. (Anab. I. c.) [G.W.]

## DARADUS

DARADUS, DARAS, or DARAT (Darados ê Daras, Ptol. iv. 6. § 6), a river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic on the W. coast, near the Portus Magnus, and containing crocodiles (Plin. v. 1); probably the Gambia or Dio d'Ouro. [P. S.]

## DARAE

DARAE a Gaetulian tribe in the W. of Africa, on a mountain stream called Dara, on the S. steppes of M. Atlas, adjacent to the Pharusii. (Plin. v. 1; Oros. i. 2; Leo Afr. p. 602.) [P. S.]

## DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

## DARANTASIA

DARANTASIA a place in Gallia Narbonensis.

## DARAPSA

DARAPSA [BACTRIANA p. 365, a.]

## DARDAE

## DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

## DARDANI

DARDANI (Dardanoi), a tribe in the south-west of Moesia, and extending also over a part of Illyricum. (Strab. vii. p. 316; Ptol. iii. 9. § 2; Caes. Bell. Civ. iii. 4; Liv. xl. 57; Plin. iii. 29; Cic. p. Sest. 43) According to Strabo, they were a very wild and filthy race, living in caves under dunghills, but very fond of music. [L. S.]

Avestan *darədar-* (see above) 'split', Inf. *darənaṃ* (: Old Indic *dṛṇāti*), Iter. *dāraya-*, participle *darətō* (= Old Indic *dṛtá-*);

Armenian *terem* 'skin, flay, make callous' (because of *r* probably for root form *\*der-s-*, Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); doubtful Armenian *tar* 'foreign land', *tara-* 'besides, without, afar', *taray* Aor. 'take to one's heels, made oneself scarce' (Persson Beitr. 778 a 2);

gr. *δέρω* 'skin, flay', *-io-* present *δείρω* ds. (as Lithuanian *derù* besides *diriu*), Aor. Pass. *ἐδάριν*, participle *δρατός*, *δαπτός* (= Old Indic *dṛtá-*); *δορός* 'hose' (= Old Indic *dara-*, Latvian *nuō-daras*); *δάσσις* 'the skinning' (= Old Indic *dṛti-*), next to which with (has changed) lengthened grade Attic *δέρρις*, *-εως* 'skin, leathery dress, cover'; *\*δέριπον*, diss. *δέιπον* 'the membrane which contains the bowels'; *δέρας*, *-ατος* n. 'skin, fur' (heavy basis?), *δέρος* n., *δέμμα* n., *δορά* 'fell, fur'; lengthened grade *δῆρις*, *-ιος* (poet.) 'fight, struggle' (= Old Indic *-dārī-*); here probably also *δαρ-δαίνω* 'bedraggle' instead of *\*δαρ-δαίρω* (: Old Indic *dār-dar-ti*)?

cymr. corn. bret. *darn* 'piece, part' (= Old Indic *dīrṇá-*);



Gothic *dis-taíran* (= gr. δέπω) 'break, pull apart', *ga-taíran* 'tear, destroy', Old English *teran* 'tear', Old High German *zeran*, *fir-zeran* 'tear, destroy'; Middle High German (*ver*)*zern*, Modern High German (*ver*)*zehren* 'consume', Middle English, Middle Low German *terren* 'quarrel, squabble', nld. *terren*, *tarren* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter', Old High German *zerren* 'pull'; Gothic intrans. *dis-*, *ga-taúrnan* 'tear' (: Old Indic *dṛṇāti*), holl. *tornen* 'unstitch, unpick, take apart', compare nominal Old English Old Saxon *torn*, Old High German *zorn* 'anger, fight, violent displeasure' and in original meaning holl. *torn* 'cleavage, separation' (= Old Indic *dīrṇá-*, cymr. *darn*, also Old Indic *dīrṇá-* is named besides 'split' also 'confused, put in desperation'); next to which zero grade Old Norse *tjörn* f. (*\*dernā*), *tjarn* n. (*\*dernom*) 'small sea', originally probably 'water hole' (compare Old Indic *dara-*, *darī* 'hole in the earth'); causative is trod to *ga-taúrnan* (iterative) *gatarnjan* 'mug, rob' (but Old High German *uozurnen* 'despise' Denom. of *\*uo-zorn*); Gothic *gataúra* m. 'crack', *gataúrps* f. 'destruction' (= Old Indic *dṛti-*, gr. δάρσις); Old Norse *torð* in compounds, Old English *tord* n. 'ordure' (*\*dṛ-tóm* 'separation', compare Latvian *dirstu*, *dirst* 'defecate', *dīrsa* 'buttocks', Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 470, and of a guttural extension Middle High German *zurch*, *zürch* m. 'animal excrements');

besides of the heavy basis Old Norse *trōð* n. 'batten, lath, support from poles' (*\*drō-to-m*), Middle High German *truoder* f. 'slat, pole, from it manufactured rack'; Old High German *trāda* 'fringe' (Modern High German *Trodde*), Middle High German *trōdel* (for *\*trādel*) 'tassel, wood fiber';

actually to *der-(e)u-* (see below) with nasal infix belong *\*dṛ-nṣ-ō* in Middle High German *trünne* f. 'running shoal, migration, swarm; surge', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *abe-trunnig*, *ab-trunne* 'apostate', *ant-trunno* 'fugitive', and *\*dren-uō* in *trinnan* 'seclude oneself', Middle High German *trinnen*, *trann* 'be separated from, depart from, run away', Modern High German *entrinnen* (*\*ent-trinnen*), Kaus. Germanic *\*trannjan* in Middle High German *trennen* 'cut, clip', Modern High German *trennen*, holl. (with metathesis) *tarnen*, *tornen* 'separate' (the latter, in any case, more directly to derive from *\*der-* 'split'; *nn* of Germanic *\*trennan* from *-nṣ-*); certainly here Swedish Dialectal *trinna*, *trenta* 'split fence rack', further with the meaning 'split trunk piece as a disc, wheel' Old High German *trennila* 'ball', *trennilōn* 'roll', Middle Low German *trint*, *trent* 'circular', *trent* m. 'curvature, roundness, circular line', Old English *trinde* f. (or *trinda* m.) 'round clump', Middle High German *trindel*, *trendel* 'ball, circle, wheel'

With fractured reduplication or formant *-d-* (compare gr. δαρδαίνω and Czech *drdati*) and from 'tear, tug unkindly' explainable meaning probably here Germanic *\*trat-*, *\*trut-* in

Old English *teart* `stern, sharp, bitter ', Middle Dutch *torten*, holl. *tarten* `stir, tease, irritate, challenge, defy ', Middle Low German *trot* `contrariness ', Middle High German *traz*, *truz*, -*tzes* `obstructiveness, animosity, contrariness ', Modern High German *Trotz*, *Trutz*, *trotzen*, Bavarian *tratzen* `banter'; with the meaning-development `fray ' - `thin, fine, tender' perhaps (?) Middle Low German *tertel*, *tertlík* `fine, dainty, mollycoddled ', Danish *tærtet* `squeamish ' (perhaps also Norwegian Dialectal *tert*, *tart* `small salmon', *terta* `small play ball '); Old High German Modern High German *zart* (the last from *\*dor-tō-*, compare Middle Persian *dart* `afflicted ', npers. *derd* `pain' Wood KZ. 45, 70);

Lithuanian *diriù* (: δείρω), žem. *derù* (: δέρω), *dirti* `flay, cut off the grass or peat' (heavy basis compared with Old Indic *dṛti-*, gr. δάρις, Gothic *gataúrPs*), *nudirtas* `flayed ', Latvian *nuõdara* `pole with cut branches, bread slice ', Pl. -*as* `dross, esp. of bast' (: Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 772, Old Indic *dara-*, gr. δαρός), Lithuanian *dernà* `board, plank, balk'; with *u*-colored zero grade Lithuanian *duriù*, *dùrti* `prick' (preterit *dūriau*) = serb. *ù-drim* (*ù-driti*) `hit' (russ. *u-dyrítb* `hit' with iterative grade to *\*dbr-*, compare Lithuanian *dūriau*, Berneker 179 f.). Against it are Lithuanian *duĩnas* `frenzied, stupid', Latvian *duĩns* borrowed from Slavic; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 519.

Slavic *\*derō* and *\*diriō* in Old Church Slavic *derq*, *ḍbrati* `rend, flay' and *\*dbrq* (serb. *zādrēm*, Czech *dru*); *u-darjō*, *u-dariti* `hit' (*\*dōr-*, compare *\*dēr-* in gr. δῆρις), with iterative grade *raz-dirati* `tear', serb. *iz-dirati* `exert oneself, (maltreat oneself); clear off, pass away, disappear ' (in addition Old Church Slavic *dira* `crack'; s. Berneker 201, whereas also about the meaning-development of probably related family serb. *díra* `hole, crack ', Bulgarian *díra* `track of a person or animal, or from wheels ', *dírb* `search, seek, feel, pursue'); about *\*dbr-* in serb. *ù-drim* see above;

nouns: with *ē*-grade sloven. *u-dêr* `blow, knock', with *ō*-grade Old Church Slavic *razdorъ* `crack, cleavage ' (= Old Indic *dara-*, gr. δαρός, Latvian *nuõ-daras*), serb. *ù-dorac* `attack, with zero grade (Indo Germanic *\*dṛto-*): serb Church Slavic *raz-drъtъ* `lacerate ', klr. *dértyj* `torn, flayed ' (= Old Indic *dṛta-*); Indo Germanic *\*dṛti-*: russ. *dertъ* `residue of crushed grain, bran; cleared land ' (= Old Indic *dṛti-* etc); russ. (etc) *děrmъ* `lawn, meadow' (: Old Indic *dīrmá* etc, meaning as in Lithuanian *dīrti* `cut the lawn grass');

Maybe alb. (*\*dermō*) *dërmoj* `exhaust'.

russ. *dermó* `rags stuff, the unusable, rubbish, dirt ' (*\*dross* by splitting, peeling), *děrkij* `rash, hasty, fast ', *dranъ* f. `shingle, lath', *drjanъ* = *\*dermō*, *dráka* `brawl ', *drač* `nail puller, tool used to remove nails', *o-dríny* Pl. `chaff' etc.

With *l* extended Lithuanian *nu-dirlioti* 'peel the skin', serb. *dřljām, dřljati* 'harrow', *dřljīm, dřljiti* 'divest' (Berneker 255);

Tocharian AB *tsār-* 'separate, split', *tsrorye* 'cleft, fissure, crack' (Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 19).

***d(e)rī-*** (: ***\*derēi-?***) only barely covered (see esp. Persson Beitr. 779 f.):

Gr. *δρῖ-μύς* '(incisive, splitting) piercing, sharp, herb, bitter' (probably after *ὄξύς* reshaped from *\*δρῖ-μός* or *-σμός*), Latvian *drīsmē* 'crack, scratch', perhaps (if not derailment of ablaut to Lithuanian *dreskiù* because of whose zero grade *drisk-*) from Latvian *driksna* (*\*drīskna*) 'scratch', *draĩska* 'tearer', compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 488 f., 500;

remains far off *δρῖλος* 'bloodsucker, leech, penis', actually 'the swollen', to *δριάουσιν* *θάλλουσιν* Hes. (M. Scheller briefl.).

With *u*-forms of the light (***der-eu-***) and heavy basis (***dere-u-, dŕ-u-***) 'tear, (the land) break, burst, erupt': ***dore-uā: dŕ-uā*** 'species of grain', ***deru-, de-dru-*** etc 'lacerate skin'.

Middle Persian *drūn, drūdan* 'reap';

about Germanic forms with nasal infix see above S. 207;

here Old Norse *trjōna* f. (*\*dreu-n-ōn-*) 'proboscis of the pig' ('bursting, burrowing'), *trȳni* n. ds., Middle High German *triel* (*\*dreu-lo-*) m. 'snout, muzzle, mouth, lip',

maybe alb. Geg (*\*trȳni*) *turini*, Tosc *turiri* 'mouth of animals, snout'

Norwegian Dialectal *mūle-trjosk, -trusk* (*\*dreu-sko-*) 'horse muzzle' (Falk-Torp under *tryne*). Because of the meaning insecure is Falk-Torps apposition under *træg* and *trygle* of Old Norse *trauða* 'lack, come short', *trauðla* Adv. 'barely', *trauðr* 'querulous' and - with *g*-extension - Old English *trūcian* 'be absent, lack, come short' (nengl. dial. *to truck* 'to fail', Middle Low German *trüggelen* 'beg, cheat, deceive');

Latvian *drugt* 'diminish, collapse' (Irish *droch*, cymr. *drwg* 'penurious, evil, bad' from *k*-extension?, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 505).

Old Indic *dūrvā* 'millet grass' (*dŕ-uā*);

compare gr. delph. *δάρατα* f., Thessalian *δάρατος* m. 'bread' (*\*dŕə-*), maked. *δράμις* ds.;

gall. (Latin) *dravoca* `ryegrass' (\**dr̥ə-ʎ-*); bret. *draok*, *dreok*, cymr. *drewg* ds. are borrowed from Roman. (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 158);

Middle Dutch *tanve*, *terwe*, holl. *tarwe* `wheat', engl. *tare* `weed, ryegrass, vetch' (Germanic \**tar-ʎō*, Indo Germanic \**dor̥əʎā*);

Lithuanian *dirva* `farmland' (\**d̥r̥-ʎā*, with intonation change the *ā*-stem), actually `freed, cleared', *dirvonas* `virgin soil, land' (compare to meaning russ. Dialectal *dor* `new tillage, cultivated land', *rózderť* `land made arable'), Latvian *druva* `the tilled farmland, sown field' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 470, 505), russ. (see Berneker 186) *derévnja* `village (without church); land property', Dialectal `piece of field', *pášet derévnju* `tills the field';

with the meaning `skin rash' (`splitting off skin flakes, cracked skin');

Old Indic *dar-dru-* m. `kind of skin rash', *dar-dū-* m. (uncovered), *da-drú-* m., *da-dru-ka-* m. `leprosy';

Latin *derbīta* f. `lichen' is loanword from gall. \**dervēta* (compare also Middle Irish *deir*, Old Irish \**der* from \**derā* `lichen'), to cymr. *tarwyden*, *tarwden* (Pl. *tarwed*) (besides *darwyden* through influence of the prefix group *t-ar-*, Pedersen KG. I 495), Middle Breton *dervoeden*, nbret. *deroueden* `sick of lichen' (\**der̥y-eit-*);

Germanic \**te-tru-* in Old English *teter* `skin rash', Old High German *zittaroh* (\**de-dru-ko-* s = Old Indic *dadruka-*), Modern High German *Zitterich* `skin rash';

Lithuanian *dedervinė* `rash resembling lichen' (Trautmann 47, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 450; compare in similar meaning of the root form \**der-* Czech *o-dra*, Pl. *o-dry* `prickly heat, miliaria, heat rash', poln. *o-dra* `measles', of the *g*-extension Bulgarian *drǎgnъ-se* `rub myself, itch myself, become scabby');

### ***dereg-*** :

Middle Dutch *treken* stem V. `pull, tear' and `shudder', Old High German *trehhan* `push, poke, intermittently tear, scrape, cover scraping', \**trakjan* in Middle Low German *trecken* `pull, tear (tr. intr.)', Old English *træglian* `to pluck', wherewith because of the same vocal position maybe is to be connected to Latvian *dragāt* `pull, rend, upset, shake', *draguls* `shivering fit', *drāga* `a strong angry person, renders and demands a lot'; Latvian *drigēls*, *drigants*, Lithuanian *drigāntas* `stallion' are loanword from poln. *drygant*, compare Būga Kalba ir s. 128, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 498.

**deregh-** (see Persson root extension 26, Berneker 254 and 212 m. Lithuanian):

Old English *tiergan* (Germanic *\*targian*) 'banter, stir, tease, irritate', Middle Low German *tergen, targen* 'pull, stir, tease, irritate', holl. *tergen*, Modern High German *zergen* 'pull, tear, anger', Swedish Dialectal *targa* 'tug with the teeth or sharp tools', Norwegian Dialectal *terga* 'banter'; Lithuanian *dirginu, dirginti* 'flurry, irritate, stimulate, excite, pull (the trigger of a gun)'; russ. *děrgatʹ* 'pluck, pull, tear, rend' (etc), *sú-doroga* 'cramp'.

**derek-:**

Δρέκανον name of foreland in Kos (as Δρέπανον plural as name of forelands, Bugge BB. 18, 189), δόρκαι κονίδες, δερκύλλειν αἰμοποτεῖν (actually 'tear the skin open' as analogous meaning δερρύλλειν) Hes.;

gr. δόρπος m., δόρπον n. 'supper' (*\*dork-* + *μο*-forms) = alb. *darkë* 'supper, evening' (unclear the ablaut relation in *dreke* 'lunch, middle of the day'; compare Persson Beitr. 859<sup>1</sup>); perhaps to (North Illyrian?) PN Δρακούινα (leg. Δαρκούινα?) in Wurttemberg, as 'place to rest';

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since alb. *dreke* 'lunch, middle of the day' seems to have derived from **Root / lemma: *derk-***: 'to look, light'; gr. δέρκομαι 'look, keep the eyes open, be alive', δέδορκα, ἔδορακον, δέρξις 'vision', δέργμα 'sight', δεργμός 'look, gaze', δυσ-δέρκετος 'heavy to behold' (= Old Indic *darçata-*), ὑπόδρα Adv. 'one looking up from below', δράκος n. 'eye', δράκων, -οντος 'dragon, snake' (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. δράκαινα; alb. *dritë* 'light' (*\*d̥rk-tā*);

According to alb. phonetic laws alb. *dritë* 'light' derived from (*d̥rik-a*) not (*\*d̥rk-tā*) because of common alb. **-k- > -th-s**;

Maybe alb. (*\*darçata-*), *darkë* 'supper, evening meal, evening'; (*\*drech*), *dreke* 'dinner meal, midday, light of the day': Old Irish *an-dracht* 'loathsome, dark' (see above).

sloven. *d̥rkam, d̥rčem, d̥rkati* 'glide, slither, on the ice trail; run, trot run' (probably from 'clear off, run away, leave'), Czech *drkati* 'bump, poke, jolt', Bulgarian *d̥r̥cam, d̥r̥cъnъ* 'pull, riffle flax, hemp' (Berneker 255, Persson Beitr. 85, 359).

**deres-:**

Armenian *terem* (see above under *der-*);

Middle Irish *dorr* `anger', *dorrach* `rough, coarse' (see Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); presumably Old English *teors*, Old High German *zers* `penis', Norwegian *ters* `nail'; also Old Norse *tjasna* f. `kind of nail' from *\*tersnōn-?*, Norwegian *trase* `rag, clout', *trasast* `become ragged', *tras* `deadwood', *trask* `offal, deadwood';

Maybe alb. *trastë* `bag, (ragged cloth?)', *tras* `pull (a boat on the coast) : Rumanian *trage* `pull'

sloven. *drásati* `disband, separate', Czech *drásati* `scratch, scrape, stripe', *drasta*, *drásta* `splinter, scrap, shred; garment ', *draslavý* `rough, jolting ', zero grade *drsen* `rough', *drsnatý* `jolting '(compare above Middle Irish *dorr*).

### **dre-sk.**

Lithuanian *su-dryskù*, *-driskaũ*, *-driksti* `tear', *dreskiù*, *dreskiaũ*, *-drėksti* `rend ', *draskaũ*, *draskýti* iter. `tear', Latvian *draskât* ds., *draska* `rag', Lithuanian *drėkstinė lentà* `crafty slat, thinly split wood ' (Leskien Abl. 325, Berneker 220, 224)., Bulgarian *dráskam*, *dráštъ* (*\*draščō*) `scratch, scrape; fit tightly ', perfective *drásnъ* (*\*drasknō*); *dráska* `scratcher, crack'; Czech old *z-dřies-kati* and (with assimilation of auslaut and a sounding anlaut) *z-dřiezhati* `break, rupture', *dřieska*, *dřiezha* `splinter, chip, splinter', nowadays *dřízha* `chip, splinter'; poln. *drzazga* `splinter';

With formant **-p-:**

### **drop-, drop-:**

Old Indic *drāp-ḥ* m. `mantle, dress', *drapsá-ḥ* m. `banner (?)' (= Avestan *drafša-* `banner, ensign, flag, banner'), Lithuanian *drāpanos* f. Pl. `household linen, dress', Latvian *drāna* (probably *\*drāp-nā*) `stuff, kerchief, cloth'; gallo-rom. *drappus* `kerchief, cloth' (PN *Drappō*, *Drappus*, *Drappes*, *Drapōnus*) is probably Venetic-Illyrian loanword; the *a*-vowel from Indo Germanic *o* or, as *das -pp-*, expressive;

gr. *δρέπω* `break off, cut off, pick ', *δρεπάνη*, *δρέπανον* `sickle', also *δράπανον* (out of it alb. *drapën* `sickle' ds.), that is defined through assimilation of *δρεπάνη* to *\*δραπάνη*; *α*-grade *δρώπτω διακόπτω* Hes. (= serb. *drāpljēm*), *δρῶπαξ*, -κος `Pechpflaster, um Haare ausziehen ', *δρωπακίζω* `pull the hair out'; Old Norse *trōfn*. Pl. `fringes ', *trefr* f. Pl. ds., *treffa* `rub, wear out', Middle High German *trabe* f. `fringe';

*\*drōp-* in russ. *drjápa-ju*, -*ť* (with unclear *ja*), dial. *drápatъ*, *drapátъ* `scratch, rend ', serb. *drāpām*, *drāpljēm*, *drápati* `tear, wear out; scratch, scrape', poln. *drapać* `scratch, scrape,

scrape, rub, flee'; *drp-*, Slavic \**ḍr̥p-* in Bulgarian *dṛpam*, perfective *dṛpъ* 'tear, pull, drag', serb. *dṛpām*, *dṛpati* and *dṛpīm*, *dṛpiti* 'rend'; Balto Slavic *dreb-*, *drob-* 'scrap, shred, dress' in Latvian *drēbe* f. 'stuff, dress, laundry', Lithuanian *dróbė* f. 'canvas, fabric', *drābanas* m. 'rag, scrap, shred', *drabūžis*, *drobūžis* m. 'dress'; Upper Sorbian *draby* m. Pl. 'dress stuff', Czech-mähr. *zdraby* m. Pl. 'rag, scrap, shred' have probably through influence the root \**drob-* (see below *d<sup>h</sup>reb<sup>h</sup>-*) 'carve, slit, dismember' -*b-* instead of -*p-*;

### ***drip-:***

Gall. (Venetic-Illyrian) PN *Drippia*, *Drippōnius* (compare above *Drappus* etc);

Note: Alb. *drapën* 'sickle': (Venetic-Illyrian) PN *Drippōnius*

Bulgarian *dṛpa* 'rag, scrap, shred', sloven. *dṛpam* (*dṛpljem*), *dṛpati* 'tear, have diarrhea', Czech *dṛpa* 'scrap, shred', *dṛpati* 'rend, tear';

### ***drup-:***

Gr. *δρύπτω* 'scratch', *ἀποδρύπτω*, -*δρύφω* (with secondary *φ* instead of *π*, s. Persson Beitr. 859) 'scrub, flay off the skin', *δρυφή* 'scratching, peeling', *δρυπίς* 'a kind of thorn'.

For variation of *a* : *i* : *u* in 'popular words' compare Wissmann *Nomina postverbalia* 162 ff.

**References:** WP. I 797 ff., WH. I 342 f., 373, 861, Trautmann 51 f.

**Page(s):** 206-211

---

**Root / lemma:** *des-*, *dēs-*

**Meaning:** to find

**Material:** Gr. *δῆνω* 'become find' (futur. *gebrauchtes present*), *ἔδην εὔρεν* Hes.;

alb. *ndesh* 'find, encounter', *ndieh* (\**of-skō*) 'feel, find'; perhaps also Old Church Slavic *dešq*, *desiti* 'find', ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *dositi* (*udositi*) 'find, meet', whether not to *dek-*; whereas is Old Indic *abhi-dāsati* 'is hostile, attacked' rather Denomin. of *dāsá-h* 'slave, fiend'.

About alb. *ndesh* s. also above S. 190.

**References:** WP. I 783, 814, Trautmann 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 780.

**Page(s):** 217

---



**Root / lemma:** *deuk-*

**Meaning:** to drag

**Material:** Gr. δαι-δύσσεσθαι ἔλκεσθαι Hes. (\*δαι-δुक-ιω with intensive reduplication as παι-φάσσω). In addition perhaps also δεύκει φροντίζει Hes., wherefore hom. ἀδευκής 'inconsiderate'; unclear is Πολυδεύκης 'der vielsorgende' (but Δευκαλίων is dissimilated from \*Λευκαλίων, Bechtel), and with zero grade ἐνδुकέως 'keen, eager, painstaking'. The meaning 'care, worry, be considerate of' arose from 'pull, drag' perhaps about 'bring up'; similarly stands for Old Norse *tjōa* (\**teuhōn*) 'help' (see Falk-Torp 1315 f.).

Somewhat other spiritual change of position shows Latin *dūcere* as 'to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider'.

Alb. *nduk* 'pluck, tear out the hair', dial. also 'suck out'.

Mcy. *dygaf* 'bring' (\**dukam*); about Old Irish *to-ucc-* (*cc* = *gg*) 'bring' see below *euk-*.

Latin *dūcō* (Old Latin *doucō*), *-ere*, *dūxī*, *dūctum* 'to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider' = Gothic *tiuhan*, Old High German *ziohan*, Old Saxon *tiohan*, Old English *tēon* 'pull, drag' (Old Norse only in participle *toginn*).

verbal compounds: *ab-dūcō* = Gothic *af-tiuhan*, *ad-dūcō* = Gothic *at-tiuhan*, *con-dūcō* = Gothic *ga-tiuhan*, etc.

root nouns: Latin *dux*, *ducis* m. f. 'a guide, conductor; a leader, ruler, commander' (therefrom *ēducāre* 'bring up, educate, rise'; linguistic-historical connection with formally equal Old Norse *toga*, Old High German *zogōn* 'pull, drag' does not exist), *trādux* '(here guided) vine-layer'. Is Old Saxon etc. *heritogo*, Old High German *herizogo* 'military leader', Modern High German *Herzog* replication of στρατηγός? compare Feist 479.

*ti*-stem: Latin *ductim* 'by drawing; in a stream', late *ducti-ō* 'duct' (besides *tu*-stem *ductus*, *-ūs* 'direction, leadership, duct, conduction') = Modern High German *Zucht* (see below).

Specially rich development form in Germanic, so: iterative-Kaus. Old Norse *teygja* 'pull, drag, pull out' = Old English *tíegan* 'pull, drag' (\**taugian*); Old High German *zuckan*,



*zucchen*, Middle High German *zucken*, *zücken* 'quick, pull fast, wrest, draw back' (with intensive consonant stretch; therefrom Middle High German *zuc*, Gen. *zuckes* m. 'twitch, jerk'); Old Norse *tog* n. 'the pulling, rope, cable', Middle High German *zoc*, Gen. *zoges* m. 'pull', whereof Old Norse *toga*, *-aða* 'pull, drag', Old English *togian*, engl. *tow* 'pull, drag', Old High German *zogōn*, Middle High German *zogen* 'pull, drag (tr., intr.), rend, pull', compare above Latin (*ē*)-*ducāre*; Old English *tyge* m. *i*-stem 'pull', Old High German *zug*, Modern High German *Zug* (\**tugi-*); Old High German *zugil*, *zuhil*, Middle High German *zugil*, Modern High German *Zügel*, Old Norse *tygill* m. 'band, strap, strip', Old English *tygel* 'rope'; Old Norse *taug* f. 'rope', Old English *tēag* f. 'band, strap, manacle, paddock' (therefrom Old English *tīegan* 'bind', engl. *tie*); with zero grade Old Norse *tog* n. 'rope, hawser'; Old Norse *taumr* m. 'rope, cable, rein', Old English *tēam* m. 'pair of harnessed oxen, yoke, bridle, parturition, progeny' (therefrom *tīeman* 'proliferate, be pregnant', engl. *teem*), Dutch *toom* 'brood', Old Frisian *tām* 'progeny', Old Saxon *tōm* 'a strap or thong of leather; plur., reins, bridle; scourge, whip', Old High German Middle High German *zoum* m. 'rope, cable, thong, rein', Modern High German 'bridle, rein' (Germanic \**tauma-* from \**tauz-má*); Old High German *giziugōn* 'bear witness, prove' (actually 'zur Gerichtsverhandlung gezogen werden'), Middle High German *geziugen* 'prove from evidence', Modern High German *(be)zeugen*, *Zeuge*, Middle Low German *betūgen* 'testify, prove', *getūch* n. 'attestation, evidence'; further with the meaning 'bring out, bring up, generate' Old High German *giziug* (\**teugiz*) 'stuff, device, equipment', Modern High German *Zeug*, Middle Low German *tūch* (-*g*-) n. 'stuff, device' and 'penis', Middle High German *ziugen*, Modern High German *zeugen*, Gothic *ustáuhts* 'consummation', Old High German Middle High German *zuht* f. 'raise, upbringing, breed, breeding, progeny', Modern High German *Zucht* (= Latin *ductus* see above); therefrom Modern High German *züchtig*, *züchtigen*, Old English *tyht* m. 'upbringing, breed, breeding', Old Frisian *tucht*, *tocht* 'ability to procreate'.

Specially because of *Zucht* 'progeny', Bavarian also 'breeding pig' one draws Old High German *zōha*, Middle Low German *tōle* (\**tōhila*), Modern High German schwäb. *zauche* 'bitch', neuisl. *tōa* 'vixen' to the root; yet compare Middle High German *zūpe* 'bitch', Norwegian dial. *tobbe* 'mare, small female creature' and Germanic \**tīkō* and \**tībō* 'bitch'.

A simple root form \**den-* 'pull, drag' perhaps in Old Norse *tjōðr* n. (\**deu-trom*) 'tether, bandage rope' = Middle English *feder-*, *teper* ds., Old High German *zeotar* 'shaft', Modern High German Bavarian *Zieter* 'front shaft' (also Old English *tūdor*, *tuddor* n. 'progeny?'); but Old Indic *ḍōrakam* 'rope, strap' is dravid. loanword (Kuiper Proto-Munda 131).

**References:** WP. I 780 f., WH. I 377 f., 861.

**Page(s):** 220-221

---

**Root / lemma:** *deu-1*

**Meaning:** to plunge, to penetrate into

**Material:** Old Indic *upā-du-* 'to go into, (of clothes), to put on, to wear, assume the person of, enter, press into, cover oneself, wear';

The cause of *-(e)s-* stem seems to belong to: Old Indic *doṣā*, new *dōṣa-h-* 'evening, darkness', Avestan *daošatara-*, *daošastara-* 'situated towards evening, to the west', npers. *dōš-* 'the former yesterday night';

gr. δειλος (more properly δειλός) 'evening' (metr. lengthening for \*δεελός from δευσελός? originally Adj. 'vespertine', as still in hom. δειλὸν ἦμαρ); gr. δύω (Attic υ:, ep. ū), trans. 'sink, dive, swathe' (only in compounds: καταδύω 'sink'), intrans. (in simplex only in participle δύνων; Aor. ἔδυν) 'dive in, penetrate (e.g. αἰθέρα, ἐς πόντον), slip in, pull in (clothing, weapons; so also ἐνδύω, ἀποδύω, περιδύω), sets (from the sun and stars, dive, actually, in the sea)', also med. δύομαι and δύνω (hom. δύσετο is old augment tense to the future, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 788); ἀλιβδύω, Kallimachos 'sink in the sea' (β unclear, s. Boisacq s. v.; preposition \*[a]p[ro]?); δύπτω 'dip, dive, sink' (after βύπτω); ἄδυτον 'the place where one may not enter', δύσις 'disappearing, dive, nook, hideaway, setting of the sun and stars', πρὸς ἡλίουδύσιν 'towards evening', δυσμαί Pl. 'setting of the sun and stars'; unclear ἀμφιδυμος, διδυμος 'coupled' s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 589; after Frisk Indog. 16 f. here also δυτη 'shrine'.

**References:** WP. I 777 f., WH. I 3, 682.

**Page(s):** 217-218

---

**Root / lemma:** (*deu-2* or *dou-*) : *du-*

**Meaning:** to worship; mighty

**Material:** Old Indic *dúvas-* n. 'offering, worship instruction', *duvasyāti* 'honors, reveres, recognizes, recompenses', *duvasyú-*, *duvōyú-* 'venerating, respectful'; Old Latin *duenos*, then *duonos*, Classical *bonus* 'good' (Adv. *bene*, Demin. *bellus* [*\*d̥uēnelos*] 'pretty, cute');

**Note:** common Latin *d̥u-* > *b-*.

probably = Old Irish *den* 'proficient, strong', Subst. 'protection'; Latin *beō*, *-āre* 'to bless, enrich, make happy', *beātus* 'blessed, lucky' (*\*d̥u-éjō*, participle *\*d̥u-enos*); in addition Old Saxon *twīthōn* 'grant', Middle Low German *twīden* 'please, grant', Old English *langtwīdig*

granted long ago', Middle High German *zwīden* 'grant', md. *getwēdic* 'tame, domesticated, compliant' (\**du-ei-to*; Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 499);

after EM<sup>2</sup> 114 perhaps still here gr. *δύ-να-μαι* 'has power'.

Perhaps also here Germanic *\*taujan* 'make' (from *\*be mighty* ' ) in Gothic *taujan*, *tawida* 'make', Proto Norse *tawids* 'I made', Old High German *zouuitun* 'exercebant (cyclopes ferrum)', Middle High German *zouwen*, *zöuwen* 'finish, prepare', Middle Low German *touwen* 'prepare, concoct, tan, convert hide into leather', wherefore Old English *getawa* 'an implement, utensils, tools, instruments' (therefrom again (*ge*)*tawian* 'prepare', engl. *taw* 'make ready, prepare, or dress (raw material) for use or further treatment; spec. make (hide) into leather without tannin') and (with original prefix stress in nouns) Old English *geatwe* f. Pl. 'armament, armor, jewellery, weapons' = Old Norse *gǫtvarf* f. Pl. ds., Old Frisian *touw*, *tow* 'tool, rope, hawser', Modern Frisian *touw* 'the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow', Middle Low German *touwe* 'tool, loom', *touwe*, *tou* 'rope, hawser' (out of it Modern High German *Tau*), Old High German *gizawa* 'household furniture, apparatus' (but also 'succeed', see above), Middle High German *gezöuwe* n. 'appliance' (out of it with Bavarian-dial. vocalization Middle High German *zāwe*), Modern High German *Gezähe* (see about these forms Psilander KZ. 45, 281 f.).

In addition with *ē* (Psilander aaO. expounded also *\*taujan* through proto Germanic abridgement from *\*tæwjan*) perhaps Gothic *tēwa* 'order, row', *gatēwjan* 'dispose', Old High German *zāwa* 'coloring, paint, color, dyeing', langobard. *zāwa* 'row, division of certain number, uniting', Old English *æl-tæwe* 'altogether, wholly, entirely well, sound, whole, healthy, well' (about possible origin of Germanic *\*tēwā* from *\*tēz-wā* see below *\*deŕ* 'take'; then it would be natural to separate from *taujan*); with *ō* Gothic *tauī*, Gen. *tōjis* 'action', *ubiltōjis* 'evildoer, wrongdoer', Old Norse *tō* n. 'uncleaned wool or flax, linen thread material' = Old English *tōw* 'the spinning, the weaving' in *tōw-hūs* 'spinnery', *tōw-cræft* 'skillfulness in spinning and weaving', engl. *tow* 'the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow'; with *-s* suffix Old Norse *tō*/n. 'tool', Old English *tō*/n. ds. (*\*tōwula-*), verbal only Old Norse *tōja*, *týja* 'utilize, make usable', actually 'align', denominative to *\*tōwja-* after Psilander aaO., while Falk-Torp seeks under *tøje* therein belonging to Gothic *tiuhan* *\*tauhjan*, *\*tiuhjan*.

Thurneysen places (KZ. 61, 253; 62, 273) Gothic *taujan* to Old Irish *doīd* 'exert, troubled'; the fact that this, however with *doīd* 'catches fire' is identical and the meaning 'make' has developed from 'kindle the fire, inflame', seems unlikely.

About other interpretations of *taujan* s. Feist 474 f.

---

**Root / lemma:** *deu-3, deue-, dyā-, dū-*

**Meaning:** to move forward, pass

**Material:** Old Indic *dū-rā-ḥ* 'remote, distant, wide' (mostly locally, however, also chronologically), Avestan *dūraē*, Old pers. *duraiy* 'afar, far there', Avestan *dūrāt* 'at a distance, far, far there, far away', compounds Sup. Old Indic *dāvīyas-*, *dāviṣṭha-* 'more distant, most distant'; ved. *duvās-* 'moving forward, striving out', transitive Avestan *duye* 'chase away', *avi-frā-ḍavaite* 'carry away itself (from water)'; Old Indic *dūtá-ḥ*, Avestan *dūta-* 'summoner, delegator'; perhaps here Old Indic *doṣa-ḥ* m. 'lack, fault, error' (\**deu-s-*);

gr. Doric Attic δέω, Aeolic hom. δεύω (not \*δευσ-, but \*δεF-) 'lack, err, miss', Aor. ἐδέησα, ἐδεύησα; unpers. δεῖ, δεύει, participle τὸ δέον, Attic τὸ δοῦν 'the needful'; Medium δέομαι, hom. δέυομαι 'lack' etc, hom. 'stay behind sth, fall short, fail to attain, be insufficient', Attic 'please, long for'; ἐπιδεής, hom. ἐπιδευής 'destitute, lacking', δέημα 'request'; in addition δεύτερος 'follow in the distance, the second one', in addition Superl. hom. δεύτατος.

Perhaps in addition with ~~-s~~-extension (see further above Old Indic *doṣa-ḥ*) Germanic \**tiuzōn* in Old English *tēorian* 'cease, languish' (\*stay behind), engl. *tire* 'exhaust'.

compare further md. *zūwen* (strong. V.) 'move in the front, move, proceed there', Old High German *zawen* 'proceed, go ahead, succeed', Middle High German *zouwen* 'hurry, somewhat hasten, proceed, go ahead, succeed', *zouwe* f. 'haste, hurry'.

2. Apers. *duvaištam* Adv. 'for a long time', Avestan *dbōišṭam* Adj. 'long, extended' (temporal); about Old Indic *dvitā*, Avestan *daibitā*, Old pers. *duvitā-paranam* see below **dyōu** 'two';

Armenian *tevem* 'last, endure, hold, hold off', *tev* 'endurance, duration', *i tev* 'long time through', *tok* 'duration, endurance' (\**teuo-ko-*, \**touo-ko-*), ablaut. *erkar* 'long' (temporal) from \**dyā-ro-* (= gr. δηρόν), *erkain* 'long' (spacial);

gr. δῆν (el. Doric δᾱν Hes.) 'long, long ago' (\*δFāν), δοᾱν (\*δοFāν) 'long' (accusative of \*δFā, \*δοFā 'duration'), δηρόν, Doric δᾱρόν 'long lasting' (\*δFā-ρόν), δηθά 'long', therefrom δηθύνειν 'hesitate, stay long', δαόν πολυχρόνιον Hes. (\*δFā-ιον); about δᾱρόν compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 482, 7;

Latin *dū-dum* `some time ago; a little while ago, not long since; a long while ago or for a long time' (to form see WH. I 378). Here also (in spite of WH. I 386) *dūrāre* `endure' because of Old Irish *cundrad* `pact, covenant' (*\*con-dūrad*); but cymr. *cynnired* `movement' remains far off in spite of Vendryes (BSL. 38, 115 f.); here also Latin *dum*, originally `short time, a short while', see above S. 181;

lengthened grade Old Irish *doë* (*\*dōyio-*) `slow';

Old Church Slavic *davě* `erstwhile, former', *davъnъ* `ancient', russ. *davnó* `since long ago', etc;

Hittite *tu-u-wa* (*duwa*) `far, away', *tu-u-wa-la* (Nom. Pl.) `remote, distant' from *\*duā-lo-*, Benveniste BSL. 33, 143.

**References:** WP. I 778 ff., WH. I 378 f., 861, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 348, 595, 685.

**Page(s):** 219-220

---

**Root / lemma:** *deup-* (: *kteup-*?)

**Meaning:** a kind of thudding sound, **onomatopoeic words**

**Material:** Gr. hom. *δοῦπος* `dull noise, din; sound of the kicks'; *δουπέω* `to sound heavy or dead'; the in hom. *ἐγδούπησαν, ἐρίγδουπος* `loud-thundering' (*μασίγδουπον* ...*μεγαλόηχον* Hes.) revealed treading original anlaut γδ- is maybe parallel with *κτύπος* `blow, knock' besides *τύπος* or is copied to it, so that no certainty is to be attained about its age; after Schwyzer would be (γ)δουπέω intensive to zero grade *κτυπ-*; serb. *dŭpīm, dŭpīti* `hit with noise', sloven. *dŭpam (dupljem) dúpati* `punch on something hollow, rustle thuddingly', *dupotáti*, Bulgarian *dŭpъ* `give the spurs to a horse', Latvian *dupētiēs* `dull sound' (Balto Slavic *d-* from *gd-*? or older as gr. γδ-?);

Maybe onomatopoeic alb. *dum* (*\*dump*) `thudding sound' [common alb. *p > mp > m*]

after Van Windekens Lexique 138 here Tocharian A *täp-* `allow to sound, announce' (*\*tup-*) in Infin. *tpässi*, participle Pass, *cacpunder*

**References:** WP. I 781 f., Endzelin KZ. 44, 58, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 518, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 718<sup>3</sup>.

**Page(s):** 221-222

---

**Root / lemma:** *de-, do-*

**Meaning:** a demonstrative stem

**Material:** Avestan *vaēsmān-da* `up there to the house';

gr. -δε in ὅ-δε, ἥ-δε, τό-δε `that here, this' (I - deixis), ἐνθά-δε, ἐνθέν-δε, τεῖ-δε, hinter Akk. the direction, e.g. δόμον-δε, οἶκον δε, οἰκόνδε, Ἀθήναζε (\*Aθᾱῆνᾱσ-δε), as Avestan *vaēsmān-da* (Arcadian θύρδα ἔξω Hes., reshuffling of -δε after double forms as πρόσθε : πρόσθα), also in δε-ὑπο (δεῦπο emulated Pl.) `here', Latin *quan-de*, *quam-de* `as like' = Oscan *pan*, Umbrian *pane* `as', also Oscan *pún*, Umbrian *pon(n)e* `as well as' (\**quom-de*), Latin *in-de* `thence, from there' (\**im-de*), *un-de* `whence, from where'; gr. δέ `but'; gr. δῖ `just, now, just, certainly', ἤ-δη `already', ἐπει-δή `since, whereas, because'; δαί after interrogative words `(what) then?';

Indo Germanic \**de* put also in Old Irish article *in-d* (\**sind-os*, Indo Germanic \**sēm-de*);

Italian -\**dām* in Latin *quī-dam*, *quon-dam*, Umbrian *ne-rsa* `as long as' (probably solidified Akk. f. \**ne-dām* `not at the same time'; besides m. or n. in:);

Latin *dum* (\**dom*) `still', as Konj. `while, during the time that; so long as, provided that; until', originally demonstratives `then', compare *etiam-dum*, *interdum*, *nōndum*, *agedum* (: gr. ἄγε δῆ), *manedum*, *quidum* `as so?', then in relative-conjunctive meaning, as also in *dummodo*, *dumnē*, *dumtaxat*, Oscan *ísídum* `the same as' however, is to be disassembled in *ís-íd-um*, as also in. Latin *īdem*, *quidem*, *tandem*, *tantusdem*, *totidem* is not to be recognized with *dum* from \**dom* the changing by ablaut -*dem*; *īd-em* from \**id-em* = Old Indic *id-ám* `just this', compare Oscan *ís-íd-um*, as *quid-em* from \**quid-om* = Oscan *píd-um*, and as a result of the syllable separation *i-dem* would be sensed as -*dem* an identity particle and would grow further);

but the primary meaning of *dum* is `a short while', wherefore *u* perhaps is old (compare *dūdum*) and *dum* belongs to root *deuə-* (EM<sup>2</sup> 288 f.).

Indo Germanic \**dō* originally `here, over here' in Latin *dō-ni-cum* (archaically), *dōnec* (\**dō-ne-que*), for Lukrez also *donique* `so long as, till that, to, finally', but also `then' (*dō* equal meaning with *ad-*, *ar-* in Umbrian *ar-ni-po* `as far as' from \**ad-ne-qʷom*) and in *quandō* `when' = Umbrian *panupeī* `whenever, as often as; indef. at some time or other'; Old Irish *do*, *du*, acymr. *dī* (= *đī*), corn. *ḍe* `to' from \**dū* (in gall. *du-ci* `and'), Thurneysen Grammar 506; Old English *tō*, Old Saxon *fō* (*te*, *tī*), Old High German *zuo* (*za*, *ze*, *zī*, the abbreviated forms are in spite of Solmsen KZ. 35, 471 not to understand as previously proto Indo Germanic ablaut variants), Modern High German *to* (Gothic *du* `to' with Dat. and preverb, e.g. in *du-ginnan* `begin', seems proclitic development from \**tō*(?), is marked from Brugmann II<sup>2</sup>, 812 as unresolved); Old Lithuanian *do* preposition and prefix `to'; Old Church Slavic *da* `so, and, but; that' (meaning-development `in addition' - `still, and', from which then the subordinating link); different Pedersen Tocharian 5.

Besides Indo Germanic *\*dō* in Old Church Slavic *do* 'until, to'.

Lithuanian *da-*, perfektivierendes verbal prefix, and Latvian *da* 'until - to', also verbal prefix e.g. in *da-iet* 'hinzu gehen', derive from dem Slavischen.

**en-da.** Old Latin *endo*, *indu* 'in', Latin only more as composition part, e.g. *indi-gena*, *ind-ōles*, other formations in hom. τὰ ἔνδον (right ἔνδον) 'intestines, entrails', Middle Irish *inne* 'ds.' (*\*en-d-io-*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), against it wird Old Irish *ind-* preposition and prefix 'in' von Thurneysen Grammar 521 as after *in-* umgefärbte Entsprechung von gall. *ande* contemplates and further von Pedersen KG. I 450 with Gothic *and* 'until', Old Indic *ādhi* connected; and gr. ἔνδο-θι 'indoors, in, within', ἔνδο-θεν 'from inside' are reshaped as Lesbian Doric ἔνδοι after οἶκο-θι, -θεν, -ι from ἔν-δον, s. *\*dem-* 'to build'; Hittite *an-da* 'in' to *\*en-da* (or *\*n-da*?), Pedersen Hittite 166. Whereas it is the adverbial- and predicate character of nouns Old Irish *in(d)*, abret. *in*, mcymr. *yn* probably instrumental of article; s. further Thurneysen Grammar 239.

**dē** (as *dō* probably an Instr. extension) in Latin *dē* 'prep. with abl. in space, down from, away from. Transf., coming from an origin; taken from a class or stock, made from a material, changed from a previous state; of information, from a source. in time, following from, after; in the course of, during. about a subject; on account of a cause; according to a standard', Faliscan *de* (besides Oscan *dat* 'dē' (for *\*dād*, with *t* after *post*, *pert* etc; Oscan-Umbrian *\*dād* is probably replacement for *\*dē* after *ehtrād* etc, respectively after the ablative transformed in Instr. *-ē(d)*, *ō(d):ād*); as preverb in *da[da]d* 'give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render', *dadikatted* 'dedicate, consecrate, set apart', Umbrian *daetom* 'a fault, crime'; in addition compounds Latin *dēterior* 'lower, inferior, poorer, worse', Sup. *dēterrimus*, *dēmum* (Old Latin also *dēmus*) 'of time, at length, at last; in enumerations, finally, in short; 'id demum', that and that alone' ('\*to lowest' - 'lastly, finally'), *dēnique* 'at last, finally; in enumerations, again, further or finally; in short, in fine';

Old Irish *dī* (besides *de* from Indo Germanic *dē*, wherewith perhaps gall. βαπτου-δε 'from a judicial sentence' is to be equated), acymr. *dī*, ncymr. *y*, *i*, corn. *the*, bret. *dī* 'from - down, from - away', also as privative particle (e.g. acymr. *di-auc* 'slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, lazy', as Latin *dēbilis*; intensifying Old Irish *dī-mōr* 'very large' as Latin *dēmagis* 'furthermore, very much')

The meaning 'from - down, from - away' these with gr. ὅν, ὅέ formally the same particle probably is only a common innovation of Celtic and Italic; also German?



(Holthausen KZ. 47, 308: Old High German *zādal* 'poverty, need' from \**dē-tlom*, of \**dē* 'from - away', as *wādal* 'poor, needy': Latin *vē* 'enclitic, or, or perhaps'?).

The ending of the following adverbial groups also belongs to this root: Old Indic *tadā* 'then', Avestan *taḍa* 'then', Lithuanian *tadà* 'then'; Old Indic *kadā* 'when?', Avestan *kadā*, jav. *kaḍa* 'when?', Lithuanian *kadà* 'when'; Old Indic *yadā* 'when, as', Avestan *yadā*, jav. *yaḍa* 'when', Old Church Slavic *jeda* 'when' (compare also Old Indic *yadi* 'if', Old pers. *yadiy*, Avestan *yeḍi*, *yeiḍi* 'as soon as' and Avestan *yaḍāt* 'whence'); Old Indic *idā* 'now, yet'; also the Slavic formations as russ. *kudá* 'whereto, where';

Maybe alb. *ku-do* (\**kudā*) 'everywhere, anywhere', nasal *nga-do* (*kądē*) 'everywhere'

Old Church Slavic *kādu*, *kądē* 'whence', *nikъda-že* 'never', poln. *dokąd* 'whereto, where', Old Church Slavic *tądě* 'from there', *sādu* 'from here', but it could contain also Indo Germanic *d<sup>h</sup>*.

A cognate stem \**dī* perhaps in enclitic iran. Akk. Avestan Old pers. *dim* 'her, she', Avestan *dit* 'es', *diš* Pl. m. f., *dī* Pl. n., and Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *din*, *dien* 'ihn, sie' (etc); compare but Meillet MSL 19, 53 f.

**References:** WP. I 769 ff., WH. I 325 f., 339 f., 370 f., 694, 859, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 624 f.

**Page(s):** 181-183

---

**Root / lemma:** *dēg-*

**Meaning:** to grab?

**Material:** Gothic *tēkan* 'touch';

Maybe alb. *takonj* 'touch'

Additional cognates: [PN *taka* = WFr. *take*, EFr. *tāken*, MDu. *tāken* grasp, seize, catch, rel. by ablaut to Goth. *tēkan*]

with ablaut Old Norse *taka*, (engl. *take*) 'take'; Tocharian B *tek-*, *tak-* 'touch', B *teteka* 'as soon as'.

Maybe alb. *takonj* 'touch': Gothic *tēkan* 'touch';

**References:** WP. I 786, WH. I 351, Van Windekens Lexique 138, 139 (compares also Latin *tangō* 'to touch'), Pedersen Tocharian 207<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 183

---

**Root / lemma:** *dē-*: *dē-* and *dēi-*, *dī-*

**Meaning:** to bind

**Note:**



**Root / lemma:** *dē-*: *də-* and *dēi-*, *dī-*: 'to bind' derived from *duai*, *duēi-*, stems of **Root / lemma:** *dyō(u)*: 'two' meaning 'bind in two'

**Material:** Old Indic *dy-āti* (with *ā-*, *ni-*, *sam-*) 'binds' (*dy-* zero grade of *\*dēi-*, from 3. Pl. *dyānti*, compare Avestan *nī-dyā-tam* 3. Sg. Med. in pass. meaning 'it has made soil holdback', -*ā*-extension from the zero grade *dī-*, Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 761), Old Indic participle *dītā-* 'bound' (= gr. δετός), *dāman-* n. 'band, strap' (= gr. -δημα), *ni-dātār-* 'binder';

gr. (hom. Attic) δέω (\*δέjω) 'bind', δετός 'bound', δετή 'shavings tied together as a torch, faggot, torch, fetter, sheaf' (δε- for Indo Germanic *\*dē-* as θετός : τίθημι), ἀμαλλοδετήρ 'sheaf binder', δέσις 'the fastening, binding', δεσμός 'band, strap', κρήδεμνον 'head fascia', δέμνια Pl. 'bedstead'; hom. present δίδημι 'bind' is to δήσω after τίθημι: θήσω 'neologism'; ὑπό-δημα (compare Old Indic *dāman-*) 'sandal', διάδημα 'a band or fillet, turban, diadem';

alb. *duai* 'fascicle, sheaf' (about *\*dōn-* from Indo Germanic *\*dē-n-*), *del* '(\*band, strap), sinew, tendon, vein' (Indo Germanic *\*dō-lo-*).

**References:** WP. I 771 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 340 f., 676, 688.

**Page(s):** 183

---

**Root / lemma:** *degh-mó-s*

**Meaning:** slant

**Material:** Old Indic *jihmá-h* 'slantwise, slant, skew' (Proto Aryan *\*žízhmá-* assimil. from *\*dízhmá-*), gr. δόχμιος, δοχμός 'slant, skew' (assimil. from \*δοχμός).

**References:** Pedersen KZ. 36, 78, WP. I 769.

**See also:** Other possibilities see below *gei-* 'turn, bend'.

**Page(s):** 222

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** proper, \* fitting, dainty

**Material:** Armenian *darbin* 'smith' (\**d<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>r-ino-*);

Latin *faber*, *fabrī* 'craftsman, artist', Adj. 'ingenious, skilful', Adv. *fabrē* 'skilful', *affabrē* 'skillfully', contrast *infabrē*, *fabrica* 'dexterity, workshop' (Paelignian *faber* is Latin loanword); perhaps here Latin (Plaut.) *effāfilātus* 'exposed', Denom. from *\*fāfilla*, '\*acquiescence' (*f* dial. ?);

**Note:**

common Latin *d-* > *f-*;

alb. Tosc *thembërë* 'heel, hoof (where a smith would attach a horseshoe)' [common alb. *f-* > *th-*].

Gothic *ga-daban* 'occur, arrive, reach, happen, be suitable', Perf. *gadōb* 'to be clearly seen, to be conspicuous', Adj. *gadōf is* 'it is suitable, proper, fitting' = Old English *gedēfe* 'fitting, mild' (*\*ga-dōbja*), *gedafen* 'proper', *gedafnian* 'be fitting, suitable' = Old Norse *dafna* 'proficient, proper, become strong, prosper, thrive', Old English *gedæfte* 'fitting, mild', *gedæftan* 'sort, order, arrange';

Old Church Slavic *dobrъ* 'good, beautiful, beauteous, fair' (= Armenian *darbin*, Latin *faber*), *dobъ*, *dobljъ* 'the best, assayed, examined, tested, strong', *doba* (older *dn-stem*) 'fitting, applying, opportunity', *podoba* 'ornament, adornment, decorousness, decency', *u-dobъnъ* 'light', *u-dobъ* Adv. 'light'; Lithuanian *dabà* 'quality, nature, habit, character', *dabinti* 'adorn', *dabnùs* 'dainty' etc.

Maybe alb. *i dobët* (*\*u-dobъnъ*) 'emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)', *dobi* 'profit, advantage'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>ab<sup>h</sup>-2*: 'proper, \*fitting, dainty' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>ā<sup>h</sup>-1*, nasalized *dh<sup>h</sup>amb(h)-*: 'to astonish, be speechless, \*hit' [see below]

**References:** WP. I 824 f., Trautmann 42 f., WH. I 436 f., 863.

**Page(s):** 233-234

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>anu-* or *dh<sup>h</sup>onu-*

**Meaning:** a kind of tree

**Material:** Old Indic *dhánvan-* n., *dhánu-* m., *dhánuṣ-* n. 'bow', *dhanvana-* m. 'a certain fruit tree': Old High German *tanna* 'fir, oak' (*\*danwō*), Middle High German *tanne*, Old Low German *dennia* 'fir'. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. I 825.

**Page(s):** 234

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>au-*

**Meaning:** to press

**Material:** Avestan *dvaidd* 1. Du. Präs. Med. 'we press', *davaṣ-čīnā* (could stand for *duvaṣ-*) 'although pressing oneself further'; Phrygian δάος . . . ὑπο Φρυγῶν λύκος Hes.

(therefrom the people's name Δᾱοι, *Dā-ci*), Lydian Καν-δαύλης ('κυν-άγχης ` Indian Hemp, dogbane (plant poisonous to dogs)'), compare Καν-δάων, name of thrak. god of war, Illyrian PN *Can-davia*; *dhauno-s* `wolf' as `shrike' in Latin GN *Faunus* (to gr. θαῦνον θηπίον Hes.) = Illyrian *Daunus* (therefrom VN Δαύνιοι, inhabitant of apul. region of *Daunia*; compare thrak. Δαύνιον τεῖχος); gr. Ζεὺς Θαύλιος i.e. `shrike' (thessal.; s. also Fick KZ. 44, 339), with ablaut gr. θῶς, θω(F)ός `jackal' (i.e. `shrike');

Maybe alb. *dac* `cat' : Phrygian δάος

Gothic *af-dauīps* `rended, mangled, afflicted';

Old Church Slavic *davljǫ*, *daviti* `embroider, choke, strangle', russ. *davítʹ* `pressure, press, choke, crush', *dávka* `crush'.

**References:** WP. I 823, WH. I 468.

**See also:** About d<sup>h</sup>*āu-* `be astonished, marvel' see below d<sup>h</sup>*eiə-*.

**Page(s):** 235

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*ā<sup>h</sup>-1*, nasalized d<sup>h</sup>*amb<sup>(h)</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to astonish, be speechless, \*hit

**Note:** presumably as `beaten, be concerned' from a basic meaning `hit'

Probably common origin of **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*ā<sup>h</sup>-1*, nasalized d<sup>h</sup>*amb<sup>(h)</sup>-* : to astonish, be speechless, \*hit; **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eb<sup>h</sup>-*, d<sup>h</sup>*eb<sup>h</sup>-eu-* : `to harm', **Root / lemma:** (d<sup>h</sup>*emb<sup>h</sup>-*), d<sup>h</sup>*mb<sup>h</sup>-* : `to dig', **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*em-*, d<sup>h</sup>*emə-* : `to smoke; to blow'.

**Material:** Gr. τᾰφος n. `astonishment, surprise', Perf. ep. Ionian τέθηπα, participle Aor. ταφών `astonish', θῶπτω, θῶπτεύω (`gaze in wonder =) flatter' (see Boisacq s. v. θῶψ), nasalized θάμβος n. `astonishment, amazement, fright', θαμβέω `marvel, astonish, frighten'; to β compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 333, 833;

Gothic *afdōbn* `become silent!'

Under prerequisite a basic meaning `hit' can the following Germanic family be added: Old Norse *dafla* `splash in the water', Norwegian dial. *dabba* `stamp, tread down, trample, make a blunder';

Maybe alb. Geg *zhdëp* `beat, strike'

Old Norse *an(d)dōfa* `hold on a boat against wind and stream', Middle English *dabben*, nengl. *dab* `hit lightly', East Frisian *dafen* `hit, knock, bump, poke', Middle High German *beteben* `stun, wander about, press', nnd. *bedebbert* `reprimand, flog, embarrassed',

Modern High German *tappen*, *Tapp* 'flick', Middle High German *tāpe* 'paw' (Germanic *ē*, but not to use for statement of Indo Germanic vocalism), Middle Dutch *dabben* 'tap, splash'. However, see also Persson IF. 35, 202 f., several of these words with Middle High German *tappe* 'clumsy, awkward; clumsy person' etc correlates in a Germanic root *dabb-*, *dēb(b)-*, *daḅ-*, *dap-* 'thick, lumpy', from which 'clumsy, stupid, doltish', under comparison with Latvian *depis* swearword, perhaps 'fool', *depe* 'toad' ('\*the awkward'), *depsis* 'small, fat boy' [maybe alb. *djep* 'cradle (for a baby)']

and Germanic words, as Swedish Dialectal *dabb* 'tough lump of mucus', *dave* 'puddle, pool, slop' (: Old Norse *dafla* 'splash'?) etc (Latvian *dep-* is perhaps a change form to \**dhēb-* in Old Church Slavic *debelъ* 'thick' etc, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455); it is to be counted on merger of different word cognates in Germanic (see also under *dāi-*, *dāp-* 'divide');

after Endzelin (KZ. 51, 290) places engl. *dab* 'tap' to Lithuanian *dóbiu*, *dóbtī* 'beat to death', Latvian *dābiu*, *dābt* 'hit'.

maybe alb. *dëboj* (\**dobēt*) 'chase away', *i dobēt* (\**u-dobънъ*) 'emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)', *dobi* 'profit, advantage'.

Note:

Alb. proves that **Root / lemma:** *dhāb-* **-2**: 'proper, \*fitting, dainty' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dhāb-* **-1**, nasalized *dhāmb(h)-*: 'to astonish, be speechless, \*hit' [see above]

**References:** WP. I 824.

**Page(s):** 233

**Root / lemma:** *dhāl-*

**Meaning:** to blossom, be green

**Material:** Armenian *dalar* 'green, fresh';

gr. θάλλω 'blossom, be green, flourish', Perf. τέθηλα, Doric τέθᾱλα, whereof present θηλέω, Doric θᾱλέω ds., θάλος n. 'young scion, shoot', ἐριθηλής 'sprouting lusciously', εὐθᾱλής, Doric εὐθᾱλής 'sprouting or blossoming lusciously', θαλλός 'young scion, shoot, young twig, branch', θαλία 'bloom, blossom, blossoming prosperity, esp. Pl. festive joy, feast'.

Alb. *dal* (\**dalnō*), Aor. *doṭa* (\**dāṭ*) `arise, sprout, rise, extend', participle *dalë* (\**dalno-*) etc (about *djalë* `kid, child, youngling' see below **del-3**).

There Alb. only arranges original *ǣ*-vocalism and hence also in gr. die grade *ā* is not perceived as neologism of ablaut in *ǣ*, which could be developed in itself from */are* to be covered at best by a parallel root \**d<sup>h</sup>el-*:

perhaps Armenian *deṭ* `physic, medicine' (whether from \**herb*');

cymr. *dail* `leaves' (analogical Sg. *dalen*), acorn. *delen* `leaf' etc (*i*-umlaut of *o*), Middle Irish *duille* (\**dolīniā*) collective, f. `leaves', gall. πομπέδουλα `five leaves' (Dioskor.) : leg. \**pimpe-dola*.

maybe alb. (\**dalīniā*) *dëlinjë* `juniper'

Essentially is unsatisfactory apposition from Germanic \**dilja* in Old English *dile*, Old Saxon *dilli*, Old High German *tilli*, *dilli* `dill, strongly smelling plant umbel', changing through ablaut Old English *dyle*, Old Danish *dylle*, Modern High German Dialectal *tülle* ds., with other meaning Old Norse *dylla* `Sonchus arvensis L., sowthistle'; at least very doubtful of Old High German *tola* `a cluster, esp. of grapes', *toldo* m. `treetop or crown of a plant, umbel', Modern High German *Dolde* `umbel'.

Maybe alb. *dyllë* `wax'

A cognate being far off the meaning of the family is the form Old English *deall* `illustrious', see *d<sup>h</sup>el-* `gleam, shine'.

**References:** WP. I 825 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 302, 703, 714, 720, WH. I 524.

**Page(s):** 234

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-*, *d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-eu-*

**Meaning:** to harm

**Note:** the nasalized forms (\**d<sup>h</sup>emb<sup>h</sup>-*) are as proportional neologisms to interpret the root after containing *n-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *dabhnōti* `damages, disables, cheats, Pass. gets damaged' (\**d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-n-éu-ti*), Perf. *dadābha* and (changed) *dadāmbha*, participle Perf. Pass. *dabdhá-* and (from the root form on *-u*) *á-dbhu-ta*-Adj. `wonderful', actually \*the inaccessible deception, untouchable'; *dambháyati* `makes confused, frustrated' (*dambhá-ḥ* `deceit'), Desid. *dipsati* (= Avestan *diwž-*, see below), *dabhrá-* `a little, slightly, poorly';

Avestan *dab-* `cheat, defraud sb of sth': *davaǰyā* G. Sg. f. `the cheating', *davayeinti* N. Sg. f. `the dishonest', *dəbənaotā* 2. Pl. present (Aryan *\*db<sup>h</sup>ana<sub>y</sub>-mi*, Indo Germanic *\*db<sup>h</sup>-en-eu-mi*), Inf. *diwžaidyāi* (without more desiderative meaning, but = Old Indic *dipsa-ti*), participle Perf. Pass. *dapta-* (innovation); *dēbā-vayāt* `he shall beguile, infatuate' (root form *\*db<sup>h</sup>eu-*), *ā-dəbaoman-* n. `infatuation'; osset. *dawin* `steal';

Hittite *te-ip-nu-* `esteem lowly, humiliate', Pedersen Hittite 144.

**Tokharian:** A *tsāw-*, *tsop-*, B *tsāp-*, *tsop-* 'mash, crush, pierce; strike, jab, poke' (PT *\*tsop-*, *\*tsāpā-*) (Adams 743)

In addition very probably gr. ἀτέμνω `damage, rob, cut (θυμόν), bewilder, deceive', Pass. `I am robbed', with ἄ- probably from *\*ā-*, *\*sm-* and with to the same consonant relationship as between πύνδαξ : Old Indic *budh-ná-h*.

**References:** WP. I 850 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 147, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 333.

**Page(s):** 240

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eb-*

**Meaning:** fat, heavy

**Material:** Old High German *tapfar* `burdensome, filled; heavy, weighty', Middle High German *tapfer* `tight, firm, thickset, full, weighty, signifying', late `valiant (tight, firm in the battle)', Old High German *tapfare* `mole', *tapfari* f. `moles', Middle Low German *dapper* `heavy, weighty, vast, grand', Dutch *dapper* `valiant; much, a lot of', Norwegian *daper* `pregnant', Old Norse *dapr* `heavy, elegiac, dismal, sad'.

Perhaps Old Norse *dammr*, Modern High German *Damm*, Middle High German *tam* ds., Gothic *faúrdammjan* `dam up, hinder', as *dhobmó-* here?

Old Church Slavic *debelъ* `thick', russ. Dialectal *debělyj* `corpulent, strong, tight, firm', abl. *dobólyj* `strong' (etc, s. Berneker 182); Old Prussian *debīkan* `big, large'; perhaps also Latvian *dabl's* under *dābls* `luscious', *dabl'i audzis* `lusciously sprouted', *dabl'īgs* `luscious' (Berneker aaO.; after Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 428 nevertheless, are Latvian words probably to be connected with Old Church Slavic *dobrъ*);

Tocharian A *tsopats* `big, large', *tāppo* `courage', *tpär* `high', B *tappre*, *täpr-* ds., Pedersen Tocharian 243, Tocharian Sprachg. 23, 27, 29, Van Windekens Lex. 135, 148. doubtfully.

**References:** WP. I 850, WH. I 437.

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>w</sup>h-

**Meaning:** to burn, \*day

**Material:** Old Indic *dáhati*, Avestan *dažaiti* 'burns' (= Lithuanian *degù*, Old Church Slavic *žegō*, alb. *djek*), participle Old Indic *dagdhá-h* (= Lithuanian *dėgtas*), Kaus. *dāháyati*; *dāha-h* 'blaze, heat', *nidāghá-h* 'heat, summer', npers. *dāy* 'burn brand' (in addition spätgr. δάγαλος, -ις 'red-brown horse '?); Avestan *daxša*-m. 'blaze';

gr. θέπτανος ἀπτόμενος Hes. ('kindled'; == Lithuanian *dėgtinas* 'who or what is to be burned'), τέφρα 'ash' (\*d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>w</sup>hrā);

alb. *djek* 'incinerate, burn', Kaus. *dhez*, *n-dez*, *ndez* 'ignite' (basic form \*d<sup>h</sup>og<sup>w</sup>hégīō = Latin *foveō*);

**Note:**

**Common Latin d- > f-:**

Latin *foveō*, -ēre 'to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage', *fōculum* 'a sacrificial hearth, fire-pan, brazier' (\**foye-clom*), *fōmentum* 'a poultice, fomentation. Transf., alleviation' (\**foyementom*), *fōmes*, -itis 'touchwood, tinder' (\**foyemet-*, meaning as Latvian *daglis*), *favilla* 'glowing ashes, esp. of the dead; a spark' (probably from \*d<sup>h</sup>og<sup>w</sup>h-lo-lā); *favōnius* 'zephyrus, the warm west wind' (from \**fovōnios*): *febris* 'fever' (\*d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>w</sup>hro-; after Leumann Gnom. 9, 226 ff. i-inflection after *sītis*).

Middle Irish *daig* (Gen. *dega*) 'fire, pain' (from \**degi-*); about Middle Breton *deuiff*, nbret. *devi*, cymr. *deifio* 'burn' see below \**dāu-* 'burn'; cymr. *de* 'burning'; *go-ddaith* 'blaze' (from \*-*dekto-*); but Old Irish *ded-ól* 'break of dawn' after Marstrander Dict. Ir. Lang. I 213 actually 'parting drink, the last drink'; nir. *dogha* 'burdock' (: Lithuanian *dagys* see below);

about Gothic *dags* 'day' etc see below \**āgher-* S. 7;

**Note:**

from **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>w</sup>h-: 'to burn, \*day' derived **Root / lemma:** *āgher-*, *āghen-*, *āghes-* (or *ōgher* etc): 'day' the same as **Root / lemma:** *akru-*: 'tear' derived from **Root / lemma:** *akru-*: 'tears'. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic. Compare **Root / lemma:** *del-5*: 'long': Baltic with unexplained *d*-loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*,



Latvian *īlgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long' : Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

Lithuanian *degù*, *dègti* 'burn' (trans. and intrans.), *dègtas* 'burnt', *dègtinas* 'what is to be burned', *degtinė* f. 'brandy, alcohol', ablauted *dagỹs*, *dāgis* 'thistle' (Latvian *dadzis*); *dāgas* 'the burning; summer heat; harvest', *dagā* 'harvest', Old Prussian *dagis* 'summer'; Lithuanian *dāglas* 'to brand', *dēglas* 'torch, cresset, brand; black-dappled'; Latvian *daglas* f. Pl. 'scorch', *daglis* 'tinder'; Lithuanian *nuodėgulis* 'firebrand', *dēgis* 'burner; burning'; ablaut. *atúo-dogiai* (?) m. Pl. 'summer wheat, summer crops';

sloven. *děgniti* 'burn, warm', Czech old *dehna* 'devil', ablaut. *dahněti* 'burn'; russ. *děgotъ* 'tar' (from '\* wood rich in resin'), as Lithuanian *degùtas* 'birch tar'; with Assimil. (?) von \**degq* to \**gegq*: Old Church Slavic *žegq*, *žešti* 'burn', ablaut. russ. *iz-gága* 'pyrosis, heartburn' (see Meillet MSL. 14, 334 f., different Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 3, 120).

Maybe alb. *zheg* 'summer heat' a Slavic loanword.

Tocharian B *teki* 'disease, malady' (= Irish *daig*); A *tsāk*-, B *tsak*- 'burn', *ts* after ablaut. *tsāk*- ( \*<sup>dh</sup>*ēgʷh*-) 'gleam, glow'; AB *cok* 'light' (from 'pinewood torch') : Balto Slavic \**degut*- 'tar' (see above).

**References:** WP. I 849 f., WH. I 466 f., 469, 471 f., 864, Trautmann 49, Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 23.

**Page(s):** 240-241

---

**Root / lemma:** <sup>dh</sup>*eigh*-

**Meaning:** to knead clay; to build

**Note:** s. to Sachlichen Meringer IF. 17, 147.

**Material:** Old Indic *dēhmi* 'coat, cement' (3. Sg. *dēgdhi* instead of \**dēḍhi*), also participle *digdhá*-, *dēha*- m. n. 'body, structure', *dēhīf*. 'embankment, dam, curve, bay', Avestan *pairi-daēzayeiti* 'walled all around' (= Old Indic Kaus. *dēhayati*) *uzdišta* 3. Sg. Med. 'has erected (a dam)', participle *uz-dišta*-, *uz-daēza*- m. 'pile, embankment', *pairi-daēza*- m. 'enclosure, park' (out of it gr. παρὰδεισος 'a royal park or pleasure ground, a Persian word brought in by Xen.; used for the garden of Eden, Paradise'), Old pers. *didā* 'fortress' (from \**dizā*-, root nom. in -*ā*), npers. *diz*, *dēz* ds.;

**Note:**



## Reduplicated laryngeal in $h_2^{w}ah_1^{w}e-$ > Avestan $ae-$

Armenian *dizanem* (Aor. 3. Sg. *edēz*) `pile up', *dizanim* `be piled up', *dēz* `heap';

Maybe nasalized alb. ( $*d^h eiĝh-$ ) *deng* `heap' [common Latin  $-h-$  >  $-g-$ ].

thrak.  $-dīzōs$ ,  $-dīzα$  `castle' (: Old pers. *didā* or  $*d^h iĝh-iā$ ); also  $δέξιον$ , PN  $Δείξας$ , *Burto-dexion*, *Burtu-dizos*,  $Δίγγιον$  (: Latin *fingerō*); Pannonian VN *An-dizetes* `castle inhabitant';

Note:

Illyrian Pannonian VN *An-dizetes* `castle inhabitant' displays satem characteristics [common alb.  $-ĝh-$  >  $-d-$ ,  $-z-$ ].

gr.  $τειχος$  n.,  $τοιχος$  m. (formal = Old Indic *dēha-*) `wall';  $θιγγάνω$ , Aor.  $θιγέιν$  `touched' (meaning as Latin *fingerē* also `shaped, fashioned, formed, molded; arranged', voiced-nonaspirated *g* previously original from the nasalized present form);

Note:

Common Latin  $d-$  >  $f-$ :

Latin *fingerō*,  $-ere$ , *finxi*, *fictum* `to shape, fashion, form, mold; also to arrange, put in order; to represent, imagine, conceive; to feign, fabricate, devise, make up; touch strokingly', *figulus* `a worker in clay, potter' (: Germanic  $*đizulaz$ ), *filum* ( $*figslom$ ) `shape', *effigiēs* `(molded) image, an image, likeness, effigy; a shade, ghost; an ideal', *figūra* `form, shape, figure, size; an atom; shade of a dead person; in the abstr., kind, nature, species', *fictiō* `forming, feigning; assumption', *fictilis* `shaped; hence earthen, made of clay; n. as subst., esp. pl. earthenware, earthen vessels' (to Latin *g* instead of *h* s. Leumann Latin Gr. 133; after latter derives from forms as *fictus* also *k* from Old Faliscan *fifiked* `touched, handled', Oscan *fifikus* perhaps `you will have devised'); probably Umbrian *fikla*, *ficlām* `a gruel used at sacrifices, a cake, offered to the gods', Latin *fitilla* `a gruel used at sacrifices' (with dial. *t* from *ct*); Oscan *feihúss* `walls' ( $*d^h eiĝho-$ );

about Latin *filum* (identical with *filum* `filament'?) compare WH. I 497, on the other hand EM<sup>2</sup> 360;

Old Irish *digen* `tight, firm' ( $*k$ neaded tightly, compact'); Old Irish  $*kom-uks-ding-$  `to build, erect' in 1. Sg. *cunutgim*, 3. Sg. *conutuinc* etc and perhaps also *dingid*, *for-ding* `put down, oppressed', see below 1.  $d^h engh-$  `press, cover' etc;

Gothic *þamma digandin* 'the kneading', *kasa digana* 'clay vessel', *gadigis* (meaning for *gadikis*, 'anything moulded, an image, figure, shape, construction', *es*-stem, similarly *τεῖχος* 'a wall'); *daigs* m. 'dough' (\**d<sup>h</sup>oiǵhos*), Old Norse *deig* (n.), Old English *dāg*, Old High German *teig* ds.; Old Norse *digr* 'thick, corpulent' (meaning as Irish *digen*), Gothic *digrei* 'density, thickness, bulk, mass', Middle High German *tiger*, *tigere* Adv. 'fully, entirely', Norwegian Dialectal *digna* 'become thick', *diga* 'thick, soft mass' besides Middle Low German Norwegian *dīger*, Old High German *tegal*, Old Norse *digull* 'glaze pot, crucible, skillet' seems to be a genuine Germanic word (\**ǵiz* .. *laz*), however, this has sponged in the meaning of Latin *tēgula* (from *τήγανον* 'a frying-pan, saucepan');

Maybe alb. *tjegula* 'roof-tile': Latin *tēgula* 'tile, roof-tile' [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)].

Lithuanian *díežti*, *dýžti* 'flay, flog' (\*'knead, smear one down'), Latvian *diezēt* 'convince, offer' (\*'to humbug sb'); Old Russian *děža*, klr. *dīža* etc 'kneading trough, form, mould' (\**d<sup>h</sup>oiǵh-j-ā*; Berneker 198, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 487).

Maybe alb. (\**d<sup>h</sup>oiǵh*) *dhoga* 'plank'

An adapted form (\**ǵheǵh-*) is probably Lithuanian *žiedžiū*, *žiēsti* 'form, mould', Old Lithuanian *puod-židys* 'a worker in clay, potter', Old Church Slavic *zīzdq*, *zbdati* 'to build', *zbdь*, *zidь* 'wall' (Būga Kalba ir s. 184 f);

Tocharian A *tseke ši peke ši* 'figure, shape or painting' (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 257 f., Indo Germanic \**d<sup>h</sup>oiǵhos*).

A parallel root \**d<sup>h</sup>eig-* seeks Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 490 f. in Middle High German *tīchen* 'make, create etc'; Old English *diht(i)an* 'to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down', Old High German *tihton* 'invent and create; versify' derive from late Latin *dictāre* 'to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down'.

**References:** WP. I 833 f., WH. I 501 f. 507.

**Page(s):** 244-245

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eiə-* : *d<sup>h</sup>iā-* : *d<sup>h</sup>ī-*

**Meaning:** to see, show

**Material:** Old Indic *ádīdhēt* 'he looked', Pl. *dīdhimāḥ*, Med. *dīdhyē*, *ádīdhīta*, Konj. *dīdhayat* (perhaps converted to present Perf., compare Perf. *dīdhaya*); *dhyā-ti*, *dhyā-ya-ti*

(*io*-present) ` looks in spirit, d. i. thinks, reflects ', participle *dhyā-ta-* and *dhi-tā-*, *dhyā* ` the thinking, meditating ', *dhyā-tar-* `thinker', *dhyā-na-* n. `meditation, contemplation ', *dhyāman-* n. (Gr.) `thought, notion'; *dhī-ḥ*, Akk. *dhīy-am* `thought, notion, imagining, discernment, understanding, religious meditation, devotion ', *dhī-tí-* `awareness, thought, notion, devotion ', *dhīra-* `seeing, smart, wise, skilful', *avadhīrayati* `disdains (despites), rejects, despises ', prakr. *herai* `sieves '; s-formation Old Indic *dhiyasāná-* `attentive, observant, heedful '; presumably also *dhiśāṇa-* if `sensible, wise, smart', *dhiśanyant-* if `observant, pious ', *dhiśā* Instr. Adv. if `with devotion, zeal, or lust ', yet compare on the other hand that belong to Latin *fēstus*, *fānum*, Indo Germanic *d̥hēs-* `religious', *dhiśnya-* `devout, religious ';

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in *h₂<sup>w</sup>aḥ₁<sup>w</sup>e-* > Avestan *ae-*

Avestan *dā(y)-* `see', e.g. *ā-diḍā'ti* `contemplates', *daiḍyantō* Nom. Pl. participle `the seeing ' (etc, s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 724); participle *paitī-dīta-* `beholds ', *-dītī-* f. `the beholding ', *dāḍa-* `sensible, smart' (lengthened grade as *-diḍā'ti*), *-dā(y)-*, *-dī-* f. as 2. composition part `vision, look; discernment, intention'; *-dāman-* `intention'; *daēman-* n. `eye, eyeball; look', *dōiḍra-* n. `eye', *daēnā* `religion' and `internal being, spiritual I '; npers. *dīdan* `see', *dīm* `face, cheek';

gr. *σημα*, Doric *σᾶμα* `mark, token, sign, Kennzeichen, Merkmal etc' (\**d̥h₁iā-m̥* = Old Indic *dhyāman-*; Lithuanian by Boisacq s. v., compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 322; after E. Leumann [Abh. Kunde d. Morgenl. 20, 1, S. 96] rather to Sakisch *śśāma* `mark, token, sign'), *σημαίνω* `mache durch ein Zeichen kenntlich etc';

alb. *díturë*, *dítme* `wisdom, learning ', *dinak* `cunning'.

Also alb. *dī* `I know, discern'

It goes back to a synonymous \**d̥h₁āu-*:

Gr. *θαῦμα* `what excites admiration, astonishment; veneration, astonishment ' (\**d̥h₁əu-m̥*) *θαυμάζω* `be surprised, astonish, venerate, admire ', next to which with gradation *θῶ(υ)μα*; compare Boeotian *Θώμων*, Doric *Θωμάντας* (Lithuanian by Boisacq under *θαῦμα*; about *Θήβος* *θαῦμα* Hes. probably *ΘήΦος*, s. Boisacq under *θάμβος* m. Lithuanian); Attic *θέα* `looking, sight; show' from \**thāFā*, compare syrak. *θάα*, Ionian *θηέομαι*, Doric *θᾶέομαι* `consider' (Attic *θεάομαι* reshaped after *θέα*), etc, s. Boisacq under *θέα* and *θεωρός* (to latter still Ehrlich KZ. 40, 354 Anm. 1). Except gr. equivalents are absent.

**References:** WP. I 831 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 349, 523.

**Page(s):** 243

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*elb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to bury

**Note:** Only german. and Balto-Slavic

**Material:** Old High German *bi-telban*, *-telpan* (participle *bitolban*) 'bury', Old Saxon *bi-delban* ds., mndd. Dutch *delven*, Old English *delfan* 'dig, bury', Flemish *delv* 'gorge, ravine, gulch, ditch, trench, channel'; in addition Swiss *tölpen* 'hit, thrash', Tirol *dalfer* 'slap in the face, box on the ear, blow, knock', ndd. *dölben* 'hit';

Balto Slavic \**dilbō* 'dig, hollow out': in Lithuanian *délba* and *dálba* f. 'crowbar', Latvian *dīlba* f., *dilbis* m. 'hollow bone, epiphysis, shinbone', *delbs* 'upper arm, elbow', *dalbs* m., *dalba* f. 'fishing rod, hayfork'; perhaps Lithuanian *nu-dīlbinti* 'lower the eyes down';

Slavic \**dьlbъ*, \**delti* in Serbo-Croatian *dúbēm*, *dúpsti* 'hollow out', *dùbok* 'deep, etc (ablaut. \**delti* in Serbo-Croatian dial. *dlisti* 'chisel, cut', compare *dlijèto* 'chisel'); Czech *dlubu*, *dlubati* 'hollow out, poke', ablaut. \**dolb-* in Czech *dlabati* 'chisel, cut', *dlab* 'seam' (= Latvian *dālbs*), Old Russian *nadolobъ* m., *nadolba* f. 'town enclosure'; \**dolb-to-* 'chisel, sharp iron' in Old Prussian *dalptan* 'press copy, impact break', Slavic \**dolto* 'chisel' in Bulgarian *dlató*, russ.-Church Slavic *dlato*, russ. *doťotó* ds.

maybe truncated alb. (\**dolto*) *daltë* 'chisel'

**References:** WP. I 866 f., Trautmann 54, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 434.

**Page(s):** 246

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*elgh-*, d<sup>h</sup>*elg-* (?)

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Old English *dolg* n., Old High German *tolc*, *tolg*, *dolg* n. 'wound' (\*'blow, knock'), Old Norse *dolg* n. 'enmity', *dolgr* 'fiend', *dylgja* 'enmity', wherefore probably ndd. *dalgen*, *daljen* 'hit' (borrows Norwegian Dialectal *dalga* ds.), Modern High German (Hessian-nassauisch, East Prussian) *dalgen*, *talken* 'thrash, hit', Middle High German *talgen* 'knead'. After Havers KZ. 43, 231, IF. 28, 190 ff. was also for gr. θέλγω 'enchant, beguile etc', θέλκτωρ, θελκτήρ, θελκτήριος 'charming, tempting', θέλξις 'enthralment' (Indo Germanic \*d<sup>h</sup>*elg-* besides \*d<sup>h</sup>*elgh-*?) the basic meaning 'enchantment through a blow' probably, as well as also Τελχίνες, Θελγίνες demons were damaging through blows the health of the people and at the same time the smiths.

Everything quite uncertainly. Rather Tocharian A *talke* n., B *telki* `sacrifice, oblation' could still belong to it.

**References:** WP. I 866.

**Page(s):** 247

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*elg-*

**Meaning:** to stick; needle

**Material:** Old Irish *delg* n. (*es*-stem) `thorn, cloth needle', corn. *delc* (i.e. *delch*) `a necklace, collar [for horses and other animals]', mcymr. *dala*, *dal* `bite, prick, sting';

Old Norse *dalkr* `needle to fasten the mantle about the right shoulder; spinal column of fish; dagger, knife ', Old English *dalc* m. `clasp, hairpin' (Modern High German *Dolch*, older *Tolch*, ndd. *dolk*, after Mikola BB. 25, 74 the origin of Czech poln. *tulich*, sloven. *tolih*, is namely borrowed at first from Latin *doŏ* `a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail sword-cane', but perhaps reshaped after Germanic words as Old English *dalc*);

Lithuanian *dilgùs* `pricking, burning ', *dilgé*, *dilgélẽ* f. `nettle', *dilgstu*, *dilgti* `get burned by nettle '; *dālgis* `scythe' here, not to S. 196!

Here perhaps Latin *falx* `a sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook; a sickle-shaped implement of war', after Niedermann Essais 17 ff. regressive derivative from *falcula*, that derives from Ligurian (?) \**ǵalkla* (\*d<sup>h</sup>*al-tla*), also as sizil. Ζάγκλη, Δανκλῆ `Messina' (: δρέπανον).

maybe Illyrian TN *Docleatae*

However, one derive just as well from \*d<sup>h</sup>*alg-tlā* ; if in that Italian dialekt would have become Indo Germanic /to *al*/, the *a*-vowel can be also explained.

Late Latin *daculum* `sickle' could be in addition the Ligurian equivalent. Against it Terracini Arch. Glott. Ital. 20, 5 f., 30 f.

**References:** WP. I 865 f.

**Page(s):** 247

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*el-1*, d<sup>h</sup>*olo-*

**Meaning:** curve; hollow

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhele-* : *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-* : *ǵhle-* : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, \*sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dh el-1*, *dh olo-* : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dh el-2* : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dh el-3* : 'to tremble' [common alb.-Illyrian *ǵh-* > *d-*].

**Material:** Gr. *θόλος* f. 'dome, cupola, domed roof, round building (sudatorium)'; sizil. *θολία*, lak. (Hes.) *σαλία* 'round summer hat', *θάλαμος* m. 'situated in the interior of house room, bedroom, pantry', *θαλάμη* 'cave, den (of animals)', *ὄφ-θαλμός* 'eye' (\*ὄψ-θαλμός 'eye socket');

cymr. *dol* f. 'valley', bret. *Dol* in PN;

Old Norse *dalr* 'bow'; Gothic *dals* m. or *dal* n. 'valley, pit, pothole', Old Saxon *dal*, Old English *dæl*, Old High German *tal* n. 'valley', Old Norse *dalr* m. 'valley'; Gothic *dalaþ* 'downwards', *dalaþa* 'under', *dalaþrō* 'from below' (here as \**Daliþernōz* 'valley inhabitant' the *Daliterni* of Avienus, German Alps in Valais, after R. Much, Germanist. Forschungen, Wien 1925), Old Frisian *tō dele* 'down', Old Saxon *tō dale*, Middle Low German *dale*, nnd. *dal* 'down, low', Middle High German *ze tal* ds.; Old English *dell*, Middle High German *telle* f. 'gorge, ravine, gulch' (\**dāljo*); changing through ablaut Old Norse *dǫll* m. 'valley inhabitant' (\**dōlja*), Norwegian dial. *døl* 'small valley, long gully resembling dent' (\**dōlja*) = Old High German *tuolla*, Middle High German *tüele* 'small valley, dent', mnl. *doel* 'ditch, trench, channel'; Old Norse *dæla* 'gully' (\**dēlja*), *dæld* 'small valley' (\**dēliðō*); nnd. *dole* 'small pit, pothole', Middle High German *to(e)* f. 'drainage ditch' (Old High German *dola* 'gully, ditch, trench, channel, duct, tube, pipe' probably actually nnd.), Old High German *tulli*, Middle High German *tülle*, nnd. *dölle* 'short duct, tube, pipe' (also nnd. *dal* stands for 'duct, tube, pipe');

Old Church Slavic (etc) *doľ* 'hole, pit, pothole, valley', *dolu* 'downwards', *doľe* 'under'.

**References:** WP. I 864 f., Loth RC. 42, 86.

**Page(s):** 245-246

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh el-2*

**Meaning:** light, shining

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhele-* : *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-* : *ǵhle-* : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, \*sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dh el-1*, *dh olo-* : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dh el-2* : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dh el-3* : 'to tremble' [common alb.-Illyrian *ǵh-* > *d-*].

**Material:** Perhaps Armenian *deŋin*, Gen. *deŋnoy* 'yellow, sallow, paled, pallid' (\**dh̥elēno-*);

Middle Irish *dellrad* 'radiance'; Old English *deall* 'stout, proud, bold, illustrious', Old Norse GN *Heimdallr*, Mar-*döll* 'epithet of the light goddess Freyja', *Dellingr* 'father of the day', Middle High German *ge-telle* 'pretty, good'(?).

**References:** WP. I 865.

**Page(s):** 246

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh̥el-3*

**Meaning:** to tremble

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *ghel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ghelē-* : *ghlē-*, *ghlō-* : *ghle-* : 'to shine; green, gold, blue, \*sun' derived **Root / lemma:** *dh̥el-1*, *dh̥olo-* : 'curve; hollow', **Root / lemma:** *dh̥el-2* : 'light, shining', **Root / lemma:** *dh̥el-3* : 'to tremble' [common alb.-Illyrian *gh-* > *d-*].

**Material:** Armenian *doŋam* 'tremble'; Norwegian and Swedish dial. *dilla* 'swing, swerve', Norwegian dial. *dalla*, *dulla* 'walk on tiptoe; trip', Low German *dallen* 'amble', Norwegian *dilte* 'trot, walk on tiptoe; trip', *dalte* ds.

Doubtful; s. Falk-Torp under *dilte* addendum.

**References:** WP. I 865.

**Page(s):** 246

---

**Root / lemma:** (\**dh̥embh-*), *dh̥mbh-*

**Meaning:** to dig

**Note:** only gr. and armen.

**Material:** Armenian *damban* 'grave, vault, sepulchre, grave; grave, monument, tombstone', *dambaran* ds.;

gr. θάπτω (\**dh̥mbh-jo*), Aor. Pass. ἐτάφην 'bury, entomb', ἄθαπτος 'unburied', τάφος m. 'funeral, obsequies; grave, burial mound', ταφή 'funeral, grave', τάφος (\**dh̥mbh-ro-s*) f. 'ditch, trench, channel'; but Old Prussian *dambo* f. 'ground' is amended in *daubo* (see 268).

Maybe alb. *dhemb* 'pain, sadness'

**Note:**



Clearly **Root / lemma:** (dh<sup>h</sup>**em**-), dh<sup>h</sup>**mb**-: 'to dig' derived from **Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**em**-, dh<sup>h</sup>**emə**-: 'to smoke; to blow' which means that Aryans initially burnt the dead while the ritual of burial was born much later.

**References:** WP. I 852.

**Page(s):** 248-249

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**em**-, dh<sup>h</sup>**emə**-

**Meaning:** to smoke; to blow

**Material:** Old Indic *dhámati* 'blows' (*dhāmi-śyati*, -*tá*- and *dhmātá*-, Pass. *dhāmyatē* and *dhmāyātē*), Avestan *dāōmainya*- 'puffing up, swelling, of frogs ', npers. *damīdan* 'blow', *dam* 'breath, breath ', osset. *dumun*, *dīmīn* 'smoke; blow';

Maybe alb. Tosc *tym* n. 'smoke': also alb. Geg *dhem*, alb. *dhemb* 'hurt, ache', *dhimbje* 'pain' [common alb. shift *m* > *mb*].

Note:

Clearly from **Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**em**-, dh<sup>h</sup>**emə**-: 'to smoke; to blow' derived **Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**eu**-4, dh<sup>h</sup>**euə**- (presumably: dh<sup>h</sup>**uē**-, compare the extension dh<sup>h</sup>**uē**-k-, dh<sup>h</sup>**uē**-s-): 'to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.'.

gr. θέμερος, σεμνός, θεμερῶπις 'somber, dark-looking ' (: Old High German *timber* 'dim');

Middle Irish *dem* 'black, dark';

Norwegian *daam* (\*dh<sup>h</sup>**ēmo**-) 'dark', *daame* m. 'cloud haze ', *daam* m. 'taste, smell, odor' = Old Norse *dāmr* 'taste';

with Guttural-extension: dh<sup>h</sup>**enguə**-, dh<sup>h</sup>**engui**- 'misty ' in Old Norse *dǫkk* f. 'dent in the landscape ' = Latvian *danga* (\*dh<sup>h</sup>**onguā**) 'faecal puddle, slop, swampy land, sea mud ', further Old Norse *dǫkk*, Old Frisian *diunk* 'dark' (Germanic \**denkva*-); zero grade Old Saxon *dunkar*, Old High German *tunkal*, Modern High German *dunkel* (originally and with the meaning 'misty - humid, wet' Norwegian and Swedish Dialectal *dunken* 'humid, wet, dank, muggy', engl. *dank*, Dialectal *dunk* 'humid, wet'); in addition cymr. *dew* m. (\*dh<sup>h</sup>**enguos**) 'fog, smoke, sultriness' etc, *deweint* 'darkness' (mistakenly Loth RC 42, 85; 43, 398 f), Hittite *da-an-ku-i-iš* (*dankuiš*) 'dark, black' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 142);

Old Norse *dýr* 'slime, mud, ordure, morass' from \*dh<sup>h</sup>**mkio**-, compare with gramm. variation Danish *dýng* 'damp, humid, wet', Swedish Dialectal *dungen* 'humid, wet';



with Germanic *-p-*: Middle High German *dimpfen*, *dampf* 'steam, smoke', Old High German Middle High German *dampf* m. 'vapor, smoke', Middle Low German engl. *damp* 'vapor, damp fog', nld. *dumpig* 'dull, humid, wet, musty', Modern High German *dumpfig*, *dumpf* (also = confused, scattered, sprayed); kaus. Old High German *dempfen*, *tempfen*, Middle High German *dempfen* 'stew through steam, stew';

with Germanic *-b-*: Swedish dial. *dimba* stem V. 'steam, smoke, spray', *dimba* 'vapor', Norwegian *damb* n. 'dust', Old Norse *dumba* 'dust, cloud of dust' (besides with *-mm-* Old Norse *dimmr* 'dark', Old Frisian Old English *dim* ds., Norwegian Dialectal *dimma*, *dumma* 'lack of clarity in the air, fog cover', Swedish *dimma* 'thin fog'), Old High German *timber*, Middle High German *timber*, *timmer* 'dark, dim, black';

to what extent of background the *s*-forms Swedish Dialectal *stimma*, *stimba* 'steam', norw Dialectal *stamma*, *stamba* 'stink' Indo Germanic have been newly created or only after concurrence of Old High German *toum*: Old English *stēam*, German *toben* 'rage': *stieben* (see below *d<sup>h</sup>eu-*, *d<sup>h</sup>eu-b<sup>h</sup>-* 'scatter, sprinkle'), is doubtful;

Lithuanian *dumiù*, *dùmti* 'blow', *apdùmti* 'blow with sand or snow (of wind)', *dùmplės* 'bellows', *dùmpiu*, *dùmpti* 'blow' (probably with *p*-extension), Old Prussian *dumsle* 'bladder';

Old Church Slavic *dъmъ*, *dъti* 'blow' (to Balto Slavic vocalism s. Berneker 244 f. m. Lithuanian, Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 63 f., 164, Trautmann 63).

**References:** WP. I 851 f.

**Page(s):** 247-248

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>engh-1*

**Meaning:** to press; to cover

**Material:** Old Irish *dingid*, *for-ding* 'oppressed' (see also *d<sup>h</sup>eigh-*); compare Pedersen KG. II 506;

Lithuanian *dengiù*, *deñgti* 'cover', *dangà* 'cover', *dangùs* 'sky, heaven', in addition *diñgti* 'disappear' (from '\* be covered'), Slavic *\*doga* 'bow' (: Lithuanian *dangà*) in russ. *dugá* 'bow', old 'rainbow', Bulgarian *dъgá*, serb. *dúga*, poln. dial. *dęga* ds., probably to:

Old Icelandic *dyngia* 'dunghill, house in the earth where the women did the handwork', Old English *dyng*e, Old High German *tunga* 'fertilization', Old Saxon *dung*, Old High German *tung*, Middle High German *tunc* 'the subterranean chamber where the women

weaved ' (originally winter houses covered with fertilizer for the protection against the cold), Old English *dung* ` jail ', Old High German *tungen* ` depress, fertilize ', Old English engl. *dung* ` manure ', Modern High German *Dung, Dünger*.

Maybe alb. *dengu* `heap'

**References:** WP. I 791 f., 854, Trautmann 44 f.

**Page(s):** 250

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*engh-2*

**Meaning:** to get, gripe

**Material:** Old Indic *daghnōti* (Aor. *dhak, daghyāḥ* etc) ` reaches up to, achieves ', -*daghná-* ` reaching up to something ' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ṇgh-*);

gr. ταχύς `quick, fast', Kompar. θάσσων (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ṇgh-*);

Old Irish *daingen* `tight, firm, strong' = cymr. *dengyn* ds. (\**dangino-* or \**dengino-*);

Slavic *dęgъ: dōgъ* ` strength, power, luck ' in russ.-Church Slavic *djagъ* ` strap, leather belt ', russ. *djága* ` leather belt ', *djáglyj* `strong, fit, healthy', *djágnutъ* `grow, become strong '; ablaut. Old Bulgarian *ne-dōgъ* `disease, malady' (but russ. *dúžij* `strong' belongs rather to d<sup>h</sup>*eugh-*, under S. 271); the meaning has taken place after probably an intermingling with Slavic *tęg-* `pull, drag, draw ' (Brückner KZ. 42, 342 f).

**References:** WP. I 791 f., Berneker 190, 217 f.

**Page(s):** 250

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*en-1*

**Meaning:** to run, \*flow

**Material:** Old Indic *dhanáyati* `runs, set in movement', npers. *danīdan* `hurry, run', Old Indic *dhánvati* `runs, flows ', Old pers. *danuvatij* ` flows ', Old Indic *dhánutar-* `running, flowing ';

Messapic river name *ardannoa* (\**ar-d<sup>h</sup>on<sub>u</sub>-ā*) ` situated in the water ' (?), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), apul. PN *Ardaneae* = *Herdonia* (Krahe Gl. 17, 102);

Latin probably *fōns, -tis* ` a spring, fountain; fresh or spring water. Transf. spring, origin, source '; perhaps hybridization of *to*-stem \**fontos* and *tī*-stem \**fentis* (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ṇ-tí-*);

Note: common Latin initial *d-* > *f-* shift.

Tocharian AB *tsän* 'flow', B *tseñe* 'current, gush', *tsnam* 'flow'.

**References:** WP. I 852, Couvreur BSL. 41, 165.

**Page(s):** 249

---

**Root / lemma:** dh *en-2*

**Meaning:** surface of hand/land, etc. (\*dry land)

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** dh *en-1*: 'to run, \*flow' derived **Root / lemma:** dh *en-2*: 'surface of hand/land, etc. (\*dry land)' meaning 'arid flat area'.

**Material:**

Old Indic *dhānuṣ-* n., *dhānvan-* m. n. 'dry land, mainland, beach, dry land, desert', *dhānu-*, *dhanū-* f. 'sandbank, seashore, island';

gr. *θέναρ* n. 'palm, sole, also from the surface of the sea or from deepening in the altar to the admission of the offering', *ὀπισθέναρ* 'opisthenar, back of the hand' (\**ὀπισθοθέναρ*), Old High German *tenar* m., *tenra* f. (\**denarā-*), Middle High German *tener* m. 'flat hand', Curtius<sup>5</sup> 255 (samt Old Indic *dhānuṣ-*, see below).

In addition Vulgar Latin *danea* 'area' (Reichenauer Gl.), Old High German *tenni* n., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Middle High German *tenne* m. f. n., Modern High German *Tenne* 'barn floor, threshing floor, flattened loam ground or wooden floor as a threshing place, hallway, ground, place, surface generally', Dutch *denne* 'area, a pavement of tiles, brick, stone; floored, boarded; n. as subst. a floor, story; a row or layer of vines'; as 'smoothly trodden place good as threshing floor' can be also understood meeklenb. *denn* 'trodden down place in the grain layer', Middle Low German *denne* 'lowland, depression' (and 'valley forest' see below), Middle Dutch *denne* 'den of wild animals' (and 'valley forest', see below), *dan* 'waste, from shrubbery surrounded place, place generally, land, scenery' (and 'valley forest', s.under), Old English *denn* 'cave, wild den', nengl. *den* 'cave, pit, pothole', East Frisian *dann(e)* 'bed, garden bed, garden plot'.

About Lithuanian *dėnis* m. 'deck board of a small boat', Latvian *denis* ds. (Germanic loanword?) s. Trautmann 51, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455.

**References:** WP. I 853.

**Page(s):** 249

---

**Root / lemma:** dh *en-3*

**Meaning:** to hit, push

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** dh **en-1:** ` to run, \*'flow' derived **Root / lemma:** dh **en-2:** `surface of hand/land, etc. (\*dry land)' meaning `arid flat area', then from **Root / lemma:** dh **en-2:** `surface of hand' derived **Root / lemma:** dh **en-3:** `to hit, push'.

**Material:** Only in extensions (almost exclusively Germanic):

*d*-extension: Old Norse *detta* stem V. ` fall down heavily and hard, hit ' (\**dintan*, compare Norwegian dial. *datta* [\**dantōn*] `knock': *denta* ` give small punches '), Modern Frisian *dintje* ` shake lightly ', Norwegian *deise* ` fall tumbling, glide ' (from:) nnd. *dei(n)sen* (\**dantisōn*) ` reel back, flee'; East Frisian *duns* `fall' (*s* from *-dt-* or *-ds-*), Old Norse *dyntr*, Old English *dynt* m. (= Old Norse *dytt*), engl. *dint* `blow, knock, shove ';

alb. *g-dhent*, *gdhend* ` hew wood, plane, beat ', Geg *dhend*, *dhênn* ` cut out, cut ' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Maybe (\**gdhend*) *gdhë* `piece of wood', alb. Tosc *dënd* `hit, beat'.

Gutt-extension: Old Norse *danga* (\**dangōn*) `thrash': Old Swedish *diunga* stem V. `hit', Middle English *dingen* `hit, bump, poke', nengl. *ding* (Scandinavian loanword), Middle High German *tingelen* `knock, hammer', Norwegian *dingle* (and *dangle*) `dangle'; Kaus. Old Norse *dengja*, Old English *dengan*, Middle High German *tengen* (*tengelen*) `hit, knock, hammer (Modern High German *dengeln*)'; Old High German *tangal* m. `hammer'.

Labial-extension: Swedish *dimpa* (*damp*) `fall fast and heavily', nnd. *dumpen* `hit, bump, poke', engl. dial. *dump* ` hit heavily '.

**References:** WP. I 853 f.

**Page(s):** 249-250

---

**Root / lemma:** dh **erāgh-**

**Meaning:** to pull; to drag

**Note:** equal meaning with **trāgh-** (see d.).

**Material:** Old Norse *draga*, Gothic under Old English *dragan*, engl. *draw* `pull, drag', Old Norse *drag* n. ` base of a pulled object ', Norwegian *drag* ` draught, wash of the waves, watercourse, towing rope ', dial. *drog* f. (\**dragō*) ` short sledge, road track of an animal, valley ', Old Norse *dregill* `band, strap', *drōg* f. `stripe', Old Swedish *drøgh* ` sled ', Old English *dræge* f. ` seine, fishing net which hangs vertically in the water with floats on the top and weights on the bottom ', Middle Low German *dragge*, nnd. also *dregge* ` boat

anchor ', engl. *dredge* ds.; changing through ablaut Norwegian *dorg* f. (\**durgō*, Indo Germanic \**dʰr̥ghā*) 'fishing line, which one pulls up behind the boat'; with the meaning 'bear, carry' (from 'drag', s. Berner 212), Old High German *tragan* 'bear, carry', *sih (gi)tragon* 'bear oneself, conduct oneself, behave '.

Maybe alb. Geg (*dherāgh-*) *tērhek* 'pull, drag' : Polish *targać* 'carry' [common alb. -*g-* > -*h-* shift]

Probably here Slavic \**dārgā* in: serb.-Church Slavic *draga* 'valley', russ. *doróga* 'way, alley, journey', dial. 'fishing rod';

maybe alb. (\**do-róga*) *rruga* 'way, alley, journey' [common alb. *de-* > *zero grade*] similar formation to Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long' : alb. (\**da-lu-ga-e-eš*) *glatë* 'long'; also alb. (\**doróga*) *dërgonj* 'send in a trip'.

The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, *zero* is a common Baltic Illyrian. Compare **Root / lemma: *del-5*** : 'long': Baltic with unexplained *d-* loss (see below): Lithuanian *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Latvian *ilgs*, Old Prussian *ilga* and *ilgi* Adv. 'long' : Hittite Nom. Pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) 'long', *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. 'length'.

serb. *drāga* 'valley', poln. *droga* 'way, alley, road, journey', russ. *doróžítʹ* 'hollow out', Czech *drážiti* 'make a rabbit or a furrow, hollow out'; perhaps also Czech *z-dráhati se* 'refuse, decline', poln. *wz-dragać się* 'to flinch from doing sth, flinch, shudder' (as 'protract, draw') and Old Church Slavic *podragъ* 'hemline, edge of a dress' (different under ***dergh-*** 'catch').

Latin *trahō* 'to trail, pull along; to drag, pull violently; to draw in, take up; of air, to breathe; to draw out, hence to lengthen; then; to draw together, contract. Transf. to draw, attract; to take in or on, assume, derive; to prolong, spin out; to ascribe, refer, interpret', *traha* 'sledge, drag', *trāgum* 'seine', *trāgula* ds., small drag, a species of javelin' could go back through spirant dissimilation (\**ḍragō* to \**dragō*) in *dʰr̥āgh-*, but also Indo Germanic *t-* have (: Old Irish *traig* 'foot' etc, s. ***trāgh-***).

**References:** WP. I 862, Trautmann 45.

**Page(s):** 257

---

**Root / lemma:** *dʰer̥bʰ-* (*dʰer̥bʰ-*?)

**Meaning:** to work

**Material:** Armenian *derbuk* 'rough, stiff, rude';

Old English *deorfan* stem V. 'work; perish, die', *gedeorfn*. 'work, hardship', Old Frisian *for-derva*, Middle Low German *vor-derven*, Middle High German *verderben* 'die, perish', also Kaus. 'spoil';

Lithuanian *dirbu*, *dirbti* 'work', *dárbas* 'work', *darbùs* 'laborious'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>erb<sup>h</sup>-* (*dh<sup>h</sup>erab<sup>h</sup>-?*) : 'to work' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>erab<sup>h</sup>-* : 'to harden'.

**References:** WP. I 863, II 631, Kluge<sup>11</sup> 101, 649.

**Page(s):** 257

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>erab<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to harden

**Material:** Old Indic *drapsá-h* m. 'drip'??;

gr. τρέφεσθαι, τετροφέναι 'curdle, coagulate, harden, be firm', τρέφω, Doric τράφω 'make curdle, coagulate, harden (γάλα; τυρόν), nourish (\*make thick, fat, obese), bring up' (θρέψω, ἔθρεψα) τροφός 'nourishing', f. 'wet nurse', θρέμμα 'the nourished, foster child, child, breeding livestock', τρόφις 'fat, obese, strong, big, large', τροφαλίς, -ίδος 'fresh cheese, coagulated milk', ταρφύς 'dense', τάρφεα Pl. n. 'thicket', τραφερή (γῆ) 'firm land';

maybe truncated alb. (\*τρόφις) *trashĕ* 'fat, obese, strong, big, large, coagulated'.

nasalized and with Indo Germanic *b* (Indo Germanic Articulation variation in nasal surroundings) θρόμβος 'coagulated mass (from milk, blood etc)', θρομβόομαι 'coagulate', θρομβεῖον 'clots';

Old Saxon *derbi* (\**ðarbia*) 'strong, mad, wicked, evil', Old Frisian Middle Low German *derve* 'strong, just, rightful' (different from Old High German *derb* 'unleavened' = Old Norse *þjarfr*), ablaut. Old Norse *djarfr* 'gamy, bold' (the older meaning still in Norwegian dial. *dirna* from \**dirfna* 'put on weight, recover, regain one's strength'); Old Norse *dirfa* 'encourage'; nasalized probably Old Norse *dramb* 'lavishness' (\*be thick), nisl. *drambr* 'knots in the wood'; Old Norse *drumbr* 'clot, chunk', Middle Low German *drummel* 'sturdy person'.

Note:

Probably from (Old Saxon *thervi*, Old High German *derbi* ` unleavened ', Modern High German Bavarian *derb* ` arid, dry, thin ') **Root / lemma:** *(s)ter-1*, *(s)tere-* : *(s)trē-* : `stiff, immovable; solid, etc.' derived the extended root **Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>ereb<sup>h</sup>-* : `to harden' [common *st-* > *t-* PIE]

**References:** WP. I 876.

**Page(s):** 257-258

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eregh-*

**Meaning:** thorn?

**Note:** with formants *-(e)s-* and *-no-*. Dubious equation.

**Material:** Old Indic *drākṣā* ` grape '; common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*

gallorum. *\*dragenos* `thorn', Old Irish *draigen* m. ` blackthorn ', cymr. *draen* m., nbret. *dréan* `briar' (Celtic *\*drageno-* from *\*d<sup>h</sup>eregh-*);

perhaps also Old High German *tirn-pauma* ` of the cornel-tree ', *tyrn*, *dirnbaum* ` a cornel cherry-tree ', Modern High German dial. *di(e)rle*, *dirnlein* ` Cornelian cherry (dogwood) ', Swiss *tierli*, whether it is not borrowed from Slavic in very old time;

Lithuanian *drignės* Pl., Latvian *drīgenes* `black henbane ' (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 498), whether it is not borrowed from Slavic;

russ. *déren*, *derén* ` Cornelian cherry (dogwood) ', Serbo-Croatian *drižen*, Czech *dřín* ds., poln. (old) *drzon* ` barberry ', Kashubian *dřòn* `prickle', polab. *dren* `thorn'.

Germanic- Slavic basic form could be *\*d<sup>h</sup>erghno-* and would stand admittedly in its meaning `sprout, twig, branch', Pl. `young shrubbery, bush' considerably differently colored gr. *τρέχνος* (Hes., anthol.), *τέρχνος* (Maximus), Cypriot *τὰ τέρχνις* very close.

**References:** WP. I 862 f., Pedersen KG. I 97, M.-L. 2762.

**Page(s):** 258

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eregh-* (*d<sup>h</sup>ergh-nā-*)

**Meaning:** to wind, turn, \*release, discharge, disband

**Material:** Npers. *darz*, *darza* ` suture', *darzmān*, *darznān* ` filament ', *darzan* `needle', Pahlavi *darzīk* ` tailor';

Armenian *dařnam* (\**darjnam*), Aor. *darjay* `turn over, revolve, turn; return ', *dařn* `bitter, sharp' (compare οἶνος τρέπεται ), *darj* `turn, reversal, return ', Kaus. *darjućanem* `turn round, turn away, whirl round, return ';

alb. *dreth* (stem \**dredh-*), Aor. *drodha* `turn round, turn together, twine, spin ', alb.-skutar. *nnrizē* `diaper ' (*n-dred-zē*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Maybe alb. *drizē* `thorny bush '.

after Pedersen Hittite 123, 125, Tocharian Sprachg. 20 here Hittite *tar-na-aḫ-ḫi* `I pocket, let in ', Tocharian A *tärnā-*, *tärk-*, preterit A *cärk*, B *carka* `let, allow, disband, release ' (?).

Maybe secondary meaning alb. *dreth* `perturb, terrify'

also nazalised alb. *ndrizē* `band, bandage', *ndrydh* `twist'.

Maybe an older form alb. (\**dh<sup>h</sup>ereĝh-*) *derdh* `pour, release, discharge, disband, pocket, deposit (liquid, turn over?), ejaculate semen ' [common alb. *-ĝh-* > *-d-*] : Tocharian A *tärnā-*, *tärk-*, preterit A *cärk*, B *carka* `let, allow, disband, release ' (?).

Note:

The oldest IE form is actually Hittite *tar-na-aḫ-ḫi* `I pocket, plug in, let in ' : alb. (\**dh<sup>h</sup>ereĝh-*) *derdh* `pour, release, discharge, disband, ejaculate semen'. It seems that the old meaning of **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>ereĝh-* (*dh<sup>h</sup>rĝh-nā-*) : `to wind, turn, \*release, discharge, disband ' derived from the act of intercourse which became a taboo word in patriarchal society. Alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>ereĝh-* (*dh<sup>h</sup>rĝh-nā-*) : `to wind, turn, \*release, discharge, disband ' derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>er-1*, *dh<sup>h</sup>ere-* : `a kind of deposit or dreg, \*ordure, defecate ', **Root / lemma:** (*dh<sup>h</sup>er-4*.) *dh<sup>h</sup>or-* : *dh<sup>h</sup>er-* : `to jump, jump at, \*stream, ray, drip, sperm' becoming an euphemistic root. The intermediary bridge root between the two was: \**dh<sup>h</sup>ere-gh-*: Gr. θρᾶσσω, Attic θρᾶππω (Perf. hom. τέτρηχα intr.) `bewilder, perturb ', ταραχή `perplexity' found in secondary meaning alb. *dreth* `perturb, terrify, twist'.

**References:** WP. I 863, Lidén Arm. stem 101 ff., Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 111, Kuiper Nasalprä. 151.

**Page(s):** 258

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>er-1*, *dh<sup>h</sup>ere-*

**Meaning:** a kind of deposit or dreg

**Note:** Originally with *dh<sup>h</sup>er-5* `ordure, defecate'?



**Material:** *a. dh<sup>h</sup>ere-gh-*:

Gr. θρᾶσσω, Attic θρᾶπτω (Perf. hom. τέτρηχα intr.) 'bewilder, perturb', ταραχή 'perplexity', ταραάσσω, Attic -πτω 'bewilder' (\*dh<sup>h</sup>eragh<sub>2</sub>-iō : Lithuanian *dīrgti* see below); τρᾶχύς, Ionian τρηχύς 'rough, uneven' (probably originally from dirt crusts; -pā- here from sog. *ṛ*, i.e. \*dh<sup>h</sup>eraghú-s); τάρχη τάρaxis Hes. (vowel gradation as σπαργή: Lithuanian *sprógti*);

**Note:** common lat *d-* > *f-* shift:

Latin *fracēs* f. ' (broken bits, fragments; hence) grounds or dregs of oil ', *fracēre* ' be rancid ' from \*dh<sup>h</sup>eragh-; *c* is covered probably from *faēcēs*, *floccēs*, there \*dh<sup>h</sup>erk- otherwise is testified only in Baltic;

in the meaning ' lees, dregs, yeast': alb. *drā* f., Geg *drâ-ni* ' residuum of oil, from abundant butter; tartar ' (basic form \*draë from \*dragā, \*dh<sup>h</sup>eraghā);

Old Norse *dregg* f., Pl. *dreggiar* 'yeast' (out of it engl. *dregs*);

Old Lithuanian *dragės* (\*dh<sup>h</sup>eragh<sub>1</sub>iās) Pl., Old Prussian *dragios* Pl. 'yeast', Latvian (Endzelin KZ. 44, 65) *dradži* ' residuum from boiled fat'; Slavic \**droska* from \*dh<sup>h</sup>eragh-skā in Middle Old Bulgarian *droštija* Pl.n. 'yeast', klr. *dríščī* ds., otherwise assimilated to \**troska* (sloven. *trôska* ' residuum, yeast') and mostly \**drozga* (Old Church Slavic *droždьje* Pl. f. 'τρυγία, yeast' etc; s. Berneker 228);

here also gallorom. \**drasica* ' dry malt ' (M.-L. 2767), this anyhow from older \**drascā* (= Slavic \**droskā*) or \**drazgā* (== Slavic \**drozgā*) transfigured sein wird;

with *st*-formants: Old High German (\**trast*, Pl. :) *trestir* ' what is left of squeezed fruit, dregs, pomace ', Old English *dærst(e)*, *dræst* f. ' dregs, yeast' (Germanic \**ðraxsta-*, Sverdrup IF. 35, 154), *drōs* ds.;

with *sn*-formants: Old English *drōsne* f., *drōsna* m. 'yeast, smut', Old High German *druosana*, *truosana* 'yeast, residuum ';

here probably Lithuanian *dérgia* (*dérgti*) ' it is bad weather ', *dárgana*, *dárga* ' weather, bad weather ' (glottal stop, compare die gr. root forms and Lithuanian *drégnas*, *drégnūs* 'humid, wet'); in addition Old Russian *padoroga* probably ' thunder-storm ', sloven. *sô-draga*, *-drag*, *-drga* ' hail with small grain size; frozen snow lumps, graupel '; Lithuanian *dargùs* ' nasty, dirty, filthy'; Old Lithuanian *dérgesis* 'filthy person', Old Lithuanian *dergėti*

`hate', Latvian *deĩdzĩtiĩs* `quarrel, squabble' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 456 m. Lithuanian), Old Prussian *dergĩ* `to hate'; Lithuanian *dĩrgti* `become dirty, get dirty', *dĩrgti* `revile', *dĩrga* f. `rainy weather, defilement, contamination, vituperation';

b. dh**erg-** in: Middle Irish *derg* `red'; Middle High German *terken* `befoul', Old High German *tarchannen*, *terchinen* `(darken) conceal, hide', Middle Low German *dork* `keel of water depth', Old English *deorc* `swart', engl. *dark*; Old English *beorcung* `dawn, twilight' probably with *ǣ* after *ǣostor* `dark', *geǣuxod* `dark'.

Maybe alb. *darkĩ* `evening, evening meal, supper', *drekĩ* (\**derk-*) `dinner, midday'.

c. dh**erk-** in: Lithuanian *dĩrkti* `make nasty, befoul', *dĩrĩti* `vilify, inveigh, deform', *dĩrĩs* `nasty', Old Prussian *erdĩrkts* `poisoned', Latvian *dĩrks*, *dĩrcĩ* (\**darkis*) `pinto' Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 448 (see the kinship by Leskien Abl. 361); or to Middle High German *zurch* `ordure', *zũrchen* `defecate'? Zupitza gutturals 170 under accentuation of intonation difference of *dĩrkti* compared with *dĩrgesis* etc;

here probably Tocharian AB *tĩrkĩr* `cloud' (Frisk Indog. 24);

WP. I 854 ff.

d. dh**erab-** : dh**rĩb-** : dh**rĩb-**.

Doubtful Avestan *ĩriwi-* (\*dh**rĩb**<sup>h</sup>*-*) `stain, birthmark';

Middle Irish *drab* `grape marc, yeast' (\*dh**rĩb**<sup>h</sup>*o-*), *drabar-sluĩg* `base, vulgar people';

Old Icelandic *draf*, engl. *draff* `berm, yeast', Middle Low German *draf*, Old High German *trebir* Pl. `grape marc', Old Norse *drafli* m. `fresh cheese', *drafna* `to disband', Norwegian *drevja* `soft mass'; geminated nl. *drabbe* `berm, residuum', ndd. *drabbe* `slime, mud'; Swedish *drĩv* n. `residuum' (\*dh**rĩb**<sup>h</sup>*o-*), Old English *drĩf*, Old High German *truobi* `cloudy', Gothic *drĩbjan*, Old High German *truoben* `tarnish, bewilder', Old English *drĩfan* `agitate, tarnish' (identical meaning-Verh. as between gr. ταρασσω and Old Norse *dreggjar*).

A nasalized form with Baltic *u* as zero grade vowel of a dissyllabic basis (caused by a limited nasal *m*?) seems Lithuanian \**drumb-* in Lithuanian *drumĩstas* (could stand for \**drumpstas*) `residuum', *drumstũs* `cloudy', *drumsĩũ*, *drumĩsti* `tarnish' (Schleifton caused by a heavy group *mpst*?).

**References:** WP. I 854 f., WH. I 538 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 715.

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>er-2, dh<sup>h</sup>erē-

**Meaning:** to hold, support

**Material:** Old Indic *dhar-* 'hold, stop, bear, carry, prop, support, receive, hold upright' (present mostly *dhāráyati*; Perf. *dadhāra*, *dadhré*, *dhṛtá*; *dhártum*) Pass. 'are held back, be steady, behave sedately', Avestan *dar-* 'hold, seize, restrain; whereof adhere, observe (a law); hold fast in the memory; perceive with the senses, grasp; sojourn, while, stay' (*dārayeiti* etc, participle *darēta-*), ap. *dārayāmiy* 'hold', npers. Inf. *dāštan*, osset. Inf. *darun*, *daryn*;

Old Indic *dhāraṇa-* 'bearing, carrying, preserving', *dhārúṇa-* 'holding, supporting; n. foundation, prop', *dhāraṇa-* 'holding; n. the clamps, the restraining' = Avestan *dārana-* n. 'means for withholding', Old Indic *dhartár-* and *dháritar-* m. 'holder', *dhāritrī-* girder, bearer', *dhātrá-* n. 'support, prop' = Avestan *darəθra-* n. 'the grasp, understanding', Old Indic *dhárma-* (= Latin *firmus*) m. 'firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong', *dharmán-* m. 'holder', *dhárman-* n. 'support, prop, law, custom', *dhārīmani* Lok. 'after the statute, according to custom', *dhāraka-* 'holding; m. container', *dhṛti-* f. 'the holding on, determination', *ḍṛ-dhr-á-* 'tenacious', *sá-dhrī* (or *sadhrīm*) Adv. 'holding out on a purpose, holding on to a purpose', *sadhríy-añc-* 'be directed by a purpose, be united, together'; *didhīrśā* 'the intention to support to support', Avestan *didarəšatā* 'he composes himself for, he gets ready for';

about Old Indic *dhīra-* 'tight, firm' s. Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 25;

Armenian perhaps *dadar* (redupl.) 'abode, residence, rest' ('\*adherence, abide by, stay', compare Avestan meaning 'while, stay, behave quietly'), *dadarem* 'abate (from the wind)', compare under Old English *darian* 'the side, flank; of persons', Dutch *bedaren* 'become quiet (from the wind, weather)';

gr. with the meaning 'prop themselves up, force open' (from the heavy root form) ἑρᾶνος m. 'bench, footstool', hom. (Ionian) ἑρῆνυς, -υος 'footstool, thwart', Ionian ἑρῆνυξ, Boeotian ἑρᾶνυξ, -υκος 'stool' (place an early proto gr. \*ἑρᾶνο-, which would contain -pā- from -r̥-, i.e. -er̥-), Ionian Inf. Aor. ἑρήσασθαι 'sit down' (proto gr. ἑρᾶ-); due to the thematic root form \*dh<sup>h</sup>erē-: ἑρό-νος m. 'seat'; Cypriot lak. ἑρό-ναξ ὑποπόδιον Hes.; with the meaning 'grasp through the senses, observe' and 'hold on custom, a religious custom', ἄ-θερέξ ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον Hes. (compare under Lithuanian *derėti* 'be usable'),

ἐνθρεῖν φυλάσσειν Hes. (from the thematic root form \*d<sup>h</sup>*ere*-; against it from \*d<sup>h</sup>*erə*-:)  
 θρήσκω νοῶ Hes. (Ionian), θράσκειν (ā) ἀναμιμνήσκειν Hes., Ionian θρησκηῖν, Koine  
 θρησκεῖα 'worship', θρήσκος 'religious, godly, pious', θρησκεύω 'observe the official law  
 of god'.

Is ἀθρέω 'observe keenly' up to zero grade *h* the preposition \**en* (or α- = \**sm̥*-?) to  
 compare afterwards with ἐνθρεῖν? (Lithuanian by Boisacq s. v.) Probably here ἀθρόος,  
 ἀθρόος 'concentrated, crowded together, gathered' (compare to meaning Old Indic  
*sadhryañc*-; Lithuanian by Boisacq s. v., in addition Brugmann IF. 38, 135 f.).

Mit. Old Indic *dhāraka*- 'container' is compared with θώπαξ, -ἄκος 'breastplate; trunk;  
 vagina'.

Latin *frē-tus* 'relying on, confiding in', Umbrian *frite* 'leaning, supported, relying,  
 depending, trusting, daring, confident; trust, confidence, reliance, assurance', Latin *frēnum*  
 'bit, bridle, rein' and 'rein', if originally 'holder' (stand to gr. θρᾶνος as *plē-nus* to Old  
 Indic *pūr-ṇá*-); with a meaning 'tenacious, tight, firm: fast' perhaps *ferē* 'closely, almost,  
 nearly', *fermē* (\**ferīmēd*, Sup.) 'quite approximately, nearly', as well as *firmus* 'firm,  
 strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong' (with dial. *l*).

Acymr. *emdrít* 'orderly', cymr. *dryd* 'economical' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*rto*-).

Old English *darían* 'hidden, concealed, secret, unknown' (\*'restrain, hold themselves  
 together, 'or 'keep shut so one does not see somehow'), Dutch *bedaren* 'become quiet  
 (from the wind, weather)', in addition Old Saxon *derni* 'hide, conceal', Old English *dierne*  
 'hide, conceal, clandestine', Old High German *tarni* 'lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret,  
 unknown', *tarnen*, Middle High German *tarnen* 'cover up, conceal', Modern High German  
*Tarn-kappe*.

Lithuanian *deriù*, *derėti* 'employ, engage (\*belay), buy', *derù*, *derėti* 'be usable', Kaus.  
*darāu*, *daryti* 'make, do', *dorà* f. 'the useful', Latvian *deru*, *derēt* 'employ, engage, hire  
 out, arrange', Kaus. *darīt* 'make, create, originate';

perhaps with formants *-go*-: Latvian *dārgs* 'dear, expensive, precious', Old Church  
 Slavic *dragъ* ds., russ. *dórog*, Serbo-Croatian *drâg* ds.;

Hittite *tar-aḫ-zi* (*tarḫzi*) 'can, be able, defeated' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ṛ*-?) belongs rather to **ter-4**.

guttural extensions:

d<sup>h</sup>**eregh-** `hold, stop, hold down; tight, firm':

Avestan *dražaite*, Inf. *drājanhe* `hold, stop, contain oneself, guide, lead', *upadaržuvainti* `they hold out, persist = accomplish, finish', wherefore Old Indic *-dhr̥k* (only Nom.) in compounds `bearing, carrying'; this form (\*d<sup>h</sup>*rg̥h-s*) testifies for anlaut d<sup>h</sup>- the Aryan and hence probably also Slavic family;

Old Church Slavic *drъžq*, *drъžati* `hold, stop, contain' (etc, s. Berneker 258); russ. *drogá* `wooden bar or metal strip uniting the front and the rear axis of a cart, centre pole', Dem. *dróžki* Pl. `light, short carriage', hence Modern High German *Droschke*.

As nasalized forms in addition Avestan *drənjaiti* `solidifies, strengthens, hardens', *ā-drənjayeiti* `determines', subjunctive *dīdrayžaite* `looks for protecting himself'; participle *draxta-*; also Avestan *drənjayeiti*, *dādrājoiš*, participle *draxta-* `learnt by heart, murmured memorized prayers' (compare Church Slavic *tvъrditi* `moor': russ. *tverditъ* `learn by heart'); Middle Irish *dringid* `he climbs', *drēimm* `climb' (\*holding on climbing'); kymr. *dringo* `rise, climb'; Old Norse *drangr* `high cliff', *drengr* (\**drangja-*) `thick stick, column' (and übertr. `young man, husband'), Old Church Slavic *drqgъ* `shaft, pole, turnpike'; different Specht Dekl. 139.

d<sup>h</sup>**eregh-** `hold down, tight, firm':

Old Indic *dṛhyati*, *dṛmhati* (*dṛmhatī*) `makes tight, firm', participle *dṛdḥá-* `tight, firm', *drahyát-* `proficient', Avestan *darəzayeiti* `binds tight, fetters', Desid. *dīdərəžaiti*, *darəza-* m. `the fastening, binding, snatch, griffin', *dərəz-* f. `band, manacle', *dərəzra-* `tight, firm', probably also npers. *darz* `suture' and similar to iran. words for `sew filament';

thrak. GN *Darzales*;

probably Lithuanian *dīržas* `strap', *diržmas* `strong', Old Prussian *dīrstlan* `strong, stately', *dirž-tū*, *dīržti* `become tenacious, hard';

Lithuanian *daržas* `garden', Latvian *dārz* `garden, courtyard, enclosure, fenced area' could be reconverted with metathesis from \**žārdas* (compare Lithuanian *žārdis* `Roßgarten', *žārdas* `hurdle') (different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 448 f.), but to *dīržas* (above) and Old High German *zarge*, Middle High German *zarge* f. `border, side, verge of a space, edge';

Slavic \**drъzъ* 'bold, foolhardy' in Old Church Slavic *drъzъ*, sloven. *dřz*, Czech *drží*, russ. *dérzkij* ds. and Old Church Slavic *drъznъ*, *drъznъti* 'have the audacity, venture', russ. *derznútъ* etc.

d<sup>h</sup>*ereugh-*:

awnord. *driūgr* 'withstanding, strong, full', *driūgum* 'very', aschw. *drȳgher* 'respectable, strong, big, large', North Frisian *dreegh* 'tight, firm, persistent' (but to d<sup>h</sup>*reugh-1* belong Old English *drȳge* 'dry', *drēahnian* 'dry up, strain, filter', - with *h* instead of *g*? -, Old Norse *draugr* 'withered tree trunk', Old High German *truchan* 'dry');

maybe nasalized alb. *trung* 'tree trunk'

here as 'withstand' and 'hold together - assemble' Gothic *driugan* 'do military service' (Old English *drēogan* 'withstand, commit'), Old English *gedrēag* 'troop, multitude, crowd', Old High German *truht* f. 'cohort, troop, multitude, crowd', Old Saxon *druht*, Old English *dryht*, Old Norse *drōttf.* 'cortege', Gothic *draúhti-witōþ* '(\*laws of war =) military service', *gadraúhts* 'warrior', Old Norse *drōttinn* 'prince, lord, master, mister', Old English *dryhten*, Old High German *truhtin* 'master, mister' (suffix as in Latin *dominus*), Old High German *trust* (\**druhstī*) 'warrior's troop';

Lithuanian *draũgas* 'travelling companion', Old Church Slavic *drugъ* 'fellow, other etc', *družina* 'συστρατιῶται';

Old Prussian *drūktai* Adv. 'tight, firm', *podrūktinai* 'I confirm', Lithuanian žem. *drúktas*, *driúktas* 'thick, bulky, strong';

Old Irish *drong* 'troop, multitude, crowd', abret. *drogn* 'meeting together, union, assembly', *drog* 'a party, group; esp. a political party, faction, side' are, as late Latin *drungus* 'troop' borrowed from Germanic (see below *trenq-1*).

**References:** WP. I 856 ff., WH. 505 f., 536, Trautmann 45, 59 f.

**Page(s):** 252-255

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*er-3*, d<sup>h</sup>*ereu-*, d<sup>h</sup>*rēn-*

**Meaning:** expr. (to purr, murmur, etc.), onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Gr. θόρυβος 'woozy noise', θορυβέω 'make a noise, bewilder', τονθορύζω 'grumble, murmur', τονθρύς φωνή Hes.; θρύλος m. 'murmur, din, fuss, noise', θρύλέω 'murmur, babble'; θρέομαι (\*-F-) 'cry loudly', τερθρεία 'empty gossip, subtleness',

τερθρεύομαι 'make empty gossip' (see Boisacq s. v.), θρόος, θροῦς 'loud cry', θροέω 'shout, let become loud';

Old Saxon *drōm*, Old English *drēam* m. 'making a glad noise, jubilation' (different Kluge KZ. 26, 70: as '\*troop, multitude, crowd', *\*ðrauyma-*, to Gothic *draúhts*); Old English *dora* m. 'bumblebee' (*\*ðuran-*), engl. *dorr* 'cockchafer';

redupl. Latvian *duñduris* 'big, giant gadfly, brake, wasp', *deñderis* (?) 'weeping knave, boy' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455).

Also for Celtic and Balto-Slavic words, are mentioned under *der-* 'murmur', Indo Germanic anlaut dh- comes in question.

dh **ren-**:

Old Indic *dhṛāṇati* 'sounds' (Dhātup.);

gr. θρήνος m. 'funeral song, lament, dirge', θρηνέω 'lamentation', θρώναξ κηφήν (drone) Hes., τευ-θρήνη 'hornet', ἀν-θρήνη (\*ἀνθο-θρήνη) 'forest bee'; Old Saxon *dreno*, Old High German *treno* 'drone', lengthened grade Old Saxon *drān* ds., also Old English *drān* *dræn* f. 'drone'; zero grade Gothic *drunjus* 'clangor', Norwegian *dryn* n. 'low shout', *drynja* 'low roar, bellow', Low German *drönen* 'make noise, talk slowly and monotonously' (out of it Modern High German *dröhnen*).

An anlaut doublet maybe lies in Lithuanian *trānas*, Old Church Slavic *\*trqъ*, *\*trqъ* 'drone' before; compare Trautmann 326.

s-extension in Middle Irish *drēsacht* 'creaky or squeaking noise', gall.-Latin *drēnsō*, -*āre* 'cry (of swan)', nnd. *drunsen* 'low roar, bellow', Dutch *drenzel* 'whimper', Hessian *drensen* 'groan', Modern High German dial. *trensen* 'elongated roar, bellow' (from cows).

A Guttural-extension probably in Armenian *dinčim* 'blow the horn, toot' (\*dh<sub>h</sub>*rēnk-*) and Old Irish *drēcht* 'song, tale' (\*dh<sub>h</sub>*renktā*), proto Slavic. *\*drqъ* (\*dh<sub>h</sub>*rnk-*) in sloven. *drok* 'pestle' etc;

perhaps Tocharian A *trānk-*, B *trenk-* 'speak'.

**References:** WP. I 860 f., WH. I 374, Mladenov Mél. Pedersen 95 ff.

**Page(s):** 255-256

**Meaning:** to jump, jump at, \*stream, ray, drip, sperm

**Material:** Old Indic *dhārā* `stream, ray, drip, sperm ';

gr. (Ionian) *θορός*, *θορή* `manly sperm ', *θορίσκεισθαι* `absorb sperm ', poetically *θρώσκω*, Attic *θρώσκω*, Fut. *θοροῦμαι*, Aor. *ἔθορον* `spring', *θρωσμός* `protrusion, hill' (*θρω-* from \**dʰerə-*, because of *o* of the secondary forms is developed to \**dʰore-*, *dʰorə-*, *θρω-*);

from a base *dʰereu-*: *θόρνυμαι*, *θορνύομαι* `spring, jump ' (or probably Aeolian instead of *αρ* from *ʀ*) compare *θαρνεύει ὀχεύει*. *σπείρει*. *φυτεύει* Hes., *θάρνυσθαι ὀχεύειν* Hes.; *θοῦρος* `stormy, boisterous ' probably from \**θορFος* (Bechtel Lexil. 167);

Middle Irish *dar-* `spring, jump', Impf. *no-daired*, preterit *ro-dart*, Verbalnom. *dāir*, Gen. *dāra*, myth. PN *Dāire* (\**dʰārjo-s*), *der* `girl', cymr. *-derig* `rutting, in heat'.

**References:** WP. I 861, WH. I 528, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 696, 708.

**Page(s):** 256

---

**Root / lemma:** *dʰer-5*, *dʰrei-d-*

**Meaning:** to defecate

**Note:** (whether related to *dʰer-1* `muddy residuum ' and *dʰer-4*?)

**Material:** Latin *foria* Pl. `diarrhea' (by Varro of pigs), *foriō*, *-īre* `defecate';

gr. *δαρδαίνει μολύνει* (\**dʰr-d-*) Hes., after Fick KZ. 44, 339 Macedonian, either from *θαρ-* with fractured reduplication or from *θαρ-δ-* with the same formant *-d-* as the *ʀ*-extension *dʰr-ei-d-*; very dubious;

Lithuanian *der-k-iù deĩkti* `soil with feculence, defecate '.

Maybe alb. Geg *derdh*, Tosc *derth* (\**der-k-*) `release semen, pour ' [common alb. *-k-* > *-th-*, *-g-* > *-dh-*]

*dʰrei-d-*:

Old Norse *drīta* (*dreit*), Old English *drītan*, Middle Dutch ndd. *drīten*, Old High German *trīzan* `defecate ', *o*-grade Old Norse *dreita* `make defecate', zero grade Middle English nengl. *dirt* (from \**drit*), Old Icelandic *drit*, Flemish *drits*, *trets* `filth, faeces ', westfäl. *driæt* `scared shitless, the defecated ';



russ. dial. *dristátb* `have diarrhea', Bulgarian *drískam*, *dríštъ* `have diarrhea', serb. *drískati*, *dríckati*, Czech *dřístati* ds. (Slavic \**drisk-*, \**drist-* from \**d<sup>h</sup>reid-sk-*, *-(s)t-*, Berneker 224).

**References:** WP. I 861 f., WH. I 527 f.

**Page(s):** 256

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>ers-*

**Meaning:** to dare

**Note:** (also with *-i-*, *-u-* extended)

**Material:** Old Indic *dhṛṣ-ṇṓ-ti*, *dhárṣ-ati* `is audacious, courageous, ventures', *dhṛṣú-* (Gramm.), *dhṛṣat* `hearty' (= Avestan *darəšať*), *dhṛṣṇú-* `bold, valiant, gamy, audacious, cheeky', *dhṛṣṭá-* `insolent, cheeky', *dhṛṣita-* `bold, gamy', *dādhṛṣi-* `intrepid, bold', with object *dharṣayati* `ventures in, makes a mistake, overcomes', *dharṣaṇa-* n. `attack, maltreatment', *dharṣaka-* `attacking, assaulting'; Avestan *daršam* Adv. `violent, very', *darši-*, *daršyu-*, *daršita-* `bold', Old pers. *adaršnauš* `he ventured', *dādarsi-* EN;

gr. Lesbian θέρσος n. `courage, boldness' (hom. Θερσίτης `bold, cheeky'), with from Adj. displaced zero grade Ionian Old Attic θάρσος (Attic θάρπος) ds., Attic θράσος n. `courage, boldness; audacity, brashness', θαρσέω, θαρπέω `be gamy', θαρσύς (rhod. θαρσύβιος, ther. Θαρούμαχος), θρασύς `bold, gamy; foolhardy, cheeky' (= Old Indic *dhṛṣú-*), Lesbian Adv. θροσέως, θάρσυνος `courageous, confident, trusting' (\**θαρσο-σῦνος*);

Latin *infestus* `aggressive, hostile, dangerous', *infestāre* `to attack, disquiet' and *manifestus* `palpable, clear, visible, evident; caught out, detected' (\**d<sup>h</sup>ers-to-*);

Gothic *ga-dars* (: Old Indic Perf. *dadhárṣa* `has had the audacity'), Inf. *gadaúrsan*, `I venture', Old Saxon *gidurran*, Old English *dear*, *durran*, Old High German *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* `venture, risk', Old High German *giturst*, Old English *gedyrst* f. `boldness, audacity' (= Old Indic *dṛṣṭi-h* `boldness');

Maybe alb. (\**(gi)tar*) *guxoj* `dare': Old High German *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* `venture, risk'.

Lithuanian nasalized Lithuanian *drėšù* `dare, venture' (\**d<sup>h</sup>rensō*), *dṛistù*, *dṛīsti* (*dhr̥ns-*) `venture, risk', *drąsà* (\**d<sup>h</sup>rons-*) `forwardness', *drąsùs* = Latvian *drūošs* `gamy, brave' (\**d<sup>h</sup>rons-*; Old Lithuanian still *dṛisùs* and *dransniaus*); without nasalization Old Prussian *dīrstlan* `stately' and *dyrsos* `proficient' (\**dīrsu-*);

here perhaps Tocharian A *tsär* 'rough', *tsraši* 'strong', B *tsirauñe* 'strength'.

**References:** WP. I 864, WH. I 698 f., Trautmann 60, Van Windekens Lexique 147.

**Page(s):** 259

---

**Root / lemma:** dh *eu*<sup>h</sup>-, dh *ub*<sup>h</sup>-

**Meaning:** spike, wedge

**Note:** uncertain, because almost only Germanic

**Material:** Gr. τύφοι σφῆνες Hes.

diminutive Middle High German *tübel*, Middle Low German *dövel* 'clot, chunk, peg, plug, spigot, nail' (Modern High German *Döbel*, *Dübel* with md. anlaut), Old High German *tubila*, -i 'spigot', engl. *dowel-pin* 'peg, plug, pin'; Middle Low German *dövicke*, Dutch *deuvik* 'spigot'; Swedish Norwegian *dubb* 'peg, plug', Tirol *tuppe* 'big piece of wood', Middle Low German *dob(b)el*, Middle High German *top(p)el* 'dice, cube'. Besides Germanic words the meaning 'hit': East Frisian *dufen*, *duven* 'bump, poke', Dutch *dof* 'shove, stroke', Old Icelandic *dubba*, Old English *dubbian* 'knight, make a man a knight', East Frisian *dubben* 'bump, poke'; there it also gives Germanic *\*ðað-* 'hit' (see below dh *að*<sup>h</sup>- 'marvel'), could be a new variant of *\*ðuð-* (perhaps come about under the help of words for 'peg, plug, spigot').

**References:** WP. I 848.

**Page(s):** 268

---

**Root / lemma:** dh *eu*-*b*-, dh *eu*-*p*-

**Meaning:** deep, \*black, bottom, dark waters

**Note:**

The shift *g*<sup>w</sup> > -*b*-, *k*<sup>w</sup> > -*p*- is a common gr. hence all other IE tongues borrowed **Root / lemma:** dh *eu*-*b*-, dh *eu*-*p*-: 'deep, dark' from respectively proto Illyrian gr. dh *eu*-*g*<sup>w</sup>-, dh *eu*-*k*<sup>w</sup>-. But proto Illyrian gr. dh *eu*-*g*<sup>w</sup>-, dh *eu*-*k*<sup>w</sup>- is an extension of an older root. After Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here thrak. PN Δόβηρος (dh *ubēr*-), Δέβρη (dh *eubrā*) it seems that Baltic languages derived the concept of 'deep' from Illyrian 'black, dark', hence from **Root / lemma:** dh *eu*-*4*, dh *eu*<sup>h</sup>- (presumably: dh *uē*-, compare the extension dh *uē*-*k*-, dh *uē*-*s*-): 'to reel, dissipate, blow, \*smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.' derived **Root / lemma:** dh *eu*-*b*-, dh *eu*-*p*-: 'deep, \*dark'.

**Material:** forms in -*b*:

gr. βυθός, Ionian βυσσός m. 'depth (of the sea)', probably reconverted with metathesis from \*d<sup>h</sup>ub-;

maybe alb. (\*byssa-h), *bytha* 'buttocks, backside hole' : gr. βυθός, Ionian βυσσός m. 'depth (of the sea)' [common alb. -s- > -th-] the same formation as poln. *dupa* 'buttocks, backside hole', Serbo-Croatian *düpe*, Gen. -*eta* 'buttocks'.

after Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here thrak. PN Δόβηρος (\*d<sup>h</sup>ubēr-), Δέβρη (\*d<sup>h</sup>eubrā);

Also alb. PN *Dibra*

Illyrian δύβρις θάλασσα (Kretschmer Gl. 22, 216), also in alb. Tosc FIN *Tubra*, *Drove* etc (Pokorny Urillyrier 99);

Old Irish *domain*, *fu-dumain*, cymr. *dwfn*, corn. *down*, bret. *doun* (i.e. *dun*) 'deep' (\*d<sup>h</sup>ubnī-), gall. *dubno-*, *dumno-* 'world' (*Dubno-rīx* actually 'world king'), Old Irish *domun* ds., acymr. *annwf(y)n*, ncymr. *annwn* 'God's kingdom and the underworld' (\**an-duñno*- actually 'underworld, outside world' as Old Icelandic *ūt-garðr*); s. also under S. 268 Slavic \**dъbno*;

maybe alb. (\**diep*) *djep* '(\*deep) cradle, hollowed wood' : poln. *dziupło* n., *dziupła* f. 'tree hole'.

Gothic *diups*, Old Icelandic *diūpr*, Old English *dēop*, Old Saxon *diop*, Old High German *tiof* 'deep'; Gothic *daupjan*, Old English *dīepan*, Old Saxon *dōpian*, Old High German *toufen* 'baptize' (actually 'dive'), Old Icelandic *deypa* 'dive'; with -pp-: Norwegian *duppa* 'dive' and *j*-formation, Old English *dyppan* 'dive; baptize', ndd. *düppen*, Old High German *tupfen* 'bathe, wash'; with gemin. spirant faer. *duffa* 'swing' (from barge); with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated Norwegian *dubba* 'bend down', *dobbe* 'marshy land' (compare Wissmann Nom. postverb. 170, 186); nasalized Norwegian *dump* m. 'dent in the earth', Danish dial. *dump* 'cavity, lowland, depression', engl. *dump* 'deep hole full with water', Old High German *tum(p)filo* 'whirlpool', Middle High German *tümpfel*, Modern High German (from Ndd.) *Tümpel* 'deep place in the flowing or standing water; puddle', engl. *dimple* 'cheek dimple', Dutch *domp(e)len* 'dive, sink';

Lithuanian *dubùs* 'deep, hollow', in addition FIN *Dùbé*, *Dubingà* and *Dubýsa* (= cymr. FIN *Dyfi* from \**Dubīsā*, Pokorny Urillyrier 46 f.), *dùgnas* 'bottom' (probably because of Latvian *dibens* from \**dūbnas* = Slavic \**dъbno*, gall. *dubno-*; s. die Lithuanian by Berneker 245 f.); also the FIN wruss. *Dubna* (= Latvian *Dybnòja*) 'the deep river' and the Old Prussian PN *Dum(p)nis*, *Dubna* show still *brx*, *dumbù*, *dùbti* 'become hollow, sink in',

*daubā, dauburys* 'gorge, ravine, gulch', *dúobti* 'hollow out', *duobē* 'cave' (Latvian *duôbs, duôbjš* 'deep, hollow', *dùobe* 'pit, pothole, grave' with *uo* from *ōu*?), *dubuõ, -eñs* 'basin', *duburys, dūburys, dubuřkis* 'pit full of water, hole, pool', **nasalized** *dumburys* 'deep hole full with water', *duņblas* 'slime, mud, morass' (yet see above S. 261); Latvian *dubens* (besides *dibens*) 'ground, bottom' (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 465 under 509), *dubt* 'become hollow, sink in', *dublī* Pl. m. 'ordure, morass'; Old Prussian *padaubis* 'valley' and *daubo* f. 'ground' (compare above S. 249);

Old Bulgarian *дѣбрь* (and out of it *дѣбрь*) 'φάραγξ, gorge, ravine, gulch' (: Latvian *dubra* 'puddle, slop'); Church Slavic *дѣно* (\**дѣбно*) 'ground, bottom'; about den FIN pomerell. *Dbra* s. S. 264.

forms in *-p*:

Old High German *toba*, Middle High German *tobel* 'narrow valley', Modern High German *Tobel*; Old Swedish *dūva* probably stem V. 'dive', Old Icelandic *dūfa* 'press downwards', *dýfa, deyfa* 'dive', Old English *dīefan, dūfan* ds., engl. *dive*, Middle Low German *bedūven* 'flooded, be coated', *bedoven* 'sunk down';

Slavic \**dupa* f. in sloven. *dúpa* 'burrow', Czech *doupa* 'hole', Old Bulgarian *dupina* 'cave', mbg. russ.-Church Slavic *dupl'ь* 'hollow, light', russ. *duplót* n. 'cavity in tree trunk', Serbo-Croatian *dūpe*, Gen. *-eta* 'buttocks', *dúplja* 'tree hollow', old *dupan* 'cave' etc; ablaut. poln. *dziupło* n., *dziupla* f. 'tree hole' etc

**Note:**

From Slavic languages **Root / lemma:** *dh eu-b-*, *dh eu-p-*: 'deep, \*dark, bottom' passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** \*tūp`e ( ~ \*tūp`i, \*č-)

**Meaning:** bottom

**Turkic protoform:** \*dūp

**Mongolian protoform:** \*dow-

**Note:** A Turk.-Mong. isogloss. The relationship to TM \*dō- 'to sit down (of birds)', suggested in TMC 1, 211, is unclear; if it exists, we may be dealing here with an archaic case of \*-p`-suffixation.

from here as \**dh eu-g-*: Germanic \**dū-k-*, \**du-kk-* *tauchen* = dive, *sich ducken* = crouch'?

**References:** WP. I 847 f., WH. I 565, 867, Trautmann 45 f.

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eugh-*

**Meaning:** to touch, press, milk

**Material:** Indo-iran. \*d<sup>h</sup>*augh-* 'milk' in Old Indic *duháti*, athematic *dógdhi* 'milked', the desirable cow *Kāma-duh(ā)* 'the plentifully bestowing' (= gr. Τύχη), pers. *dōγ*, *dōxtān* etc, Old pers. *han-dugā* 'proclamation' (compare Latin *pro-mulgāre*);

gr. τυγχάνω (τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, ἐτύχησα, τετύχηκα) 'meet, find, meet by chance; achieve a purpose or an aim; intr. to find oneself, and be close', τύχη 'success, luck, destiny, lot', goddess Τύχη (probably originally a the desirable cow?); τεύχω (τεύξω, Aor. ἔτευξα, hom. τετυκεῖν, Med. τετύκοντο, τετυκέσθαι - with sek. *k-*, Perf. τετευχώς, τέτυκται, τετεύχεται) 'make suitable, make, produce, arrange, produce', τιτύσκομαι 'to make, make ready, prepare', τεῦχος n. 'all made, ware, pottery, stuff, esp. armament, military equipment, weapons; ship instrument; pot, vessel';

Irish *dūan* 'a poem, ode, song' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ughnā*), *dūal* 'fitting' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ughlo-*);

Old Icelandic Inf. *duga*, present *dugi*, preterit *dugða* 'be useful, be suitable for, succeed', preterit present Gothic *daug*, Old English *dēag*, Old Saxon *dōg*, Old High German *toug* 'it is good for, is useful', Kaus. Middle Low German *dōgen* 'withstand', Old Saxon *ā-dōgian* 'ds., sort, order, arrange', Old English *gedīegan* 'bear, endure, come through'; Old High German *tuht* 'skillfulness, power', Middle High German *tühtec*, Modern High German *tüchtig* = Old English *dyhtig* 'stalwart' (about Gothic *dauhts* 'feast' s. Feist 116);

Lithuanian *daũg* 'much, a lot of', *dáuginti* 'increase, intensify'; russ. *dúzij* etc 'strong'.

**References:** WP. I 847, Benveniste BSL. 30, 73 f., Pisani RETIE. 1, 238 ff.

**Page(s):** 271

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eu-1*

**Meaning:** to run, \*stream, flow

**Material:** Old Indic *dhávatē* 'runs, streams', lengthened grade *dhāvati* ds., *dhāutí-h* f. 'wellspring, stream, brook'; Middle Persian *dawīdan* 'run, hurry', pām. *dav-* 'run, rush';

Maybe alb. (\**dhueti*) *dēti* 'sea': Middle Irish *dōe* 'sea' common alb. attribute nouns suffixed in *-t* formant. [see alb. numbers].

gr. θέω, ep. also θείω, Fut θεύσομαι 'run'; lak. σῆ τρέχε Hes.; θοός 'quick, fast', βοη-  
θός 'auf einen Anruf schnell zur Hand, helfend', in addition βοηθέω (instead of  
\*βοηθοέω) 'help', θοάζω 'move in quick dashing movement; scoot, move fast';

gr.-Illyrian δυάν κρήνην Hes.;

Old Norse *dǫgg*, Gen. *dǫggwar* (\**dawwō*), Old English *dēaw*, Old Saxon *dau*, Old High  
German *tou*, Modern High German *Tau* (\**dawwa*-);

doubtful Middle Irish *dōe* 'sea' (\**dʰeuiā*) as 'the violently moving';

Maybe Illyrian TN *Tau-lanti* (wetland, swamp): Modern High German *Tau* (\**dawwa*-)

here probably \**dʰu-ro-* in thrak. FIN 'Α-θύρας (\**ḡ-dʰu-r-*) and in numerous Venetic-Illyrian  
FIN, so Illyrian *Duria* (Hungarian), Modern High German *Tyra*, *Thur*, older *Dura* (Alsace,  
Switzerland), northern Italy *Dora*, *Doria*, French *Dore*, *Doire*, *Doron*, iber. *Durius*, *Turia* etc  
(Pokorny Urill. 2, 10, 79, 105, 113, 127, 145, 160, 165, 169 f.);

**Note:**

Finally the ancient *Dorian* tribe that overrun Mycenaean civilization was of Illyrian origin.  
Their name meant 'river people' since they spread very rapidly traveling on fast river  
boats. Their migration took Mycenaean cities by surprise. The Dorian expansion was  
similar to the Viking rapid expansion hundreds of years later.

maybe Illyrian (\**Durra-hion*) *Dyrrhachium -i*, n. a port in Illyria.

after Rozwadowski (Rev. Slavic 6, 58 ff.) here the FIN *Düna*, west-Slavic *Dvina*  
(\**dʰueinā*), borrowed as Finnish *väinä* 'wide river', Estonian *väin(a)* 'straits', syrj. *dyn* 'estuary'.

**References:** WP. I 834.

**Page(s):** 259-260

---

**Root / lemma:** *dʰeu-2*, *dʰu-ēi-*

**Meaning:** to vanish, faint, die

**Material:** Gothic *diwans* (\**dʰéu-ono-*) 'perishable, mortal', ablaut. Old High German  
*touwen*, Old Saxon *dōian* 'die', Old Norse *deyja*, *dō* (\**dōw*), *dāinn* 'die'; (under the  
influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Gothic *dauþs* 'dead', also *aƿ-dauþs* 'afflicted',  
Old High German *tōt*, Old English *dēad*, Old Norse *dauðr* 'dead', Gothic

*dauþus* 'death', Old High German *tōd*, Old English *dēaþ*, Old Norse *dauð-r*, -ar and *dauðe* 'death';

Old Irish *duine* (\*<sup>dh</sup>*u-n̄-io-*), Pl. *dōini* (\*<sup>dh</sup>*euen̄-io-*), cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* 'person' ('mortal, human being', Brugmann ZfceltPh. 3, 595 ff.); s. also under *ghōem-*;

perhaps Latin *fūnus* (*fōnus*?) n. 'a funeral, burial. Transf., the corpse; death; destruction, ruin; a cause of ruin', whether from \*<sup>dh</sup>*eṽ(e)-nos* 'in death'; formally, nevertheless, exactly = Old Irish n. *s*-stem *dūn* 'fortress', probably originally 'hill castle' (see below <sup>dh</sup>*eu-4* S. 263);

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

after Marstrander Prés. à nasale inf. 15<sup>1</sup> here Old Irish *-deda* 'dwindles away' from \*<sup>dh</sup>*e-dh̥u-ā-t*, compare also above under <sup>dh</sup>*ē-3*,

in Germanic also the meaning 'insensible, become unconscious', awnord. *dā* (\**dawa*) 'unconsciousness, faint, swoon', preterit *dō* also 'became numbed' (of limbs), Old Swedish *dāna* 'faint, pass out', Norwegian *daana* 'become stiff, become lame (from limbs), faint, pass out' (Ableit. from participle *dāinn*), isl. *doði* 'insensibility', *doðna* 'become unfeeling, became numbed', Gothic *usdauþs* 'not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic, eager', Old High German *tawalōn* 'to dwindle, to die', Dutch *dauwel* 'sluggish woman'; further Old Norse *dā* also 'delight of the soul' (\*'anesthetization'), *dā* (\**dawēn*) 'admire, venerate'; Old Norse *dān* f. 'death'.

extension <sup>dh</sup>*u-ēi-*: <sup>dh</sup>*u-ī-* in:

Armenian *dī*, Gen. *dioy* 'dead body, corpse', Old Irish *dīth* (\*<sup>dh</sup>*uītu-*) 'end, death'; Old English *dwīnan* (stem V.) 'abate, dwindle', besides dem *nōn*-Verb Old Norse *duīna* and *duena* ds.; Old English *dwæscan* 'annul, annihilate' (\**dwaiskjan*), Lithuanian *dvisti* 'die' (Būga by Endzelin KZ. 52, 123).

Maybe alb. Tosc (*dvisti*) *vdes*, Geg *dekë* 'die' [commom alb. -s- > -k- shift].

Clearly from Root / lemma: <sup>dh</sup>*eṽes-*, <sup>dh</sup>*uēs-*, <sup>dh</sup>*eus-*, <sup>dh</sup>*ūs-*: 'to dissipate, blow, etc. \*breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' derived Root / lemma: <sup>dh</sup>*eu-2*, <sup>dh</sup>*u-ēi-*: 'to vanish, faint, die'.

As Lithuanian *dvisti* 'die': Lithuanian *dvesiù*, *dvesiaũ*, *dvēsti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' (see below);



**References:** WP. I 835, WH. I 451, 568.

**Page(s):** 260-261

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eu-3*

**Meaning:** shining, to shine

**Material:** Old Indic *dhavalá-* 'gleaming white', *dhāvatī* 'makes blank, purifies, cleans, swills', Avestan *fraδavata* 'rubbed off (cleaning)';

gr. θοός . . . λαμπρός, θοῶσαι . . . λαμπρῦναι Hes., ὀδόντες λευκὰ θεόντες Ps.-Hsd., θαλείον καθαρόν. καὶ θωλέον Hes. (Kontr. from \*θoFαλέος).

**References:** WP. I 835, Schulze KZ. 29, 260 f. = Kl. Schr. 369.

**Page(s):** 261

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eu-4*, d<sup>h</sup>*euθ-* (presumably: d<sup>h</sup>*uθ-*, compare the extension d<sup>h</sup>*uθ-k-*, d<sup>h</sup>*uθ-s-*)

**Meaning:** to reel, dissipate, blow, \*smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.

**Material:**

**Hittite:** *tuhhai-* (I) 'be in labor, have labor pains', *tuhhima-* c. 'be in labor, labor pains, pains of child-birth' (Friedrich 226); *tuhhuwai-* (*tuhhui-*) c. 'dense smoke?, fume, smog?' (227)

With *m*-formant:

Old Indic *dhūmá-* ḥ m. 'smoke, vapor', *dhūmāyati* 'smokes, steams' = Latin *fūmāre* 'smoke, steam, reek, fume', formal also = Old High German *tūmōn* 'turn in circles';

gr. θῦμός 'breath, life, soul, heart, spirit, courage, mind, temper, will, anger, wrath' (θῦμιάω still purely sensually 'smoke, fumigate'; θῦμάλ-ωψ 'charcoal pile', θυμικός 'ardent', θῦμαίνω 'rage against' etc);

Latin *fūmus* 'smoke, steam, vapor' (*fūmāre* see above);

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

Lithuanian *dūmai* Pl. 'smoke', Latvian *dūmi* Pl., Old Prussian *dumis* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *dymъ* 'smoke';

maybe alb. Tosc *tym* 'fume' [common alb. *d-* > *t-* shift.]: also alb. Geg *dhem*, alb. *dhemb* 'hurt, ache', *dhimbje* 'pain' [common alb. shift *m* > *mb*].



Note:

Clearly from **Root / lemma:**  $d^h\text{em-}$ ,  $d^h\text{eme-}$ : 'to smoke; to blow' derived **Root / lemma:**  $d^h\text{eu-4}$ ,  $d^h\text{eue-}$  (presumably:  $d^h\text{ue-}$ , compare the extension  $d^h\text{ue-k-}$ ,  $d^h\text{ue-s-}$ ): 'to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.'.

with  $\ddot{u}$ : Middle Irish *dumacha* Pl. 'fog' (nir. *dumhach* from  $*d^h\text{umuko-}$  'misty, dark'); gr.  $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , -ov 'thyme' (strong-smelling plant as also  $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\rho\alpha$ ,  $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\nu$  'Satureja thymbra' L.) s. Boisacq m. Lithuanian; after Niedermann Gl. 19, 14 to russ. *dubrāvka*, *dubróvka* 'Potentilla Tormentilla', that after Berneker 215 to Old Church Slavic *dqmbъ* 'oak' [see below S. 264] belongs).

maybe truncated alb. ( $*d^h\text{umusk-}$ ) *dushk* 'oak': Latvian *dumûksnis* 'swamp, marsh': Old Church Slavic *dqmbъ* 'oak' not from alb. *drushk* 'oak', *dru-* 'tree, wood' because alb. *dr-* > *d-* shift is not common.

Latin *fimur* 'crap, muck, manure' (as  $*d^h\text{u-i-mos}$  due to growing from *suffio*, -īre);

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

with Indo Germanic *ou*: Old High German *toum* 'vapor, haze, mist, Duft', Old Saxon *dōmian* 'steam'.

In addition coloring adjective the meaning 'smoke-color, fog-gray, dismal': Old Indic *dhūmrá-* 'smoke-color, gray, puce, cloudy, dull (also from the mind)', *dhūmala-* 'smoke-color, puce';

Lithuanian *dum̃blas* 'slime, mud, moor on the bottom of pond', Latvian *dubl'i* 'slime, mud, ordure' (presumably = Old Indic *dhūmra-*; compare but under S. 268 and Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 509), Latvian *dūmal's* 'swart, brown', *dūmaîns* 'smoke-color', *dumjš*, fem. *dumja* 'dark brown, paled, cloudily (from the eyes), stupid', *dumûksnis* 'swamp, marsh', *dumbra zeme* 'black moorland', *dum̃bris*, *dum̃brs* 'spring, fountain, moor, morass' (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 514; in detail about such moor names after the color Schulze Kl. Schr. 114);

compare with dem coloring name suffix -no-: Latvian *dûnī*, *dûņas* Pl. 'slime, mud';

with -ko-, respectively of the root extension with -k-: Latvian *dûksne*, *dûkste* 'swamp, marsh, pool, morass': *dūkans* 'a red-brown hue, swart';

with *-g-*: Latvian *duga* `the glutinous mucus which swims on the water', *dugains ūdens* `impure water', *dugains uguns* `dark, clouded flame', *dungans* `a red-brown hue' (if latter not from *\*dumgans*, compare *baļgans* `whitish', *salgans* `sugary');

with *-t-* Tocharian B *tute* `yellow'?

With *f*-formant :

Old Indic *dhūlī-*, *dhūlīf-* `dust, dusty surface of the earth, pollen', *dhūlikā* `fog', alb. *dëllinjë*, *dëllinjë* `juniper' (as `wood smoking chips', from *\*d<sup>h</sup>ūlīñio-*);

Maybe alb. *dyllë* `wax, bee wax' : Lithuanian *dūlis* m., Latvian *dūlājs*, *dūlējs* `smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees' (see below).

Note:

Maybe alb. *dëllinjë* `juniper' derived from **Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>āl-* : `to blossom, be green' : alb. (*\*dalīñiā*) *dëlinjë* `juniper' similar to **Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eu-4*, *d<sup>h</sup>eue-* : `to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.'.

Latin *fūlīgo* `soot; powder for darkening the eyebrows'

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift

Middle Irish *dūil* `wish, desire' (*\*mind boiling*, as *θūμός* `the soul'), Lithuanian *dūlis* m. `smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees'

Maybe alb. *dyllë*, *dylli* `bee wax'.

Lithuanian *dūlkė* `mote, speck'; Latvian *dūlājs*, *dūlējs* `a more smoking than burning torch to take the honey from the bees'; Lithuanian *dūlšvas* `smoke-color, mouse grey'; changing through ablaut russ. *dúlo* `barrel (of a gun, a cannon)', *dúlʹce* `mouth piece of a wind instrument' (etc, s. Berneker 237; previously Slavic derivatives of *duti* `blow').

Verbs and and single-linguistic nominal formation:

Note:

Old Indic and alb. prove that **Root / lemma:** *dāu-*, *dēu-*, *dū-* : `to burn' derived from **Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>eu-4*, *d<sup>h</sup>eue-* (presumably: *d<sup>h</sup>ue-*, compare the extension *d<sup>h</sup>ue-k-*, *d<sup>h</sup>ue-s-*) : `to reel, dissipate, blow, \*smoke etc.'.

Maybe alb. *dhunoj* `violate, rape', *dhunë* `violence';

Old Indic *dhūnōtī* (*dhunōtī*, *dhuvāti*) ` shakes, moves to and fro, ventilates ', Fut. *dhaviṣyati*, Perf. *dudhāva*, Pass. *dhūyāte*, participle *dhutá-ḥ*, *dhūtá-ḥ* `shaken, agitated', Middle Persian *dīt* `smoke'; Old Indic *dhunāti* ` moves to and fro, shakes ', participle *dhūnāna-*, *dhūni-* f. `the shaking', *dhūnayati* ` moves to and fro, shakes ', *dhavītram* n. ` flabellum, whisk ', *dhavitavyā-* ` fan, ventilate '; Avestan *dvaīdī* ` we both beset '? ( *\*du-vaīdī*); Kuiper Nasalpräs. 53 places here Old Indic *dhvajati* (Dhp. 7, 44), Avestan *dvažaiti* ` flutters ' (in addition Old Indic *dhvajá-ḥ* `banner, ensign, flag') from *\*dhv-eg-* (?);

Armenian *de-dev-im* ` sway, swing ' (compare that likewise redupl. intensive *dhvajá-ḥ* Old Indic *dō-dhavīti*);

gr. *θῦω* (*ἔθῦσα*), Lesbian *θυίω* ` storm along, roar, rave, smoke ' ( *\*dh<sub>u</sub>-iō*, *u*: from *θῦσω*, *ἔθῦσα*, as also *ū* in Old Indic Pass. *dhūyāte* and Old Norse *dýja* `shake' neologism is; in the meaning `rage' maybe from *\*dh<sub>u</sub>sīō*, s. *dh<sub>e</sub>mes-*), *θυάω*, *θυάζω* ds., *θύελλα* `storm' (see S. 269 unter *dh<sub>e</sub>mes-*), ep. *θῦνω* ` roam, therefore blow, rage ' ( *\*θυνFω*), *θυνέω* ds. ( *\*θυνέFω*), *θῦνος πόλεμος*, *ὄρμη*, *δρόμος* Hes. with the meaning `smoke (smoke offering), smell': *θῦω* (*θῦσω*), *τέθυκα* ` sacrifice ', *θυσία* `sacrifice, oblation', *θῦμα* ` sacrificial animal ', *θύος* n. ` incense (hence Latin *tūs* `incense, frankincense'), oblation, sacrifice, oblation' (therefrom *θυεῖα* `mortar' s. Boisacq m. Lithuanian)

Maybe alb. *thuk* `mortar', *thyenj* `break, grind'.

gr. *θυόεις*, *θυήεις* ` laden with incense, odorous, fragrant ', *θύον* ` a tree whose wood was burned because of its fragrance ', *θυία*, *θύα* ` an African tree with scented wood ', *θυηλή* ` oblation ' ( : Ionian *θυαλήματα* : Attic *θυλήματα*, *\*θῦFα-* : *\*θ<sub>u</sub>:-*, s. Bechtel Lex. 168 f., Boisacq s. v.), *θῦμέλη* ` sacrificial altar, altar'.

On the base of the meaning `(together) whirl' *θίς*, *θῖνός* `heap, sandpile, esp. dune, sandbank, heaps generally ', from *\*θF-iv*, shaped as *ακτῖν-*, *γλωχῖν-*, *δελφῖν-*, *ὠδῖν-*, compare gr. *θίλα* `heap' (Hes.), to meaning under Modern High German *Düne*; barely with Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 570<sup>2</sup> to Old Indic *dhíṣṇya-* ` litter put on earth ';

alb. Geg *děj*, Tosc *děnj* `fuddle', Med. ` dwindle away, melt ' ( *\*deu<sub>h</sub>iō*, compare Gothic *dauns* ` fume, haze, mist'), *dêjet* ` flows, melts ';

Maybe alb. *dêje* `vein (where the blood flows)', *duf* `air blow, anger, impatience, rage' : Old English *dofian* `rage' : Latin *suffio -ire* `to fumigate' (see below), also duplicated alb. ( *\*duh-duh*) *dudë* `gum'.

Latin *suf-fiō*, *-fīre* `to fumigate, perfume; to warm' (*suffimentum* `incense'; about *fīmus* see above) from *\*-dʰu-jiō*, as *fio* `of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen' from *\*bʰu-jiō*, *foeteo*, *-ēre* `evil smell, stink' due to a participle *\*dʰu-oi-to-s* (as *pūteō* from *\*pūtos*);

Note:

common Latin *d- > f-* shift. Clearly Latin *suffio -ire* `to fumigate' derived from an Illyrian alb. *duf* `blow'.

here (as *\*piled up*) gall., proto Irish Δοὐν, latin. *dūnum*, Old Irish n. *s*-stem *dūn* ( : Latin *fūnus*, s. S. 260) `castle' (*\*hill*), acymr. *din* (ncymr. *dinas*) ds.; Old Irish *dú(a)ě*, arch. *dóě* `bulwark, rampart, wall' (*\*dʰōuio-*); Old Irish *dumae* m. `hill', gall. GN *Dumiatis*; also Old Irish *dé* f. Gen. *dīad* `smoke', Middle Irish *dethach* ds. (*\*dʰuīat-*);

Old English *dūn* m. f. `height, mountain', engl. *down* `sand-hill, dune', mnl. *dūne*, Middle Low German *düne*, out of it Modern High German *Düne*; compare to meaning klr. *vý-dma* `dune' to Slavic *dʰmǫ* `blow'; whereas is Germanic *\*tū-na-* `fence, a preserved place' (Old Icelandic Old English *tūn* ds., `town, city', Modern High German *Zaun*) probably Celtic loanword;

Old Norse *dýja* `shake' see above;

Gothic *dauns* f. `sweet scent, smoke' (*\*dʰou-n*), Old Norse *daunn* m. `fetidness' (compare alb. *dej*; about Old High German Modern High German *dunst* see below the root form *\*dʰeues-*); Old Norse *dūnn* m. `down feather (*\*fan*)' (out of it Middle Low German *dūne*, whereof again Modern High German *Daune* `soft loose fluffy feathers, as on young birds'; compare Middle Dutch *donst* `down feather (*\*fan*), dust powder (*\*ash*)' = German *Dunst* `fume'; s. Falk-Torp under *dun*); Old Saxon *dununga* `delusion' (*ū* or *ū?*); Old Icelandic *dūni* `fire';

Lithuanian *dujà* f. `mote, speck', *dujė* `down feather (*\*fan*)'; *dvỹlas* `black, black-headed', ablaut. *dūlas* `grayish';

Slavic *\*dujǫ*, *\*duti* (e.g. russ. *dúju*, *dutʲ*) `blow', changing through ablaut *\*dyjǫ* in sloven. *díjem*, *díti* `blow, smell, breathe quietly'; Old Church Slavic *dunǫ dunǫti* (*\*dʰoun-*) `blow' (changing through ablaut with Old Indic *dhū-nóti*, *-nāti*, gr. θύω);

Tocharian A *twe*, B *tweye* `dust'.

compare still perhaps identical proto root \*d<sup>h</sup>eu- `run, flow'.

Root extensions:

I. b<sup>h</sup>-extension: d<sup>h</sup>**eu<sup>b</sup>**- `fly, smoke; misty, darkens, also from the mind and the reflection '.

Gr. τύφω (θῦψαι, τῦφῆναι) `smoke, vapor, fume, make smoke; burn slowly, singe; Pass. smoke, give off vapor, gleam ', m. τῦφος `smoke, steam, dense smoke; wooziness, folly, silly pride ';

Maybe poln. *duma* `pride ', *dumny* `proud '.

τετῦφῶσθαι `be brainless, conceited, haughty', τῦφῶς, -ῶ or -ῶνος `whirlwind, thunderstorm ', τῦφεδών, -όνος `disastrous fire ', τῦφεδανός, τῦφογέρων `feeble-minded age '; τυφλός `blind, dark, stupid ', τυφλόω `blind ', τυφλώψ `blind', τυφλώσσω `become blind'.

Old Irish *dub* (\*d<sup>h</sup>ub<sup>h</sup>u-) `black', acymr. *dub* (\*d<sup>h</sup>eu<sup>b</sup>h-), ncymr. *du*, acorn. *duw*, mcor. *du*, bret. *dū* `black', gall. *Dubis* `Le Doubs (eastern France) ', i.e. `black, dark water '; probably also Middle Irish *dobur* `water', cymr. *dwfr*, corn. *dour* (i.e. *dowr*), bret. *dour* (i.e. *dur*) ds., gall. *Uerno-dubrum* river name (`alder water ') are named after the same observation;

however, maybe there are Celtic words with Indo Germanic *b* which must be assumed that belong to d<sup>h</sup>eu<sup>b</sup>- `deep' (under S. 268), because `deep' and `black' could be slightly identical.

So can the pomerell. FIN *Dbra* (\*d<sup>h</sup>bra) be identical just as well with Latvian *dubra*, Church Slavic *dъbrъ*.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>**eu-b-**, d<sup>h</sup>**eu-p-**: `deep, \*dark' derived from **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>**eu-4**, d<sup>h</sup>**euθ-** (presumably: d<sup>h</sup>**euθ-**, compare the extension d<sup>h</sup>**euθ-k-**, d<sup>h</sup>**euθ-s-**): `to reel, dissipate, blow, \*smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.'.

Gothic *daufs* (-b-) `deaf, obdurate', Old Norse *dauf* `deaf, idle', Old English *dēaf* `deaf', Old High German *toup* (-b-) `deaf, obtuse, foolish', Old Norse *deyfa*, Middle High German *touben* `deafen, stun, make feeble ', changing through ablaut Low German *duff* `muggy (air), dim (color), muted (sound)';

Maybe alb. *duf* 'air blow, anger, impatience, rage' : Old English *dofian* 'rage'.

Dutch *dof*, Middle High German *top* 'senseless, brainless, crazy',

Maybe alb. *topis* 'stun';

*ō*-Verb: Old High German *tobon*, Old Saxon *dovōn* 'be mad', Old English *dofian* 'rage', *ē*-Verb: Old High German *tobēn*, Modern High German *toben*, as well as (as participle a stem V.) Old Norse *dofinn* 'dull, limp, half-dead', wherefore *dofna* 'limp, become stale'; Old Norse *dupt* n. 'dust', Norwegian *duft*, *dyft* f. ds., Middle High German *tuft*, *duft* 'haze, mist, fog, dew, hoarfrost', Old High German *tuft* 'frost', Modern High German *Duft* 'fine smell, odor' (or zur root form *d<sup>h</sup>eup-*, see below); Gothic (*hraiwa-*) *dūbō*, Old Norse *dūfa*, Old English *dūfe*, Old High German *tūba* 'dove, pigeon' (after the dark color). Nasalized Gothic *dumbs*, Old Norse *dumbr*, Old English *dumb* 'dumb', Old High German *tumb* 'silent, stupid, incomprehensible', Old Saxon *dumb* 'oafish'. However, a *\*d<sup>h</sup>u-m-b<sup>h</sup>os* 'dark' seems to be supported also by Slavic (see below).

Maybe expressive alb. Tosc *dudum* 'dumb'

Perhaps (Berneker 215) Old Church Slavic *dqbъ* 'oak, then tree generally' as 'tree with dark heartwood' as Latin *rōbur*. Against it can be by Latvian *dumbra zeme* 'black moorland' etc *b* **Einschublaut** between *m* and *r*, see above, also by Lithuanian *dur̃blas* 'slime, mud' (Middle High German *tümpfel*, Modern High German *Tümpel*, Prellwitz KZ. 42, 387, rather to Modern High German *tief*, Middle Low German *dumpelen* 'submerge', s.Schulze SBpr.Ak. 1910, 791 = Kl. Schr. 114).

Besides *d<sup>h</sup>ūp-* in: Old Indic *dhūpa-* m. 'smoke, incense', Old High German *tūvar*, *tūbar* 'phrenetical' (also in *Duff?* see above).

2. *d<sup>h</sup>-extension*: *d<sup>h</sup>eu-d<sup>h</sup>-* 'whirl, shake, confuse through another'.

Old Indic *dōdhat-* 'stupefying, vehement, raving', *dúdhi-*, *dudhra-* 'boisterous', probably also *dúdhita-* (epithet of *tamas* 'darkness') perhaps 'confused, thick';

gr. θύσσεται τινάσσεται Hes. (\*θυθιεται), θύσανος 'tassel', hom. θυσσανόεις 'festooned with tassels or fringes' from \*θυθια (\**d<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>ia* = Latvian *duža* 'bundle'), τευθίς, τεῦθος, τευθός 'squid' ('misting, muddling the water');

Germanic *\*dud-*, geminated *\*dutt-* and *\*dudd-*: Danish *dude*, older *dudde* 'ryegrass, darnel' (but about isl. *doðna* 'become insensitive' see above S. 260), Low German

*dudendop*, -hop` drowsy person', Old Frisian *dud*` anesthetization ', Norwegian *dudra*`tremble', Old English *dydrian*` deceive '; with -dd-: engl. dial. *dudder*`bewilder', *dodder*`tremble, wobble, sway', engl. *dodder*` any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*; any of various choking or climbing weeds '; with -tt-: Middle Dutch *dotten*, *dutten*` be crazy ', Middle Low German *vordutten*`bewilder', Middle High German *vertutzen*, *betützen*` become deaf, but get collectedness ', isl. *dotta*` fall asleep due to tiredness, not because of exhaustion ';

similarly, on the basis of \*dh<sub>u</sub>ed<sup>h</sup>:- East Frisian *dwatje*` stupid girl', *dwatsk*` oafish, eccentric ', Jütisch *dvot*` suffering from Coenurus cerebri ' ; Swedish *dodra*, Middle High German *toter m.*` yellow plant, dodder ', Middle English *doder*, nengl. *dodder*` any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, comprising leafless threadlike twining plants with parasitic suckers; it attaches itself to some other plant as to flax etc. and decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it ', Dutch (*vas*)-*dodder* ds. After Falk-Torp under *dodder* if the word was transferred as a name for certain plants with yellow threadlike stems: Old Saxon *dodro*, Old High German *totoro*, Old English *dydring*`egg - yellow ' (-ing prove the derivative of plant name); rather has been for it `clump' = `thick mass' in contrast to melting egg white the mediative meaning (Persson) or compare Norwegian *dudra*`tremble' the elastic shivering of this colloid rocking core; compare Old Icelandic *doðr-kvísa*` a bird'.

### 3. k-extension: dh<sub>u</sub>ēk-, dh<sub>u</sub>īk- and dh<sub>u</sub>euk-:

Old Indic *dhukṣatē*, *dhukṣayati* with *sam-*` blown up the fire, kindled, animated ', *dhūka-*m. (unleashed)`wind'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Lithuanian *dvēkti*, *dvėkúoti*, *dvėkterėti*`breathe, pant, gasp', *dvōkti*`stink', *dvākas*`breath, breeze, breath', *dūksas*`sigh', *dūkstù*, *dūkti*` become raving, rage ', *dūkis*`fury', Latvian *dūcu*, *dūkt*` roar, rage ', *ducu*, *ducēt* it.`roar', *dūku* (\**dunku*), *duku*, *dukt*` become mat '; color names as Latvian *dūkans*` swart ' (see above) hit presumably the bridge to:

Old High German *tugot*`variegated', *tougan*` dark, concealed, mysterious, miraculous ', n.` mystery, miracle ', Old Saxon *dōgalnussi*` mystery, hiding place, nook', Old English *dēagol*, *dīegle*` clandestine ', Old High German *tougal*` dark, concealed, secret '; also Old English *dēag f.*` paint, color, red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue ', *dēagian*`dye', engl. *dye*.

4. l-extension: dh<sub>(e)</sub>uel- (compare in addition above the *l*-nouns as Old Indic *dhūlī-*)` whirl up, cloud (water, the mind); murky, dark, spiritually weak '.



Gr. θολός `slime, mud, smut, esp. from murky water, the dark juice of the cuttlefish ' (= Gothic *dwals*), Adj. `cloudy', θολώω `cloudy', θολερός `muddy, cloudy, eclipse; verwirrt, beguile ';

Δύαλος, name of Dionysos by the Paeones (Hes.) `the raving ', Illyrian Δευάδαι οἱ Σάτ[υρ]οῖϋπ' `Ιλλυριῶν (Hes.);

maybe alb. *dal* `go out, move out, wander aimlessly', nasalized *ndal* `stop, hinder, delay' : Old Norse *dvelja* `hinder, delay', Old Saxon *bidwellian* `hinder', Old Norse *dvǫf*. `delay', Old English *dwala* m. `aberration'.

Old Irish *dall* `blind', *clūas-dall* `deaf' (`unable to hear, blind'), cymr. corn. bret. *dall* `blind' (about *\*duallos* < *\*dyllos* from *\*d<sup>h</sup>ylno-s*);

Gothic *dwals* `oafish ', Old Norse *dvala* f. `coma, doze, stupor '; changing through ablaut Old Saxon Old English *dol* `clownish, crazy', Old High German *tol*, *tulisc* `crazy, nonsensical ', Modern High German *toll*, engl. *dull* `stupid, tasteless, weak (also from colors)', Old Norse *dulfr*. `concealment, illusion, arrogance ', *dylja* `negate, conceal ' and on the other hand Old Norse *dǫlskr* (*\*dwōliska-*) `crazy'; Old Saxon *ƿardwelan* stem V. `miss, fail', Old Frisian *dwilith* `errs ' ; Old English participle *gedwolen* `wrong, mistaken ', Old High German *gitweƿan* `be dazed, tarry ', Old Norse *dulinn* `conceited, arrogant ' ; Kaus. Old Norse *dvelja* `hinder, delay', Old Saxon *bidwellian* `hinder', Old English *dwelian* `misguide ', Old High German *\*twaljan*, *twallen*, Middle High German *twel(h)en* `hinder, delay'; Old Norse *dvǫf*. `delay', Old English *dwala* m. `aberration', Old High German *gitwolo* `infatuation, heresy'; Gothic *dwalmōn* `crazy, be phrenetical ', Old English *dwolma*, Old Saxon *dwalm* `anesthetization ', Old High German *twalm* `anesthetization, narcotic smoke, smoke', Old Norse *dylminn* `thoughtless, frivolous ', Danish *dulme* `drowse '.

5. *n*-extension : d<sup>h</sup>*uēn(ə)-* `scatter, sprinkle, be moved violently; whirling smoke, fog, cloud; befogged = dark, also from the darkening of the consciousness, the death '.

Old Indic *ádḥvanīt* `he burnt out, was extinguished, dwindled ' (of anger, actually `evaporated, sprayed '), Kaus. *dhvānayaṭi* `darkens ', participle *dhvāntá-* `dark', n. `darkness';

Avestan *dvan-* with pre verb `fly' (*apa-dvaṣaiti* `macht sich auf zum Davonfliegen ', *upa-dvaṣaiti* `goes flying there ', Kaus. *us-dvaṇayaṭ* `he allows to fly upwards '); *dvaṇman-* n. `cloud', *aipi-dvaṇara-* `cloudy, misty ', *dunman-* `fog, cloud';



gr. θάνατος `death', θνητός `perishable ' ( \*dh<sub>h</sub>u<sub>e</sub>netos and \*dh<sub>h</sub>u<sub>h</sub>ētós), Doric θναῖσκω `die', reshaped after the present in -ίσκω Attic ἀποθνήσκω (-θανοῦμαι, -θανεῖν), Lesbian θναίσκω ds. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 362, 709, 770);

Latvian *dvans*, *dvanums* `haze, mist, vapor', *dviņga* `haze, mist, coal steam ' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 546).

6. r-extension: dh<sub>h</sub>*euer-* (dh<sub>h</sub>*uer-*, dh<sub>h</sub>*eur-*) `whirl, attack, hurry; vortex = dizziness, folly '.

Old Indic (unleashed) *dhōraṇa-* n. `troth', *dhōraṭi-* `trots ' (=Slavic *dur-*, see below); perhaps *dhurā* Adv. `violent, forcible ' ; *dhātī-* `raid, night raid ' , if Middle Indic development from \*dh<sub>h</sub>*vārtī-* **Heranstürmen** ' ;

perhaps gr. ἄ-θῦπω (\*ἄ- = ἦ `in' + \*θυπιω) `play, I amuse ' , ἄθυρμα `play, toys; jewellery, ornament things ' (if `play' from `spring');

Lithuanian *padūrmai* Adv. `with impetuosity, stormy', Old Prussian *dūrai* Nom. Pl. `shy'; russ. *durь* `folly, fatuity, stubbornness ' , *durěť* , `lose the mind ' , *durítʹ* `make pranks', *durák* `fool', *dúra* `fool, clown', *durnój* `evil, bad, ugly', dial. `unreasonable, furious ' , *durníca* `henbane, ryegrass, dandelion ' , klr. *dur*, *dura* `anesthetization, dizziness, tomfoolery ' , serb. *dûrīm*, *dúriti se* `flare up, foam' etc;

Tocharian A *taur*, B *tor* `dust'?

**References:** WP. I 835 ff.; WH. I 499 f., 561 f., 57 lf., 865; Trautmann 62 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 686, 696, 703.

**Page(s):** 261-267

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sub>h</sub>*eues-*, dh<sub>h</sub>*uēs-*, dh<sub>h</sub>*eus-*, dh<sub>h</sub>*ūs-*

**Meaning:** to dissipate, blow, etc. **\*scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die**

**Note:** extension of dh<sub>h</sub>*eū-4*; also expressions for `dark colors ' seem to be supposed to be added as `fog-gray, dust-color '.

**Material:** Old Indic *dhvaṃsati-* `sprays, sprinkles, disintegrates, goes to pieces ' , participle *dhvastá-*, Kaus. *dhvaṃsáyati*, *dhvasáyati* `powdered, destroyed ' , *dhvasmán-* m. `obscuration ' , *dhvasirá-* `powdered, sprayed ' , *dhvasrá-* `powdered, indistinguishable ' , *dhvásti-* f. `the spraying ' (= Old High German *tunist*, *dun(i)st* `wind, storm, breath, smoke ' , Old English Old Frisian *dūst* `dust'), *dhūsara-* `dust-colored ' ; to formation ( \*dh<sub>h</sub>*u-és-mi*, Konj. dh<sub>h</sub>*éu-s-ō* besides \*dh<sub>h</sub>*u-n-és-mi*, Konj. \*dh<sub>h</sub>*u-én-s-ō*) compare Kuiper Nasalprä. 41;

gr. θῦω (θυίω) `blow, storm, surge, smoke, sacrifice' as \*dʰǵ-iō (υ: from θῦσω, ἔθυσα) to einf. root \*dʰeǵ- (see S. 262), however, maybe in the meaning `rage' from \*dʰǵs-iō, as θυῖα f. `female bacchant', θυιάς `a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante' ds. (θυάζω `be grasped by bacchanalian dizziness') probably from \*dʰǵs-ia because of θυστάδες Βάκχαι Hes. and θύσθλα the implements of Bacchus, the thyrsi and torches', θυστήριος epithet of Bacchus;

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-*:

Latin *furō-ere* `to rage, rave, be mad' could be \*dʰusō, so that *Furiae* = gr. θυῖαι; compare also v. Blumenthal IF. 49, 172 to δύσμαιναι Βάκχαι; ἐχθύσση ἐκπνέουση Hes.; but θύελλα `a furious storm, hurricane' probably feminine of \*θυελος `storming, raging', probably from \*θυφελος; θυμός `anger, soul' is = θυμός `air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind' and not because of Latvian *dusmas* `anger' lead back to a various basic form \*θυσμός; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 521;

Ablaut form \*dʰǵes- in hom. θέειον and θέιον (with metr. lengthening to θήιον), Attic θεῖον `sulphur steam, sulphur' (\*θFεσ-(ε)ιον?).

Perhaps here θεός `god' because of Lithuanian *dvasià* `ghost', Middle High German *getwās* `ghost' and forms as gr. θέσ-φατος `spoken from god', θεσπέσιος, θέσπις `divine' as \*θFεσός from \*dʰǵesos after Hirt Indog. Gr. I 195, Pisani REtIE. 1, 220 ff., Schwyzler Gr. I 450, 458, WH. I 102; Lithuanian by Feist 122;

alb. *dash* `Aries, ram, sheep' (\*animal), after Jokl (L.-k. Unters. 240) from \*dʰǵosǵ-;

Latin perhaps *furō*, see above; *fimbria* f. `fringe, border, edge' maybe from \*dʰǵensriā, with the ablaut form dʰǵēs- : *februō, -āre* `clean, expiate religiously' from *februum* `religious purification' (sabin. after Varro), as also *Februārius* `the cleansing month', on the basis of \*dʰǵes-ro- `fumigating'; *fērālis* `relating to the dead, funereal; deadly, fatal; mournful; n. pl. as subst. the festival of the dead, in February' probably also here;

Note:

Common Latin *d-* > *f-*.

whether *bēstia, bēllua* `an animal without reason, a brute, beast, large animal; as a term of reproach, monster' belong here as \*dʰǵestiā, \*dʰǵēsloṽā, it is extremely dubious because of anlauts in spite of WH. I 102;

## Note:

### Common Latin *dw-* > *b-*.

gallorom. *dūsīus* `impure, foul daemon, incubus ', out of it lad. eng. *dischöl*, Modern High German westfäl. *dūs*, Basque *tusuri* `devil'; compare Pedersen Ét. celt. 1, 171; Old Irish *dāsacht* `fury', *dāistir immum* `I become raving ' (\*d<sup>h</sup>uōs-*t*, ablaut. with Old English *dwæes* etc); Old Irish *dōē* `idle', perhaps as \*d<sup>h</sup>ousio- to Modern High German *dösīg*,

Old English *dwæes* `stupid, crazy', Middle Low German *dwās* ds., Middle High German *twās*, *dwās* m. `idiot, fool, villain ', *getwās* n. `ghost; foolishness ' (compare to the former meaning Middle High German *tuster* n. `ghost'; to lengthened grade Old Irish *dāsaid*); ablaut. Old English *dysīg* `clownish ', engl. *dizzy* `giddy ', Middle Low German *dūsīch* `benumbed, giddy ', Low German *dūsīg*, *dösīg*, Old High German *tusic* `sluggish ', Middle Low German *dūsen*, *dosen* `pass away thoughtlessly ', engl. *doze* `doze', Modern High German (nnd.) *Dusel* (in the meaning `light drunkenness ' compare Modern High German Dialectal *dusen* `carouse ' and Middle High German *tūsen* `rant, make a noise, whizz ');

in addition: Norwegian *dūsa* `doze', Old Norse *dūsa* `behave quietly ', *dūs* `calm ', *dūra* `sleep', Middle High German *türmen* `be dizzy, reel, lurch ' etc;

with Germanic *au*: Middle High German *dōsen* `behave quietly, slumber, drowse ', *tōre* `insane, fool', Modern High German *Tor*, *töricht*, Middle Low German *dōre* m. `fool, crazy person';

### Maybe alb. Geg *torrë* `fool'

with the meaning `spray, get dusty, scatter ': Middle High German *tæsen*, *dæsen* `scatter', *verdæsen* `destroy' (from \**dausjan*), Norwegian Dialectal *døysa* `lump, pile up', probably originally from `dust heaps and waste heaps ', under which medium meaning can be added also Old Norse *dys* f. `from pouting stones of burial mounds ', Norwegian Dialectal *dussa* `messy heap ';

with the meaning `scatter, sprinkle, dust rain ': Norwegian *duskregn* `dust rain ', *duska*, *dysja* `rain finely, trickle ', engl. *dusk* `cloudy, dim', Modern High German Bavarian *dusel* `dust rain '; West Germanic \**dunstu-* `transpiration ' (see above S. 263) in Old High German *tun(i)st* `wind, storm', Middle High German *tunst* `fume, mist ', Old English Old Frisian *dūst* n. `dust' (Old Norse *dust* n. `dust' is Middle Low German loanword), Danish *dyst* `flour powder ', Middle Low German nnd. *dust* m. `dust, chaff, husk';

with the meaning 'breathe - animal': Gothic *dīus* n. 'wild animal' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*eus-*), Old Norse *dýr* n. 'Vierfüßler, wild animal', Old High German *tior* 'animal', Old English *dēor* 'wild animal', Adj. 'violent, wild, valiant';

Lithuanian *dvesiù*, *dvesiaũ*, *dvėsti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die ';

maybe alb. (\**dves*) *vdes* 'breathe out the spirit, perish, die';

Clearly from **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*euēs-*, d<sup>h</sup>*uēs-*, d<sup>h</sup>*eus-*, d<sup>h</sup>*ūs-* : 'to dissipate, blow, etc. \*breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die' derived **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eu-2*, d<sup>h</sup>*u-ēi-* : 'to vanish, faint, die'.

As Lithuanian *dvīsti* 'die' : Lithuanian *dvesiù*, *dvesiaũ*, *dvėsti* 'breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die ' (see above);

Note:

Aryans created the storm god, sky god *Deus Pater* from the ritual of burning the dead. Hence the very spirit of the dead was identified with the breath in the cold, smoke in heaven. Animal fat was burned to appease the sky god hence animals were named after the father god.

Latvian *dvēsele* f. 'breath, soul, life', ablaut. (\*d<sup>h</sup>*uos-*), Lithuanian *dvasas* m., *dvasià* f., Gen. *dvāsios* 'ghost', 'breath', Latvian *dvaša* 'air, breath, smell ' (: russ. *dvochatb*, Indo Germanic \*d<sup>h</sup>*uos-*); zero grade (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ūs-*), Lithuanian *dūsas* 'sigh' and 'haze, mist' (= klr. *doch*), *dūstū*, *dūstī* 'run out of breath', Latvian *dust* 'pant, gasp', *dusmas* 'anger', Lithuanian *dūsiù*, *dūséti* 'take a deep breath, sigh, gasp heavily', *dūsauti* ds.; Lithuanian *daūsos* f. Pl. (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ous-*) 'the upper air, paradise ', *dausinti* 'ventilate, air ';

russ. *dvóchatb*, *dvocháť* 'pant, gasp' (see above); Old Church Slavic (*ѵѣс*)*дѣхнѣти* 'take a deep breath, heave a sigh ', klr. *doch* 'breath, breeze' (\**дѣхъ*), Old Church Slavic *dychaję*, *dyšę*, *dychati* 'breathe, exhale, blow', *duchъ* (: Lithuanian *daūsos*) 'respiration, breath, spirit ', *duša* 'breath, soul' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ousiā*), *dušę*, *duhati* 'breathe, blow, from wind' etc

maybe alb. (\**dychati*) *dihat* 'breathe heavily' a Slavic loanword.

words for sombre colors ('dust-colored, fog-gray '):

Old Indic *dhūsara-* 'dust-colored ' (see above); Latin *fuscus* 'dark-colored; of the voice, indistinct ' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*us-qo-*), *furvus* 'dark-colored, black ' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*us-uo-*);

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

Old English *dox* (\**dosc*) 'dark', engl. *dusk* 'cloudy, dim; twilight' (= Latin *fuscus*; compare also Norwegian *dusmen* 'misty'), with formants *-no-* Old English *dunn* (Celtic loanword?), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Saxon *dun* 'chestnut-colored', Old Norse *dunna* 'the common domestic duck', Old Saxon *dosan*, Old English *dosen* 'chestnut-colored', Old High German *dosan*, *tusin* 'pale yellow' (West Germanic *Lw* is Latin *dosinus* 'ash-colored'); Middle Irish *donn* 'dark', cymr. *dwnn* 'subfuscus, dark-colored, blackish', gall. PN *Donnos* etc (\**d<sup>h</sup>uosnos*). (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Note:

Probably from a fusion of **Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>əues-*, *d<sup>h</sup>yēs-*, *d<sup>h</sup>eus-*, *d<sup>h</sup>ūs-* 'to dissipate, blow, etc. \*scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die' + **Root / lemma:** *dei-1*, *deje-*, *dī-*, *diā-* : 'to shine; day; sun; sky god, god' derived Slavic (\**dus-diu-*): **Old Church Slavic:** *дъждь* 'rain' [m jo] (see below).

**References:** WP. I 843 f., WH. I 102, 386, 472 f., 570 ff., Trautmann 64 f.

**Page(s):** 268-271

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>ēigʷ-* : *d<sup>h</sup>ōigʷ-* : *d<sup>h</sup>īgʷ-*

**Meaning:** to stick, plant

**Material:** Latin *figō*, *-ere* 'to fix, fasten, make fast, attach, affix; esp. with oculos, to fix the gaze; to thrust home a weapon, etc. so as to fix fast; to transfix' (Proto Latin *ī*, compare *figier* S. C. Bacch.), Old Latin *fivō*, Umbrian *fiktu* 'you shall fix, fasten, drive, thrust in, attach, affix, post, erect, set up', *afiktu* 'he/she shall fasten, implant, drive in, affix'; probably in addition as 'pinned' also *fīnis* 'boundary, limit, border; summit, end; object, aim; in pl. enclosed area, territory' (= Lithuanian *dýgsnis* 'prick, sting'), compare *fīniō*, *-īre* also 'to bound, limit, enclose, restrain; to define, determine, appoint; to put an end to, conclude, finish; esp. to finish speaking, or to die; pass., to end, cease';

Note: common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

Old English *dīc* 'drainage ditch, canal', ndd. *dīk*, Old Icelandic *dīk(i)n*, Middle High German *tīch*, from which Modern High German *Deich*, *Teich* (actually) 'the digging'.

Lithuanian *dýgstu*, *dýgti*, Latvian *dīgt* 'germinate' (actually 'jut. stick out, protrude', Lithuanian *dygūs* 'spiky, prickly'), in addition *dygiū*, *dygėti* 'feel piercing pain', *dyglỹs* 'thorn', *dýgė* 'gooseberry', Old Prussian *digno* 'the hilt of a sword' (as Modern High German *Heft* 'the handle of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a knife, spear, etc.; the hilt

of a sword, dagger ', that is to say ` wherein the blade is fixed, to fix'); zero grade Lithuanian *díegiu*, *díegti*, Latvian *diēgt* `prick', Lithuanian *díegas* `germ, sprout', Old Prussian *deicktas* `site, place ', originally ` point, dot, prick, sting'; with *ōi*: Lithuanian *dáigas* `germ, sprout, seedling ', *dáiktas* `point, dot; thing', *daiginti* `make germinate ';

**References:** WP. I 832 f., WH. I 495 f., 865; Trautmann 49 f.

**Page(s):** 243-244

---

**Root / lemma:**  $d^h\bar{e}(i)-$  (besides  $d^h-ei-$ ?)

**Meaning:** to suck

**Note:** ( $d^h\bar{e}i-$ ,  $d^h\bar{i}-$  and  $d^h\bar{e}-$ ,  $d^h\bar{\theta}-$ ) s. esp. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 363.

**Material:** Old Indic *dhāya-h* `nourishing, nursing ', *dhāyas-* n. `the sucking ', *dhāyú-* `thirsty ', *dhātavē* `to suck', Fut. *dhāsyati*, Aor. *ádhat* `he sucked ', *su-dhā* `juice, sap, nectar', *dhātrī* `wet nurse, mother', *dhēnú-* f. `producing milk ' = Avestan *daēnu-* `female of four-footed animals '

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

Old Indic *dhēnā* `milker ', ablaut. *dhītā-* `sucked ', Perf. Plur. 1. 3. *da-dhi-má* ( $i = \bar{\theta}$ ), *da-dh-úh*; redupl. noun *da-dh-an-*, Nom. *dá-dh-i*, Gen. *dadhnás* `sour milk' (: Old Prussian *dadān*, alb. *djathë*);

Maybe alb. ( $*dhei-$ ) Geg *dhëj*, Tosk *dhi*, Pl. *dhen*, *dhentë* `goat', *edha* `goats' : alb. Geg *dhanë* `to give, produce'.

from stem  $d^h\bar{\theta}i-$ : *dháyati* `sucks' ( $*d^h\bar{\theta}ieti$ : Kaus.  $*d^h\bar{\theta}i-éje-ti$  in Slavic *dojiti*, Gothic *daddjan*) and *dhinóti* `nourishes ';

Armenian *diem* `suck' ( $i =$  Indo Germanic  $\bar{e}$  or rather  $\bar{i}$ , so that = Old Norse *dīa*), *stn-di* `(sucking breast =) suckling ', *dal* from *dail* `beestings ' ( $d^h\bar{\theta}i-li-$ ), *dayeak* `wet nurse ' (from  $*dayi-$  = Indo Germanic  $d^h\bar{\theta}-ti-$ );

gr.  $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$  `he sucked ',  $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  `milk',  $\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\iota\omicron\nu$  `milk',  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$  `wet nurse ' (short form  $\tau\iota\tau\theta\eta$  underlikewise, whereat different Falk-Torp under *taate*),  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$  `sucking milk ',  $\tau\iota-\theta\alpha\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$  `tame, domesticated, well-bred';

alb. *djathë* `cheese' originally `curd made from sour milk ' (: Old Indic *dádhi*), gr.-alb. *dithë* `cheese'; (common Slavic alb.  $-e > -je-$ ,  $-a > -ja-$  ).

## Note:

Spectacularly alb. *djathë* (\**das*), gr.-alb. *dithë* 'cheese' derived from a solidified Illyrian root \**d<sup>h</sup>-ei-s* 'curd made from sour milk' because of common alb. *-s* > *-th*.

Latin *fēmina* 'wife, woman' (\*'the nursing one'); about *fēlix*, *fecundus* see below;

Old Irish *dīnu* 'lamb', *dīth* 'he/she has sucked' (*ī* = Indo Germanic *ē* or *ī*), *denaid* 'he sucks' (\**dī-na-tī*), bret. *denaff* 'suck', cymr. *dynu* 'suck';

Gothic *daddjan* = Old Swedish *dæggja* 'suckle' (proto Germanic \**ḍajjan*, compare Old Indic *dháyati*, Old Church Slavic *dojǫ*; the Germanic \**ḍajj-* has originated normally from \**d<sup>h</sup>oi-eie-*), Old Swedish *dā*, Danish Norwegian *die* 'suck', Middle High German *dīen*, *tīen* 'suckle; breast feed a baby' (compare zero grade Armenian *diem*), zero grade Old High German *tāen*, present *tāju* (= Latvian *dēju* 'suck'), westfäl. *däiern* 'nourish a calf with milk';

Latvian *dēju*, *dēt* 'suck', *at-diene*, *at-dienīte* 'a cow that calves in the second year', Lithuanian *dienī* f. 'pregnant' (= Old Indic *dhēnú-*), *dienà* ds. (= Old Indic *dhēnā* 'cow'), Old Prussian *dadān* 'milk' (= Old Indic *dadhan-*); Old Church Slavic *dojǫ* 'suckle' (Old Indic *dháyati*), *doilica* 'wet nurse', with *ě* (= Indo Germanic *ē* or *ə*) *děť* f. 'children, kids.', *děva*, *děvica* 'girl, virgin' (replaced by '\* woman' = 'the nursing one, the one who suckles', s. Berneker 197).

With /-formant: Old Indic *dhārú-* 'sucking' = gr. *θήλυς* 'nourishing (ἐέρδη), lactating, female' (fem. *θήλεια* and *θήλυς*), *θηλώ*, *θηλαμύν* 'wet nurse', *θηλάζω* 'suckle, suck', *θηλή* 'brisket', alb. *dele* 'sheep' (\**d<sup>h</sup>əil-r-*), *delmë* ds., *dhallë* 'sour milk', Illyrian *dalm-* 'sheep' in PN *Δάλμιον*, *Δελμίνιον*, VN *Dalmatae*, *Delmatae*, Messapic PN Gen. m. *dalmāihī*, fem. PN *dalmaθoa*; Latin *fēlō*, *-āre* 'suckle', *filius* 'son' ('suckling', from \**fēlios*) = Umbrian *feliuf*, *filiu* 'give milk, give suck';

## Note:

### Common lat *d-* > *f-* phonetic shift

Middle Irish *del* 'teat' (\**d<sup>h</sup>ī-lo-*), *delech* 'milker', Danish *dæl* 'mammary glands or udder of the sow', Swedish Dialectal *del* m. 'teat', Old High German *tīla* f. 'female breast', Old English *delu* f. 'nipple, teat', Old Norse *dilkr* 'lamb, baby, youngling'; Latvian *dēls* 'son', *dēle* 'bloodsucker, leech', Lithuanian *dėlė* ds., *pirmdėlė* 'the first born', *pirmdėlỹs* 'who has just been born'; Latvian *dīle* 'sucking calf', *dīlīt* 'suckle'.



Identical alb. *djalë*, Pl. *djelm*, *djem* `son' : Latvian *dēls* `son'.

(common Slavic alb. *-e* > *-je-*, *-a* > *-ja-*, ).

from gr. θῶσθαι (\*θῶι-εσθαι) `to feast', θοίνη `feast' (from \*θῶι-vā?) with gradation suit here, is doubtful; if θῶξαι and (Doric) θᾶξαι `μεθύσαι' as \*θῶι-ακ-σαι points to a light root \*d<sup>h</sup>ōi- (also then θοίνη; also θῶσθαι could be θῶι-α-σθαι)?

Latin *fēlix* `fertile, lucky' to *fēlāre* goes back to a fem. Subst. \**fēlī-c-* `the nursing one = fertile', after Specht (KZ. 62, 237) from \**fēlū-k-s*, Femin. to Old Indic *dhārī-*, gr. θῆλυς; Latin *fēcundus* `fertile', *fētus*, *-ūs* (1) pregnant; fruitful, fertile; teeming with, full of. (2) that has brought forth, newly delivered; (3) m. the bringing forth or hatching of young; of the soil, bearing, producing. Transf., that which is brought forth; offspring, brood; of plants, fruit, produce, shoot', *fēta* `filled with young, pregnant, breeding, with young', also `what is born', *effēta* `past bearing, exhausted, worn out, weak after a lot of parturition', *fēnus*, *-oris* `yield, interest on money, usury', perhaps also *fēnum* `hay' (as `yield') define themselves through a special application from d<sup>h</sup>ēi- `suckle' for `be fertile';

in addition but not \*d<sup>h</sup>ōnā- `corn, grain' : Old Indic *dhānā* f. Pl. `grain, seeds', *dhānyā-* n. `corn, grain', np. *dāna* `corn, grain', Avestan *dānō-karša-* `an ant kind', i.e. `towing grain (= an ant)', Tocharian B *tāno* `corn, grain' and Lithuanian *dúona*, Latvian *duõna* f. `bread' (originally `corn', Old Lithuanian `provision for retired farmers, retirement, settlement on retirement'); Doric-Illyrian (Cretan) δηαί. . . αἱ κριθαί EM., δητταί αἰέππισμέναι κριθαί (\*d<sup>h</sup>ē-k-jā-) Hes.; different Jokl by WH. I 475;

**References:** WP. I 829 ff., WH. I 474 ff., 864, Trautmann 51.

**See also:** s. also above d<sup>h</sup>ē-1, d<sup>h</sup>ē-d<sup>h</sup>ē-.

**Page(s):** 242

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>ē-1, redupl. d<sup>h</sup>ē-d<sup>h</sup>(ē)-

**Meaning:** child word for `grandparents'

**Material:** Gr. θεῖος `uncle', θεία `aunt' (\*θη-ος, θη-ᾱ), τῆθη `grandmother' (from \*θη-θη), Italian (venet.) *deda* `aunt' (?), gr. τηθίς `aunt' (in addition GN Θέτις); Illyrian *deda* `wet nurse' (Krahe IF. 55, 121 f.), also probably originally to root d<sup>h</sup>ē(i)- `suckle'; Lithuanian *dēde*, *dēdis* `uncle' (but *diēdas* `graybeard, old man, elder' from wr. *džėd* ds.), Old Church Slavic *dědbъ* `grandfather'; similarly Modern High German *deite*, *teite*, Swiss *däddi* `father, elder', russ. *djadja* `uncle'.

**Note:**



Turk. *dayi* 'uncle' derived from russ. *djádja* 'uncle' while alb. *daja* n. f. 'uncle' could have existed before turk. *dayi* 'uncle', however, alb. cognate is phonetically identical with other cognates: also turk. *hala* 'paternal aunt' : alb. *halla* 'paternal aunt', turk. *teyze* 'maternal aunt' : alb. *teze* 'maternal aunt'.

**References:** WP. I 826, Trautmann 47, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 193.

**Page(s):** 235

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>ē-2

**Meaning:** to put, place, say

**Material:** Old Indic *dádihāti*, Avestan *daōāiti* 'he places', Old pers. Impf. Sg. *adadā* 'he has installed', Old Indic Aor. *á-dhā-m* 'I placed', Med. 3. Sg. *á-dhita* (= gr. ἔθετο); *to*-participle Old Indic *hitá-h* (-*dhitá-h* in ved. compounds) 'set, settled' (= Latin *con-ditus*, *ab-ditus*, *crēditus*, probably also gr. θετός 'sedate, calm, settled, placed, set; having position; taken as one's child, adopted'), with full grade Avestan Old pers. *dāta* (= Lithuanian *dėtas* 'sedate, calm, settled', Old Prussian *sen-ditans* Akk. Pl. f. 'folded', also gr. θητόν βωμόν Hes., actually 'set raised platform, placed stand'); Inf. Old Indic *dhā-tum* (= Lithuanian *dėty* Supin., Old Church Slavic *děti* 'to place': Latin [late] *conditus*, *-ūs* m. 'pickled, preserved; of corpses, embalmed; in gen., seasoned, savory', Supin. *-um*, *-ū*, compare also Old Indic *dhātu-h*), m. 'component, set', Avestan *vīdātu-* n. 'grounds, rationale, steady acquiescence'); *io*-present Old Indic *dhāyatē* 'places for oneself' (= Latvian *dēju*, *dēt* 'place, lay eggs', *dēju dēt* 'solder together', Old Church Slavic *dějo* 'lay, place', Old Czech *děju* 'make'); Perf. Old Indic *dadhāu*, *dadhimá*, Avestan 3. Sg. *daōa* (: gr. τέθεμαι, Latin *-didī*, Oscan *prú-ffed*, Old High German *teta* etc).

Armenian *ed* Aor. 'he placed' (= Old Indic *á-dhāt*, 1. Sg. *edī*, 2. Sg. *ediñ*), present *dnem* 'I place' (\**dinem*, Indo Germanic \*d<sup>h</sup>ē-no-, compare russ. *děnu* 'sit, put, lay, place', Serbo-Croatian *djènem* 'do, put, lay');

Maybe nasalized alb. Geg *me ndejt* 'to sit, while, stay', *ndej* 'hang loose, place'

Phrygian εῶαες 'has placed' (\**e-d<sup>h</sup>ē-es-t*? rather = Hittite *da-a-iš*);

gr. τίθημι 'put' (Aor. ἔθηκα - see below -, ἔθεμεν, ἔθετο, Fut.θήσω, participle θετός);

Messapic *hi-pa-of* 'has placed' (\**ghi-po-d<sup>h</sup>ēs-t*, J. B. Hofmann KZ. 63, 267);

Latin *abdere* 'put away, remove, set aside, stow away', *con-dere* 'to put together, make by joining, found, establish, build, settle' (in addition *Cōnsus* [\**kom-d-to*] an ancient deity, god of secret plans), *perdere* 'to make away with, destroy, ruin, squander, dissipate,

throw away, waste, lose ', *crēdere* 'believe, trust' (see below *\*kēred-* 'heart'); about the interference of *dare* with respective forms s. WH. I 362; Perf. *condidī* etc, Oscan *prú-ffed* 'has placed ' (\*-*fefed*).

#### Note:

#### Common italic.-Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

With einer *k*-extension Latin *faciō*, *-ere*, *fecī* (: ἔθηκα), *factum* 'to make, form, do, perform; of feelings and circumstances, to cause, bring about ', Oscan *fakiiad*, Umbrian *fačia* 'he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, produces, composes ', *fakurent* Fut. II [subjunctive] 'they will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed ', praen. (passionate inscription) *FheFhaked* 'he/she has made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed ', Oscan *fefacit* Konj. Perf. 'let he/she have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed ', *fefacust* Fut. II 'he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed ';

with *\*fēk-* Umbrian *feitū*, *fetu* [Imperative] 'he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed ':

*facilis* ' (feasible) easy to do; easy to manage, convenient, favorable ', Umbrian *façefe* ds.; *faciēs* 'shape, form, figure, outward appearance; esp. face, countenance. Transf., character, nature; seeming, pretence ', *facinus*, *ponti-fex*, *arti-fex bene-ficus*; to meaning of *interficiō* 'to put out of the way, destroy, bring to naught, slay, kill' ('\*allow to disappear') compare Old Indic *antar-hita-ḥ* 'vanished '.

The same *k*-extension besides in gr. ἔθηκα also in ἑθήκη 'receptacle ', Old Indic *dhā-kā-ḥ* 'container ' and Phrygian αῖ-δακετ 'afflicts, causes death ', Med. αῖ-δακετορ; Venetic *vhaχsθo* 'he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, erects, produces, composes ' (\**fak-s-to*, the *f* probably from Ital.);

Hittite *dak-ki-eš-zi* (*dakkeszi*) 'makes, places down ' (: Latin *facessō*), *dak-šu-ul* (*daksul*) 'friendly' (: Old Latin *facul*); perhaps Tocharian A *tākā* 'I was, became', B *takāwā* ds. (different Pedersen Tocharian 194);

gall. *dede* 'he/she has placed ' ; compare Latin *con-*, *ab-*, *crē-didī*, Old High German *teta* 'I made, did'; Old Irish *-tarti* 'gives, yields ' (\**to-ro-ad-dīt* from \**d<sup>h</sup>ē-ṭ*), Perf. *do-rat* (\**to-ro-ad-dat* from \**d<sup>h</sup>ə-ṭ*), Thurneysen Gr. 35;

Old High German *tōm*, *tuom*, Old Saxon *tōn*, Old English *dōm* 'do', Inf. Old High German *tuon*, Old Saxon Old English *dōn* (\*d<sup>h</sup>ō-m) 'do', preterit Old High German *teta* 'I made, did' (2. Sg. *tāti*, Pl. *tātu-m*; reshaped after the type of Gothic *sētum*), Old Saxon *deda* (2. Sg. *dedōs*, 3. Pl. *dādun*, *dedun*), Old English *dyde* < *dudi* (see above to Old Indic *dadhāu*); particle Perf. Pass. Old High German *gi-tān*, Old English *dōn* 'done' from \*d<sup>h</sup>ē-no- = Old Church Slavic *o-děnz* 'wrapped, dressed';

in the ending of reduced Präter. (Gothic *salbō-dēdun* etc) one tries to seek mostly the root d<sup>h</sup>ē-, whereas in Gothic *kunþa* 'granted', must contain the Indo Germanic -t-, to accept an other formation. compare Hirt, Indo Germanic Gr. IV, 99, Sverdrup NTS. 2, 55 ff., Marstrander, NTS. 4, 424 f., Specht KZ. 62, 69 ff., Kretschmer Sbb. Wien, 225. Bd., 2. Abh., 6 f.

Lithuanian *dėti* 'lay, place, put', present 2. Pl. old *deste* (\*d<sup>h</sup>e-d<sup>h</sup>-te), Sg. *demi*, *desie-s*, *dest(i)* (compare Būga Kalba ir s. 158, 213), neologism *dedù*, Latvian *dēt* (see above);

Old Church Slavic *děti* 'lay, place, say', present *deždō* (\*deđiō) and *dějō* (see above); *dějō*, *dějati* 'lay, place, do'; -va-iterative Old Church Slavic *o-děvati* '(to put), dress', russ. *děvátb* 'set down, do, place';

in addition probably Lithuanian *dėviù*, *dėvēti* 'wear a dress'; a formant *u* also in gr. \*θoFakoς and (assim.) \*θαFakoς, compare θoάζω 'sit, put', Ionian θōkoς (hom. θóωkoς written for θó[F]akoς) 'seat', θάβακον θâkov ἢ θρόνον Hes., Attic also θâkoς ds., hom. θαάσω 'sit', Attic poet. θāσω ds. (see to gr. group Bechtel Lexil. 161 f., Boisacq 335); compare also thrak. -dava 'settling, settlement' from \*d<sup>h</sup>ēuā or \*d<sup>h</sup>əuā, probably reshuffling after the concurrent \*dō-: \*dou- 'bestow, give';

**Note:**

The suffix -dava 'settling, settlement' frequently scattered over the thrak. territory and city names is absent in Illyrian toponyms, hence Illyrian-alb. and trak. were two different people.

Hittite *da-a-i* (*dāi*) 'places, lays', 1. Sg. *te-eh-ḫi* (*tehh*), 3. Pl. *ti-an-zi* (Pedersen Hittite 91, 112 f., 166), preterit 3. Sg. *da-a-iš*, perhaps also *dak-ki-eš-zi* (see above);

**Hittite:** dai-, tai- (II) 'place, lay, put', tija- (I) 'step, tread, be positioned', tittanu- (I) 'put, place', zikk- (I) 'lay, place' (Friedrich 202-203, 223-225, 260-261)

**Hittite:** te- (I) 'say' (Friedrich 219-220) : Old Church Slavic *děti* 'lay, place, say'

Tocharian A *tā-, tās-, tas-*, B *tes-* 'lay, place' (\**dhē-s-* Pedersen Tocharian 186 f.);

**Tocharian B *tättā-* 'to place, set' (Adams 283 f)**

Lycian *ta-* 'lay, place' (Pedersen. Lycian and Hittite 30 f.).

Root nouns (in compositions): e.g. Old Indic *vayō-dhā-h* 'imparting vitality', *saṁ-dhā* f. 'pact, agreement, promise' (: Lithuanian *arklī-dė* 'stable'), *saṁ-dh-ā-m* 'association' (: Lithuanian *sam-das*), *ratna-dh-ā-h* 'imparting treasure', *nī-dh-ī-h* m. 'container, treasure, tribute', *saṁ-dh-ī-h* m. 'association, covenant, fusion', Avestan *gao-δi-* 'milk container'; Lithuanian *samdas* 'rent, rental', *iñdas* 'vessel', *nuodaĩ* 'poison', (old) *núodžia* 'debt, blame, offense', *pādis* 'the hen lays an egg';

Old Prussian *umnode* 'bakehouse', Lithuanian *pelùdė*, Latvian *pelude* 'chaff container', Old Church Slavic *obb-do* n. 'θησαυρός', *sq-dz* 'κρίσις, κρίμα'; compare Berneker 193 ff., Trautmann 47 f.; if so also Old Icelandic *oddr*, Old English *ord*, Old High German *ort* 'cusp, peak' as \**ud-d<sup>h</sup>o-s* 'pointed up'?

nominal formation:

Old Indic *dhātar-* m. 'instigator, founder', *dhātár-* 'creator, god' (compare also Old Church Slavic *dětelb* 'perpetrator'), gr. θετήρ, Latin *con-ditor* 'a founder; hence, in gen., contriver, composer, author';

compare \**dhə-tlo-* in Old Irish *dāl*, acymr. *datl*, ncymr. *dadl*, abret. *dadl* 'congregation, meeting', nbret. *dael* 'contest, quarrel' (compare to meaning Phrygian δουμος);

\**dhə-ti-* in Old Indic *-dhiti-h* f. 'stead', *dēvá-hiti-h* 'God's statute', gr. θέσις f. 'statute, order', Latin *con-diti-ō* f. 'an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand'; \**dhē-ti-s* in Avestan *nī-δāiti-* f. 'laying down, putting away, hiding', Gothic *gadēds* 'deed, position, place', Old Icelandic *dāð* 'skillfulness, deed, act', Old English *dæd*, Old High German *tāt* 'deed, act', Lithuanian *dėtis* 'load, burden', Pl. *détys* 'lay of the chicken, the goose', Old Church Slavic *blago-dětb* 'Grace, blessing, gratitude'; \**dhə-t-* in thrak. PN Δάτος, alb. *dhatë* (\**dhə-tā*) 'site'; \**dhō-t-* in Avestan *dami-dā-t* 'the created creature', Latin *sacer-dōs* 'a priest, priestess' (\**sacro-d<sup>h</sup>ōt-s*).

Old Indic *dhāna-m* 'container', el. συνθήναι (?) 'pact, covenant', Old High German participle *gītān*, Old English *dōn* 'done', Old Church Slavic *o-děnb* '(completed), vested'; Old Indic *dhāna-m* 'sacrifice, offering, price in competition etc', *nidhānam* 'layover, stay, inhabitation etc', *gōdhana-m* 'cattle possession', Avestan *gao-δana-* n. 'milk container'.

Old Indic *dhāman-* n. `statute, law, dwelling, troop, multitude, crowd etc', Avestan *dāman-*, *dāman-* n. `site, creature', gr. ἀνά-θημα `anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing', ἐπί-θημα `something put on, a lid, cover; statue on a grave', θημῶν m. `heap'; εὐθήμων `probably keeping tidy, keeping in order'; thrak. plant name κοα-δάμα ποταμογεΐτων (Dioskor.) (from *\*k<sup>w</sup>a-d<sup>h</sup>ēm̥*) `water settlement', PN *Uscu-dama*; secondary (after θέσις) gr. θέμα n. `that which is placed or laid down: money deposited, deposit; also, of grain; treasure, pile, of loaves, coffer, position, situation, nativity, common burial-place, common land, private burial-ground, something proposed as a prize, case proposed for discussion, theme of an argument, proposition, premise, arbitrary determination, primary (non-derivative) element or form, of the present tense, mode of reduction of an irregular syllogism', compare also Inf. θέμεναι; Avestan *dāmi-* f. `creation', Adj. (also fem.) `constituting, originating, creator, god'; gr. θέμις `that which is laid down or established by custom', Gen. originally θέμιστος `\*allowed by the laws of God and men, righteous' as Goddess's name, then `right, law, custom', θέμεθλα Pl. `the foundation of a building; the innermost, core', θεμέλιοι λίθοι `the foundation-stones', hom. θεμέλια (ει metr. lengthening) `the foundations, lowest part, bottom, ground';

Alb. *themel* `the foundation of a building; the innermost, core': hom. θεμέλια (ει metr. lengthening) `foundation, ground' [probably a loanword]; *themēn* `heel, bottom of the foot'.

zero grade: θαμά `\*massed; frequent, often', θαμινός `frequent, often, massed', hom. θαμέες, femin. θαμειαί Pl. `the piled up, tightly packed, crowded, close-set, thick' (from *\*θαμός*), θάμνος `thicket, shrubbery, bush, shrub'; in a *\*d<sup>h</sup>ə-mo-* `settlement, branch, dwelling' (compare θαιμός οἰκία, σπόρος, φυτεία Hes. [*\*d<sup>h</sup>əmjō-*], also Old Indic *dhāman-* `dwelling') or `heap, troop, multitude, crowd (the servant)' correlates one perhaps rightly also with Latin *famulus* `a servant, a male slave, attendant', *familia* `a household (of slaves), establishment', Oscan *famel* `a servant, a male slave, attendant', *famelo* `a household (of slaves), establishment', Umbrian *fameñias* `a household (of slaves), establishment';

Note:

Common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift

*ō*-grade gr. θωμός `heap, barn, haystack'; Phrygian δουμος `an assembly, meeting, congress, a living together', Latin *ab-dōmen* `lower abdomen' as `intimate, hidden, secret part', compare Old High German *intuoma* `the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs' (would be Latin *\*indōmen*), Middle Low German *ingedōme*, bayr. *ingetum* ds., Gothic *dōms* m. `judgement, fame' (*dōmjan* `adjudicate'; from dem Germanic russ. *dúma*

`thought, notion, care; council meeting ' etc, s. Berneker 237), Old English *dōm* `opinion, sense, mind, judgement, court', Old High German *tuom* `judgement, feat, deed, act, custom, state, status', Lithuanian *domė, domesys* `attention, directing of the thought and will on something ', also Lithuanian *dėmė* `spot upon which attention is directed ' etc, *dėmėtis = domėtis* `wonder, care, concern, follow, go, take interest '.

Old Icelandic *dæll* `easy to do, easy, without difficulty ' ( *\*dʰē-li-s*); compare Proto Norse *dalidun* `they did ' (preterit of Germanic *\*dēlian*), Lithuanian *pa-dėlys* `nest-egg (the hen lays an egg) ', *priedėlė, priedėlis* `inclosure ', Old Bulgarian *dělo* n. `work', wherefore (see Berneker 195 f., Trautmann 48) Old Church Slavic *dělja, děljbma* m. Gen. `because of', Lithuanian *dėl, dėl, dėliai*, Latvian *dēl* with Gen. `because of, for the sake of'.

Maybe from Slavic *ne* `not' + Old Church Slavic: *dělo* `work, matter' = Bulgarian неделя (*nedel'a*), Serbian *nedelja*, Czech *neděle*, Polish *niedziela* `Sunday, holiday = no work' : Lithuanian: *dėlioti* `put down, away' : Albanian *djelë* `Sunday, holiday'.

An occasional formation compare still gr. τεθμός (Pind.), θεθμός (Iak. etc), θεσμός (Attic) `statute ' after Thurneysen (KZ. 51, 57) to Old Irish *dedm*, cymr. *deddf* (*\*dʰe-dʰ-mā*) ds. (different Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 492<sup>12</sup>); θωή, Attic θωά: `punishment '. Very doubtful a *s*-extension would be attributed to Old Icelandic *des* (*\*dasjō*) `hay stick, hay rick ' (loanword from dem Old Irish?), Old Irish *dais* (*\*dastí*) `heap, hay rick', wherewith E. Lewy (KZ. 52, 310) compares rather osset. *dasun* `pile up, lump'.

**References:** WP. I 826 ff., WH. I 266, 362 f., 439 ff., 863, Trautmann 47 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 492, 686, 722, 725, 741, Pedersen Hittite 141 ff., 192.

**Page(s):** 235-239

---

**Root / lemma:** *dʰē-3, dʰe-*

**Meaning:** to disappear

**Material:** Latin *famēs* f. `hunger', *ad fatim, affatim* `ad lassitudinem, zur Genüge', *fatīgō* `hetze ab, ermüde', *fatiscō, -or* `gehe auseinander; ermatte';

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *f*-shift

Old Irish *ded-* (present *ru-deda*, Fut. Plur. *dedaít*, preterit *con-ro-deda*) `vanish, pass away, die away, disappear, dwindle, waste away, melt, decay '; Old English *dem* `damage' (*\*dʰe-mi-s*);

with *-s* Old Norse *dāsi* `idle' (Germanic *\*dās-*), Middle High German *dāsic* `still, uncommunicative, stupid', changing through ablaut Norwegian dial. *dase* `flabby person',

Danish *dase* `be decayed`; Old Norse *dæsa(sk)* `swelter, decay`, *dasask* `go bad, get worse`; Middle English *dasen* `stun` (engl. *daze*), *dasewen* `be dark`.

In all parts some dubious connections. About Old Irish *de-d(a)*. compare Pedersen KG. II 504 f.(from Perf. \**d<sup>h</sup>e-doue* from to Gothic *diwans* `perishable`? s. *d<sup>h</sup>eu-* `disappear`, where also about Old Irish *dīth*, Armenian *dī*). The Germanic family finally reminds partly under \**d<sup>h</sup>eues-* `whisk` discussed from nnd. *dösige* and have been directed partly after this not only in the *s*-extension, but also in the meaning itself; at least, is to be reckoned on an old relationship from Old Norse *dāesask* etc. and Irish *-deda*.

**References:** WP. I 829, WH. I 451.

**Page(s):** 239

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>ēs-*, *d<sup>h</sup>es-*

**Meaning:** a root used in religious terms

**Material:** Armenian *di-k* `gods` (PL \**d<sup>h</sup>ēses*);

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *f*- shift

Latin *fēriae* (Old Latin *fēsiae*) `days of rest, holidays, festivals`, *fēstus* `of holidays, festive, festal, solemn, joyful, merry, originally from the religious celebration to devoted days`, Oscan *fīisnam* Akk. `an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff`, Umbrian *fesnaf-e* `in a shrine, sanctuary, temple`; zero grade Latin *fānum* (\**fas-no-m*) `a shrine, sanctuary, temple` and Old Indic *dhiṣṇya-* `devout, godly, pious, holy` (insecure *dhiṣanyant-*, see below *d<sup>h</sup>eṣ-* `see`); about gr. θεός `god` see below *d<sup>h</sup>eues-*, about Latin *fās*, *fāstus* above S. 105 f.

**References:** WP. I 867, WH. I 453, 3 f.; EM<sup>2</sup> 333, 347 f.

**Page(s):** 259

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>las-* or *d<sup>h</sup>elB-* (: *d<sup>h</sup>ls-*)

**Meaning:** to squeeze, press

**Material:** Old Indic *dhṛṣád-* `millstone`;

gr. θλάω `squeeze, crush` (Indo Germanic \**d<sup>h</sup>las-ō* or \**d<sup>h</sup>ls-ō*), ἐθλάσθην, θλαστός;

Czech *dlasmati* `press` (\**d<sup>h</sup>lās-mo-* or \**d<sup>h</sup>ols-mo-*);

φλάω `θλάω` is hybridization of θλάω with φλῖβω, as on the other hand φλῖβω through hybridization with θλάω is also transfigured to θλῖβω.



**References:** WP. I 877, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676.

**Page(s):** 271

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sub>h</sub>/gh-

**Meaning:** debt

**Material:** Old Irish *dligim* 'be entitled to, earn', mcymr. *dlŷu*, with epenthetic vowel *dylyu* 'withheld, kept back', corn. *dyll* ds., Middle Breton *dellit* ds., Old Irish *dliged* n. 'obligation, law, right' (\*dh<sub>h</sub>/ghito-m), cymr. *dled*, *dyled*, me. *d(y)lyet* f. 'obligation', besides *dlit* 'earnings' (\*dh<sub>h</sub>/ghitā); Gothic *dulgs* 'debt' (in money); Old Church Slavonic *dlъgъ* 'debt', russ. *dolg*, Serbo-Croatian *dûg* (Gen. *dûga*), poln. *dług*, Czech *dluh* ds.

Gothic *dulgs* and the Slavic words have probably common origin.

**References:** WP. I 868, Trautmann 55.

**Page(s):** 271-272

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sub>h</sub>ō[u]- : dh<sub>h</sub>ū-

**Meaning:** rope

**Material:** Gr. θῶμι(γ)ξ, -ίγος f. 'rope, cord, band, strap, string of the bow' (places ahead \*θω-μο- or -μῶ);

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift

Latin *fūnis* 'a rope, sheet, line, cord'; ablaut ō[u]-: ū-, if Latin ū not at most dial. development from ō; after J. Duchesne-Guillemin (BSL. 41, 178) ostensibly here Tocharian AB *tsu-*, B *tsaw* 'to unite' (??).

**References:** WP. I 868, WH. 567 f. compare also Petersson Heterokl. 169 f.

**Page(s):** 272

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sub>h</sub>ō-

**Meaning:** to sharpen

**Material:** Old Indic *dhārā* 'cutting edge, sharpness, blade', Avestan *dārā* f. ds., *tižidāra-* 'with sharp edge', gr. θοός 'sharp, sharp', ἐθόωσα 'I sharpened, sharpen' (\*θo-Fός *uo-* participle, as e.g. \*δα-Fός 'sliced' in δαῖζω; for \*dh<sub>h</sub>ə- to *o* compare δοτός: δω-).

from here due to \*dh<sub>h</sub>ə-ro- 'pointed' (: Old Indic *dhā-rā*) also Old English *daroð* m. 'spit, pike, spear, lance', Old High German *tart* m. 'spit, pike', Old Norse *darrað-r* m., *darr* n. 'spit, pike'? And at most in addition as 'wound with a pike' further the Germanic family of



Old Saxon Old English *derian* 'injure, hurt', Old High German *terren* besides *tarōn*, -*ēn* 'harm, injure', Old English *daru* f. 'damage, pity, injury', Old High German *tara* f. 'injury'?

**References:** WP. I 867 f.

**Page(s):** 272

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*reb*-

**Meaning:** to crush, grind

**Material:** Gothic *gadraban* 'cut out, λατομεῖν'; Old Norse *draf* n., Old English *dræf* n. 'offal', Old Norse *drafna* 'separate in small parts', *blōp-drefjar* m. 'bloodstain';

Old Church Slavic *drobljǫ*, *drobiti* 'crush, break, rupture, grind', russ. *drob* f. 'break, piece, fragment', russ.-Church Slavic *drobьnъ*, Bulgarian *dróben* 'small, little', next to which with ablaut *e*: Bulgarian *drében* ds., *dréb* 'secession of wool, by rippling the flax; liver', russ. *drébezg* 'shards, debris'; Fick BB. 2, 199, Berneker 225-226 (m. further Lithuanian).

With Gothic *hlaiw*, *Patei was gadraban us staina* compares Hoffmann BB. 18, 288 τράφος τάφος Hes., so that the application of our root to 'quarrying out of stones' would be old.

A similar to root d<sup>h</sup>*reb*- in:

Old Norse *drepa* 'prick, bump, poke, slay', Old English *drepan* 'slay, meet', Middle Low German *drepen* 'meet, fight', Old High German *treffan* 'meet, touch', Old Norse *drepa* n. 'blow, knock', Old English *gedrep* ds., Middle High German *tref* m. n. 'prank, blow, club, meeting', Old English *drepe* m. (\**drapt*) 'manslaughter', Old Norse *drāp* n. ds.; presumably as *kvæði drepit stefjum*: Old Norse *drāpa* f. 'one from several distinguished parts of existing poem by sog. *stef*, usually a praise song'.

**References:** WP. I 875 f.

**Page(s):** 272-273

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*reg*-1

**Meaning:** to run

**Material:** Armenian *durn*, Gen. *drgan* 'potter's wheel' (after Meillet BSL. 36, 122 from \*d<sup>h</sup>*rg*-);

gr. τρέχω (Doric τράχω), Fut. ἀποθρέξομαι, θρέξω 'run', τροχός (: Old Irish *droch*) 'wheel', τρόχος 'run', τρόχισ 'runner, summoner', τροχίλος 'sandpiper'; barely τράχηλος 'nape, neck' ?? Pedersen IF. 5, 56, Zup. KZ. 36, 57;

Old Irish *droch* 'wheel' (\**drogo-n*);

It shows in palatal whereas Latvian *drāžu, drāzu, drāzt* 'quick, fast run', Lithuanian *padrōžti* ds., but to say the least could be considered just as well as a variant in palatal besides d<sup>h</sup>*erāgh-* 'pull, drag'. Yet are likewise Lithuanian (*pa*)*drōžti* as also Latvian *drāzt* 'run quickly, fast' identical with Lithuanian *drōžti*, Latvian *drāzt* 'carve' (see d<sup>h</sup>*reġ-*). The primary meaning is 'carve'. All numerous other interpretations are to be explained by casual use.

**References:** WP. I 874 f.

**Page(s):** 273

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*regh-2*

**Meaning:** to pain, to suffer

**Material:** Old Indic *drāghatē* (Dhatup.) 'afflicts, plagues, strives itself';

osset. *äw-därzin* 'stir, tease, irritate' (E. Lewy KZ. 52, 306);

Old English *dracu* f. 'plague, agony', *dreccan* 'stir, tease, irritate, plague' (? with expressive *k*?);

Old Church Slavic *raz-dražq, -dražiti* 'enrage, irritate', serb. *drâžīm, drâžiti* 'stir, tease, irritate';

Maybe alb. *trazonj* 'stir, tease, irritate'.

ein *nī*-abstract noun \**dražnъ* 'irritation' lies russ. *draznítъ* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter' the basic, *z* instead of *ž* after the synonymous forms *-znъ*.

Also a root \*d<sup>h</sup>*rāgh-* or \*d<sup>h</sup>*rēgh-*: \*d<sup>h</sup>*rōgh-*: \*d<sup>h</sup>*rəgh-* wäre möglich.

**References:** WP. 1 875.

**Page(s):** 273-274

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*reġ-*

**Meaning:** to pull

**Note:** synonymous with *trāgh-* (see there)

**Material:** Old Indic *dhrájati* `glides, slides there', *prá-dhrajati* `hurries', *dhrájas-* n., *dhrajati-* f. `the pranks, pull', *dhrāji-* perhaps `attraction', *dhrāji-*, *dhrājí-* f. `pull, urge, desire';

Old Norse *drākf.* `stripe' (: Old Indic *drāji-*); nasalized in addition perhaps Gothic *drigkan*, Old Icelandic *drekka*, Old English *drincan*, Old High German *trinkan* `drink' (`make a good gulp, draw from drinking-vessel');

Maybe alb. *dreka*, *dreke* `dinner', *darkë* (\**drakë*) `supper'

Lithuanian *drežóti* `smooth down', *dryžas*, *druožė* `streaky', also (?) Lithuanian *drėžiu*, *-ti* `rend', *nudrėžti* `pull down, destroy' (Juškevič 346); in addition probably *dróžti* `carve, hit, gehen' etc, Latvian *drāzt* ds.; see below *dregh-1*;

Latvian *dragāt* `pull' against it presumably to Middle Dutch *trecken* `pull, drag', s. *der-4* (*dergh-*, *dreg-*) `flay' and Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 488 m. Lithuanian

**References:** WP. I 874.

**Page(s):** 273

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>*reibh-*

**Meaning:** to drive, to push

**Material:** Gothic *dreiban* `drive, push, bump, poke', Old Norse *drīfa* `come pulling, pull, drag, stream' etc, Old English *drīfan* `drive, push, hunt, chase, overthrow', Old Saxon *drīban* `be moved, dispelled', Old High German *trīban* `beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel, expel' (zero grade schw. Verb *tribōn* `set in violent motion, drive onward, move, impel, urge', *uolatribōn* `thrust through, pierce through, transfix'); Old Norse *drift* f. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, snowdrift', *drif* n. `what floats through the air, snowfall', Old English *drif* n. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, the driven', *drāff*. `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, drift, herd', Middle High German *trift* ds., Modern High German *Trift* `pasture, herd';

Lithuanian *drimbù*, *dribti* `laggard, clodhopper, lubber, looby, hobbledehoy, lummox, squab, dub, lug', *sniėgas drim̃ba* `the snow falls thickly' (= Old Norse *pā drīfr snæ̃r*); from *drib-*, to which could belong likewise the *i-* as the *e-* series, the transfer has occurred in the *e-* series: *drebiù*, *drėbti* `pour, make stains with viscous liquid'.

**References:** WP. I 872, 876, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 68 f., Specht KZ. 68, 41.

**Page(s):** 274

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>*reugh-1*

**Meaning:** to tremble, shake

**Material:** Old English *dryge* 'dry' etc, see above S. 254 f. under *dhereugh-*;

Lithuanian *drugys* 'fever; butterfly', Latvian *drudzis* 'cold fever; fever', *drudzināt* 'neigh after fodder' ('\*to shake'), perhaps Old Prussian *drogis* 'reed' (if for *drugis*, s. Trautmann Old Prussian 323 m. Lithuanian, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 502); perhaps Latvian *drugt* 'collapse, diminish', Berneker 231 between; s. also under S. 279;

poln. *drzę*, *drzec* 'tremble', old also 'have a fever', *drgać*, perf. *drgnąć* 'tremble, quiver; flounder, twitch', russ. *drožú*, *-átb*, perf. *drógnutb* 'tremble, quiver' (etc, s. Berneker 231). Dissyllabic root form \*dh<sup>h</sup>*ereugh-* or \*dh<sup>h</sup>*ereug-* one supposes in gr. τοιθορύσσειν σείειν Hes., τοιθορύκτρια ή τοὺς σεισμοὺς ποιοῦσα Hes. and τανθαρούζω, τανθαλύζω ds. Hes.

Maybe alb. Geg (\*dh<sup>h</sup>*ereugh-*) *dredh* 'tremble, twist', *dridhem* 'tremble, quiver, have a fever' [common alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-*].

**References:** WP. I 873 f., Berneker 231.

**Page(s):** 275

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>*reugh-2*

**Meaning:** to deceive, harm

**Material:** Old Indic *drúhyati* 'seeks to harm, harms' (Fut. *dhrōkṣyāti*, participle *drugdhá-*); common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Old pers. Imperf. *adurujiya* (= Old Indic *adruhyat*) 'lied', Avestan *družaiti* 'lies, cheats', Old Indic *drógha-*, *drōha-* m. 'insult, damage, betrayal', Avestan *draoga-* 'fallacious', m. 'lie, falsity, deception', Old pers. *drauga-* 'fallacious', Old Indic *drúh-* 'injuring', f. 'damage, fiend, ghost', m. 'fiend, demon', Avestan *drūj-* f. 'lie, falsity, deception; impersonating the lie, falsity';

Middle Irish *aur-ddrach* (after the sounds from \**druag* = Old Indic *drōgha-*) 'ghost';

Old Saxon *bidriogan*, Old High German *triogan* 'deceive', Old Norse *draugr* m. 'ghost'; zero grade Old Saxon *gidrog* n. 'delusion', Middle Dutch *gedroch* ds., Old High German *gitrog* n. 'deceit, devilish phantasmagoria'; Old Norse *draumr*, Old High German *troum*, Old Saxon *drōm*, engl. *dream* 'dream' (Germanic \**ðrau(y)ma-* 'delusion').

Indo Germanic *d<sup>h</sup>reugh-* is very probably related with *d<sup>h</sup>uer-* 'bring to trap through deception', while to zero grade *\*d<sup>h</sup>ru-gh-* from *\*d<sup>h</sup>ur-gh-* adjusted itself to a new zero grade Indo Germanic *\*d<sup>h</sup>reugh-*, *\*d<sup>h</sup>rough-*. With the extending *gh* would be identical with Modern High German *Zwerg*, if this word not goe back to a miscellaneous Indo Germanic *d<sup>h</sup>uergh-* 'dwarfish, crippled' (see there).

**References:** WP. I 874.

**Page(s):** 276

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>reu-*

**Meaning:** to crumble, grind

**Note:** with it are probably linked from intransitive 'crumble' explicable words for 'tumble, fall down, trickle down'

**Material:** 1. *d<sup>h</sup>reus-*, *d<sup>h</sup>rēu-s-*:

Gr. θραύω (τέθραυσμαι, ἐθραύσθην) 'rupture, crunch', θραυστός, θραυλός (\*θραυσ-λός), θραῦρος (Hes.) 'frail, breakable', θραῦμα, θραῦσμα 'piece, fragment, wound', θρᾶνύσσω (Lycian), συντεθρᾶνῶται (Eur.) 'shatter' (point at \*θραυ[σ]-ανός, s. Boisacq s. v. m. Lithuanian); θρῦλίχθη (Hom.), θρῦλίξας (Lycian) 'break, rupture, shatter', θρῦλεῖ τaráσσει ὀχλεῖ Hes. (\*θρῦλος from \*θρῦσ-λο-; gr. -αυ- and -υ- are to be interpreted as zero grade and lengthened grade of *d<sup>h</sup>rēus-*, next to which *d<sup>h</sup>reus-*; s. Bechtel KZ. 46, 164);

cymr. *dryll* 'piece, fragment' (\**d<sup>h</sup>rus-lio-*), gallorom. Pl. *drullia* 'dross' (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 163);

Gothic *drauhsnōs* f. Pl. 'gobbet, crumbs'; probably as metathesis from *\*d<sup>h</sup>rūs-kna* with nearest connectable Baltic *druska*; interference to Modern High German *trocken*, Old English *drēahnian* - s. *d<sup>h</sup>er-2*, *d<sup>h</sup>reugh-* 'hold, stop' - respective words would permit to look at most at both traditional forms as really spoken; but compare besides Gothic *drausnōs* ds.;

Gothic *driusan* 'fall, tumble, fall down', Old Saxon *driosan*, Old English *drēosan* 'fall', norw dial. *drysia* 'trickle down'; Kaus. Gothic *gadrausjan* 'prostrate', Old High German *trōren* 'drip, trickle, make drip, moult'; in addition as 'collapse, bend' with **lautsymbolisch gedehnter** zero grade: Old English *drūsian* 'be sluggish (from age)', engl. *drowse* 'be sleepy'; Old High German *trūrēn* 'be knocked down, mourn; lower the eyes', Middle High German *trūrec* 'sad'; Old English changing through ablaut *drēorig* 'grieving'; Old Norse *dreyri* m. (\**drauzan-*) 'the blood dripping from the wound', Old Saxon *drōr* m. 'blood' (Old

English changing through ablaut *drēor* m. ds.), Middle High German *trōr* m. `dew, rain, blood`;

Latvian *druska* `crumb`, Lithuanian *druskà* `salt` (\*crumb), Old Prussian *druskins* `earwax` (consigns *dmskins*); in addition Balto Slavic \**druzga* `small piece` in Lithuanian *drūzgas* ds., sloven. *drūzgatī* `crush`, etc

Labial extensions:

dh<sup>h</sup>**reubh-**: gr. θρύπτω (ἐτρύφην) `grind, crumb, spall, crumble; enfeeble, soften, make fragile`, θρύμμα and τρύφος n. `piece, fragment`, τρυφή `softness, luxuriance`, τρυφερός `mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle` (see also Boisacq s. v. θρύπτω);

Latvian *drubaža* `Trumm`, *drubazas* `splinter of wood`.

dh<sup>h</sup>**reup-**: Old Saxon *drūbōn*, *drūvōn* `be grieving`; Latvian *drupu*, *drupt* `zerfallen, in Trümmer gehen`, *draûpīt* `crumb, spall, crumble`; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 505.

dh<sup>h</sup>**reub-**: Old Norse *driūpa*, Old Saxon *driopan*, Old English *drēopan*, Old High German *triofan* `drip, drop`, *o*-grade schw. Verb, Old English *drēapian* `drip, trickle down`, *e*-grade *drēopian* ds., Old Norse *drūpa* (\*-ēn) `überhängen, droop down, bend down`, Old Norse *dropi* m. `drip`, Old English *dropa*, Old Saxon *dropo* ds.; Intens. Old English *dryppan*, *droppian*, Old High German *tropfōn* `drip`, *tropfo* `drip`; Old Icelandic *dreypa*, Old English *dríepan* `drip, trickle`;

Old Irish *drucht* `drip` (\*dh<sup>h</sup>*ruptu-s*).

**References:** WP. I 872 f., WH. I 553 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 21, 104, 136, 140 f., 182, Trautmann 61 f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. *Trauer*.

**Page(s):** 274-275

---

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**riġh-** (or dh<sup>h</sup>**reikh-**)

**Meaning:** hair, bristle

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**riġh-** (or dh<sup>h</sup>**reikh-**) : `hair, bristle` derived from **Root / lemma:** dh<sup>h</sup>**ereġh-** (dh<sup>h</sup>**riġh-nā-**) : `to wind, turn, \*release, discharge, disband`.

**Material:** Gr. θρίξ, τριχός f. `hair, bristle`, therefrom θρίσσα, Attic θρίττα f. `a fish with fine fishbone`, τριχίας, τριχίς ds.;

Maybe alb. *drizë* `blackthorn, sloe` : gr. θρίξ f. `hair, bristle` : Old Irish *driss* `blackthorn`.

Middle Irish *gairb-driuch* (\**drigu-* or \**driku-*) 'bristle' (*garb* 'rough');

from gr. θρίσσα derives probably Italian-lombard. *trissa* 'burbot'; out of it probably likewise Swiss *Trische* (11. Jh. *trisca*);

whether Balto Slavic \**draika-* 'stretched long' as \**d<sup>h</sup>roiko-* here belongs, also Lithuanian *driėkti* 'distend, take off (a thread)', *drykti* 'hang down in long threads', slovak. *driek* m. 'stem', *driečny* 'stocky', Old Bulgarian *drъkolъ* 'shaft, pole', etc, could our root be placed as \**d<sup>h</sup>reikh-*.

Maybe alb. (\**d<sup>h</sup>reikh*) *derth*, *derdh* 'hang down, pour', (\**d<sup>h</sup>reikh*) *dreth*, *dredh* 'twist, curl (hair)', *dredhë* 'lock, curled hair' common alb. -*k* > -*th*.

**References:** WP. I 876, Jud BullGIPat. Suisse Rom. 11, 82, Trautmann 58 f., Berneker 223, 232.

**Page(s):** 276

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*rono-*

**Meaning:** multicoloured

**Material:** For gr. θρόνα Pl. 'flower decorations in garments (by alexandrin. poets for φάρμακα, charm, spell, sorcery, necessitated medicinal herbs), colored garments, colored animals' infer Hoffmann BB. 15, 86, Lidén Stud. 67 f. a basic meaning 'varicolored'. Under these basic meaning compares Lidén aaO. alb. *drē-ri*, Geg *drē-ni* m. 'deer' (Animals like the deer and roe are named often as 'dappled, varicolored'), therefore an Illyrian basic form \**drani-* (Indo Germanic d<sup>h</sup>*roni-*) through the probable Illyrian Hesych explanation ἀρανίς ἑλάφος (Λ- recommended for Δ-) is advisable.

Stokes Mél. Kern [RC 24, 217] supposed for θρόνα 'embroidery' because of Middle Irish *druine* ds.

**References:** WP. I 876 f., WH. I 374.

**Page(s):** 276-277

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*ug(h)eter-*

**Meaning:** daughter, \*thin girl

**Note:** guttural as with *eg(h)om* 'I', see there.

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*ug(h)eter-* : 'daughter' derived from d<sup>h</sup>-suffixed root: d<sup>h</sup>*eu-* d<sup>h</sup>- 'shake, confuse' of **Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*eu-4*, d<sup>h</sup>*euē-* (: d<sup>h</sup>*uē-*), d<sup>h</sup>*uē-k-*, d<sup>h</sup>*uē-s-*) : 'to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.' earlier **Root / lemma:** *deuk-* : 'to drag, pull, attract'.

## Material:

Maybe from *\*d<sup>h</sup>uēd<sup>h</sup>-*: East Frisian *dwatje* 'stupid girl', *dwatsk* 'simple, unusual', Jütsch *dvot* 'suffering of dizziness'

## Note:

meaning Latin alb. Geg (*\*vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajë* 'girl, virgin': Latin *virga* 'thin branch, rod' (from *\*uiz-gā*), *virgō* 'girl, virgin';

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (*\*suergh<sup>h</sup>-*): 'to turn, press, strangle' < [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-] of **Root / lemma:** *ueis-2*: 'to turn, bend'.

Old Indic *duhitār-* (*duhitā*), Avestan *dugədar-*, *duyδar-* (from *\*dug<sup>h</sup>ter-*), npers. *duxtar*, *duxt*, Armenian (with s from k after u) *dustr*, Gen. *dster*, (*dowstr*)  
gr. θυγάτηρ (shift of stress as in μήτηρ, but still θυγατέρα as μητέρα), Oscan *futír*, Dat. *fu(u)treí* (Vetter Gl. 29, 242);

Maybe Luvian *tuwatar-*: Lycian *cbatru*, *kbatra*: Tocharian A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* 'daughter'.  
Gothic *daúhtar*, Old Norse *dōttir* (Runic Nom. Pl. *dohtriR*), Old High German *tohter*, Lithuanian *duktė*, *-eš*, Old Prussian *dukti*, Old Church Slav. *dъšti*, *-ere*, Tocharian A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* 'daughter'.

## Note:

Old Church Slav. *dъšti* 'daughter' [f r], *dъštere* [Gens]

Russian: *doč'* 'daughter' [f r], *dóčeri* [Gens]

Old Czech: *dci* 'daughter' [f r], *dceře* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *kćī* 'daughter' [f r], *kćé'ri* [Gens]; *šćī* 'daughter' [f r], *šćéra* [Gens]

Slovene: *hčī* 'daughter' [f r], *hčére* [Gens]; *hčī* 'daughter' [f r], *hčēre* [Gens]

Alb. Tosc (*\*hoc*) *gocë* 'daughter', Geg *cucë* 'daughter'.

**References:** WP. I 868, WH. I 557.

**Page(s):** 277

---

**Root / lemma:** *d<sup>h</sup>uēn-*, *d<sup>h</sup>un-*

**Meaning:** to hum

**Material:** Old Indic *dhvānati* 'sounds, sighs', *dhvaní-* m. 'sound, echo, thunder, word', *dhvaná-* m. 'sound, a certain wind', *dhvanita-* n. 'sound, tone, echo, thunder', *dhúni-* 'soughing, roaring, thundering', *dhunáyati* 'soughs';

Old Norse *dynr* m. 'resonance', Old English *dyne* n. ds., engl. *din*, Old High German *tuni* ds.; Old Norse *dynia* (preterit *dunda*) 'din, drone, rant, roister', Old English *dynnan*, Old Saxon *dunnian* Middle High German *tünen* 'din, drone'; (under the influence of



common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Germanic extensions therefrom seem Old Norse *dynkr* 'din, fuss, noise, blow, knock', Middle English *dunchen*, engl. *dunch* 'strike with a short rapid blow, jog with the elbow' and nld. *dunsen* 'din, drone, stomp', Swedish dial. *dunsa* 'crack, creak, hit'.

Interference of new sound imitations (onomatopoeic words) comes for Germanic words just as for Lithuanian *dundėti* 'violent knock, hit, din, drone' in question.

**References:** WP. I 869.

**Page(s):** 277

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sub>h</sub>uer-*, *dh<sub>h</sub>uerə-*

**Meaning:** to ruin by deceiving

**Note:** (: *dh<sub>h</sub>ur-* : *dh<sub>h</sub>ru-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *dhvāratī* 'damages', participle *dhrutá-*, *-dhrut* (and *-dhvṛt*), *dhṛúti-* f. 'deception, seduction', \**dh<sub>h</sub>vará-* 'deceiving' in *dhvarás-* f. (Nom. *-āḥ*) 'a kind of female daemon'; *dhūrvati* 'brings down through deception, damages' (zero grade of a heavy basis *dh<sub>h</sub>uerə-*), *dhūrta-ḥ* 'deceitful', m. 'cheater', *dhūrti-* f. 'deceitful injury, damage';

Latin *fraus*, *-dis* f. 'deceit, cunning deception, damage, punishment', *frausus sum* (Plaut), Umbrian *frosetom* 'cheated, beguiled, defrauded, robbed', Latin *frūstra* (newer *frūstrā*) 'in deception, in error, in vain', therefrom *frūstror*, *-āri* 'deceive, cheat' belong probably as *d*-extension our root here (see above under *dh<sub>h</sub>reugh-*); unclear is only *a* (popular saying? EM 382; incredible WH. I 543);

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift

here probably Hittite *du-wa-ar-na-aḥ-ḫu-un* (*dwarnahḫun?*) 'I broke'.

**References:** WP. I 869 f., 874, WH. I 543 f.

**Page(s):** 277

---

**Root / lemma:** *dh<sub>h</sub>uergh-* : *drugh-*

**Meaning:** low (in stature), crippled

**Material:** Bartholomae IF. 12, 131 Anm. connects Avestan *drva-* (i.e. *druyva-*), which is reckoned under other names of physical ailments and perhaps stands for 'dwarfish, crippled', with Old Norse *dvergr*, Old English *dweorg*, engl. *dwarf*, Middle Low German

*dwerch*, nnd. *dwarf*, Old High German *twer*c, Middle High German *twer*c, -ges, Modern High German *Zwerg*, wherefore zero grade *\*durgī* in Old Norse *dyrgja* 'dwarf, midget', nnd. *dorf*, after Krogmann (KZ. 62, 143) in addition Latvian *drugt* 'sink down' (see above d<sup>h</sup>*reugh-1*).

Otherwise for Germanic the interpretation would derive as 'creature of deception' with regard to Old Indic *dhvarás-* 'a kind of female daemon', root d<sup>h</sup>*uer-* 'bring down through deception';

it could have derived from d<sup>h</sup>*uer-* then with the same -gh, which agrees also with the root form d<sup>h</sup>*reu-gh-* (d<sup>h</sup>*uer-gh-* : d<sup>h</sup>*urgh-* : d<sup>h</sup>*rugh-*, d<sup>h</sup>*reugh-*); also latter deriving from appellation for puckish creature of deception.

**References:** WP. I 871 f.

**Page(s):** 279

---

**Root / lemma:** d<sup>h</sup>*uēr-*, d<sup>h</sup>*uōr-*, d<sup>h</sup>*ur-*, d<sup>h</sup>*ur-*

**Meaning:** door

**Note:** besides this conservative stem, the proto form of plural and dual of such a measure (see below), would probably fit to a certain degree already proto forms -o- and -ā- extensions partly with to supposed collective meaning, partly (as neuter) in the position as 2. composition parts.

**Material:** Old Indic Nom. Pl. *dvārah*, Akk. Pl. *duráh*, *dúrah*, Nom. Du. *dvārā(u)* 'door' (loss of **Aspiration** originally in den b<sup>h</sup>-case through influence of *dvāu* 'two'), *durōṇā-* n.

'dwelling, homeland' (-no-derivative of Lok. Du. Aryan *\*d<sup>h</sup>urāu*); o-stem *dvāram* n. (new)

'door' in compounds *śatādura-* n. 'secretive place with 100 doors'; Avestan Akk. Sg.

*dvareṃ*, Lok. *dvare* 'gate, courtyard', Old pers. *duvarayā* 'at the gate';

Armenian Pl. *dur-k*, Akk. *z-durs* (\*-ps) 'door', *i durs* 'out of doors, forth, out, outside', Sg. *duṛn*, Gen. *dran* 'door, gate, courtyard' (n-Dekl. derive from Akk. Sg. in -m), *dr-and* 'doorpost, doorsill' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*ur* + *\*anētā*, see there);

gr. presumably from conservative stem still *θύρδα ἔξω* 'Ἀρκάδες Hes.; *θύραζε* 'out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out' (i.e. *θύρασ-δε*, either Old Indic *duraḥ*, Armenian *durs* or from ā-stem *θύρᾱ*, so that from -āvς about -āvς), as 1. composition part perhaps *θυραυλέω* 'habe meinen Aufenthalt an (vor) der Türe, lagere im Freien' from *θύρ-αυλος* (but it could have derived also from *θύρα*), very archaic *θαιρός* 'the revolvable doorpost' (also 'Wagenachse, Eckpfosten des Wagenkastens' from *\*d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-*);

*o*-stem in πρόθυρον 'room before the door, vestibule of the house' (: Old Indic *śatā-dura-* n.);

*ā*-stem θύρᾱ 'door' (hom. mostly Pl.), Attic θύρᾱσι 'outside ', hom. θύρη-θι, -φι; compare still θύριον 'Türchen' (: Old Indic *dūr(ḷ)ya-* 'zur door or zum Haus gehörig'), θυρίς, -ίδος 'window' (actually 'Türchen') θύρετρον 'door', θυρεός 'Türstein; großer long shield', θυρών 'Vorhalle, vestibule in Haus' (: Gothic *daúrōns* f. Pl. 'zweiflügliges gate', yet barely in historic connection with it);

alb. (d<sup>h</sup>*uer-*) *derë* f. 'door', Pl. *düer* (conservative stem \*d<sup>h</sup>*uōr-*);

Note: conservative stem of plural forms (alb. phonetic trait)

Phonetic mutations: Alb. alb. (d<sup>h</sup>*uera*) *derë* f. 'door' : gr. (d<sup>h</sup>*uera*) θύρᾱ 'door' : Proto-Slavic form: [dъrъ See also: [dvorъ](#) - Page in Trubačev: V 171-172] Old Church Slavic: *dъrъ* 'door' [f i] : Russian: *dver'* 'door' [f i]

Therefore proto Illyrian gave alb. d<sup>h</sup>*ue-* > *de-*, gr. d<sup>h</sup>*ue-* > *du-*, Slavic d<sup>h</sup>*ue-* > *dve-*.

Latin Plur. *forēs* f. 'folding-doors' (older conservative stem \*d<sup>h</sup>*uor-* reshaped to *i*-stem); the Sg. *foris*, *-is* is secondary; *ā*-stem in *forās* 'out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out ', *forīs* 'an open space, public place, court, market-place' (the vowel after *forēs*); in addition *forum* n. 'an open space, public place, court, market-place'; Umbrian *furo*, *furu*, 'an open space, public place, court, market-place'; about Latin *forus* see above S. 134;

cymr. abret. corn. *dor* f. 'door' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*urā* or \*d<sup>h</sup>*uorā*, latter vowel gradation certainly in Old Irish *dorus* n. 'door', *in-dorus* 'before' from Celtic \*d<sup>h</sup>*uorestu-*; with it phonetically not compatible cymr. *drws* 'door', from Thurneysen IA. 33, 25 places to Middle Irish *drut*, *druit* 'shut', nir. *druidim* 'I close' from \*d<sup>h</sup>*ruzd-*); *o*-stem gall. *doro* 'door', *Duro-*, *-durum* in PN, Old Irish *dor* m. ds.; acorn. *darat*, mcor. *daras* 'door', bret. Pl. *dorojou*, dial. *doredou* (Loth RC 20, 355) from \*d<sup>h</sup>*uorato-*; compare gall. \**doraton* 'grille, lattice door' in gallorom. \**doratia* (or \**duratia*?), Kleinahns bei Wartburg III 139; unclear is gall. *dvorico* (Holder I 1390), GN?;

Old High German *turi*, Old Franconian *duri* 'door', Old Norse *dyrr* 'doorway', fem. Pl. (Nom. Pl. \*d<sup>h</sup>*ur-es*); Old English *duru* ds. (extended after Akk. Pl. \*d<sup>h</sup>*ur-ns*, Germanic \**durunz*, also Old High German Dat. Pl. *tur-un*, *-on*); *o*-stem Gothic *daúr* n., Old High German *tor*, Old Saxon *dor*, *dur*, Old English *dor* n. 'gate' (\*d<sup>h</sup>*urom*); Gothic *daurōns* see above (: θυρών); Old Icelandic *for-dyri* n. 'vestibule';

Lithuanian *duris* Akk. Pl. *dūrū* Gen. Pl., dial. and old *dūres* Nom. Pl. (then *i*-inflection: Nom. Pl. *dūrys*), Latvian *duris*, *dūrvī*, Old Prussian *dauris* f. Pl. 'door' (*au* error); however, lacks Lithuanian *dvāras* 'grange' because of *dvērti* 'unbolt, unlock' (also *dūrys* 'door' from '\*aperture'?) it is not certainly poln. loanword;

Old Church Slavic *dvъrī* 'door' (\*Akk. Pl. in *-r̥s*; root stem *dʰur-* from the reduced case with consonant-ending e.g. Lok. \**dvъrchъ*); *o*-stem Old Church Slavic *dvorъ* 'courtyard';

**Hittite:** ? an-dur-za (adv.) 'within, inside, in' (\*'indoors'), Tischler 37-38.

Tocharian B *twere* 'doors'.

**References:** WP. I 870 f., WH. I 529 f., Trautmann 63, EM 377 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 625<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 278-279

---

**Root / lemma:** *digh-*

**Meaning:** goat

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *digh-*: 'goat' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *deigh-*: 'to prick; tick'. From the older root **Root / lemma:** *deigh-*: 'to prick; tick' derived **Root / lemma:** *aiġ-*: 'goat' and **Root / lemma:** *āġ-*: 'goat' [common Baltic - Illyrian - alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero]. Hence the gr. cognate derived from proto Illyrian

**Material:** Gr.-thrak. δίζα αἶξ. Λάκωνες (\**dighia*), compare thrak. PN Διζα-τελμῖς (as 'Ἐβρου-τελμῖς to ἔβρος τράγος Hes.); Old High German *ziga* 'goat', with hypocoristic consonant increase Old English *ticcen*, Old High German *zickī*, *zickīn* 'young goat, kid' (but about Modern High German *Zecke* see above under *deigh-*); here perhaps Norwegian dial. *tikka* 'sheep' (event. hybridization of Swedish dial. *takka* 'sheep' with nord. equivalent of *Zicklein*), *tiksa* 'sheep, bitch', *tikla* 'young sheep or cow', as well as Old Norse *tīk* f. 'bitch' = Middle Low German *tīke* ds.

Armenian *tik* 'hose from animal skin' it is put here by Lidén (Arm. Stud. 10 f., Don. nat. Sydow 53<sup>1</sup>) as originally 'goatskin', must go back to \**dīg-* (taboo distortion?).

**References:** WP. I 814, WH. I 632, 868. After Risch (briefl.) perhaps originally Lockruf.

**Page(s):** 222

---

**Root / lemma:** *dīp-ro-*, *dīp-erā*

**Meaning:** cattle

**Material:** Armenian *tvar* `ram, herd of cattle' (\**tivar* < \**dīp<sub>e</sub>rā*); Gothic *tibr* `oblation' (meliorated from *aibr*), Old High German *zebar* `sacrificial animal', Old English *tifer*, *tiber* ds., Late Middle High German *ungezībere*, *unzīver*, Modern High German *Ungeziefer* actually `impure, animal not suited to the sacrifice'. Old French (*a*)*toivre* `draft animal' derives from Germanic

Maybe alb. (\**dīb<sub>e</sub>rā*) *dorbēria* `heard of cows'.

**References:** WP. I 765, WH. I 323, Feist 19 b, 477 a.

**Page(s):** 222

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḍlkú-* (?)

**Meaning:** sweet

**Material:** Gr. γλυκύς, γλυκερός `sweet', γλυκκόν γλυκύ, γλύκκα ή γλυκύτης Hes. (-κκ- from -κ<sub>υ</sub>-), γλεῦκος (late) `must, stum' (ablaut neologism); γλ from δλ because of folg. κ; -λυ- from -λα- after folg. υ; about late δεῦκος `must, stum', δευκής `sweet' s. WH. I 380;

Latin *dulcis* `sweet, mellifluous, gentle' (from \**ḍlkui-s*).

**References:** WP. I 816, WH. I 380.

**Page(s):** 222

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḍṇḡhū*, *ḍṇḡh<sub>u</sub>ā*

**Meaning:** tongue

**Note:** often reshaped through anlaut change and rearrangements

**Material:** Old Indic *jihvā* f., Avestan *hizvā* ds. (Proto Aryan \**ḡiḡh<sub>u</sub>ā* from \**daḡh<sub>u</sub>ā* with *i* from *lih-* `lick' or from *jih-* `turn down'; iran. \**sizvā* probably through sound dissimilation);

Maybe **Root / lemma:** *ḍṇḡhū*, *ḍṇḡh<sub>u</sub>ā* : `tongue' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dh<sup>h</sup>ereḡh-* (*dh<sup>h</sup>rḡh-nā-*) : `to wind, turn'.

besides *ū*-stem in Old Indic *juhū* f. `tongue, spoon' (with *u* after *juhōti* `pour into the fire', different Wackernagel-Debrunner III 192), Avestan *hizū* m. ds.; with -*ōn-* for -*ā* Old pers. *hizbāna-*, Middle Persian *huzvān* ds., North Aryan *bisān* m. `tongue, discourse' (\**vižhvān* after E. Leumann North Aryan Spr. 127 f.);

Armenian *lezu*, Gen. *lezvi* places in ending -*gh<sub>u</sub>ā* away from \**ḍṇgh<sub>u</sub>ā*, the first syllable probably influenced by *leiḡh-* `lick';

**Note:** common Latin *d-* > *l-*; also common Italic-Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

Old Latin *dingua*, Latin *lingua* (with *l-* from *lingere*); Oscan *fangvam* (Vetter Serta Hoffilleriana 153;

Maybe alb. (\**d̥ŋghuā*) *gluha* 'tongue, language' not from Latin *lingua* for alb. has preserved *-h-* in contrast to Latin Hence alb. *d-* . *l-* mutation is genuine. Alb. (\**d̥ŋghuā*) *gluha* 'tongue' is similar to formation alb. (\**dlagh-t-*) *glatë*, *gjatë*, *gjat* 'long'.

Old Irish *teng* (*ā*-stem) and *tengae*, Gen. *tengad* with *t-* after *tongid* 'swears'; but Old Irish *ligur* 'tongue' to Latin *ligurriō*; unclear is mcymr. *tafawt*, cymr. *tafod*, acorn. *tauot*, Middle Breton *teaut*, bret. *teod*, wherefore corn. *tava*, Middle Breton *taffhaff*, bret. *tañva* 'taste' (Celtic \**tamāto*-?);

Gothic *tuggō* f., Old Norse Old Saxon *tunga*, Old English *tunge*, Old High German *zunga*, with *-ōn-* instead of *-ā-*, as ablaut neologism perhaps here Old Norse *tangi* 'clutch piece of the blade', Middle Low German *tange* 'sand shift between two marshes';

Balto Slavic *inžū-* m. in Old Prussian *insuwis*; Lithuanian *liežūvis* (after *liēžti* 'lick'); Old Church Slavic *jězy-kъ*, Serbo-Croatian *jězik*, poln. *język*, russ. *jazyk*, to contraction of anlaut. *d-* s. J. Schmidt, Krit. 77;

Note:

Common Illyrian-Baltic *d-* > zero.

Tocharian A *kāntu*, Gen. *kāntwis*, B *kāntwo*, Obl. *kāntwa sa* (\**kantwa*, reconverted with metathesis from \**tankwa*, Indo Germanic \**d̥ŋghuā*).

**References:** WP. I 1792, WH. I 806 f., Trautmann 104, Specht Dekl. 83, Havers Sprachtabu 123 f.

**Page(s):** 223

**Root / lemma:** *dous-*

**Meaning:** arm

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *dous-* : 'arm' derived from an archaic root \**ǵheus* 'hand, arm' (see below). But the shift *ǵh-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., Baltic, celt., Illyrian-alb..

**Material:** Old Indic *dós-* n. (m.), Gen. *doṣṇáh* 'forearm, arm, lower part of the forefoot with animals', Avestan *daoš-* m. 'upper arm, shoulder', npers. *dōš-* 'shoulder'; Old Irish *doē* (\**dous-nt-s*), Gen. *doat* 'arm'; Latvian *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'Achselhöhle; Busen des Kleides'; sloven. *pâzduha*, *pâzdiha* besides *pâzuha*, *pâziha* 'armpit', and with the same *d-* loss (ein Erklärungsversuch by Berneker 233 f.) Old Bulgarian etc *pazucha* 'κόλπος'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *dous-*: 'arm' derived from an archaic root *\*ǵheus* 'hand, arm' (see below).

But the shift *ǵh-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., Baltic, celt., Illyrian-alb..

Two other roots, respectively **Root / lemma:** *ǵhesor-1*, *ǵhesr-*: 'hand' and **Root / lemma:** *ǵhesto-2*: 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *ǵheus* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*: Old Indic *hásta-h* m. 'hand', Avestan *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between **Root / lemma:** *dous-* (*\*ǵheus-*): 'arm' derived from an archaic root *\*ǵheus* 'hand, arm' and **Root / lemma:** *ǵhesor-1*, *ǵhesr-* (*\*ǵheus-*): 'hand' and **Root / lemma:** *ǵhesto-2* (*\*ǵheus-*): 'hand, arm' are Baltic: Latvian *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'armpit': Lithuanian *pa-žastė*, *pa-žastis* f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

Note: common Baltic-Illyrian *ǵh-* > *z*: Old pers., Avestan, Illyrian-alb. - celt. *ǵh-* > *z*, *d*.

**References:** WP. I 782, Trautmann 64.

**Page(s):** 226

---

**Root / lemma:** *dō-*: *də-*, also *dō-u-*: *dəu-*: *du-*

**Meaning:** to give

**Grammatical information:** (perfective) Aoristwurzel with secondary present *dī-dō-mi*.

**Material:** Old Indic *dā-dā-ti* (Aor. *á-dā-m*, Opt. *dēyām*, Fut. *dāsyáti*, Aor. Med. *ádīta* = gr. ἔδοτο, Inf. *dámanē*: gr. δόμεναι, compare Latin *damini* 'hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', whether originally infinitive) 'gives' (pāli. *dinna* to a present *\*dī-dā-ti*), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Avestan *dadāiti* ds., Old pers. Imp. *dadātuv* 'he should give'; root nouns Old Indic *dā[s] ástu* 'be a giver'; Infin. *dātum* (: Latin Supin. *datum*); participle *dítá-h* (uncovered), secondary *dattá-h*, zero grade in *ā-t-tá-h*, *prá-t-ta-h* 'devoted', ablaut. in *tvā-dāta-h* 'you gave from', Avestan *dāta*; to Fut. Old Indic *dāsyāmi* (: Lithuanian *dúosiu*) s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 788<sup>11</sup>;

Armenian *ta-m* 'dō', *ta-mk* 'we hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (*\*də-je-mi*), Aor. *etu* (= *á-dā-m*, Indo Germanic *\*e-dō-m*);

gr. δί-δω-μι 'give', Aor. ἔδωκα, Opt. δοίην (*\*dojiēm*). Fut. δώσω, Aor. Med. ἔδοτο, participle δοτός, Infin. hom. δόμεναι and hom. Thessalian etc δόμεν (locative without suffix);

Venetic *zoto* 'he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished' = gr. ἔδοτο; *zonasto* 'he/she has given as a present, presented, bestowed, granted,



vouchsafed, conferred ' maybe from *\*dōnā-s-to* from a denom. *\*dōnāiō* (*\*dōno-m* : Latin *dōnum*); mess. *pi-do* (*\*dō-t* : Old Indic *a-dāt*);

alb. (*\*d<sup>h</sup>uo-sm*) *da-shë* Aor. ' I gave ' (*\*də-sm*); : alb. subjunctive *dhashtë* ' let him give '

Latin *dō, dās, dat, dāmus* (*\*də-mós*), *dātis, dānt* (secondary fur *\*dent* from *\*(di)-dñ-ti*), Old Latin *danunt, dedī, dātum, däre* 'give, grant, bestow', refl. 'betake oneself' (*dās* with *ā* after *stā* for *\*dō* = Lithuanian *duō, dúo-k* [Specht KZ. 55, 182], gr. hom. *δί-δω-θι*);

Vestinian *di-de-t* 'delivers, gives up, renders, furnishes, pays, surrenders', Paelignian *dī-da* 'he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', Umbrian *dīrsa, dērsa, teṛa* 'he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (*\*didāt*), *teṛtu, dirstu, titu* 'he/she shall deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender' (*\*di-de-tōd*), *teṛte* 'he/she has been given' (*\*di-da-ter*), *a-teṛa-fust* 'he/she will have handed round' (*\*am-de-da-fos-t*); Oscan *da[da]d* 'he/she should give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render' (*\*dād(-di)-dād*), *dadid* 'he/she will have delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (*\*dād(-de)-dād*), *di-de-st* 'he/she will hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', *dedet*, Umbrian *dede* 'he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (= Latin *dē-d-īt*, old *dedet*), Umbrian *teṛust, dīrsust* 'he/she will have handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered' (*\*dedust*), etc; Faliscan *poded* 'he/she has stretched out, spreaded out, put forth, reached out, extended' (*\*por(-de)-ded*);

redupl. present Italian *\*dī-dō(?)* in Latin *reddō (reddidī, redditum, reddere)* 'give back' from *\*re-d(i)-dō(?)* is ostensibly themat. metathesis from *\*dī-dō-mi*; other compounds are *dē-dō, dī-dō, ē-dō, prō-dō, trā-dō* and *\*ven-dō*,

participle Latin *dātus* 'bestowed' = Faliscan *datu* 'given, delivered, given up, surrendered', Vestinian *data* 'been delivered, given up, surrendered', Paelignian *datas* 'been delivered, given up, surrendered' (: gr. *δοτός*); Supin. *datum* (: Old Indic Infin. *dātum*);

here perhaps in spite of WH. I 193 Latin *ce-dō* 'go from, give place, remove, withdraw, go away, depart, retire!' Pl. *cette* from *\*ce-date* (: gr. *δότε*);

Lithuanian *dúomi* (nowadays secondary *dúodu*, Latvian *duôdu*, based on neologism to Old Lithuanian Ipv. *duodī* from *\*dō-d<sup>h</sup>i*, East Lithuanian *dúomu*), 2. Sg. *dúosi*, 3. Sg. *dúost(i)* 'gives', Old Prussian *dāst* ds., after Kořínek Listy filol. 65, 445 and Szemerényi Et. Slavic Roum. 1, 7 ff. (compare E. Fraenkel Baltic Sprachw. 11 f.) not on older reduplication



(angebl. *\*dō-də-mi*, Balto Slavic *\*dōdmi*, 3. Sg. *\*dō-də-ti*, Balto Slavic *\*dōdti > \*dōsti*), but on an unreduplicated athemat. inflection (*\*dōmi*, Pl. *\*dəmos*); Lithuanian *dúosti*, Old Bulgarian *dastъ* are imitations from Lithuanian *ėsti* 'eats' etc, which lie besides Lithuanian *\*é(d)mi*, Old Bulgarian *jamъ* (from *\*ēd-m-*), where *d* would be perceived as suffix of the root; to Fut. Lithuanian *dúosiu* see above S. 223.

The same would be assumed from Old Church Slavic *damъ* 'I will give', 3. Pl. *dadęтъ* (after *jadęтъ* etc); Old Church Slavic *dažda* 'gift' is an analogical form after *\*ēdja* 'food, eating', where *d* was perceived again a formant.

Infin. Lithuanian *dúoti*, Latvian *duôt*, Old Prussian *dāt* (*\*dō-ti*) = Old Church Slavic *dati*, serb. *dāti*, russ. *datъ*.

For preterit Lithuanian *daviaũ*, Latvian *devu* 'gave' see below.

participle *\*dō-na-* in Old Church Slavic *prě-danъ*, serb. *dân*, Czech *dán*, klr. *dányj* 'bestowed'; *\*dō-ta-* ds. in Old Prussian *dāts*, Lithuanian *dúotas*, Latvian *duôts*; einzelsprachl. innovations are serb. dial. *dāt*, Czech *dátý*, in addition Lithuanian *duotina* 'nubile, marriageable', russ.-Church Slavic *podatъnъ*, russ. *podátnyj* 'generous'; Supin. *\*dōtun* 'to give' in Old Prussian *daton* (Infin.); Lithuanian *dúoty*, Old Church Slavic *otъdatъ*, sloven. *dat*, compare Slavic *\*datъ-kъ* in sloven. *dodâtek*, poln. *dodatek*, russ. *dodátok* 'bonus, addition';

Hittite *dā-* 'take', 1. Sg. *da-aḫ-ḫi* (*daḫḫi*), 3. Sg. *da-a-i* (*dāi*), would be placed here by Pedersen (Muršilis 68) and Kretschmer (Glotta 19, 207) ('give' - 'for give to oneself' - 'take'); against it Couvreur H 206 ff.

nominal formation: Old Indic *dātar-*, *dātár-* 'giver', gr. δώτωρ, δωτήρ ds., zero grade δότηρ, δότειρα, Latin *dātor*, *datrīx*. - Old Indic *dātrá-*, Avestan *dāθra-* n. 'gift'.

*\*dō-tel-* in Old Church Slavic *dateljъ* (*\*dō-tel-ju-*) 'giver', Czech *udatel* 'bighead', russ. *dátelъ* 'giver'.

Old Indic *\*dāti-* 'bestowal, gift' in *dāti-vāra-* 'allotting willingly, generous', *havya-dāti-* 'procuring the offering, presenting the sacrifice', Avestan *dāiti-* 'grant, gift, impartment', gr. δῶτις Hes. (and conservative stem *\*dō-t-* in δῶς) 'gift', Δωσί-θεος, -φρων, Latin *dōs*, *-tis* 'dowry';

Lithuanian Inf. *dúoti*. Slavic *\*datъ* 'gift' (e.g. in Old Church Slavic *blagodatъ* 'χάρις', russ. *pódatъ* 'tax'), Inf. *dati*, zero grade Old Indic *díti-h*, gr. δόσις 'gift', Latin *dati-ō*, *-tiōnis* (old *\*-*

*tīnes*) `the bestowing' (suffix as in gr. δωτινῆ `gift'); with zero gradation in enclitic Old Indic *bhāga-tti-* `luck bringer'.

Old Indic *dāna-* n. `gift' (substantiviertes *-no*-participle) = Latin *dōnum*, Oscan etc *dunum* ds. (*duunated* `he/she has presented, bestowed, granted, vouchsafed, conferred'); cymr. *dawn* ds., Old Irish *dān* m. `gift, present, practical skill, innate quality, nature, temperament (faculty, talent)', compare Slavic *\*danъ-kъ* in serb. *dānak* `tribute, tax' etc and den *-ni*-stem Old Church Slavic *danъ* `tribute, tax, toll', Lithuanian *duōnis* `gift'; zero grade alb. *dhënë* `bestowed', f. `gift, tribute, tax', Geg *dhânë*, (*\*dh<sub>h</sub>uon-*)

Also alb. (*\*dh<sub>h</sub>uonti*) *dhunti* `gift, faculty, talent'.

gr. δῶρον `gift' (*-ro-* in pass. value, compare e.g. *clā-ru-s*), Old Church Slavic *darъ* `gift' (m. as *\*danъkъ*), Armenian *tur* ds.;

Maybe alb. (*\*dh<sub>h</sub>uonata*) *dhurata* `gift, faculty, talent' rhotacism n/r; *darsmë*, *dasmë* `wedding': Latin *dōs*, *-tis* `dowry';

Old Indic *dāyá-* `giving', *dāyá-* m. `gift', Old Prussian *dāian* Akk. `gift', serb. *prō-daja* `sale' (etc, Berneker 176).

Maybe nasalized alb. *ndanj*, *shpërndanj* (*\*shprë-ndanj*) `allot, give, separate': Lithuanian *priėdas* `bonus, addition, wage increase'.

As 2. composition part Old Indic *-dā-* e.g. in *aśvadā-* `horse giving, horse offering', Slavic with structure in *o*-Dekl., e.g. russ. dial. *pó-dy* Pl. `tributes, taxes', serb. *prî-d`Draufgabe beim Tausch*'; Lithuanian *priėdas* `bonus, addition, wage increase'.

**dō-u-** lies before in Old Indic *dāvánē* `to give' (also Perf. *dadáu* `have bestowed'), Avestan *dāvōi* `to give', Cypriot *δουFάvoι* `he may give', Inf. *δοFεvαι* (about Arcadian participle *ἀπυ-δόας* s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 745 f.), contracted hom.-Attic *δοῦvαι*;

Latin *duim*, *duīs* etc `I, you should hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender', Fut. II *-duō*, contain an Aorist-stem *\*du-* from *\*dou-*; *duim* is from Optat. *\*douīm* originated in compounds (*prō-duint* from *\*prō-douint*, etc), then also by compounds from *\*dh<sub>h</sub>ē*: *per-duim*, etc For Italian optative *\*douīm* probably trod only secondary in Umbrian and Faliscan a present *\*douiō* in Faliscan *doviad* `may grant' (it seems to be reduced in compounds hence Latin *duam* etc *\*doviām*), Umbrian *pur-dovitu*, *pur-tuvitu*, *-tuetu* `stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend', *purtuvies* `stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend', Umbrian *purditom* (*\*-d(o)uitom*) `stretched out, spread out, put forth,

reached out, extended ', *purtiūs* (\**d(o)uīūs*) 'you will have stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended ', *purtilife* '\* stretched out, spread out ', from synkopiertem \**por-d[o]uī-* with alteration from *du* to *d*, in *purdovitu* Imper. it was hindered syncope through Indik. \**pór-dovīt*,

Lithuanian *daviaũ* 'I gave ', *dovanà* f. 'gift', Latvian *dāvana* f. 'gift', iterative *dāvāt*, *dāvināt* 'offer, give', Old Church Slavic *-davati* 'allot' (the pattern forms for the Iterative in *-vati*).

About Old Saxon *twīthōn* 'grant' etc see below *deu-2* 'friendly grant'.

**References:** WP. I 814 ff., WH. I 266, 360 ff., 371 f., 861, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 686<sup>8</sup>, 722, 741, 794, 806 ff., Trautmann 56 ff.

**Page(s):** 223-226

---

**Root / lemma:** *dreġh-*

**Meaning:** unwilling, displeased

**Note:** or perhaps originally 'be slack, tough'?

**Material:** Gothic *trigo* 'mourning, grief, repulsion', Old Norse *tregi* m. 'mourning, grief, hindrance ', *tregr* 'unwilling, averse ', *treginn* 'grieving ', Old English *trega* m. 'mourning, grief, affliction '; Old Saxon *trego* m. 'pain', *tregan* (only Inf.) with Dat. 'be afflicted ', Middle Dutch *tregen* 'lose the courage ', Old Norse *trega* = Old English *tregian* 'afflict, sadden'; compare with a probably old concrete meaning ' *zähe, zähe haftend* ' Norwegian Dialectal *treg* also 'persistent, firm ', *tregre* 'tough fibre, filament, sinew, hard skin', Swedish *trägen* 'fatigueless '; lengthened grade Old High German *trāgi* 'idle, slow, querulous ', Old Saxon *trāg* 'evil, bad', Old English *trāg* f. 'affliction, wickedness ', Old Saxon Old High German *trāgī* f. 'sluggishness, displeasure ';

Lithuanian *dryž-tù*, *drižaũ*, *drižti* 'faint, languid, slack become' (Būga Kalba ir. s. 219), *drižinti* 'slack make'; to Lithuanian *ri* compare Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II 83. [common Illyrian-Baltic *-ġh-* > *-d-* shift]

Maybe alb. *treth* 'castrate, clip' [common alb. *-g* > *-th* shift] (see below)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *tr-eu-d-* : 'to press, push, \*displeasure' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dreġh-* : 'unwilling, displeased' [common Illyrian-Baltic *-ġh-* > *-d-*, Illyrian alb. *-g* > *-th*].

**References:** WP. I 821 f., Persson Beitr. 46 f.

**Page(s):** 226-227

---

**Root / lemma:** *drē-*: *drē-*, extended *dr-ēm-*

**Meaning:** to sleep

**Material:** Old Indic *drāti*, *drāya-ti*, *-tē* 'asleep', *ni-drā* 'sleep'; in addition zero grade *ni-drita-*  
*h* 'sleeping, dozed off';

Armenian *tartam* 'slow, sleepy' (\**der-d-*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 416);

gr. hom. Aor. ἔδραθον (\**e-dr-d<sup>h</sup>-om*), new ἔδαρθον 'slept', secondary καταδάρθάνω 'dozed off';

Latin *dormiō* 'sleep, drowse' (\**dr̥m-īō*);

Slavic \**drēmīō* 'drowse' in Church Slavic *dremlju drěmati* 'drowse', serb. *drijemljēm drijèmati* 'have sleep desire', etc

maybe alb. *dremit* 'drowse'.

About the formal Verhältnisse s. EM. 284, to *-em-* extension also Pedersen Groupement 22.

**References:** WP. I 821, WH. I 372, Trautmann 60.

**Page(s):** 226

---

**Root / lemma:** *dumb-* (-b<sup>h</sup>?)

**Meaning:** penis, tail

**Material:** Avestan *duma-* m. 'tail', npers. *dum*, *dumb* (\**dum(h)ma-*), Old High German *zumpfo* 'penis', Middle High German *zumpf(e)*, *zumpfelin* (Sütterlin IF. 4, 93); in addition perhaps Avestan *dumna-* n. 'hand (?)' (\**dumbna-*), s. Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 142 with numerous parallels for the meaning-development 'shaft, pole, staff - penis, tail' and 'staff - arm, hand'. Probably to Middle Low German *timpe* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex', Old English *ātimplian* 'provide with nails', nasal. form from Germanic \**tippa* 'tip, tail' in engl. *tip* 'cusp, peak', Middle High German *zipf(e)*; Germanic \**tuppa-* 'pigtail' in Old Norse *toppr* ds., Old English *topp* m. 'acme, apex', Middle High German *zopf* 'plait, tress', with *bb*. Middle Low German *tobbe*, *tubbe* 'spigot', compare Latvian *duba* 'assigned sheaf'; Germanic \**tappan* 'spigot' in Old English *tæppa* m. (engl. *tap*), Middle Low German *tappe* m., Old High German *zapho*, Middle High German *zapfe* m. apparently 'popular saying' with intensive

consonant increase, nasalization and vowel change *a* : *i* : *u*; compare above S. 221 **drop**:-  
*drip*:- *drup*-.

**References:** WP. I 816, Fick III 155, 164, 168, Petersson Heterokl. 70 f.

**See also:** see also above S. 177.

**Page(s):** 227

---

**Root / lemma:** *dus-*

**Meaning:** bad, foul

**Material:** Old Indic *duṣ-*, *dur-*, Avestan *duš-*, *duž-* 'dis-, wrong, evil', Armenian *տ* 'un-', gr. *δυσ-* 'dis-, de-, evil', Latin in *difficilis* 'difficult, hard', Old Irish *do-*, *du-* ds. (construction after the example from *so-*, *su-*), Gothic *tuz-* (in *tuz-wērjan* 'doubt'), Old Norse Old English *tor-*, Old High German *zur-* 'un-', Slavic in Old Bulgarian *дъждъ* (\**duz-djus* 'bad weather' =) 'rain', russ. *dožď*, poln. *deszcz*, Old Czech *děšč*, Gen. *dščě* and analogical *deště*. connection with *deus-* 'lack' is very probable.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of **Root / lemma:** *dh<sub>h</sub>eues-*, *dh<sub>h</sub>uēs-*, *dh<sub>h</sub>eus-*, *dh<sub>h</sub>ūs-* 'to dissipate, blow, etc. \*scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die' + **Root / lemma:** *dei-1*, *deje-*, *dī-*, *dīā-* : 'to shine; day; sun; sky god, god' derived Slavic (\**dus-diu-*): **Old Church Slavic:** *дъждъ* 'rain' [m jo] (see below).

Only Indic from *duṣ-* has evolved *dúṣyati* 'goes bad, goes off', *duṣṭa* 'spoiled, evil, bad', *dūṣáyati* 'spoiled, disabled'.

**References:** WP. I 816, E. Fraenkel Mél. Pedersen 453.

**Page(s):** 227

---

**Root / lemma:** *duēi-*

**Meaning:** to fear

**Material:** Avestan *dvaēθā* 'menace';

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>ah<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > Avestan *ae-*

Armenian *erknčim* 'I fear', *erkiut* 'fear' (anlaut as in *erku* 'two' : \**duōu* Meillet MSL. 8, 235);

gr. hom. δειδω 'dread' (\*δέ-δFoi-α), Plur. δειδμεν (i.e. δέδFιμεν), Attic δέδιμεν (thereafter the new Sg. hom. δειδια, i.e. δέδFια, Attic δέδια), Aor. hom. ἔδδειςεν (i.e. ἔδδFειςεν), hom. δίε 'dreaded'; reshaped from \*δεδFοια Perf. hom. δειδοικα, Attic δέδοικα, Cretan δεδFοικώς Hes. (Hs. δεδροικώς), in addition δεδείκελος Hes. 'timorous'; to δεδίσκομαι (after hom.) 'terrify' (\*δε-δFί-σκο-μαι) would be shaped secondary δειδίξομαι, whereof previously Attic δεδίπτομαι, hom. δειδίσσομαι; hom. δειδήμων 'timorous' (\*δεδFειήμων); δέος n. 'fear' (\*δFειος), θεουδής 'godfearing' (\*θεο-δFειής), δαίμα n., δειμός m. 'fear', δεινός 'terrible', δειλός, 'timorous, fearful; unlucky, lamentable' (\*δFειλός); διερός 'to fear, dread' (\*δFι-ερος);

Latin *dīrus* 'ill - omened, ominous, boding, portentous, fearful, awful, dread' (from Servius to Aen. III 235 also as *sabin.* and Umbrian stated word, so that *dī-* instead of *bī-* from \**dui-* as a dialectal sound development), with formants *-ro-* 'before what one is afraid', as *clā-rus* 'audible, distinguishable'.

*s*-extension in Old Indic *dvéṣti* 'hated, is hostile', *dvīṣtá-* 'detested', *dvéṣa-* m., *dvéṣas-* n. 'hate', Avestan *dvaēš-*, *ṭbaēš-* 'be hostile to, mortify', participle *ṭbišta-*, *dvaēšaḥ-*, *ṭbaēšaḥ-* 'hostility', Middle Persian *bēš* 'affliction, mischief', probably to *duis-* S. 232.

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

**References:** WP. I 816 f., WH. I 353 f., Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 710<sup>6</sup>, 769, 774. After Benveniste (briefl.) belongs the root as 'be in doubt' to consecutive *duō(u)* 'two'.

**Page(s):** 227-228

**Root / lemma:** *duō(u)* (\**dhuei-*)

**Meaning:** two

**Grammatical information:** m. (grammatical double form *duuōu*), *duai* f. n., besides *duēi-*, *duoi-*, *dui-*

**Note:** compare the summary by Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 2, 6-82 passim.

**Material:** 1. Old Indic m. *dvāu*, *dvā* (ved. also *duvāu*, *duvā*) = Avestan *dva* m., Old Indic f. n. *dvē* (ved. also *duvē*) = Avestan *baē* f. and n. 'two';

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

Instr. Dat. Abl. Old Indic *d(u)vābhyām* (has changed with *ā*), Avestan *dvaēibya* (with old *i*-diphthong, as Lithuanian *dviẽm* etc), Gen. Sg. Old Indic *d(u)váyoḥ*; by compression of Old Indic *d(u)vā-*: *d(u)vā-daśa* `12' (== gr. δώδεκα);

Armenian *erku* `two' (= Old Indic *dvā*);

gr. hom. δύ(F)ω (\*δFω in δώ-δεκα), Gen. Dat. Ionian Attic δυοῖν, next to which uninflected hom. Attic Doric etc δύ(F)ο (to form s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 588 f.; to rudiment Indo Germanic \**duō* s. Meillet BSL. 21, 273, due to Armenian *erko-tasan* 12, Latin *duō-dēnī*, Old Indic *dva-ká-* `the two together', but it could be directed after compositions with *o*-stems in the first part, as well as from Gothic Old Norse Old Saxon Old English Old Frisian *wi-t* `we two', Old Norse *ít*, Old Saxon Old English *gīt* `you two');

alb. *dü* m., *dúj* f. `two' (\**duuō*, respectively \**duua*);

Latin *duo* (from \**duō*), f. *duae* (neologism), Umbrian (only with plur. inflection) *dur* Nom. m. `two' (\**duōs*, \**duūr*), *desen-duf* Akk. m. (12), *duir* `two', *tuva* Akk. n.;

Old Irish *dāu*, *dō* Nom. Akk. m. (= Old Indic *dvāu*), before Subst. *dā* (proclitic form), fem. *dī* (= Old Indic *dvē*), neutr. *dā n-* `two', acymr. bret. masc. *dou*, fem. cymr. *dwy* (etc); gall. VN *Vo-cor-ii*, *Vo-contii* (compare *Tri-corii*) with \**u-* besides *du-*; compare Thurneysen Gr. 182;

Gothic m. *twai*, f. *twōs*, n. *twa*, Old Norse *tueir* m., *tuærf.*, *tuau* n., Old English *tū* m., *twā* f. (= Old Indic *dvē*); Old High German *zwēne* m., *zwā*, *zwō* f., *zwei* n. etc (Old High German *zweio* `to two' Lok. Du. = Lithuanian *dviejau*, *dviejaus*);

Lithuanian *dù* m. (from \**dvúo* = Old Indic *dvā*), *dvi* f. (= Old Indic *dvē*); Latvian *divi* m. f. (from \**duwi* f. n.), Old Prussian *dwai* m. f.; Old Church Slavic *dъva* m., *dъvě* f. n.;

Tocharian A m. *wu*, f. *we*, B m. f. *wi* (neologism); compare above gall. *vo-*; Hittite *ta-a-an* (*tān*) `secondly, second', *ta-a-i-u-ga-aš* (*tāyugaš*) `two years old' (: Lithuanian *dveigys* `two years old animal?').

About the first part from εἴκοσι, *vīgintī* etc (old dissimilation from \**duĩ-*, \**duēi-dkmtī*??) s. *uī-kmt-ī* `twenty'.

Note:

The following *dw-* > *b-* is originally a Latin-italic.

In compound Indo Germanic **dui-** and from it under unclear condition developed **di-**: Old Indic *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-pád-* 'bipedal'), Avestan *bī-* (e.g. *bī-māhya-* 'lasting two months'), Armenian *erki* (*erkeam* 'biennial'), gr. *di-* (e.g. *δίππου*; *da díppos* 'curule chair, seat' was not *di-*, rather *δφι-φπος*, if not perhaps dissimilatory loss of F is not against the following φ, also for other *di-* formation to consider from Indo Germanic *\*dui-*), Old Latin *dui-*, Latin *bī-* (e.g. *dui-dens*, *bidens*; about forms as *diennium* s. WH. I under *biennium*, Sommer Hdb.<sup>3</sup> 223; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Umbrian *dī-fue* 'cleft, parted, split' probably sound pattern from *dui-*), Old Norse *tve-* (also *tvr̥*, see below), Old English *twi-*, Old High German *zwi-* (e.g. Old English *twi-fēte* 'bipedal', Old High German *zwi-houbit* 'bicipital'), Lithuanian *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-gubas* 'twofold', Old Prussian *dwi-gubbus*).

Ital. *du-* in Latin *du-bius*, *-plus*, *-plex*, *-pondius*, *-centi*, Umbrian *tuplak* Akk. Sg. n. 'twofold', *du-pursus* 'on two feet' is innovation after being perceived as *du-* stem from *duo*; also is to define *du-* in Umbrian *duti* 'again, a second time, once more, anew', pāli *dutiyam* 'for the second time'; about Latvian *du-celes* 'two-wheeled cart' compare Trautmann 125, Mühlenhach-Endzelin I 509, Endzelin Latvian Gr. 358.

Zero grades **duei-** in compounds is to be admitted for Celtic (e.g. Old Irish *dē-riad* 'a span of horses, pair, two horses harnessed to an open car', *díabul* 'twofold', cymr. *dwy-flwydd* 'two years old'; Old Irish *días* 'duality of persons' probably from *\*dueio-stho-*) and for Germanic (e.g. Old Norse *tuī-faldr* 'twofold' besides *tuēfaldr*, Gothic *twēifla-*, probably n., Old High German *zwīfal* n. besides gr. *δι-πλός*, Latin *duplus*).

**duoi-** in Old English *getwæfan*, *twæman* 'separate, cut, clip' < *\*twaifjan*, *\*twaimjan*, perhaps also for the Aryan (Avestan *baēərəzufrāṣah-* 'two fingers wide', *dvaēpa-* n. 'island'? or rather from *duai-*, as probably Old Indic *dvēdhā* 'twofold, (\*divided) in two parts', compare *dvīpā-* 'island' above S. 51); perhaps Phrygian GN *Δοίας*, Gen. *-αντος* (*\*duoi-nt*) 'twin'.

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in *h₂ʷah₁ʷe-* > Avestan *ae-*

Slavic *dvo-*, *dvu-*, *dvě-* in compounds s. Berneker 247.

2. ordinals: Old Indic *dvitīya-*, Avestan *bitya-*, *dabitya-*, Old pers. *duvitiya-* 'second'; under *duti* 'again, a second time, once more, anew' (probably replacement for *\*diti* from *\*duitiom* after *du-*, see above); Armenian *erkir*, *erkrord* 'second'; alb. *i-düte*; all new neologisms.



3. Multiplikativadverb: *duis* 'twice': Old Indic *dvīh* (ved. also *duvīh*), Avestan *biš*, gr. δῖς, Old Latin *duis*, Latin *bis*, Middle High German *zwir* 'twice' (but nir. *fo-dī* = Old Indic n. *dvē*, Pedersen KG. I 301, II 127), Germanic myth. PN *Tuisto* 'hermaphrodite';

Maybe alb. *düş* 'in two'.

through *u*-forms extended Avestan *bižvašt*, Old Norse *tysuar*, *tuisuar*, Old High German *zwiro*, *zwiror* (*zwiron*, *zwironſ*), with voiced ? *z*-reduction Old English *twiwa*, *twiga*, *twia*, *tuwa*, *twie*, Old Frisian *twia*, *twerā*, Old Saxon *twio*;

therefrom with formants *-ko-* Old High German *zwisk*, Old Saxon *twisk* 'twofold' (see below), probably also Armenian *erkics* 'twice';

with *f*-forms Old English *twislian* 'bisect', *twisla* 'confluence of two streams', Modern High German *Zwiesel* 'bifurcation' (perhaps restricted to *\*duis* in the meaning 'divided', see below);

with *t*-forms Old Indic *dvitā* 'twofold, double' (therefrom *dvāitā-m* 'duality'), ap. *duvitāparnam* 'in two lines', Gatha-Avestan *daibitā* 'again(?)'.

4. multiplicative: gr. διπλός, διπλόος, Latin *duplus*, Umbrian *dupla* 'double, twice as large, twice as much', Old Irish *dīabul* (*\*d̪uei-plo-*; see also above Gothic *twēifls*), wherefore perhaps Avestan *bifra-* n. 'comparison, affinity' (: root *pel-* 'fold', compare with *t*-extension:)

gr. διπλάσιος (*\*pl̥t-io-*), Ionian διπλήσιος 'waved with both hands', Old High German *zwifalt* ds.

Gr. δίπλαξ, Latin *duplex*, Umbrian *tuplak* n. 'duplex' (: root *plāk-* 'flat, spread'); from Adv. z.B. *duvī-dhā*, *dvē-dhā* (probably *\*dvāi-dhā*, that to be read in the oldest texts 3-syllable) 'twofold, in two parts', wherewith the ending from Old Irish *dēde* 'duality of things' seems to be connected, as well as the from Old Low German *twēdi* 'half', Old English *twæde* 'two thirds', Old High German *zwitaran* 'hybrid, mongrel, half breed', Modern High German *Zwitter*.

Gr. δίχα 'twofold, divided in two parts' (after hom. διχῆ, διχοῦ), next to which (through hybridization with *\*δι-θά* to Old Indic *dvīdhā*) hom. διχθά 'δίχα', therefrom Ionian διξός 'twofold' (*\*διχθός* or *\*δικσός*), and δισσός, Attic διπτός ds. (*\*διχιός*, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 598, 840); about Hittite *dak-ša-an* 'half part' s. Pedersen Hittite 141.

Here also alb. *degë* `twig, branch, bough, brushwood' (\**duoi-ghā*);

Note:

Alb. (\**dh<sub>1</sub>uei-ghā*) *degë* `twig' : Old Indic f. n. *dvē* `two' : Lithuanian *dveigys* m. `biennial animal';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Albanian *-h<sub>1</sub>ue-* > *-e-*; Old Indic Lithuanian *-h<sub>1</sub>ue-* > *-ve-*.

Old High German *zwīg* `twig, branch' (\**duēi-gho-*), Old English *twig* `twig, branch' (\**dui-gho-*); Old Saxon *tōg(o)*, Middle Low German *toch*, Old High German *zuog(o)* `twig, branch' are reshaped after cardinal forms with *twō*;

Lithuanian *dveigys* m. `biennial animal', serb. *dvizāk* `biennial ram', old *dviz* `biennial' (: Hittite *dāyugas*, see above).

5. collective: Old Indic *dvayá-* `double' (*dvayá-m* `twofold creature, falsity', nachved. `pair'), Dat. f. *dvayyái* = hom. ἐν δοίῃ; *dvandvám* `pair' (from ved. *duvā-duvā* `every two');

gr. hom. δοιῶ, δοιοί `double, two' (with preservation of *-i-* through influence of \**ǵFoī[F]IV*), ἐν δοίῃ `in doubt' (Irish *dīas* from \**dueio-stho-?*);

Gothic Gen. Pl. *twaddjē* (compare with other ending Old Indic Gen. Dual *dváyoḥ*, Lithuanian Gen. *dviejų*), Old Norse *tueggja*, Old High German *zweiio*, Old English m. *twægen*, f. *twā*, n. *tū* `two' (see above Sievers-Brunner 264), Nom. Akk. Pl. Old High German *zwei* (\**duēiā*), next to which from Indo Germanic \**duēio-* Old High German Middle High German *zwī*, g. *zwīes* m.n. `twig, branch' (the *n*-stem Old Norse *týja* `doubt' presumably balanced from Nom. \**tvīja*, Gen. *týju*);

Balto Slavic *duēja-* and *duaja-* in Lithuanian *dveji*, f. *dvėjos* `two' (the substantival n. Sg. in *dvėja tiek* `twice as much');

Old Church Slavic *d(ъ)voji* Adj. `twofold, two', *d(ъ)voje* n. Subst. `two things' (therefrom derivatives as russ. *dvojnój* `double', *dvójni* `twins', *dvójka* `pair', *dvojník* `zweidräftiger Faden', *dvoítb* `in zwei Teile teilen, zwei Fäden zu einem zusammendrehen', etc, s. Berneker 247).

With *-no-* (partly due to from *duis*):

Armenian *krkin* 'double' from *\*(r)ki-rki-no-*, Indo Germanic *\*d̥ui-d̥uis-no-* (?) (L. Mariès REtIE. 1, 445);

Latin *bīnī* 'every two' (distributive) and 'two' (collective) from *\*d̥uis-no-* (= Germanic *\*twiz-na-*);

Germanic *\*twi-na-* in Old High German *zwinal*, *zwenel* 'born together, twin-born, twin-', *zwiniling* m., Middle High German *zwinilīn* n. 'twin', *\*twai-na-* in Old Saxon *twēne* 'two', Old High German *zwēne* ds. (it has substituted with *ē* instead of *ei* after *\*zwē* = Gothic *twaī*), Old High German *zwein-zug*, Old Saxon *twēn-tig*, Old English *twēn-tig* '20' ('Doppelzehn');

Maybe alb. 20, *një-zet* 'one - ten', 40, *dy-zet* 'double - ten'

Germanic *\*twiz-na-* in Old Norse *tvennr*, *tvinnr* 'twofold', Pl. *tvenner* 'zwei zusammengehörige' (*tvinna* 'redouble'), Old High German *zwirnēn*, *-ōn* 'zweifach zusammendrehen', Middle High German *zwirn*, Middle Low German *twern* 'doppelt zusammengedrehter Faden' probably = Old English *twīn*, holl. *twijn* 'linen thread, linen' (Old English *getwinne* 'every two', *getwinnas* 'twins' is led back then to *\*twi-nja-*). (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*). Besides due to *\*twīha-*, Indo Germanic *\*d̥uei-ko-*, Gothic *tweihnai* 'two', Old English Dat. *twēonum*, *betwēonum*, engl. *between* 'between';

Lithuanian m. Pl. *dvynai*, russ. *dvójni* 'twins'.

With *-ko-*:

Old Indic *dviká-* 'aus zweien bestehend, zweifach' (*dvaká-* 'in pairs, by pairs' connected after *ēkaká-*);

Old High German *zwe(h)o*, Old Saxon *twe(h)o*, Old English *twēo* m. 'doubt', Old English *be-twih*, *-tweoh* 'between', *mid unctwīh* 'between us both' (compare above Gothic *tweih-naī*);

from *d̥uis-* from: Old High German *zwisk*, Old Saxon *twisk* 'twofold', Pl. 'both' Dat. Pl. Old High German (*undar*, *en*) *zwiskēn*, Modern High German *zwischen*, in addition Old English *getwisa* m., Old Saxon *gitwiso*, Middle High German *zwiseilinc* 'twin'.

With *d̥uis-* 'twice' identical is *d̥uis-* 'divided, asunder' in Gothic *twisstandan* 'to divide' and den derivatives Old Norse *tvistra* 'separate', Middle Low German Old Frisian *twist*,

Middle High German *zwist* 'discord (split)' and Middle English *twist* = Old Norse *kvistr* 'twig, branch' (as also Bavarian *zwist*), further Old Norse *kvīs/f.* 'split branch or tools, arm of a river' (these with Indo Germanic *er*); further Old Norse *tvis-var* 'twice', *tvistr* 'dichotomous, sad' (= Old Indic *dviṣṭha-* 'ambiguous', gr. \*διστος in διστάζω 'doubt', Indo Germanic \**dui(s)-sto-* : root *stā-*, at most *duis-to-* with formant *-to-*), Old English *twisla* 'arm of a river', *twislian* 'bisect', Old High German *zwisila*, Modern High German *Zwiesel* 'divided object, twig, branch', Middle High German *zwisele* 'double'; here very probably Aryan *dviṣ-* 'hate' (see below \**dyei-* 'fear, dread').

Maybe alb. *më dysh* 'apart, in two', *dyshi* 'two'

6. Indo Germanic additional form **dis-** in Latin *dis-*, Old Saxon Old Frisian *tē-, tī-*, Old English *tē-*, Old High German *zi-, ze-* (new *zīr-* through amalgamation from *zi-* and *ir-*) 'dis-', Gothic *dis-* 'apart' (probably borrowed from Latin, barely preceding from \**tis-* = Latin *dis-*), alb. *tsh-* e.g. in *tshk'ep* 'unpick', gr. διά (i.e. after μετά etc filled in \*δι[σ]ά), e.g. δια-σχιζω 'through' : Latin *discindo* 'to tear asunder, cut apart, cleave, divide, rend, tear' (\*split in the middle), as prefix also 'through and through, thoroughly, all through' = 'very' (Aeolic ζα-).

**References:** WP. I 817 ff., WH. I 104 ff., 354 f., 381 ff., 860, 861, Feist 484 ff., Trautmann 64, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 588 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indic Gr. III, 342 f.

**Page(s):** 228-232

**Root / lemma:** (*ob<sup>h</sup>i?*) : *ob<sup>h</sup>i* : *b<sup>h</sup>i*

**Meaning:** around, from to, etc.

**Material:** Old Indic *abhi-* prefix 'from - to', *abhi* preposition with Akk. 'to', Gatha-Avestan *aibī*, jav. *aiwi*, *avi*, *aoi*, Old pers. *abi* as prefix 'to, around -', as preposition m. Akk. 'to - toward', with Lok. 'about, in regard to' (in Aryan *abhi* lies also partly \**mbhi* 'before', see above S. 34);

Latin *ob* 'towards, to' appears only in the function, but not the sounds according to the partial successors from Indo Germanic *ob<sup>h</sup>i* (see below *epi*);

Gothic *bi*, Old High German etc *bi*, *bī* 'from - to' (Gothic), with regard to, about' with Akk.; 'an, by' with Dat. (Lok.), also with Instr., prefix 'be-', s. also under *amb<sup>h</sup>i*, above S. 34, which contains in final sound identical element;

Old Church Slavic *obъ*, *obъ* as preverb 'around-, about-, to-' in *obъ-stojati* or *obъ-stojati* 'encircle', in compounds, as *obъdo* n. 'treasure, tribute', in derivatives, as *obъšťъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *obъčъ* 'common' (\**obʰi-ǵiō-*); intensified form *obi-* in russ.-Church Slavic *obichoditi* 'to walk around, perambulate'; the form *o*, *ob* contains previous \**op-* (Lithuanian *ap*), see below *epi*.

**References:** WP. I 124, Trautmann 1, Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 155 f.

**Page(s):** 287

---

**Root / lemma:** *edʰ-2*

**Meaning:** fence, paling

**Material:** Doubtful gr. ὄστριμον 'stall, hurdle' (\**odʰ-tro-*)??

Old English *eodorm*. 'hedge, fence, dwelling; prince, lord' (ablaut. Middle Low German *ader* 'fence post'), Old High German *etar*, Modern High German *Etter* 'fence, edge' (if in addition Bavarian *ester*, Swiss *ester* 'penstock'), Old Icelandic *jǫður-r*, *jaðar-r* 'edge, upper fence pole', perhaps Old English *edisk* m. 'fenced pasture', Bavarian *iss(e)* 'enclosed meadow' (\**edʰ-siā?*); Old Bulgarian *odrъ* 'bed', *odrina* 'stall', russ. *odr* 'scaffolding board', Czech *odr* 'picket, pole', Serbo-Croatian *odar*, *odrina* 'encircling grapevine'.

**References:** WP. I 121.

**Page(s):** 290

---

**Root / lemma:** *edʰ-*

**Meaning:** sharp

**Note:**

From an older root *heǵʷ-el* derived: **Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok-* : 'sharp; stone' and **Root / lemma:** *āik-* : *īk-* : 'spear, pike', finally **Root / lemma:** *edʰ-* : 'sharp' [common Illyrian-Baltic *ǵh- > d-*].

**Material:** Latin *ebulus*, *-īf.* and *-um* n. 'dwarf-elder (danewort, a fetid European species of elder, also dane's weed, dane's blood [said to grow on spots where battles were fought against the Danes]);

**Note:** common Latin *ǵʷ- > b-*, hence Latin *ebulus* < \**heǵʷ-el* where *-el*, *-ul* are diminutive formants.

ablaut. (with *k*-suffix) gall. and gallorom. *odocos* 'dwarf elder';

Old High German *attuh*, *attah*, Old Saxon *aduk* 'dwarf elder' (borrowed from Celtic);

Balto Slavic *\*edlā-* and *\*edlī-* f. 'fir' in

Old Prussian *addle* (*\*edle*), Lithuanian *ẽglė* (out of it dial. *ãglė*), Latvian *egle* ds.  
(secondary *ē*-stem; -*g* from -*d*);

Note: common Illyrian-Baltic *ĝh-* > *d-* hence -*g* from -*d* is wrong etymology.

moreover probably Iterat. Lithuanian *adýti* 'prick', Latvian *adīt* 'knit', compare  
Lithuanian *ãdata* 'sewing-needle';

Church Slavic etc *jela* (*\*edlā*), russ. *jelb*, Old Czech *jedl* etc (*\*edlī-*).

**References:** WH. I 14, 388 f., Trautmann 66.

**See also:** from zum Folgenden (*ed<sup>h</sup>-2*)?

**Page(s):** 289-290

---

**Root / lemma:** *ed-* (*\*heĝh-*)

**Meaning:** to eat, \*tooth

Note:

From an older root (*\*heĝh-*) derived **Root / lemma:** *ed-* (*\*heĝh-*): 'to eat, \*tooth' and **Root / lemma:** *ĝem<sup>h</sup>-*, *ĝm<sup>h</sup>-*: 'to bite; tooth'

**Note:** originally athematic, but mostly thematic change

Note:

Common Illyrian-Baltic *ĝh-* > *d-*, *z-*, Old Prussian - Illyrian *ĝh-* > *zz-*, *ss-*, *s-*

**Material:** Old Indic athematic present 1. Sg. *ád-mi*, 3. Sg. *át-ti* 'you eat', Perf. *ādimá* (: Latin *ēdimus*, Gothic *etum*); themat. in Medium *ada-sva*;

Avestan 3. Sg. Konj. *aδāiti*;

Armenian *utem* 'eat', themat. (*\*ōd-*);

gr. hom. Infin. *ἔδμεναι*, Fut. (older Konj.) *ἔδ-ο-μαι*, Imper. originally *\*ἔσθι* (: Old Indic *addhñ*), thereafter secondary *ἔσθιω* (*ἔσθω*) 'eat'; secondary themat. *ἔδω* (after participle *ἔδοντ-* and the thereafter resulted in 3. Pl. *ἔδοντι*), Perf. hom. *ἔδ-ηδ-ώς*, *ἔδηδοται* (after *πέπο-ται*), Attic *ἔδηδοκα*;

Latin *edō*, *ēs*, *ēst* etc 'eat' (length of *ē* either old or after the sog. Lachmann's rule to define; if old in participle *ēsus* and passive *ēs(s)um?*); Perf. *ēdī*, Oscan Infin. *edum*, about Umbrian *ezariaf* see below S. 288;

Old Irish Konj. *ci-ni estar* `although he does not eat' ( *\*ed-s-tro*), Fut. *īss-* ( *\*i-ed-s-*), Perf. *dofūaid* ( *\*de-u(p)o-od-e*), participle *esse* `eaten' ( *\*ed-tio-*); cymr. *ys* `you eat' ( *\*ed-ti*);

Gothic themat. *itan* (Perf. 1. Pl. *ētum*, Old High German *āzum* etc: Old Latin *ēdimus*), Old Norse *eta*, Old Saxon Old English *etan*, engl. *eat*, Old Frisian *īta*, Old High German *ezzan* `eat' (= Old Indic *ádanam* `act of eating', gr. ἔδανόν `dish, food'); with prefix *fra-* ( *\*pro-*): Gothic *fra-itan* `consume', Old English *fretan* `gnaw', Old High German *frezzan* `devour'; kaus. Gothic *fra-atjan*, Old Norse *etia* `allow to consume', Old English *ettan* `allow to graze', Old High German *azzen*, *ezzen* `give to eat, allow to graze', Modern High German *ätzen*, actually `a spicy dish that can be eaten';

Maybe alb. Geg *etun* `thirsty', *etje* `thirst'

Balto Slavic *\*ēd-mi* in:

Lithuanian *ėdu*, *ėdžiau*, *ėsti* (alt. *ĕ[ɖ]mi*, 3. Sg. *ėšt*) `eat, devour', Supin. *ėstu*, Latvian *ēmu* (older *\*ēmi*) and *ēdu*, *ēst* ds., Supin. *ēstu*, Old Prussian *īst*, *īstwei* `eat'; Old Church Slavic *jamъ* ( *\*ěmъ*), 3. Sg. *jastъ* ( *\*ěstъ*) Indo Germanic *\*ēd-ti*, 3. Pl. *jadētъ* (Indo Germanic *\*ēdnti*), Infin. *jasti* (old *ěsti*), Supin. *jastъ*, Old Czech *jěst*,

Lithuanian participle *ėdęs*, Old Prussian *īduns*, Old Church Slavic *jadъ* `having eaten';

Hittite *et-* `eat', Imper. *e-it* (*eṭ*), 1. Sg. present *e-it-mi* (*etmi*), 3. Pl. *a-da-an-zi* (*adanzi*); the first *a* through assimilation?, s. Friedrich IF. 41, 371; different Pedersen Hittite 128;

in compounds: gr. ἄρι-στον ( *\*-d-tom*) `breakfast'; with lengthening in compound δειπνηστός `mealtime', δορπηστός `time for supper, evening meal, evening' (compare also hom. ὠμησής ` **Rohes essend** ': Old Indic *āmāḍ-* ds.); gr. ἔδεστός, -τέος is arranged from *\*έστός*, *\*έστέος* after *έδομαι* (as *έδεσθῆναι* from *\*έσθῆναι*).

nominal formation:

1. Lengthened grade:

***ēdīo-*, *ēdīā-***: in Old Indic *ādyá-* `edible' (*ādyūna-* `voracious' is derived from *\*ādyu-h-* `eating food, ');

Old Norse *ætr* `eatable' (compare also Gothic *afētja* m. `excessive eater');



Lithuanian *ėdžios* f. Pl. 'Raufe', *édžià* 'devourer' (originally 'food fed to livestock'), *ėdis* m. 'dish, food', *mės-ėdis* 'carnivore, family of meat-eating animals'; Old Prussian *īdis* m. 'food, eating'; russ. *jěžá* 'food, eating, dish, food' (; s. Berneker 271 f.);

about Latin *inēdia* 'fast' s. WH. 393.

**ēdo-, ēdā-** in Old Norse *āt* n. 'ravenousness, dish, food' (also *āta* f. 'ravenousness, nourishment, food'), Old English *ætn.*, Old Saxon *āt* n., Old High German *āz* n. 'dish, food' (compare also Gothic *uzēta* m. 'crib, manger'), Lithuanian *éda* f. 'the eating' (= Old Norse *āta*), Latvian *ēdas* f. Pl. 'food fed to livestock', Old Prussian *īdai* f. Nom. Sg. 'the eating', Old Church Slavic *obědъ* 'repast, meal' (perhaps also *jadъ* 'poison', s. Berneker 271 f.), russ. *jědá* f. 'breakfast, dish, food'.

**ēdi-** in Old Church Slavic *jadъ* 'dish, food', *medv-ědъ* 'the bear' (honey eater, compare Old Indic *madhv-ád-* ds.).

**ēd-to-** in Lithuanian *ésta* 'eaten', Old Prussian Subst. Dat. Sg. *īstai* 'food, eating', mbg. *jasto* 'serving of food', etc.

**ēdes-** in Lithuanian *ėdesis* 'dish, food', *ėskà* f. 'appetite', old 'food fed to livestock, carrion' = Latin *ēscā* (\**ēd-s-kā*) 'dish, food, food fed to livestock, carrion', Latvian *ēška* 'wolverine'; Old High German Old Saxon *ās* 'flesh of a dead body, bait, carrion', Old English *æs* 'carrion' (\**ēd-s-om*); Old Church Slavic *jasli* Pl. m. 'crib, manger, manger' (\**ēd-s-lī*); if Umbrian *ezariaf* stands for 'food', it can be maybe explained from \**ēdes-āsio-*; different about Lithuanian *ėskà* EM<sup>2</sup> 295.

Maybe alb. *eshkë* 'dried mushrooms for kindling the fire'

With *ō*: gr. *ὠδίς* f., Pl. *ὠδῖνες* 'throes of childbirth', *ὠδίνω* 'be in labor pains' (Frisk Etyma Armen.13); *ἑδ-ωδ-ή* 'dish, food' (compare *ἑδηδώς*); in addition Lithuanian *uodas*, Latvian *uōds* m. 'mosquito' (Schulze KZ. 43, 41 = Kl. Schr. 627; from Zubatý AfslPh. 16, 407, Brugmann Grundr. I<sup>2</sup> 337 placed to wruss. *wadzen* 'a gad-fly, horse-fly, breese').

2. Full grade, e.g.:

Old Indic *ádman-* n. 'dish, food' (: *ἑδμεναι*); *-advan-* 'eating';

Armenian *erkn* 'birth pain, labor pains' (\**edyōn*), *erk* 'plague' (\**edyo-* ?);

hom. *εἰδαρ*, -ατος n. 'nourishment, food' (i.e. *ἑδFαρ*, compare *ἑδαρ βρωμα* Hes.), *ἑδητύς*, *ἑδεσμα* 'dish, food';



Latin *prandium* `a late breakfast, luncheon' (\**pram-ediom*?), *edulus* `trencherman' (see also WH. I under *acrēdula*, *ficedula* and *monēdula*), *edūlis* `eatable' (possibly because of from Fick III<sup>4</sup> 24, Falk-Torp under *jætte* as \**etuna-* `voracious eater' or `cannibal' our root form added to Old Norse *jǫtunn* `giant', Old English *eoten* `giant', older nnd. *eteninne* `witch' an older *u-* stem *edu-* is added?); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

3. *ǝ*-grade: ὀδύνη (Aeolic but ἔδυνα) `pain' (compare Latin *cūrae edācēs*), ὀδύρομαι `lament, bewail, mourn for, felt pain' etc. (influenced from μύρομαι `flow, run, trickle, cry, weep').

***edont-*, *dont-*, *dnt-*** `tooth', probably previous participle present

Old Indic *dán* m., Akk. *dántam* (\**dont-*), Gen. *datáh* (= Latin *dentis*) `tooth' (secondary *dánta-h* m.); Avestan *dantan-* m. ds., *dātā* f. ds.;

Armenian *atamn*, Gen. *-man* `tooth' (\**dnt-mn*);

gr. (Ionian Attic) ὀδών, -όντος `tooth' (Attic ὀδούς neologism after (δι)δούς), Aeolic ἔδοντες (ὀδόντ- assimilated from \*ἔδόντ-?), νωδός `edentulate, toothless' for \*νωδων after στραβών : στραβός ;

Latin *dens*, *-tis* m. (\**dnt-s*); Oscan *dunte[s]* is ablaut `teeth';

Old Irish *dēt* n., cymr. bret. *dant*, corn. *dans* `tooth' (\**dnt-*);

Old High German *zand*, Old English *tōð* (Dat. Sg., Nom. Pl. *tēð*, conservative stem), Old Norse *tǫnn* (Nom. Pl. *teðr*, *tennr*, conservative stem); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), zero grade (from the weak case), Gothic *tunþus* (from dem Akk. *tunbu* = Latin *dentem*) `tooth' (derivative Old English *tūsc* `fang' from \**tunþ-ska-*);

Lithuanian *dantis*, Gen. Pl. *dantỹ* (dial. also *dančĩũ*) `tooth';

Slavic probably in poln. *dzięna* `stomatitis, inflammation of the mouth, mouth decay, inflammation of the gums' (\**dēt-gna*, s. Berneker 190).

forms with *e*-grade don't stand firm accordingly; Old Norse *tindr* `cusp, peak, crag', Middle High German *zint*, *-des* `prong, spike, tine', Old English *tind* m. ds., Old High German *zinna* (\**tindjā*) `pinnacle', Old High German *zinko* (\**tint-kō*) `tine' belong to Old Irish *dind* `hill, lifting', Phrygian Δίνδυμος mountain name, Illyrian VN Δίνδαροι.

**References:** WP. I 118 ff., WH. I 340 f.

**Page(s):** 287-289

---

**Root / lemma:** *egnis* : *ognis* (-*n*- inanimate genitive ending)

**Meaning:** fire

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *egnis* : *ognis* : 'fire' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (\**heng-*): coal < **Root / lemma:** *okʷ-* : 'to see; eye'

**Grammatical information:** m.

**Material:** Old Indic *agní-h* m. 'fire' (= Hittite *Agnis*, Hrozný ZA. 38, 185, after Laroche, Recherches sur les noms of dieux hittites 119, taken over from Hurrians);

Latin *ignis*, -*is* m. 'fire, flame, light, blaze, glow' (\**egnis*);

Lithuanian *ugnis* f. (Old Lithuanian also m., Specht KZ. 59, 278<sup>2</sup>), Latvian *uguns* m. f. ds.; *u* derives from Old Swedish *ughn* 'oven';

Old Church Slavic *ognь* m. 'fire' (\**ognis*; *i*-stem, secondary *io*-stem), Czech *ohěň* (*ohně*), russ. *ogónь* (*ognjá*); about Czech *výheň* f. 'flue, chimney, smithy', Serbo-Croatian *vīganj* m. 'blacksmith', with quite unclear anlaut, s. Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 85, lastly J. Holub Stručný slovník etym. jazyka českoslov. 341.

Maybe alb. *vigan* 'giant' : Serbo-Croatian *vīganj* m. 'blacksmith' [a translation of Cyclops who were giant blacksmiths; they got their name for covering one eye as a spare if one got damaged from sparks of melted metal, that is why **Root / lemma:** *egnis* : *ognis* : 'fire' derived from an extension of **Root / lemma:** *okʷ-* : 'to see; eye']; common alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels.

**References:** WP. I 323, WH. I 676, Trautmann 334 f.

**Page(s):** 293

---

**Root / lemma:** *eg-*

**Meaning:** a lack of smth.

**Material:** Latin *egeō*, -*ēre* 'want, be in need; with genit. or abl. to be in want of, to be without, not to have; also to desire, wish for, want', *egestās* 'poverty, indigence, need; with genit., want of', *egēnus* (\**egesnos*) 'needy, destitute; with genit. or abl., in need of'. Hereupon also Oscan *egmo* f. 'a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance; possessions, property, wealth; interest, advantage, benefit; cause, ground, reason; a matter of business; a law suit, action' (to meaning development compare gr. *χρή* : *χρήμα*);

Old Norse *ekla* 'lack', *ekla* 'barely', Old High German *ekorōdo* 'bare, only', *ekrōdi*, *eccherode* 'thin, weak'.

**References:** WP. I 114 f., WH. I 394 f.

**Page(s):** 290

---

**Root / lemma:** *eĝhero-* (\**h<sub>1</sub>eĝhero-*)

**Meaning:** lake, inner sea

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *eĝhero-*: 'lake, inner sea' derived **Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-*, *ad-ro-*: 'water current': Illyrian Pannonian VN 'Οσεριᾶτες [common alb.-Illyrian-Baltic *-ĝh-* > *-d-*, *-z-*; Old Prussian -Illyrian *-ĝh-* > *ss-*, *s-*].

**Material:** Maybe Illyrian TN *Oseriates* (*Osseriates*) [common italic -Illyrian *-ĝh-* > *ss-*, *s-*].

The comparison from Balto Slavic *\*ežera-* n. 'sea shore' in Old Prussian *assaran* n. 'sea', Lithuanian *ėžeras* m. (out of it dial. also *āžeras*), Latvian *ezers* m., Old Church Slavic (*j*)*ezero* [common *h* > *j-* Slavic Albanian.], russ. *ózero* ds., with:

Baltic *\*ežīā* f. 'border line' in Old Prussian *asy*, Lithuanian *ežė*, Latvian *eža*; Slavic *\*ěžь* m. in serb.-Church Slavic *jazь* 'canal', Old Czech *jěz* 'water weir', Old Russian *ěžь*, russ. *jaz* 'fish weir', is doubtful, also the with Pannonian VN 'Οσεριᾶτες in the flat sea surface (because of. of σ it must be thrak.), and with:

gr. 'Αχέρων, -οντος, river of the underworld (therefrom 'Αχερουσία λίμνη and ἄχερωϊς 'abele, white poplar'), whose α (instead of ε or ο) could indeed derive from ἄχος 'a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm';

**Note:** common gr. *-ĝh-* > *-χ-*

Balto Slavic forms could go back particularly perhaps also to *\*ažera-*, in which case one could place Indo Germanic *\*aĝhero-*.

**References:** WP. I 184<sup>1</sup>, Trautmann 73, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 98, Jokl Eberts Real-lex. 6, 39.

**Page(s):** 291-292

---

**Root / lemma:** *eĝhi-* (\**h<sub>1</sub>eĝhi-no-s*)

**Meaning:** hedgehog (\*serpent eater)

**Note:** probably short form to *eĝhi-no-s* 'of the serpent, serpent eater' (see above S. 44).

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *eġhi-* (\**eġhi-no-s*): 'hedgehog (\*serpent eater)' derived from **Root / lemma:** *angʷ(h)i-* (\**egʷhi-*, *ogʷhi-* and *eġhi-*): 'snake, worm, (\*hedgehog = snake eater)'

**Material:** Armenian *ozni* 'hedgehog';

Phrygian (\**hεζις*) *εζις* 'hedgehog';

gr. (\**hεχιῖνος*) *εχιῖνος* 'hedgehog';

Old High German *igil*, Middle High German *igel*, Middle Low German *egel*, Old English *igil*, *igl*, *īl* 'hedgehog', Old Norse *igull* 'sea urchin' (with Old High German also *īgil*, by Luther *Eigel*, Old Norse also *īgull*);

Lithuanian *ežỹs*, Latvian *ezis* 'hedgehog';

Church Slavic *ježb* (\**eġhios*) ds. (in addition russ. *ježevika*, *ožína* 'blackberry' **common** *h* > *j*- Slavic Albanian., *ožíka* 'bulrush' etc., s. Berneker 267).

Here probably following Balto-Slavic appellation of perch (prickly fish):

Old Prussian *assegis* m. 'perch', Lithuanian *ežgỹs*, *ežegỹs*, *egžlỹs*, Old Lithuanian *ėkšlis*, *jėkšlis* 'chub';

lengthened grade Slavic \**ězgb*, out of it \**ěždžb*, čech. *ježdík* 'perch', poln. *jażdż*, *jaszcz* (also *jazgarz*) 'chub'; basic form perhaps \**ěġh(e)-g(h)ios* 'hedgehog-like'.

Maybe alb. (\**eġh*) *esh* 'hedgehog', according to the shift [common Old Prussian - Illyrian *ġh-* > *z-*, *ss-*].

Maybe Latin (\**eksicus*) *ericius* -i, m. 'hedgehog; milit., chevaux de frise': alb. *iriq* 'hedgehog' [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-].

**References:** WP. I 115, Trautmann 73, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 491<sup>2</sup>.

**Page(s):** 292

**Root / lemma:** *eġhs* (*eġhz*) (\**heġhz*)

**Meaning:** of, out, from

**Note:** Aspirata erwiesen through gr. ἔσχατος.

**Material:**

Gr. ἐξ (dial. ἐς, before consonant ἐκ, ἐγ) 'from', prefix and preposition m. ablative, (genitive) and (Arcadian-Cypriot, pamph.) dative; Ionian Attic ἐκτός 'out of' (after ἐντός

with τ for θ, compare:) lokr. ἐχθός (from ἐκσ + τοσ Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326) epidaur. to ἔχθω, ἔχθοι reshaped, ἔσχατος `of the extreme, last ' (based on \*ἐσχο- from \*eĝzgho-, older \*eĝhs-ko-), less certainly ἐχθρός `fiend, detested ', originally `Landflüchtiger' or `foreigner, stranger' from \*eĝhstros, wherefore were created after αἰσχ-ρός : -ίων, -ιστος, -ος further ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος, ἔχθος, also ἔχθεσθαι, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθαίρω etc.;

Latin *ex* (out of it *ē* before *b*, *d*-, *g*-, *t*-, *m*- etc., *ec* before *h*) `from', prefix and preposition m. Abl., Oscan-Umbrian (about \**exs*) *ē*-, e.g. Oscan *ehpeيلاتas set* `\*are pillaged, are assigned ', Umbrian *ehe-turstahmu* `drive out, drive away, expel, exile, banish '; Latin *exterus* `outward, foreign, strange; compar. exterior -ius, genit. -oris, outer; superl. extremus -a -um, outermost; n. as subst. outer edge, extreme; in time, last; n. as subst., an end; 'ex- tremum', acc., for the last time; 'ad extremum', to the end or at the end; in degree or quality, extreme; esp. lowest, worst; 'extremum bonorum, malorum', the highest good, evil; superl. extimus -a -um, out- ermost' (*exterior, extrēmus, externus, extrā, extimus*), because of in \**ek-t*- indicating Oscan *ehtrad* `outside; except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for ', Umbrian *ap ehtre* `\*ab extrim ', Old Irish *echtar*, cymr. *eithyr* `outside; except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for ', acymr. *heitham*, ncymr. *eithaf* ( : *extimus*) its *x* previously was restored from *ex*;

Old Irish *ess*-, preceding *ass*-, *a*, cymr. *eh*-, gall. *ex*- (e.g. in *Exobnus* `fearless' : Old Irish *essamain*, mcymr. *ehofyn*), before consonant *ec*-, prefix and (Irish) preposition m. Dat.(-Abl.);

Old Prussian *esse, assa, assæ* (with an unclear extension), *es-teinu* `from now on ';

with hard *i*: Lithuanian *iž, iš*, Latvian *iz, is*, Old Prussian *is*, Old Church Slavic *iz, izъ, is* `from', prefix and preposition m. Abl.(-Gen.), probably also partly real Gen.; after Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 155, 505 zero grade Balto Slavic \**iž* (?); s. also Endzelin Latvian Gr. 33, about Latvian *iz* 507.

WH. I 423 places also Armenian preverb *y-* (e.g. *y-ainem* `uplifts me ': Latin *ex-orior* `to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear') and the preposition with Abl. *i* `from' here (doubtful); also dubious is Meillet's (MSL. 18, 409) explanation the Tocharian A-Postposition -*ṣ* `not at all' from \**-kṣ*. common Old Indic *ĝh-* > *kṣ-*

Maybe alb. negative particle *s* `not at all' : Tocharian A-Postposition -*ṣ* `not at all'

About verbal compounds in several languages, as e.g. gr. ἐκ-φέρω, Latin *ef-ferō* `to carry out, take out, bring forth, take away, remove ', Old Irish *as-biur* `say, express, \*take

out' ( *\*ek̥s-bʰerō*), gr. ἔξ-εἶμι, Latin *ex-eō* `to go out, go forth, go away, depart, withdraw, retire ', Lithuanian *iš-eĩti*, Old Church Slavic *iz-iti* ds. etc., s. WH. I 423 f.

Maybe nasalized zero grade alb. *nxjerr* `bring out, take out' < Latin *ex-orior* `to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear'

**References:** WP. I 116 f., WH. I 423 ff., Trautmann 105, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326.

**Page(s):** 292-293

---

**Root / lemma:** *eġ-*, *eġ(h)om*, *eġō* (*\*h<sub>1</sub>eġ-*)

**Meaning:** I

**Note:** *-ġh-* besides *-ġ-* is ensured only for Old Indic, thus probably secondarily after Dat. *máhyam*.

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *ehem*, *ehēu*, *eho* (*\*eġh-*): `interjection, \*an exclamation of joyful surprise' derived **Root / lemma:** *eġ-*, *eġ(h)om*, *eġō*: `I'

**Material:** Old Indic *ahám*, Avestan *azəm*, Old pers. *adam* (*\*eġ(h)om*);

**Note:**

The shift *ġ(h) > d, t* is recorded in alb. and Old pers. alone see below.

Armenian *es* (from *\*ec*, Indo Germanic *eġ* before conservative anlaut);

gr. ἔγω, ἐγών, boot. *iw*, *iwv*; Latin *egō* as gr. ἐγώ has changed from *\*egom*, perhaps while *\*ἐγὼν φέρω* stretched after ἐγὼ φέρω, *egō ferō*, and *\*ἐγών* are directed after *\*ἐδῶν* `gave ' etc. (about Latin *egomet* `I myself' s. WH. I 396)? Faliscan *eko*, *ego*; probably also Oscan *íiv* `I?'; s. finally Kretschmer Gl. 21, 100, Sommer IF. 38, 171 ff.;

venet. *exo* `I' (compare *mexo* `me ');

Gothic *ik*, Old High German *ih* (*ihh-ā* `I myself ' with the particle *-ā*), Old Saxon *ic*, Proto Norse *ek*, *ik*, Old Norse *ek* and enclitic Proto Norse *-ika* (*\*eġom*), West Germanic also *\*īk* (lengthening after *\*tū*) in Old English *īc*, Modern High German Franconian *aich*, Old Norse also *ēk* (proto Germanic *\*ékaʰ*, from which proclitic *ek*, *ik*, enclitic *\*ka*);

Lithuanian *àš*, old *eš*, Latvian *es*, Old Prussian *es*, *as* (*\*eġ*);

Old Church Slavic *azъ* (quite seldom *jazъ*) from *\*ēghomʰ*?, nsloven. russ. poln. *ja* (to explanation of anlaut vowels s. lastly WH. I 862, Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 452); **Common *h* > *j*- Slavic Albanian.**

**Note:**

Maybe: Old Church Slavic *jazъ* derived from Swedish *jag* 'I'

Tocharian *ñuk* 'I' after Petersen Lang. 11, 204?;

Hittite *ú-uk* (*uk*) with *u* after *am-mu-uk* 'me, I', secondary 'I', that against *u* has related from the 2. Sg. *tu-uk* 'you (dat.) you'.

Maybe reduced nasalized alb. (\**unk*) *unë* 'I' : alb. Arbëresh *uthë* 'I' [common alb. *-k* > *-th*]

Indo Germanic *eĝ(h)om* is presumably after J. Schmidt (KZ. 36, 405) neuter; which actually stands for '(my) hereeness' and it has evolved from the Pron.-stem *e-* which is considered worth under \**ghe*, \**gho* enclitic particles.

**References:** WP. I 115 f., WH. I 395 f., 862; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 209, 602, 604<sup>2</sup>, Trautmann 72, Pedersen Hittite 73 f.

**Page(s):** 291

**Root / lemma:** *ehem*, *eheu*, *eho* (\**heĝh-*)

**Meaning:** interjection, 'an exclamation of joyful surprise'

**Note:** mostly independent neologisms

**Material:** Ved. *áha*, Old Indic *ahahā*, *ahē*, *ahō*, *hamhō* etc.;

Latin *ehem*, *hem* (an exclamation of joyful surprise), *eheu*, *heu* (: Old Indic *ahō*) 'ach, oh!', *eho* 'hey there!';

Modern High German *hem*, *hum*, *hm* (: Latin *hem*); compare Modern High German *aha*, *oh*!;

for Old Indic *ah-*, Latin *eh-* one could place Indo Germanic \**eĝh-*.

**References:** WP. I 115, WH. I 396 and above S. 281 *ē*, *ō*.

**Page(s):** 293

**Root / lemma:** *eb<sup>h</sup>-* (: *ob<sup>h</sup>-*), *ieb<sup>h</sup>-* (\**heb<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to copulate

**Note:** probably a taboo with metathesis of anlaut

**Material:** Old Indic *yábhati* 'copulates';

gr. οἴφω, οἴφέω 'copulate'; οἴφολης 'obscene';

Doric-Illyrian mythical PN Οἰβαλος ` of or belonging to one's birth ';

perhaps Germanic *\*aiþō* ` family, a district, canton, province, region ' in langob. *-aib* (*Ant-aib*, *Burgund-aib*), Old High German *-eiba* (*Weter-eiba*, *Wingart-eiba*);

Slavic *\*jebō* ` copulate ' in russ. *jebú*, *jetí*, Serbo-Croatian *jèbêm*, *jèbatí* (with newly formed infinitive), etc.

Common *h > j*- Slavic Albanian.

**References:** WP. I 198, Specht KZ. 59, 121<sup>2</sup>, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 722<sup>1</sup> (sieht in gr. ò- ein preverb *e*, *o*, above S. 280).

**Page(s):** 298

---

**Root / lemma:** *eig-*, *oig-* (*\*heig-*)

**Meaning:** to complain, entreat

**Material:** Gr. οἶκος ` pity, compassion, the lamenting ', οἰκτρός ` pitiable, in piteous plight, lamentable, wretched ', οἰκτῖρω (Aeolic οἰκτίρρω) `have mercy on, bemoan ';

in addition verb *\*eigiō* in Middle Irish *éigid* ` screams ', *éigem* f. `cry', *to*-formation in *lachtaid* ` groans, shouts ';

Gothic *aihtrōn* ` ask, cadge ' (denominative of gr. οἰκτρός corresponding noun agent or rather of neuter *\*oiktrōm*).

**References:** WP. I 105 f.

**Page(s):** 298

---

**Root / lemma:** *ei-3* (*\*hei-3*)

**Meaning:** multicoloured; reddish

**Note:** extended *(e)i-uo-*, *(e)i-ūā* `yew' etc.

**Material:** Armenian *aigi* ` grapevine ' (*\*oiuīā*);

gr. οἴη, ὄη, ὄα ` service-tree, rowan tree' (*\*oiuā*) = Latin *ūva* ` a grape, berry of the vine ';

gall. *ivo-*, proto Irish *iua-*, Old Irish *ēo* m., cymr. *ywen* m., acorn. *hiuin*, bret. *ivin* m. `yew';

Old High German *īwa*, Middle High German *īwe*, mnl. *ijf*, Modern High German *Eibe* f., Old English *īw* m., Old Icelandic *ȳr* ` yew' (*\*eiuo-*), named after the red-brown wood;



besides *\*ei-ko-* in Old High German *īgo*, Old Saxon Pl. *īchas*, Swiss *īche*, *īge*, Old English *īh*, *ēoh* 'yew';

Lithuanian *ievà*, *jievà* f., Latvian (with irregular intonation) *iēva* 'alder buckthorn, alder dogwood' (*\*eiūā*), Old Prussian *iūwis* 'yew' (*\*iūa-*), named after the red-brown wood;

russ.-Church Slavic *iva*, Serbo-Croatian *īva* (= Latvian *iēva*), russ. *íva* 'Weide', Old Czech *jíva* 'yew, willow'; Common *h* > *j*- Slavic Albanian.

Old Indic *é̄ta-* 'glimmering, varicolored', m. 'steed, bird, antelope' etc., Proto Indic PN (14. Jh.) *Aita-ggama* 'riding on a ram' (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93), f. *énī*, in addition (with *ṇ* for *n* after *hariṇī*, Femin. to *harita* 'yellowish', compare also *hariṇá-* 'gazelle'): *ēṇa-* m. 'kind of antelope' (Schulze Kl. Schr. 123).

**References:** WP. I 105 f., 165, Trautmann 68, Kluge<sup>12</sup> s. v. *Eibe*, Specht Dekl. 63, 205.

**Page(s):** 297-298

---

**Root / lemma:** *ei-4* : *oi-* (*\*h<sub>3</sub>ei-4*)

**Meaning:** pole; thill

**Note:** extended through *s-* or *l-*, *n-*, *r-*stem; *qi-es-* : *īs-* : *ois-* 'shaft'

**Material:** Old Indic *īṣā* 'shaft';

gr. (*\*h<sub>3</sub>oiḡion*) οἰῖον 'rudder, helm', Attic (*\*h<sub>3</sub>oiḡsa*) οἰᾶξ, -κος ds.; gr. *\*oi[σ]ā* corresponds:

Baltic *\*aisā* as wellspring from Finnish *wotj.* (etc.) *aisa* 'shaft, pole of the helm, thill';

*ei-el-* in Lithuanian *ielekstis* f. 'Deichselstange', Latvian *ielukšī*, ablaut. *īlkss*, *ilkmis* ds.; Lithuanian *ailė* 'shaft, pole', žem. *āilis* 'a knotty branch, rough stick, cudgel, club', Latvian *ailis* 'shaft, pole';

*ei-en-* in Lithuanian *iena* f. 'thill pole';

*qi-er-* in Old Icelandic Old English *ār* 'helm pole', that according to the loanword Finnish *airō* and Latvian *aīr-is*, *aīre*, Lithuanian *vaīras* 'rudder' based on proto Germanic *\*airō*;

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*h<sub>3</sub>ue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Lithuanian *gw-* > *v-*.

*oi-es-* also in sloven. Serbo-Croatian Czech *oje* 'shaft' (Gen. sloven. *ojese*).

**References:** WP. I 167, Lidén Studien 60 ff., Specht Dekl. 101.

**Page(s):** 298

---

**Root / lemma:** *eis-1*

**Meaning:** to move rapidly, \*hot iron

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *aios-* : 'metal (copper; iron)' : **Root / lemma:** *eis-1* : 'to move rapidly, \*weapon, iron' : **Root / lemma:** *ies-* : to foam, boil.

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset ü-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

Gr. Doric (\*iasros) ἰαρός (: Old Indic *iśirá-*), Attic (\*iesros) ἱερός ( $r$ : *er*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 482), Lesbian Ionian ἱρος (\*isros) 'strong, lively'; further gr. (\*isnao, \*isneo) ἱνάω, ἱνέω (if read with  $i$ ), so that is deducible from \*iσν-άω, -έω) 'send away, empty, drain; pour out', Med. 'empty oneself' (compare Old Indic *iṣṇāti*);

(\*oiso, \*oisomai) οἶω, οἶομαι (οἶσσαντο, ἀνωιστός, ἀν-ωιστί, ὠίσθην, οἰσθείς) 'meine, komme mit meinen Gedanken worauf, verfalle worauf', by Hom. with  $i$ : either through metr. lengthening from \*ὀ-ἰ[σ]-ω or from \*ὀ-ἰ[σ]ιο:, after hom. οἶμαι (from οἶομαι);

(\*oisma) οἶμα 'stormy attack, rush', οἰμάω 'tear off', beides from bird of prey, as ved. *ēṣati* also from shooting out the bird of prey on his nest (gr. basic form \*οἶσμα, compare Avestan *aēšma-*); here also still οἶστρος 'the gadfly, breese, an insect which infests cattle; a sting, anything that drives mad; the smart of pain, agony; mad desire, insane passion; madness, frenzy' next-related to Lithuanian *aistrā* 'intense ferventness, passion', *aistrūs* 'ardent' (not better above S. 12); in similar meaning ἰστυάζει ὀργίζεται;

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_3^woh_1^we-$  > Greek *oi-*

if gr. (\*isa-osmai) ἰάομαι 'to heal, cure; to be healed, to recover'.

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_3^w o-$  > Proto Greek > yao- > Greek iao-

Gr. (\***isatros**) ἰατρός 'physician, medicine man, magician; one who heals, a mediciner, physician or surgeon (for there seems to have been no professional distinction)' here belong, is dubious; Attic forms without Asper speak rather against intervocalic -s- and  $\bar{i}$  against anlaut.  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ ; it is not surprising by a cultural word would be of foreign origin; Theander (Eranos 21, 31 ff.) derives from the sacred name  $\acute{\alpha}\alpha$  from, which would also define the swaying quantity of  $\acute{\alpha}$  (**the goddess of the art of healing**  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\acute{\omega}$  f.,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\omega\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\omega\nu$  m. etc., perhaps also the root name  $\acute{\alpha}(F)\omicron\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ , compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 80, as  $\acute{\alpha}$ -Rufer);

Maybe Hittite *Isara* (f.) 'a goddess of the art of healing'.

Reduplicated gr. (\***ia-isno**) ἰαίνω 'warm' has and requires  $\bar{i}$  furthermore in spite of Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 681, 694, 700 it doesn't belong to it; see above S. 11 and W. Schulze Qunder ep. 381 ff.; after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 203 should explain  $\acute{\alpha}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$  the sound-symbolic lengthened zero grade the root  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ -, it did not need to be separated of the quantity difference because of ἰαίνω;

wruss. *Jesa*,

Reduplicated laryngeal: Lithuanian *Aĩsė*, Ἀἷσσοπος (Bruttium), Venetic *Aesontius* > *Isonzo*, Umbrian *Aesis*, *Aesinus*, (**Illyrian Baltic substrate**)

etrusk. *aesar* 'god', Italian *\*aíso-*, *\*aísí-* ds. are to be kept away and barely equate with gr. ἰερός.

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Italic *ae-* = Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Baltic *ai-*

Reduplicated laryngeal Old Norse (**\**e-isa***) *eisa* 'storm along', Norwegian FIN *Eisand*, wherefore Old English *ofost*, Old Saxon *oġast* 'haste, hurry, eagerness' from *\*oġ-aist-*;

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Germanic *ai-*

here also Old Indic *īṣu-*, Avestan *išu-* m. 'arrow'; gr. *ióc* ds. from *\*iṣu-os*, compare to meaning οἰστός;

Old Indic *iṣṇāti*, *iṣyati* 'sets in motion, swings, shoots up (squirts out), comes floating; it hurries, presses forward', *éṣati* 'glides' (*ēṣá-* 'hurrying', *éṣa-* 'the rush'), *īṣatē* 'hurries away' (Adv. *īṣát* 'approaching'), *iṣaṇat* 'he came floating', *iṣaṇyáti* 'comes floating, stimulates, animates', *iṣayáti* 'is fresh, astir, strong; refreshed, animated', *īṣ-* f. 'refreshment, invigoration' (also in *īṣ-kṛti-* 'healing'), *iṣirá-* (: *ισρός*, *Isara*) 'strong, active';

Avestan *aēš-* 'set in hasty motion' (present stem *iša-*, *iṣya-*, *aēšaya-*, Old pers. *aišaya-*), Avestan *aēšma-* m. 'anger';

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

Latin *īra*, Plaut. *eira* (*\*eisā*) 'anger';

perhaps here gall. *Isarno*-PN, *isarno-dori* 'a door made of iron', Old Irish *īarn*, Middle Irish *īarann* n., cymr. (*\*ha-isarn*) *haiarn* (required *ī-*), acorn. (*\*ho-isarn*) *hoern*, bret. (*\*ho-isarn*) *houarn* 'iron' as 'strong metal' in contrast to soft bronze;

Maybe alb. (*\*hesru*) *hekur* 'iron': Spanish *hierro*: cymr. (*\*ha-isarn*) *haiarn*, acorn. (*\*ho-isarn*) *hoern*, bret. (*\*ho-isarn*) *houarn* 'iron' (Illyrian substrate).

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Celtic *hai-* =  $h_3 o h_1^w e-$  > Celtic *hoi-*

Germanic *\*īsarnan* n., Gothic *eisarn*, Old High German Old Saxon Old Norse *īsarn* 'iron' is because of *ī-* maybe borrowed from Venetic-Illyrian *\*eisarnon* before Germanic alteration from *ei* to *ī*, compare Venetic FIN 'Ισάρας, later *īsarcus*, Modern High German *Eisack* (Tirol);

in addition the proto Irish PN *I(s)aros*, Old Irish *īār*, Balkan Illyrian *iser*, Messapic *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.);

further perhaps Celtic-Ligurian-Venetic-Illyrian-Baltic FIN word *Is-* in Celtic FIN *Isarā*, Modern High German *Isar*, *Iser*, French *Isère*, *\*Isiā*, French *Oise*, *\*Isurā*, engl. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urillyrier 114 f., 161);

Modern High German FIN *Ill*, *Illach*, *Iller* could also go back to proto Germanic *\*Is-/* and be compared with Latvian FIN *Isline*, *Isīcis*, wruss. *Isťa* (it could not be genuine Slavic because of *-sť-*) etc.; the name the *Iller*: *\*Illurā* could be compared with VN the *Illyrii*, (common Celtic Illyrian *-sť > -ll-* see **Root / lemma: *ies-***: to foam, boil, bret. *gòell* 'yeast' (*\*upo-ies-lo-*);

Maybe alb. *Ilura*: zero grade alb. (*\*Ilura*) *Lura* PN

the full grade *\*Eis-* besides in *Īsarcus* still in many Baltic FIN: *\*Eisīā*, Lithuanian *iesiā*, *\*Eislā*, Lithuanian *ieslā*, Lithuanian *Eisra*, etc. (Būga RSl. 6, 9 f., Rozwadowski RSl. 6, 47); whereas Būga introduces back wruss. *Istra*, Latvian Sea name *Istra*, Lithuanian FIN *Isra*, Old Prussian FIN *Instrutis* 'Inster' and thrak. Ἰστρος from *\*Instr-*; yet one could explain Ἰστρος from *\*Is-ro-s*;

**References:** WP. I 106 f., WH. I 717 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 282, 482<sup>5</sup>, 491, 679<sup>7</sup>, 681, 694, 700, 823.

**Page(s):** 299-301

---

**Root / lemma:** *ei-s-2*, *ei-n-* (*\*heis-*)

**Meaning:** ice

**Material:** Avestan *isu-* 'icy', *aēxa-* n. 'coldness', pāmīr. *īš-* 'coldness', osset. *yex*, *ix* 'ice', afghan. *asai* 'frost' (if from inchoative formation *\*is-sk-*?; different Specht Dekl. 18, 201, 234);

Old Norse *íss*, Pl. *íssar* m. 'ice', Old English *īs* n., Old Saxon Old High German Middle High German *īs* n. 'ice';

Balto Slavic *\*inīa-* m. and *\*inīja-* m. 'hoarfrost' in Church Slavic *inej*, *inij* 'snow flurry', russ. *ínej* m. and Old Czech *jíníe* n. 'hoarfrost', Lithuanian *ýnis* m. (also fem. *ístem*).

**References:** WP. I 108, Trautmann 104.

**Page(s):** 301

---

**Root / lemma:** *ei-* (*\*heī-*)

**Meaning:** to go

**Note:** extended *ei-dh-*, *ei-gh-*, *i-tā-* and *i-ā-*, *i-ē-*: *iō-*: *iə-*

**Material:** Old Indic *émi*, *éti*, *imáh*, *yánti* 'go', Avestan *aēiti*, *yeinti*, Old pers. *aitiy* 'goes', themat. Med. Old Indic *áya-tē* etc. (apparent lengthened grade of Old Indic *āiti*, Avestan *āiti* 'goes to, comes to, comes up to, approaches, draws near' is *\*ā-aiti*, with prefix *ā*);

## Note:

### Reduplicated initial laryngeal in $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$ > Avestan *ae-*

gr. hom. εἶμι 'will go', εἶ (*\*eís*), εἶσι (Doric εἶτι), Pl. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴασι (neologism for *\*ἴεσι* instead of *hēsi*, *\*hēnti*, Indo Germanic *\*i-enti*, Old Indic *yánti*); Impf. Attic ἦα (neologism for *\*ἦα* = Old Indic *āyam*); Konj. ἴω (instead of *\*ἴω*, Indo Germanic *\*eīō*, Old Indic 3. Sg. *áyāt*); Opt. εἴη (instead of *\*ἴη*, Indo Germanic *\*iīēt*, Old Indic *iyā́t*), Imper. ἔξ-ει (Latin *ī*, Lithuanian *eĩ-k*), ἴθι (Old Indic *ihí*, Hittite *i-i-ti*);

### Maybe zero grade alb. (e)*ik-i*: Lithuanian *eĩ-k* 'go'

Latin *eō* 'go' (*\*eī-ō* for athemat. *\*eī-mi*), *īs*, *it*, Pl. *īmus*, *ītis* (neologism as Lithuanian *eĩ-mė*), *eunt* (*\*eī-onti* for previous *\*i-enti*), Imper. *ī* (*\*eī*), particle present *iēns* instead of *\*iēns* = Old Indic *yán*, Gen. *yat-áh* (*\*i-nt-es*, compare gr. Ἐπρίασσα), Old Lithuanian *ent-* (instead of *\*jent-*); Perf. *ĩĩ* (*\*i-i-ai*, Old Indic *iy-āy-a*), secondary *ĩvĩ*,

Paelignian *eíte* = 'you go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass', Umbrian *etu* = 'to go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass' (*ampr-ehetu*, *apretu* 'ambit, circuitous route', *en-etu* = in-ītō), *etu-tu* 'he/she shall go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass', *eest*, *est* 'he/she will go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass' (*\*eī-seti*), *ier* 'be going away' (demonstrates a Perf. *\*ied*), etc.; Oscan *eítuns* (*set*) 'they will be gone' (*\*eī-tōn-es*);

cymr. *wyf* 'I am', actually 'I go' 2. Sg. *wyt* (different about *wyt* Stern ZfceltPh. 3, 394 Anm.);

### The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

#### common Armenian Celtic *\*h<sub>2</sub>ue-* > *gw-* > *w-*.

Gothic *iddja* 'I walked' probably = Latin *ĩĩ*, Old Indic *iy-āy-a*; s. Lithuanian by Feist 288; Old English *ēode* 'walked' is unexplained;

Old Prussian *ēit* 'goes', *ēisei* 'you go', *perēimai* 'we come', Inf. *perēit*,

Old Lithuanian *eĩmi*, *eĩsi*, *eĩti*, Pl. *eimė*, *eitė*, and *eimi*, *eisi*, *eĩti(i)*, Pl. *eĩme*, *eĩte*, Dual *eivà*, *eità*, preterit *ėjaũ*, Inf. *eĩti*, Supin. *eĩtu* (= Old Indic *étum* Inf.); Latvian *eĩmu* (older *\*eĩmi*), *iēmu* (secondary *eju*, *\*ietu*, Lithuanian dial. *eitù* etc.); Inf. *iēt*, *iēt*, Supin. *iētu*,

Old Church Slavic Inf. *iti* (= Lithuanian *eĩti*), present *idŏ*, Aor. *idъ*, neologism to Imper. *\*i<sup>dh</sup>i* > *\*idъ* > *idi*, as also Lithuanian *eidu* 'I go' to Imper. *\*eidĩ*,

Maybe alb. (\**e-ki*) *eci* 'I walk'.

Tocharian A *ymäs* 'we go', B *yam* 'he goes', usually *no*-present *yanem* 'they go', etc.;

Hittite Ipv. *i-it* (*it*) 'go!' (= gr. ἴθι), medial *e-hu* 'come!'; *pa-a-i-mi* (*paimi*, with preverb prefix \**pe*-) 'I go away', 3. Pl. *pa-an-zi* (\**-i-enti*, Old Indic *yánti*), etc.; s. Pedersen Hittite 129 f.;

Maybe alb. *hiki*, *iki* 'I go'.

unclear is the Indo Germanic basic form of a voiced stop *i-ja-at-ta-ri* (*ijattari*) 'goes, marches'; compare Couvreur H 101;

*-i-o* 'going' as 2. composition part in gr. πεζός among others, s. W. Schulze LEN. 435<sup>3</sup>.

Formations: Old Indic *ití*-f. 'gait, alteration', *ityā* 'gait', *dur-itā*- (Avestan *duž-ita*-) 'hardly accessible', *prātar-itvan*- 'früh ausgehend oder auskommend', *itvarā* 'going', *vītā*- (\**vi-ita*-) see below; *éta*- 'hurrying'; Infin. *étum*;

gr. ἀμαξ-ιτός 'mobile for carriage', ἱραμός, ἱρής '(brave =) pert, foolhardy', εἰσ-ιτήρια 'Antrittsopfer'; *-o*-grade οἶτος 'fate of people, destiny' (compare 'course of the world', s. different above S. 11);

Latin *exitium*, *initium* (: fem. Old Indic *ityā*); *itiō* 'going out or away; hence destruction, ruin; also a cause of destruction' (: Old Indic *ití*-); *iter*, *itineris* n. 'way, alley' (compare Tocharian A *ytārf.*, B *ytārye* f. 'way, alley', Hittite *i-tar*, Gen. *innas* 'the going', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns*-, *-nt*- > *-nn*-), Old Irish *ethar* m. 'scow, ferry-boat', originally *r/n*-stem; *com-es*, *-itis* 'companion'; *itus*, *-ūs* m. 'gait', next to which zero grades \**eí-tu-s* probably as base from Oscan *eituam*, *eítiuvam* 'property, riches, wealth, \*incomings' (compare to meaning 'entrance, incomings, returning, return, entering, right or privilege of entrance' or 'moving property');

Old Irish Pass. *ethae* 'gone away, departure', *ethaid* 'goes', *ad-etha* (\**-it-āt*) 'seizes'; perhaps Old Irish *ōeth* 'oath', acymr. *an-utonou*, mcymr. *an-udon* 'perjury' = Gothic *aip̃s*, Old Norse *eiðr*, Old English *āþ*, Old Saxon *ēth*, Old High German *eid* 'oath' (formal = gr. οἶτος, meaning perhaps evolved from 'oath way, stepping forward to taking of an oath', compare Swedish *ed-gång*?, s. but above S. 11.);

asachs. *frēthi* `apostate, fleeting ', Old High German *freidi* `fleeting, bold, foolhardy ' (from *\*fra-iþya-*, *\*pro-ītios* `the the gone away, the departed ', compare Old Indic *prēti-* f. `leave, escape, departure ', in addition *prētya* `after the death, on the other side ');

Maybe prefixed alb. Geg *me pritë* (*\*pre-ita*) `to host'

probably Old Norse *vīðr* `capacious, wide, vast, spacious', Old English Old Saxon *wīd*, Old High German *wīt*, Modern High German *weit* from *\*wi-itos* `gone apart ' (compare Old Indic *vītá-* `gone, dwindled, missing, without', *vīta-bhaya-* `fearless', *vīti-* f. `go away, pass over, depart, seclude oneself' and Latin *vītāre*, see below).

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Old Indic Lithuanian Tocharian *gw-* > *w-*, *v-*, Latin *gw-* > *v-*.

iterative *i-tā-* in gr. ἰτητέον, ἰτητικός el. ἐπ-αν-ιτᾱκῶρ, Latin *itō*, *-āre*, Old Irish *ethaid* `goes', Umbrian (with secondary lengthened grade probably after *eitu*, *eite*) *etatu*, *etato* `have gone, will go'; unclear gr. φοιτᾶω `go here and there' (ἰτᾶω with prefix *\*φοι*, to Gothic Old High German *bi-??*), Latin *vītāre* `to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade ' = `(by Plaut. m. dative) go from the way, go from sb '; doubtful, if here Latin *ūtor* (Old Latin *oetor*, *oitile*) `to use, make use of, employ, profit by, take advantage of, enjoy, serve oneself with ', Paelignian *oisa aetate* `get used to an enjoying life ', Oscan *úittiuf* `usufruct ', with prefix *o-*, originally `approach, wherewith deal with ' (*úittiuf* still distinct with corresponding Latin *ititō*; still it remains to be clarified, if the present from *\*o-itārī* would be transferred in the way of the root verb);

if οἶσω `will carry ' as `go up to something ' or `go with something ' as based on *ūtor* from *\*o-* + *\*it-*? After Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 752<sup>9</sup> rather from *\*o-i-s-*; compare under οἶχομαι.

d<sup>h</sup>-formations: gr. ἴθμα n. `gait ', εἰσίθμη `entrance '; doubtful ἰσθμός, Attic inschr. Ὠισθμός `narrow access, tongue of land, promontory, isthmus; neck ' (basic form *\*d<sup>h</sup>-d<sup>h</sup>mos*? at least the way of the penetration from σ would not be clear in older *\*ἴθμος*); compare Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 492<sup>12</sup>;

Old Norse *eíð* `isthmus ';

Lithuanian Instr. *eĩdine* `in amble, easy pace ' (of horses), Old Church Slavic *idq* `go' (see above).



**m**-formation:

Old Indic *é̃ma*- m. `gait ' (but gr. οἶμος, οἶμος `gait ' to εἰσάτο, s. *μει-* ἔμαι `set a going, put in motion'); Lithuanian *eĩsmẽ* `gait, **Steige** ' with Lithuanian *-sm*-suffix.

**μ**-formation:

Old Indic *é̃va*- m. `run, departure, way, consuetude, custom'; Old Indic *dur-é̃va*- `of bad kind, mad, wicked, evil'; Old High German *ēwa* (*\*oīuā*) f. `law, norm, covenant, matrimony ', Old Saxon *ēu*, *ēo* m., Old English *æw*, *æ* f. `law, sacred custom, matrimony ' (for resemblance with *ēua* `eternity, perpetualness ' pleads Weigand-Hirt s. v.); compare also Gothic *hwaiwa* `as, like' (if from *\*q̥wōiμos* from *\*q̥wō-oīμos*; so also gr. ποῖος ?, see below *q̥wō*);

*e*-grade Lithuanian *pėreiva*, *pėreivis* `landloper ', after Specht KZ. 65, 48 from Adj. *\*ejūs*, to ved. *upāyú-* `approaching '.

**f**-formation probably in intensive Old Saxon *īlian*, Old High German *īllan* `hurry, rush ' (from *\*ijillian*; *\*ēielīō*, formation as Latin *sepeliō*); at most, yet very doubtful, Norwegian dial. *eil* f. `gully resembling a dent ', Swedish dial. *ela* ds., Lithuanian *eilẽ* `row, furrow', Latvian *ailis* `area, row'.

**gh**-extension in:

Armenian *ēj* `descent ', *ijanem* (Aor. *ēj*) `climb down, go down', *ijavank* Pl. `inn ', *ijavor* `guest';

Maybe alb. Geg *hyj* `enter', *huaj* `foreign'.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*h̥ue-* > *gw-* > *w-*; Albanian *\*h̥ue-* > *hy-*.

gr. εἴχεται οἴχεται Hes., οἴχομαι `go away, be away ', οἴχνέω `go, come', perhaps also ἵχνος, ἵχνιον `footprint ' (as `tread, step');

Old Irish *ōegí*, Gen. *-ed* `guest';

Lithuanian *eigà* f. `gait '.

**īā**- in:

Old Indic *yāti* 'goes, travels', Avestan *yāiti* ds., Old Indic *yāna-ḥ* m. 'pathway', n. 'gait, vehicle', Avestan *yāh-* n. 'crisis, (turning point), verdict' (*s*-stem);

Common *ḥ* > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *ḥ* > *j̣*-, *y*- Old Indic Tocharian.

gr. ἑπι-ἰσσω 'pressed, squeezed, being upon' (with *-nt*-suffix), epithet of Demeter (: Old Indic *yāti* 'the going');

Latin *Jānus* 'Old Italian God of the doors and the beginning of the year; he had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut', *jānua* 'doors';

Common *ḥ* > *j*- Slavic Albanian Italic.

Old Irish *ā* 'pivot, axle, cart' (Indo Germanic *\*iā*), *āth* 'ford' (*\*iā-tu-s*; brit. supplementary assumes Pedersen KG. I 322 f.);

Lithuanian *jóju*, *jóti*, Latvian *jāju*, *jāt* 'ride', Lithuanian *jodyti* 'ride continually';

Old Church Slavic *jadŭ*, *jachati* (*s*-extension *\*iā-s*) 'drive, be carried, conveyed', participle Pass. *prě-javъ*, *jazda* 'the going, riding', *jato* 'herd, flock' (see to Slavic forms Berneker 441 f., v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 205, Brückner KZ. 45, 52, Persson Beitr. 348 f.); in addition Slavic FIN *Jana* (Nowgorod), *Janka* (Vilna), *Jana* (Bulgaria), Modern High German *Jahna* (Saxony); s. Rozwadowski RSI. 6, 64.

Perhaps also here Latvian *Jānis* (thrown together with christl. Johannes) as a ruler of the sky gate; compare above E. Fraenkel Baltic Sprachwiss. 134;

Tocharian A *yā* 'he walked', B *yatsi* 'go', with *p*-extension *yopsa* 'he entered', etc. (Pedersen Tocharian 231); compare Old Indic *yāpáyati* 'allows to reach to'.

*jē*- in *jēro*-, *jōro*-, *jəro*- 'year, summer':

Old Indic *paryāriṇī*- (*pari-yāriṇī*-) 'calving after one year only' (?);

Avestan *yārə* n. 'year';

gr. (*\*h<sub>3</sub>ṛ̥pa*) ὥρα 'season, daytime, hour, right time', ὥρος 'time, year';

Also alb. *herë* 'time', *herët* 'early' from Old French *heure* 'early', from Late Latin *hora* 'canonical hour', from gr. ὥρα 'season, daytime, hour, right time'; again alb. *ora* 'hour' from gr. ὥρα 'hour'.

perhaps Latin *hōrnus* ` of this spring, this year's ', if being based on *\*hōiōrō* `in these years', compare Old High German *hiuru* `this year' from *\*hiu jāru*;

proto Celtic *\*iārā* (*\*iērā*), cymr. bret. *iar* `hen', gall. PN *iarilla*, Middle Irish *eir-īn* `chicken' (Old Irish *\*air-īn*); incorrect O'Rahilly Eriu 13, 148 f.;

Gothic *jēr*, Old Norse *ār*, Old English *geār*, Old Saxon Old High German *jār* n. `year';

russ.-Church Slavic *jara* `spring ', russ. *jarb* `summer harvest ' (etc., s. Berneker 446, therefrom derivatives for one-year-old animal, e.g. russ. *járec* `one-year-old beaver', *járka* `sheep lamb ', Bulgarian *járka* `young chicken ');

Common *h* > *j*- Slavic Albanian Germanic.

against it certainly here Middle High German *jān* `row, way ', Modern High German *Jahn* `way, row of mowed grain ', Swedish mundartl. *ān* ds.

**References:** WP. I 102 ff., WH. I 406 ff., 658 f., 668 f., 723, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 674.

**Page(s):** 293-297

---

**Root / lemma:** *ekyo-s* (*\*hekyo-*)

**Meaning:** horse

**Note:**

Horses were often considered the most precious sacrifice for the sea god. That is why from **Root / lemma:** *akwā-* (correct *ekwā*): *ēkw-* (*\*hekw-*): `water, river' derived **Root / lemma:** *ekyo-s* (*\*heky-*): `horse'.

**Material:**

Old Indic *ásva-h*, Avestan *aspa-* Old pers. *asa-* `horse'; about osset. *yāfs* see below;

gr. ἵππος ds. m. f. (originally without Asper: Ἰππος etc.);

thrak. PN Βετέσπιος, Οὐτάσπιος, *Autesbis*, *Esbenus*, Lycian Κακασβος; about Lycian *esbe-di* `cavalry' (Phrygian loanword?) s. Pedersen Lycian and Hittite 51, 67 (*\*ekujio-m?*);

Latin *equus* `a horse, steed, charger' (compare Oscan names *Epius*, *Epidius*, *Epetinus*, yet s. Schulze EN 220<sup>4</sup>, 355);

Old Irish *ech*, gall. *epo-* (in *Eporēdia*, *Epona* `The Celtic horse goddess whose authority extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey ', etc.), cymr. corn. *ebol* `foals' (*\*epālo-*);

Old English *eoh* m., Old Norse *iōr* 'horse', Old Saxon in *ehu-skalk* 'groom, stableman', Gothic in *aíhva-tundi* 'briar' (\*horse tooth');

Tocharian A *yuk*, Gen. *yukes*, B *yakwe* 'horse' with prothet. *y* (as in osset. *jäfs*, New Indic dial. *yāsp* ds.); out of it borrowed türk. etc. *jük* 'horse's load', from which russ. *juk* 'Saumlast' etc.

Common *h*- > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *h*- > *j*-, *y*- Old Indic Tocharian.

About Latin *asinus* 'an ass', *hinnus* 'mule', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns*, *-nt* > *-nn*), gr. ὄνος etc. s. WH. I 72 f., 647, 849.

fem. Old Indic *ásvā*, Avestan *aspā*, Latin *equa*, Old Lithuanian *ašvā*, *ešva* 'mare' (the formation held by Meillet BSL. 29, LXIV rightly for single-linguistic, Lommel Indo Germanic Fem. 30 f. for previously proto form);

Old Indic *ásv(i)ya*-, Avestan *aspya*-, gr. ἵππιος 'of a horse, of horses'; Latin *equinus* 'of a horse, of horses', Old Prussian *aswinan* n. 'kumys, mare milk', Lithuanian *ašvīenis* m. 'stallion', compare also FIN *Ašviné*, *Ašvā*; gr. ἵππότης 'equestrian, horseman': Latin *eques*, *-ītis* m. ds 'a horseman, rider'. (letzteres from \**eqʷot*-).

The gr. word could exist because of tarent. epid. ἵκκος Illyrian loanword; compare Pannonian PN *Ecco*, *Eppo*, maked. PN Ἐπό-κίλλος, the builder of the Trojan horse Ἐπειός, VN Ἐπειοί in Illyrian Elis, etc. (Krahe Festgabe Bulle 203 ff.); neither the Asper nor *l* can be explained by gr., yet the various treatments from *kʷ*- in gr. were not surprising, because also the labiovelars are treated dialectically differently there (Risch briefl.).

**References:** WP. I 113, WH. I 412 f., 862, Trautmann 72, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 68, 301, 351, 499.

**Page(s):** 301-302

---

**Root / lemma:** *elg-*

**Meaning:** miserable, poor

**Material:** Armenian *atkatk* 'miserable, poor, small, evil, bad'; Old High German *ilki* 'hunger'; Lithuanian *elgtis* 'beg', *elgeta* 'beggar' (Lidén Arm. stem 99 f.); kinship with \**elk-* 'hungry; evil, bad' is but quite doubtful; see there.

**References:** WP. I 160.

**Page(s):** 310

---

**Root / lemma:** *elkos-*

**Meaning:** boil n.

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *árśas-* n. 'hemorrhoid';

gr. ἔλκος n. 'wound, esp. pustulating wound, ulcer' (Spir. asper after ἔλκω), ἔλκανα τραύματα Hes., ἔλκαίνω 'I am wounded';

Latin *ulcus*, *-eris* 'ulcer' (*\*elkos*); to Latin *ulcus* probably also *ulciscor*, *ultus sum* 'to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense' as 'collect bitterness, rancor against somebody'.

The latter would be placed against it from Pedersen KG. I 126 incredible to Old Irish *olc*, *elc* 'bad, evil, wicked, ugly, unlucky', s. *\*elk-* 'hungry; evil, bad'.

**References:** WP. I 160.

**Page(s):** 310

---

**Root / lemma:** *elk-*, *elək-*

**Meaning:** 'hungry, bad' (?)

**See also:** see above S. 307 (*el-7*, *elə-*)

**Page(s):** 310

---

**Root / lemma:** *el-1*, *ol-*, *el-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>el-*)

**Meaning:** red, brown (in names of trees and animals)

**Note:** mostly *i-*, *u-* and *n-* (also *m-*) stem, rare from the bare root, which seems extended then with *g* or *k*. In names of swan and other sea birds the meaning is 'white, gleaming', as in *a/b<sup>h</sup>o-* 'white' refined names (above S. 30 f), thus both roots are probably identical originally.

**Material:**

A. Adjektiva:

Old Indic *aruṇá-h* 'reddish, golden', *aruṣá-h* 'fire-color', Avestan *auruša-* 'white';

Germanic *\*elwa-* 'brown, yellow' in Old High German *elo* (*elawēr*), Middle High German *el* (*elwer*);

compare also gall. VN *Helvii*, *Helvetii*, perhaps also Swiss FIN *Ilfis* (*\*Elvisiā*). B. *el-* in tree names for 'alder', 'elm' and 'juniper':

## 1. `alder'

Latin *alnus* `alder' (from *\*alsnos* or *\*alenos*; the anlaut *al* goes back to older *e/-*);

maked. (Illyrian?) ἄλιζα (*\*elisā*) `abele, white poplar';

**Hittite:** <sup>GIS</sup>alanzan- c. 'a tree and its wood' (other etymologies in Tischler 15)

after Bertoldi (ZfceltPh. 17, 184 ff.) places proto gall. *\*alisā* `alder' in many PN and FIN; besides the later dominant meaning `service tree' in *\*alisia*, French *alise*, Modern High German *Else*; Illyrian-Ligurian origin is proved through frequent occurrence in Corsica (FIN *Aliso*, *Alistro* etc., *alzo* `alder'); compare gall. PN *Alisia*, FIN *Alisontia*, French *Aussonce*, *Auzance*, Modern High German *Elsenz*, etc.;

for Gothic is according to span. *aliso* `alder' ein *\*alisa* `alder' must be assumed; Old High German *elira* and with metathesis *erila*, Modern High German *Eller*, *Erle*, mndd. *elre* (*\*alizō*), *else* (*\*alisō*), Dutch *els* ds., Old Norse *elri* n., *elrir* m.; *alr*, *qlr* (*\*aluz-*) ds., Old English *alor* ds.; Indo Germanic *e* root is guaranteed through Old Icelandic *jǫlstr* (*\*elustrā*) `alder' and *ilstri* `willow, Salix pentandra' (*\*elis-tr-jo-*; Middle High German dial. *hilster*, *halster* ds. with secondary *h*, as Swedish (*h*)*ilster*); an adj. formation is Old High German *erlīn* `of alder'; perhaps to compare also Old English *ellen*, *ellern*, engl. *elder* `elder';

It is to be compared further Lithuanian *ālsnis*, *elksnis*, Latvian *ālsnis*, East Latvian *ēlsnis*, East Lithuanian *aliksniš*, Old Prussian *alskande* (Hs. *abskande*) `alder', yet one will have to assume various basic forms *\*alsnīa*, *\*elsnīa* (with ablaut) and *\*alisnīa* (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 6, yet compare v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 192). The suffix from Old Prussian *alskande* reminds after Trautmann an Slavic *\*jagnędъ* `black poplar';

also the Slavic shows old *e/o*-ablaut; go back to Slavic *\*jelъcha* (*\*elisā*): Old Bulgarian *jelъcha* `alder', Bulgarian (*j*)*elhá* ds.; on Slavic *\*olъcha* (*\*olisā*): poln. *olcha*, russ. *olъcha* `alder' (dial. also *ělcha*, *elócha*, *volъcha*);

**The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:**

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Slavic Albanian *gw-* > *v-*.

Maybe alb. *verr* `alder': russ. dial. also *ělcha*, *elócha*, *volъcha* `alder'.

Slavic *\*jelъša*, respectively *\*olъša* lies before in Serbo-Croatian dial. *jěšá* (compare *jělāšje* `alder bush' from *\*jelъšbje*), sloven. *jétša*, dial. *ótša*, *jótša* ds., russ. dial. *olъša*, *olъšína*, *elъšína* and *lešína* (compare Pedersen KZ. 38, 310, 317).

Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *y-* Old Indic Tocharian.

As derived Adj. appears Balto-Slavic *\*al(i)seina-* : Lithuanian *alksninis*, East Lithuanian *aliksiinis*, Old Bulgarian *jelbšinъ* (compare Old High German *erlīn*).

2. `elm': ***elem-***.

Note:

***-m-*** suffix is of Illyrian Greek origin.

Latin *ulmus* 'an elm, elm-tree' goes to Indo Germanic *\*ol-mo-s* or to zero grades *\*l-mó-s* back; full grade (but s. S. 309) in Middle Irish *lem* 'elm' (*\*lemos*).

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Latin *gw-* > *u-*.

There, one puts gall. *Lemo-*, *Limo-* etc.; cymr. *llwyf* 'elm' falls out of the frame, that due to the basic form *\*leimā* must be placed probably to *elēi-* 'bend' (see 309).

Compare further Old High German *ēlmboum* 'elm', Old Norse *almr* (with *o*-grade), Middle Low German Old English *elm* ds.; Modern High German *Ulme*, Middle High German *ulmboum* should derive from Latin (Kluge), what is not sure at all, because compare Old English *ulmtréow*, Middle Low German *olm*, so that possibly Germanic contains all three Abl.-grades; russ. *īlim*, G. *īl'ma* etc. derives from Germanic

3. juniper and other conifers: ***el-eu-***, ***el-en-***.

Armenian *etevin*, Gen. *etevni* 'spruce, cedar';

perhaps gr. ἐλάτη 'fir, spruce' (*\*el-η-tā*);

extended in ***-g-*** suffix:

Lithuanian (*\*h<sub>1</sub>elge*) *ēglius* m. (for *\*élus* after *ēglé* 'fir') 'juniper', Latvian *pa-egle* f. ds.;

Note:

The name of juniper derived from the concept of 'smoking wood, dark color' hence Lithuanian *ēglius* m. is the closest form to primordial root. Armenian *etevin*, Gen. *etevni* 'spruce, cedar' similar to Armenian *\*alj-* in *atjatj*, *atjamutjkh* 'darkness': Gr. ἀχλὺς 'fog,

darkness ', Old Prussian *aglo* n. 'rain'. Hence **Root / lemma: *el-1, ol-, el-* (\**heghl-*): red, brown (in names of trees and animals), derived from **Root / lemma: *aghl(u)-* (\**heghel-*): rainy weather.****

Slavic \**ělonьcb* 'juniper' in Czech *jalovec*, russ. *játovec* ds., besides *n*-forms in wruss. *jel-en-ec* etc.

C. ***el-*** in animal names:

1. 'deer and similar to animal.'

a. with ***k***-forms (Germanic Slavic ***olkis***):

Old High German *élho, élaho* 'elk', Old English *eolh*, engl. *elk* ds.; with *o*-gradation (\**olkís*) Old Norse *elgr* ds.; from an initial stressed form Germanic \**álχis* derives Latin *alcēs, alcē* f. and gr. ἄλκη f. 'elk'; russ. *losь*, Czech *los*, poln. *łoś*, Upper Sorbian *tos* 'elk' (from \**olkis*); zero grade: Old Indic *ṛśa-ḥ ṛśya-ḥ* 'male antelope', pam. *rus* 'wild mountain sheep'.

b. stem ***el-en-, el-η- (elēnī-*** 'hind '); zero grade ***l-ōn-***:

Armenian *etn*, Gen. *etin* 'deer';

gr. ἔλαφος m. f. 'deer' (\**elη-b<sup>h</sup>o-s*), ἐλλός 'young deer' (\**elno-s*);

cymr. *elain* 'hind' (\**elēnī* = Old Bulgarian *alъni, lani* ds.), Old Irish *elít* 'roe deer' (\**elη-tī*) perhaps also Middle Irish *ell* f. 'herd' (\**elnā*); ablaut. \**lon-* in Gaelic *lon* m. 'elk'; gall. month name *Elembiu* (: gr. ὈἩλαφηβολιών);

Lithuanian *ėlnis* and *ėlnias*, Old Lithuanian *ellenis* m. 'deer' (out of it Middle High German *elent*, Modern High German *Elen*), Latvian *ālnis* 'elk';

Old Church Slavic (*j*)*elenь* 'deer' (older consonant-stem), russ. *olénь* etc.

Femin. \**elēnī-* and \**alēnī-* 'hind' in:

Lithuanian *ėlnė* and *álnė* ds., Old Prussian *alne* 'animal';

Old Bulgarian *alъni, lani* 'hind' (= cymr. *elain*), russ. (with junction in die *ŷ*Dekl.) *lanь*, Czech *laní* etc.;



in addition further very probably as *\*l-on-b<sup>h</sup>o-s* (with the same suffix as ἔλαφος) also Gothic *lamb* 'sheep', Old Norse *lamb* 'lamb, sheep', Old High German *lamb* 'lamb' (mostly neutr. *-es*-stem, what appears basic Germanic innovation after calf);

Maybe Alb. *lopë* 'cow' (*\*lāpā*), Latvian *luõps* 'cattle'; also Swiss *loobe*, *lioba* 'cow' see **Root / lemma: *lāp-*** cow

As metathesis from *\*elen-* understands Niedermann IA. 18, 78 f. gr. ἔνελος νεβρός Hes.; Latin (*h*)*inuleus* borrowed out of it.

2. waterfowl: *el-*, *ol-*, with guttural extension or *r-* and *u-*stem.

Gr. 1. ἐλέα f. 'a kind of owl, a small marsh bird' (to ἔλος n. 'swamp, marsh?'); 2. ἐλώριος 'water-bird' (not quite supported word, leg. ἐρωδιός?);

Latin *olor* 'swan' (*\*elōh*);

Old Irish *elae* (*\*elouio-*) ds., with *k*-suffix acorn. *elerhc*, cymr. *alarch* (*a-* from *e-*, s. Pedersen KG. I 40);

Old Swedish and Swedish Dialectal *alle*, *al(l)a*, *a(l)h* (Finnish loanword *allo*), Swedish written-linguistic *alfågel* 'long-tailed duck', Norwegian Dialectal *hav-al*, *-ella*; with Indo Germanic *g*-derivative: Old Norse *alka* 'black and white North Atlantic auk, razorbill, penguin'; *alka* could also belong to onomatopoeic word roots *el-*, *ol-* 'cry' (see 306);

Maybe alb. Geg *alka*, *alkë* 'white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool'.

because Indo Germanic *-k(o)-* suffix is common in animal names (above corn. *elerhc*), could be also added perhaps: gr. ἀλκυών 'kingfisher' (Latin *alcēdo* seems reshaped out of it), Swiss *wīss-elg* and *birch-ilge* from variant kinds of duck.

3. 'polecat'?

Perhaps here the 1. component from Old High German *illi(n)tīso*, Modern High German *Illtis* and Old High German *elledīso* (Modern High German dial. *elledēis*), nnd. *üllek* 'polecat', if from *\*illit-wīso* (to Modern High German *Wiesel*); Germanic *\*ella-* from *\*el-na-*, because of the red-yellow hair; different sees Kluge<sup>11</sup> therein Old High German *ellentī* (from *elilentī*, see above S. 25) 'strange'.

**References:** WP. I 151 f., 154 f., WH. I 28, 31, Specht Dekl. 37, 58 f., 116, Trautmann 6, 68 f., Pokorny Urilryier 137 f.

**Root / lemma:** *el-2* (\**hel-2*)

**Meaning:** to lie

**Material:** After Persson Wortf. 743 has defended a Indo Germanic root *el-* 'rest' and base \**el-* with consecutive pattern: Old Indic *iláyati* 'stands still, gets some peace' (*iláyati* should be faulty spelling), *an-ilaya-h* 'restless, not still', wherefore probably Old Indic *alasás* 'idle, tired, dull' (to *s*-stem \**alas-* 'tiredness' as *rajasás*: *rájas-*; after Uhlenbeck Wb. 15 belongs though *alasá-h* as *a-lasa-* 'not awake, not animated, not blithe' to *lásati*, *s. las-* 'greedy, insatiable'), Lithuanian *alsà* 'tiredness', *ilstù*, *ilsti* 'become tired', *ilsíuos*, *ilsétis* 'rest', *ãt-ilsis* 'relaxation'. The dissyllabic basis points, shows, evinces gr. ἐλινύω 'lie, rest, be powerless, hesitates, stops'. The whole construction is very dubious; compare about ἐλινύω *lei-2* 'crouch' and *lēi-* 'slacken'.

**References:** WP. I 152.

**Page(s):** 304-305

**Root / lemma:** *el-3*: *ol-* (\**hel-3*)

**Meaning:** to rot

**Note:**

The extension of **Root / lemma:** *el-3*: *ol-*: 'to rot' into *elk<sup>w</sup>h-* caused *k<sup>w</sup> > p*, *b* then *b > mb > ms*.

**Material:** A root with variant determinative root.

without conservative extension seems to be the zero grade root in Norwegian *ul* 'become moldy', dial. also 'fill with disgust', Swedish *ul* 'rancid' etc., holl. *uilig* 'decayed' (from wood); derived verbs are Norwegian schw. *ula*, Old Norse Norwegian schw. *ulna*. If Old Indic *āla-* n., *ālaka-* (\**ōl-ṇ-ko-*) 'poison' belongs here, it remains dubious.

mab. alb. *helm* 'healing drug, posion, medicine, herb' similar to Sanskrit *āla-* 'poison'. obviously alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

clearly alb. shows that from **Root / lemma:** *al-2*: (to grow; to bear; grove) derived **Root / lemma:** *el-3*: *ol-*: (to rot, poison).

guttural extension lies before in:

Old Indic *jīṣá-h* 'viscous, smooth, slippery', Latin *alga* f. 'seaweed, kelp' from \**elgā* (compare Old English *wōs* 'slime, mud, dampness': engl. *woos* 'seaweed') and very numerous Germanic, esp. Scandinavian-isl. forms, as: Norwegian dial. *ulka* 'fester,

disgust ', refl. `start to rot ', *ulka* `mildew, adhesive mucus; repulsive, unclean woman', etc. hereupon also Danish *ulk* `bullhead ', Norwegian *ulk* `toadfish ', further Norwegian dial. *olga* `feel disgust, nausea ', *elgja* `want to vomit ' etc., isl. also *æla* (*\*alhian*); Norwegian dial. *alka* `pollute, litter ', ndd. *alken* `touch impure things, step on dirt '; -sk show Danish dial. *alske* `pollute ', ndd. *alschen*, Frisian *alsk*, *älsk* `impure, unclean, spoil' etc.

Maybe alb. *alkë*, *alka* `floating cream, wool fat, dirt, stain' : Old Indic *ālaka*- `poison'.

That Latin *ulva* (*\*oleuā*) `swamp-grass, sedge ' moreover belongs, is very probably; Lithuanian *álksna* `puddle' could go back to *\*olg-snā*.

Dental extension appears in:

Armenian *aft* (*\*!d-*) `smut, filth ', *attiur*, *ettiur* (under *elteur*) `damp lowland, depression'. In addition Old Norse *ūldna* `mildew ', Old High German *oltar* `dirt crumb ', probably also Old Norse *ỹlda* `mustiness smell '.

*m*-formant is found in:

Norwegian dial. *ulma* `mildew ', ndd. East Frisian *olm*, *ulm* `decay, esp. in wood', Middle Low German *ulmich* `fretted from decay ', Middle High German *ulmic* ds.; Lithuanian *el̃mės*, *almens* `the liquid flowing from the corpse '.

b<sup>h</sup>-extension lies in Armenian *atb* `filth ' before.

Maybe in b<sup>h</sup>- suffix alb. (*\*ǵalb*) *kalb* `rot, decay ', *qelb* `pus' common alb. *ǵ-* > *k-*.

**References:** WP. I 152 f., WH. I 28 f., Petersson Heterokl. 165 f.

**Page(s):** 305

---

**Root / lemma:** *el-4*, *ol-*

**Meaning:** expressive root, onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Armenian *atmuk* `din, fuss, noise, agitation etc.' (*\*!mo-*), *alavt*-*k* `imploration', *olb* `lament', *olok* `urgent request';

gr. ὄλολος `lamerter, effeminate person', ὄλολυγή `wailing, lament ', ὄλοφυδνός `lamenting', ὄλοφύρομαι `lament '; perhaps also ἔλεγος n. `dirge', ἔλεος m., later n. `pity';

asl. *jalmr* `din, fuss, noise', *jalma* `shout, make a harsh noise, hiss, whiz, rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink ', Norwegian Dialectal *jalm*, *jelm* `clangor ',

Swedish Dialectal *jalm* `scream, harsh sound'; Norwegian Dialectal *alka* `starts to complain', East Frisian *ulken* `drive to confusion, cry, mock, scoff' (Modern High German *ulken*), Swedish dial. *alken* `begin to growl';

Lithuanian *nualdėti* `sound', *algóti* `summon, name';

perhaps belong also the names for waterfowl from a root *el-/ ol-* here (yet s. S. 304); somewhat different is the sensation value from *ul-*.

**References:** WP. I 153 f., Pisani Armen. 8 f.

**Page(s):** 306

---

**Root / lemma:** *el-5, ol-* (\**hel-*)

**Meaning:** to destroy

**Material:** Armenian *etein*, Gen. *eteran* `misfortune'; *otorm* `unlucky';

gr. ὄλλυμι `spoil' (\**ol-vu:-mi*), Fut. ὀλέσω, Perf. ὀλώλεκα (older intrans. ὄλωλα) etc., after Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 747 ὀλ- instead of \*ἐλ- after the causative \*ὀλέω; ὀλέκω `destroy', ὄλεθρος m. `ruin';

after Loth (RC 40, 371) here Middle Breton *el-boet* `hunger' (to *boet* `nourishment, food'), bret. (Vannes) *ol-buid* `lack of food', *ol-argant* `lack of money' etc., perhaps also Old Irish *el-tes* `lukewarm' (*tes* `heat');

about Latin *aboleō* `to destroy, abolish, efface, put out of the way, annihilate' s. WH. I 4 f.; if *el-* lies as a basis for roots *elg-, elk-*?

possibly Hittite *hu-ul-la-a-i-* `he defeats, destroys', Couvreur H 134 f., different Hendriksen, Laryngaltheorie 27, 47.

**References:** WP. 1159 f., Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 361, 363, 696, 747, Petersson Heterokl. 159.

**Page(s):** 306

---

**Root / lemma:** *el-6, elə-: lā-; el-eu-* (d<sup>h</sup>-)

**Meaning:** to drive; to move, go

**Material:** Armenian *etanim* `I become', Aor. 1. Sg. *etē* (\**etei*), 2. Sg. *eter*, 3. Sg. *eteu-*, *elanem* `I rise up, climb, ascend, come out, emerge', 3. Sg. Aor. *el*, in addition *eluzi* `I made spry, animated' (\**el-ou-ghe-*), thereafter *eluzanem* `I make come out';

gr. ἐλα- in Imper. koisch ἐλάτω, Fut. ἐλᾶντι (\*ἐλαοντι), Aor. ἐλάσαντες and poet. ἐλάω 'drive'; suppletive to ἄγω (see below Celtic *el-*), Fut. Attic ἐλῶ, Aor. ἤλασα; mostly ἐλαύνω 'drive, travel' (from a noun \*ἐλα-υν-ος, Brugmann Grundriß II, 1, 321);

with dh-extension 'come': Aor. ἦλθον (from ἦλυθον), out of it Doric etc. ἦνθον; Perf. hom. εἰλήλουθα, Attic ἐλήλυθα; Fut. Ionian ἐλεύσομαι; about Perf. ἐλήλυμεν (\**el-u-*), adj. προσ-ήλυτος 'someone who comes', ἔπηλυς, -υδος ds., s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 704<sup>2</sup>, 769<sup>7</sup>;

one places still here ἰάλλω 'send, throw, cast' (\**i-el-iō*), Aor. hom. ἴηλα, Doric ἴηλα (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 648, 717); but Old Indic *īyarti* 'he excites, stirs' belongs rather to **er-1**;

Old Irish *luid* 'walked' (\**lud<sup>h</sup>-e*), 3. Pl. *lotar* (\**lud<sup>h</sup>-ont-ŋ*); as in Gr. is supplied in Celtic *aġ-* 'drive, push' by *el-*, however, partly also the root **pel-** 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel' has coincided (see there), so certainly in Old Irish Fut. *ebloid* 'will drive, push' (from \**pi-plā-s-e-ti*), Fut. sek. *dí-eblad* 'would wrest';

*el-* appears in Brit. only in subjunctive: present 1. Sg. mcymr. *el(h)wyf*, 3. Sg. *el*, Corn. 1. Sg. *ylyf*, 3. Sg. *ello*, mbr. 3. Sg. *me a y-el* 'I will go' (*y* is removed hiatus; *lh* and *ll* go back to /+ intervocalic *s*); perhaps here die gall. FIN *Elaver* > *Elaris* > French *Allier* (\**elə-uer-* : \**elə-uen-*, see above ἐλαύνω) and *Elantia* > Modern High German *Elz*,

perhaps in addition as *no*-participle (??) Old English *lane*, -*uf*. 'alley, way', Old Norse *lǫn* 'line of houses', etc. About Old Norse *elta* 'press, pursue, drive away' (\**alatjan?*) s. Falk-Torp m. Nachtr.

**References:** WP. I 155 f., Meillet BSL. 26, 6 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 213, 507, 521<sup>4</sup>, 681 f.

**Page(s):** 306-307

---

**Root / lemma:** **el-7**, **elə-**, with **-k**-extension **elk-**, **elək-**

**Meaning:** hungry, bad

**Material:** Old Irish *elc* 'mad, wicked, evil' (but *olc* ds., Gen. *uilc* places \**ulko-* ahead!); about Latin *ulciscor* 'to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense' see below **elkos-**;

perhaps Old Norse *illr* 'mad, wicked, evil' (\**elhila-*);

Lithuanian *álkti*, Latvian *aīkt* (besides *s-aīkt*) 'starve' (\**olək-*), Old Prussian *alkīns*, Lithuanian *álkanas* 'sober';

Old Church Slavic *lačŕ* and *alъčŕ*, *lakati* and *alъkati*, sloven. *lákati* 'starve', Czech *lakati* 'long, want', where the stem Slavic *\*ólka* derives from Präter.; in addition the adjectives Old Church Slavic *lačъnъ*, *alъčъnъ*, Czech *lačný* 'hungry' and Old Church Slavic *lakomъ* 'hungry', Czech *lakomý* 'greedy', etc.

Maybe alb. *lakmi* 'desire, hunger'.

**References:** WP. I 159 f., Trautmann 6 f.

**Page(s):** 307

---

**Root / lemma:** *el-ŕ*, *elēi-*, *lēi-* (*\*huel-*)

**Meaning:** to bow, bend; elbow, \*rainbow

**Material:** A. Here names position themselves at first for 'elbow' and 'ulna, ell':

Gr. ὠλένη 'elbow', ὠλήν, -ένος ds.; ὠλέκρᾱνον (from ὠλενο-κρᾱνον through remote dissimilation, compare Brugmann Ber. d. sächs. Ges. d. W. 1901, 31 ff.) 'the point of the elbow'; ὠλλον την τοῦ βραχίονος καμπήν Hes.;

Latin *ulna* (from *\*olinā*) 'elbow, arm; an ell';

Old Irish *uilenn* 'elbow', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Middle Irish *uillind* 'elbow' (-// from *-ln-* the syncopated case, compare Pedersen KG. II 59), cymr. *elin*, acorn. *elin*, bret. *ilin* 'elbow' (*\*olinā*);

Gothic: *aleina* 'ulna, ell' shows the same long middle vowel, however, Germanic forms have remaining short middle vowel: Old English *eln* (engl. *ell*), Old High German *elina*, Middle High German *elline*, *elne*, Modern High German *Elle*; Old Norse shows form variegation: Old Icelandic seldom *alen* (Old Norwegian also *alun*) with preserved middle vowel, otherwise *qln*, *eln* (*qln*, *āln*);

simple root *\*ōlē-* in Old Indic *aratnī-ḥ* m. 'elbow', Avestan *arəθna-* ds. *frā-rāθni-* 'ulna, ell', Old pers. *arašniš* ds.;

in alb. *lërë* Geg *lans* 'arm from elbow to wrist, ell' (*\*lenā*, yet compare Pedersen KZ. 33, 544) lacks the anlaut vowel.

**Note:** alb. Geg *lans* 'ell' derived from zero grade of *\*alana* 'elbow'

B. The same root placed furthermore in: Old Indic *āṇī-ḥ* m. 'pin, leg part about the knee' (*\*ārnī-*, Indo Germanic *\*ēlnī-* or *\*ōlnī-*), *arāla-ḥ* 'bent, curved', *ārtnī-* 'end of curve',

probably also in *alaka-* 'hair lock', perhaps in *āla-vālam* 'Vertiefung um die Wurzel eines Baumes, um das für den Baumbestimmte Wasser einzufangen';

Armenian *otn* (Gen. *otin*) 'dorsal vertebrae, backbone, spine, shoulder', *ulu* 'backbone, spine, shoulder' (from Indo Germanic *\*olen*, respectively *\*ōlen*); further Armenian *atefn* (Gen. *atefan*) 'bow, rainbow', *il* (Gen. *iloy*) 'spindle, arrow, spindle' (*\*ēlo-*), *ilik* ds.;

Albanian mixed etymology: alb. *ül-ber*, *ylber*, *ilber* 'rainbow': Armenian *atefn* (Gen. *atefan*) 'bow, rainbow' contaminated by a mistranslation of Romanian (*\*curcu-beu*) *curcubeu*: Sardinian (*\*circu-voglia*), *circuvoglia*, (*\*circu-vrongia*) *circuvrongia* 'rainbow', Sardinian Logudoresu *arcu de chelu*, (*\*arcu-baradu*) *arcubaradu*, Sicilian (*\*arcu-bbalenu*) *arcubbalenu* 'rainbow (arch of the whale)', Welsh *bwa'r arch*, Romagnolo (*\*arco-balèin*) *arcobalèin*, Italian (*\*arco-baleno*) *arco-baleno* 'rainbow (arch of the whale)'.

'Circu' means 'circle' in Sardinian, as 'cerc' (> Latin circus) means 'circle' in Romanian (circle > arc > rainbow). (Hence alb. *ylber* 'rainbow' is a compound of a 1 foreign word + 2 explanatory word).

cymr. *olwyn* (*\*oleinā*) 'wheel';

Germanic ablaut. *\*luni-* in Old High German Old Saxon Middle High German *lun* 'axle pin, linchpin', Modern High German *Lonnagel*, compare Old High German *luning* 'linchpin', Old English *lyni-bor* 'borer', next to which a *s*-derivative Old English *lynis*, asächs. *lunisa*, Middle Low German *lüns(e)*, Modern High German *Lünse*;

Lithuanian *lušis* 'axle pin' (Specht Dekl. 100, 125, 163);

Old Bulgarian *lanita* 'cheek' (*\*olnita*).

C. further formations **ēl-ēq-**:

1. In names for elbow, arm, now and then also other body parts:

Armenian *olok* 'shinbone, leg' (*\*eloq-* or *\*oloq-*);

gr. [ἄλξ καὶ] ἄλαξ πῆχυς, Ἀθαμάνων Hes.;

Lithuanian *úolektis* f., Latvian *uðlektis* 'ell' (originally conservative stem *\*ōlekt-*);

Maybe alb. *ulok* 'lame': Middle Irish *losc* 'lame'.

Old Prussian *woaltis*, *woltis* 'ulna, ell, forearm' (*\*ōlkt-*);

## The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*h<sub>ue</sub>- > gw- > g-*; Old Prussian Lithuanian Tocharian *gw- > w-*.

Lithuanian *alkúnė, elkúnė* f., Old Prussian *alkunis* 'elbow', Latvian *ēlks* n. *ēlkuons* ds., Old Bulgarian *лакѣтъ*, russ. *lókotʹ* 'ulna, ell' (*\*olkʹ-tʹ*); russ. dial. *albčik* (?) 'ankle, ankle bone; heel'.

2. Gr. λοξός 'bent, dislocated, slantwise' (Middle Irish *losc* 'lame'), λέχριος 'slant, skew, quer' (*\*λεκσ-ριος*), λέχρις 'quer', λικριφίς 'quer' (diss. from *\*λιχριφίς*, Saussure MSL. 7, 91, Hirt IF. 12, 226; whose *í* of the first syllable probably rather from *ε* assimilated as with *ι* = *ε*, as indeed:) λικροί Hes. besides *λεκροί* 'the prongs of deer antlers', λίξ, λίγξ πλάγιος Hes., as 'incurvation, trough' *λέκος* n., *λέκις*, *λεκάνη* 'trough, platter';

cymr. *llechwedd* 'slope, inclination', gall. *Lexovii, Lixovii* VN; Middle Irish *losc* 'lame';

Latin *licinus* 'bent or turned upward, having crooked horns' (from *\*lecinos*), *lanx, -cis* 'a plate, platter; the scale of a balance' (probably also *lacus* etc., s. *\*laqu-*);

quite dubious is the interpretation from Old Bulgarian *lono* 'bosom, lap' etc. from *\*loq-s-no-* 'incurvation', also from Bulgarian *lónec* etc. 'pot, pan' from *loq-s-no-* (see Berneker 732).

D. To *lei-* 'bend' belong also:

Perhaps Gothic *undarleija* 'lowest, faintest';

Latvian *leja* 'valley, lowland, depression', *lejš* 'situated low'.

1. With *m*-suffixes:

presumably gr. *λειμών* 'meadow' (*\*lowland, depression, indentation*'), *λιμὴν* 'harbor', Thessalian 'market' (*\*bay*'), *λίμνη* 'sea, pond, pool' (*\*immersion, depression bent inwards, dent*');

cymr. *llwyf* 'elm' (*\*lei-mā*), nir. PN *Liamhain* (to *\*līamh* ds.), perhaps zero grade Middle Irish *lem* ds. (*\*limo-*), nir. PN *Leamhain* (whether not from *\*lemo-*, see below *el-1*);

Latin *līmus* 'sidelong, askew, aslant, askance; an apron crossed with purple; slime, mud, mire', *līmes -itis* 'a path, passage, road, way, track', Oscan *līmítúm* 'a path, passage, road, way, track', *līmen* 'doorsill' (*\*crossbar, crossbeam*);



Old Norse *limr* (*u*-stem) f. 'limb, member, thin twig, branch' ('\*pliable'), *lim* f. ds., *lim* n. 'the fine branches which carry the foliage', Old English *lim* n. 'limb, member, twig, branch', zero grade Old Norse *līmi* m. 'trunk, Körperstatur' (Lithuanian *liemuõ* m. 'tree trunk, Körperstatur', originally 'round timber, curvature'?).

Maybe alb. Geg (\**lemes*) *lamsh* 'ball of (pliable) wool, globe of earth, pool, spellet'.

2. With *r*-suffix: perhaps alb. *klir-të* 'valley' from prefix *kë+* /*ir*.

3. With *t*-suffixes:

Latin *lituus* 'a crooked staff borne by an augur, augur's crook, crosier, augural wand' (being based on *\*li-tu-s* 'curvature');

Gothic *liþus* 'limb, member', Old Norse *liðr* (*u*-stem) 'joint, limb, member, curvature, bay', Old English *lið*, *lioðu* m., Old Saxon *lith* 'joint, limb, member', Old High German *lid*, Middle High German *lit*, *lides* m. n. 'ds., part, piece' (*s*-stem), wherefore Old Norse *liða* 'bend, bow', Old English *āliðian* 'dismember, separate', Old High German *lidōn* 'cut in pieces' as well as Old Norse *liðugr* '(flexible) a little bit movable, free, unhindered', Middle High German *ledec* 'available, single, free, unhindered';

Tocharian AB *lit-* 'go away, die, tumble, fall down'.

E. guttural extensions:

Latin *oblīquus* 'sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique, crosswise, skew' (-*uō-* could be suffix, compare *curvus*), *liquis* ds. (probably with *lj*), *līcium* 'in weaving, the thrum or perhaps a leash; in gen., a thread, a cross thread; plur., the woof' ('\*weft'), *lixulae* 'a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water';

perhaps cymr. *llwyg* (\**lei-ko-*) 'balky horse', bret. *loeg-rin* 'an askance look' (Loth RC 42, 370 f).

**References:** WP. I 156 ff., WH. I 744, 761, 798.

**Page(s):** 307-309

---

**Root / lemma:** *e-3*, *ei-*, *i-*, fem. *ī-* (\**he-3*)

**Meaning:** this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one

**Note:** (*e*, *i* probably originally demonstrative particle). To *i*- is joined the relative stem *jo*-. Summarizing representation offer esp. Brugmann Dem. 32 ff., BSGW. 60, 41 ff., Grundr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 324 ff., Pedersen Pron. dém. 311 ff.

**Material:** A. case-by-case used forms:

Old Indic *ayám* 'he' = Gatha-Avestan *ayēm*, jav. *aēm* (after *ahám* 'I' widened Aryan *\*ai* = Indo Germanic *\*ei*; Indo Germanic *\*ei* of stem *e*-, as *\*q<sup>w</sup>o-i* of stem *k<sup>w</sup>o*-, not lengthened grade to *i*);

**Note:**

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>ah<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e*- > Avestan *ae*-

Old Indic *idám* 'it' (without the secondary *-am*-extension Old Indic *ít*, Avestan *īṭ* as emphasizing particle), Old Indic *iyám* (extended from *\*ī*) = Avestan *īm* (i.e. *iyəm*), Old pers. *iyam* 'she', Akk. Sg. m. Old Indic *imám* (extended from *\*im*) = Old pers. *imam* (that after f. *imām* etc.), Gen. m. n. *asyá*, *ásya* = Avestan *ahe*, fem. Old Indic *asyāḥ* = Avestan *aiṛhā*, Dat. m. n. *asmāi*, *ásmāi* = Avestan *ahmāi*, Gen. Pl. m. n. *ēšām* = Avestan *aēšām*, Dat. Abl. Pl. m. Old Indic *ēbhyaḥ* = Avestan *aēibyō* etc.; Gatha-Avestan *as[-čīṭ]*, *ē* each once n. Sg. m.; of stem *ā*- Pl. fem. Gen. Old Indic *āsām* = Avestan *āṛhām*, Dat. Abl. *ābhyaḥ* = Avestan *ābyō* etc.

Maybe alb. (*a-y*) *ay*, *aji* 'he', (*\*a-yo*) *ajo* 'she' : Old Indic *ayám* 'he'.

Kypr. *iv* 'him, her' (seems also in *μiv*, *viv* blocked, s. Schwyzzer Gr. Gr. I 608<sup>1</sup>); here Lesbian Thessalian hom. *ἴα* (*\*iṛ*) 'one, a single' (originally 'just this, only this'), hom. *ἱῆς*, *ἱῆ*, thereafter also n. hom. *ἱῶ?*; different Schwyzzer Gr. Gr. I 588 (*\*s[m]iās*).

Latin *is* 'he', *id* 'it' Nom. Sg. m. (old also *īs*, inschr. *eis*, *eis-dem*, provided either with *-s* Indo Germanic *\*ei* = Old Indic *ay-ám*, as one considers also for Umbrian *er-e* and certain for Irish (*h*)*ē* 'he' such a basic form *\*ei-s*, or reshuffled of *is* after *eiius*, *e(ḷ)ḷ*; Akk. Old Latin *im* (= gr. *iv*) and *em*, doubled *emem* 'the same, at the same time' (from the parallel stem *e*-?) = Adv. *em* 'then, at that time, in those times' and *\*im* in *inter-im* 'at the same time, meanwhile, in the meantime', *in-de* 'from that place, thence', Dat. Abl. Pl. *ībus* (: Old Indic *ēbhyaḥ*); Oscan *iz-io* 'he', *idic*, *ídík* 'it' (the affix *-ík*, *-ic* is itself the solidified adverb from n. *\*id* + *\*ke*), Oscan *ís-íd-um* 'the same' and *esídum* ds., Umbrian *er-e* 'he' *ers-e* *eṛ-e* 'it', Umbrian Dat. Sg. *esmei*, *esmik*, Gen. Pl. Oscan *eisun-k*, Umbrian *esom* (= Old Indic *ēšām*);

thereout a stem *\*eiso-* would be deduced besides in Nom.-Akk.-forms, e.g. Oscan *eizois* `with them ', Umbrian *eru-ku* `with it ', however, it is to be reckoned after all with an old n. *\*ed*, compare Latin *ecce* `behold! lo! see! ' (probably from *\*ed-ke*) = Oscan *ekk-um* (*\*ed-ke-um*) `likewise, besides, also, further, moreover, too, as well ', and perhaps Akk. *mēd*, *tēd*, *sēd*, if from *\*mē*, *\*tē*, *\*sē* + *ed*, although this assumes only a more solidified adverb *\*ed*,

Italian *eo-*, *eā*, in Oscan-Umbrian only in Nom. (besides Sg. m. n.) and Akk., in Latin mainly in almost all case oblique (only *eius* from *\*esjo-s*, thereafter Dat. *ei* stands apart), e.g. Latin *ea* `she', *eam* `her', Oscan *iúk*, *ioc* `she', *ionc* `him', under *eam* `her', have derived from Old Indic Nom. *ay-ám* corresponding form *\*e(i)om*, because of their ending *-om* would be perceived as Akk. and entailed *eam* `her' etc.

*iam* by Varro 1.1. 5, 166 and 8, 44 probably spelling mistake for *eam* `her'. - From Latin here *ipse* `self, in person ' from *\*-is-pse* (because of Old Latin fem. *eapse*), *is-te* (however, *ille* `that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; the former, (sometimes the latter)' only afterwards reshuffled *ollus*), compare Umbrian *estu* `that of yours, that beside you ';

Old Irish *ē* (*hē*) `he' (probably *\*ei-s*), see above; *ed* (*hed*) `it' (from *\*id-ā* = Gothic *ita*, wherewith formal identical Old Indic *idā* `now, yet'; but Lithuanian *tadā* `then' required because of East Lithuanian *tadū* an auslaut in nasal); Nom. Pl. *ē* (*hē*) m. f. n. = mkymr. *wy* (*hwynt-wy*) probably at least partly from Indo Germanic *\*ei* (additional information by Thurneysen Gr. 283), Akk. Sg. bret. *en* `him, it' (prefixed), cymr. *e* (also), Irish *-an-* (also), *-i* (suffixed after verbs; after prepositions partly also, e.g. *airi* from *\*ari-en* `on him ', partly only more as having a lasting softening effect, e.g. *foir* from *\*uor-en*), Gen. Sg. *\*esjo*, f. *\*esjās* `his, her', proklit. *a*, older partly still *e*, *æ*; cymr. *\*eið* after the example of the conjugated preposition to differentiated mcymr. *eidaw*, f. *eidī*, wherewith identical Old Irish *a* `his, its' (len.) and `her' (geminated), cymr. corn. *y*, bret. *e*, etc.; about Old Irish accentuated *āī*, *āe* `his, her' and Dat. Pl. *-ib* s. Thurneysen Gr. 285;

Gothic *is* `he', Akk. *in-a*, neutr. *it-a* (see above) `it' (in addition new formed plural forms: Gothic *eis* from *\*ei-es*, Akk. *ins*, Dat. *im*, Old High German Old Saxon *im*) Old High German *er*, *ir*, Akk. *in-an*, *in*; n. *iz*, Old Saxon *in-a*, n. *it*, Old Norse Relative particle *es*, *er*, Runic *eR*, of stem *e-*: Gen. Sg. Gothic m. *is*, f. *izos*, Old High German m. n. *es(is)*, f. *ira(iru)*, Old Saxon *es(is)*, *era(ira)*; Gen. Pl. Gothic *ize*, *izo*, Old Saxon Old High German *iro*; Dat. Sg. f. Gothic *izai*, Old High German (with other ending) *iru*, m. n. Gothic *imma*, Old High German *imu*, *imo*, Old Saxon *imu*, of stem *ī-* Gothic Akk. *ija* (Old High German *sia*

etc. with *s*-suggestion after Nom. *sī*), whereupon new formed plural forms, Gothic Nom. Akk. *jīōs* (Old High German *sio*);

Lithuanian *jīs* 'he', Akk. *jī* (to anl. *j* s. Brugmann Grundr. II<sup>2</sup> 2, 331), fem. *jī*, Akk. *jā* (*jōs*, *jaĩ* etc.);

but Old Church Slavic Akk. Sg. f. *jō*, Nom. Akk. Pl. f. *jē* (about the other case s. Brugmann aaO.), Akk. Sg. m. *-(j)b* in *vidity-jb* 'sees him', *vbh-b* 'to him' etc. (about further Slavic supplementary, e.g. *jakъ* 'interrog. of what kind?; relat. of the kind that, such as; indef. having some quality or other. Adv. qualiter, as, just as', *jelikъ* 'interrog. how great?; exclam. how great!; interrog. how much?; exclam. how much!; relat. as much as; for how much, at what price; by how much', s. Berner 416 f.) rather from Indo Germanic *jo-*;

according to Pedersen Hittite 58 f. should contain the Pron. *-as* 'he' etc. ein *o* in ablaut to Indo Germanic *\*esjo* etc. (?); since stem *i* has probably preserved n. *it* 'it' in association with *netta* 'and as you' (*\*nu-it-ta*) (Friedrich Heth. Elem. I 27); compare Hieroglyphic Hittite *is* 'this', Akk. *jan*.

#### B. Relative stem *jo-*:

Old Indic *yās*, *yā*, *yād*, Avestan *yō*, gr. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ 'who, what, which, the one that', Phrygian *ioç* (vi) 'whoever', Slavic *\*ja-* in *i-že*, f. *ja-že* etc., Baltic under Slavic in the solidified form of adjective, e.g. Lithuanian *geràs-is*, Old Prussian *pirmann-ien*, *-in*, Old Church Slavic *dobry-jb* (see Berner 416 f., Trautmann 105 f.). Dubious (Lithuanian *jeĩ* 'what if, when', Gothic *jabai* 'what if, when') s. by Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 2, 347 f. (Lithuanian); Celtic by Pedersen KG. II 235, Thurneysen Gr. 323, however, cymr. *a* can not belong to it.

comparative Old Indic *yatará-*, Avestan *yatāra-*, gr. (Cretan gort.) ὅτερος 'one or the other of two'; compare Old Indic *yāvat*, gr. ἕως, Doric ἄς (*\*á:Fos*) 'as long as', Old Indic *yād* 'inasmuch, as' = gr. ὡς 'as'; s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 528, 614 f.

#### C. particles and adverbs:

About the nominal and adverbial particle *ē*, *ō* see above S. 280 f.

**e-, ē-** Augment ('then, at that time') Old Indic *a-* (also *ā-*, e.g. *ā-vṛnak*), Avestan *a-*, arm. *ē* (e.g. *ē-lik* = ἔ-λιπε), gr. *ē-* (also *h-*, e.g. hom. ἦFeίδη).

**e-** in Old Indic *a-sāu* 'that' (besides Avestan *hāu*), *a-dāh* 'that; there', *a-dyā*, *a-dyá* 'today (this present day)' (stem compound?), *ā-ha* 'certainly, yes';

Armenian *e-t e* (besides *t e*) `that, in the event that';

gr. ἐ-χθές, ἐ-κεῖ, ἐ-κεῖνος (besides κεῖνος);

Oscan *e-tanto*, Umbrian *e-tantu* `of such a size, so great; as, so far; for so much, worth so much; by so much', Oscan Paelignian *e-co* `this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon', Oscan *exo-* (*\*e-ke-so*) `this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon';

Old Church Slavic (*j*)*e-se* `behold! lo! see!' (besides *se* ds), Old Russian *ose*, russ. *é-to* `there, that, that here', *é-tot* `that here, that, this' (besides *tot* `that'); serb. Bulgarian *e-to* `there, that' (etc., s. Berneker 259 f);

Maybe alb. *a-të* `that, the one there', *a-to* f. `they', *a-ta* m. `they', *a-tje* `there' *a* `interrogative particle'; enclitic particle of gen. and (attribute) adj. m. *i* (from he), f. *e* (from she).

insecure Gothic *i-bai*, *i-ba* interrogative particle, Old High German *ibu*, *oba*, Old Saxon Old Norse *ef* `if' and `whether', Old English *gif*, engl. *if* ds.;

about *\*eno-* in gr. ἐν etc. see special headword.

To *e-* also the comparative formation Avestan *atāra-* `this, the one from the two, the other', ds., alb. *jál(ë)rë* `other', Umbrian *etro-* `other', Latin in *cēterus* `the other, the rest; Acc. n. sing. as adv. otherwise, moreover, but', Old Church Slavic *eterъ*, *jeterъ* `whoever', Pl. *jeter(ji)* `some, few', Lower Sorbian *wótery*.

### Note:

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

**ed** (Nom. Akk. Sg. n.): about Latin *ecce*, *mēd* see above; Avestan *aīt* to the emphasis of the preceding word (as *īf*, see below; Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 67); probably also in Old Church Slavic *jed-inъ*, *-ьпъ* `someone' as `\*just, only one'; whether also Church Slavic *jede*, *kyjb* `a certain, a kind of, as one might say' from doubled *\*ed-ed* or after *ide* in attached ending *\*ed*? (Berneker 261, disputed from Brückner KZ. 45, 302, compare Meillet Slave comm.<sup>2</sup> 444.)

**ēd** and **ōd** (Abl.): Old Indic *āt* `therefore, next; and; (in subsequent clause) so', Avestan *āāt* `next, therefore, then; and; but; since', East Lithuanian *ẽ* `and but' (Old Church Slavic *i* `and' is rather *\*e*), Lithuanian *õ* `and, but' = Old Church Slavic *a* `but'.

**ei**(Lok.): gr. εἰ `\*so, if, whether ' (εἰ-τα ` then, next ', εἴ-θε ` would that! ', ἐπ-εἰ (compare el. ἐπ-ή) ` after that, after, since, when ', ἐπ-εἰτα `thereupon'; besides dial. αἰ, Lok. of f. stem *ā*, and ἡ Instr. `if'; Old Church Slavic *i* `and, also' (compare *ti* `and' of stem *\*to-*; from Brückner KZ. 46, 203 placed against it = Lithuanian *teĩ*), Gothic *-ei* relative particle (compare *þei* of stem *\*to-* in same meaning), e.g. *sa-ei* `who, what, which, the one that', after Junker KZ. 43, 348 also Armenian Abl.-ending *-ē*. See also under *ī*.

**em** (Old Latin *em*, see above S. 282) lies before in gr. ἐνθα ` there, to there, at that time ', rel. `where, whereto, where, whence', ἐθεν ` there, from there, from where' etc. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 628); about Old Irish *and* see above S. 37 and compare Cypriot ἄνθα αὐτη.

**e-tos**: Old Indic *á-tah* `from here' (see below *eti*).

*i*: probably in Lok. in Indo Germanic *-i*, further the base of the comparative formation *\*i-tero-*: Old Indic *i-tara-* `the other' (neuiran. equivalent by Bartholomae IF. 38, 26 f.);

Latin *íterum* ` again, a second time, once more, anew ' ; further in Old Indic *i-va* `as' (compare above ἡ-Fe `as'); in gr. ἰ-δέ `and' (compare ἡ-δέ).

**i-d<sup>h</sup>a** and **i-d<sup>h</sup>e**:

Old Indic *i-há*, prákr. *idha*, Avestan *iḍa* `here';

gr. ἰθαγενής `(\* born in lawful wedlock, legitimate; born here ', hence:) inborn, lawfully born ' (about ἰθαγενής s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 448);

Latin *ibī* ` in that place, there ' (the sound development d<sup>h</sup> to *f*, *b* after *ubī*, in auslaut directed after the locative the *o*-stem), Umbrian *ife* ` in that place, there ', *ifont* ` in the same place, in that very place, just there, on the spot ' (Aryan and Italian forms could contain themselves also -d<sup>h</sup>e, compare Old Indic *ku-ha* = Old Church Slavic *kъ-de* `where' [alb. *kudo* `everywhere'], *sb-de* `here' and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 627<sup>4</sup>);

mcymr. *yð*, *yncymr. ydd* verbal particle, corn. *yz*, *yth-*, bret. *ez*-? (see Pedersen KG. II 234, Lewis-Pedersen 243, Thurneysen Gr. 324 f.); in addition also Old Irish prefixed *-id-* from *\*id(h)e* or *\*id(h)i*.

**i-t(h)-**: Old Indic *itthā*, *itthād* `here, there', Avestan *iḇā* `so', Old Indic *itthám* `so' and with *-t* (*-tə* or *-ti*?) Old Indic *íti* `so'; Latin *ita* `so', *item* `also, likewise', Umbrian *itek* ` in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, as has been said ', mcymr.

preverb *yŧ-*, ncymr. *yŧ-*, e.g. in *yr yŧ-wyf* 'I am'; Lithuanian dial. *it* 'by all means; as', *it, yŧ* 'completely, very much', Latvian *it, itin* 'surely, just'.

*ī* (stressed to the strengthening of a deixis word, unstressed behind a relatively used word):

Old Indic *ī* (also *īm*), Avestan *ī* emphasizing postpositive, after relative in ved. *yad-ī*,

gr. οὐτοσ-ī, -iv (= Old Indic *īm*? or previously new extension from *-ī*?), ἐκείνοσ-ī:, el. το-ī;

Umbrian probably in *po-ei* 'interrog. adj. which? what? what kind of?; exclam., what!; indef. any, some; relat. who, which, what, that; interrog. in what manner? how?; relat. wherewith, wherefrom; indef. somehow' (etc.), Latin in *utī* 'how (interrog. and exclam); relat. as, in whatever way; as, as being; as when, while, since, when; where; how; o that; granted that; so that, namely that; final, in order that; that, to; that...not' (from *\*uta-ī*;

Old Irish (*h*)*ī* deixis particle and particle before relative clauses;

Gothic *-ei* Relative particle in *sa-ei, iz-ei, ik-ei* whereas probably Indo Germanic *\*ei*, see above;

Old Church Slavic intensifying in *to-i* (see Berneker 416), Old Church Slavic *e-i* 'yes, indeed' (? Berneker 296).

Also in 1. part from Old Indic *ī-dṛç-* 'looking so, resembling so', Lithuanian *y-pačiai* 'particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably', *y-patūs* 'lonely, only, apart, peculiarly'.

Doubtful, if from Indo Germanic *\*ei* or *ī*. Old English *īdæg* 'of the same day', *īsiðes* 'to same time', *īlca* (*\*ī-līca*) 'the same', wherewith perhaps Old Norse *īdag* 'today' (although understood as preposition *ī*) and refined afterwards *īgæR* 'yesterday', *īfjorð* 'a year ago, last year' interrelate;

It is unclear *āi* (Lok. fem. in adverbial solidification) in Old Indic *āi-śāmaḥ* adv. 'this year', meaning 'just this year - the same' as gr. ἰὺ ἧματι, s. Schulze KZ. 42, 96 = Kl. Schr. 539<sup>6</sup>, Holthausen KZ. 47, 310, Junker KZ. 43, 438 f., with Old Indic words also Armenian *aižm* combined from *\*ai žam*. The same as mentioned before Armenian demonstratives *ai-s, ai-d, ai-n* contain *\*āi* in conjunction with Pron.-stem *\*ko-*, *\*to-*, *\*no-* (Junker aaO.); compare Benveniste Origines 129 ff., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 548 f.

*jām* (= Akk. Sg. f.): Latin *iam* `now, by now, already; of future time, immediately, presently, soon; henceforth; further, moreover; just, indeed ', Gothic *ja*, Old High German *jā* `indeed '; with the ending of Lok. Sg. in *\*-ou-* the *u*-stem: *\*jou*, *\*ju* `already' (from Kretschmer KZ. 31, 466 placed against it to *\*jeu-* `new') : Lithuanian *jaũ* `already', Latvian *jāu*, Old Church Slavic *ju* `already', zero grade Gothic Old High German Old Saxon Old English *ju* `already' (the formation is similar to Gothic *pau*, *pau-h*, Old English *pea-h*, Old Indic *tú* `but' to stem *\*to-*).

*jāi* (== Lok. Sg. f.): Gothic *jai* `yea, in truth, indeed ', Modern High German *jē* (*jeh*), Umbrian *ie* perhaps `now, by now, already; of future time, immediately, presently, soon; henceforth; further, moreover; just, indeed ' in *ie-pru*, *ie-pi*, but cymr. *ie* (disyllabic) `yes, indeed ' from mcymr. *ī-ef* `this (is) it'.

D. compositions and derivatives (not classed above thus far):

Old Indic *ē-śá*, *ē-śā*, *ē-tát*, Avestan *aēša-*, *aēta-* `he himself ' (*\*ei-so*, *-to-*, while Armenian *aíd* from *\*āi-to-*, see above; Oscan Umbrian *eiso-*, *ero-* against it from Gen. Pl. *\*eisōm*);

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

(m) Armenian *í-sa*, *í-ta*, *í-na* Demin. from *\*ei-ko-*, *-to-*, *-no-* (Junker KZ. 43, 346 f.);

Old Indic *ē-vá*, *ē-vá-m* `so', wherefore with the meaning-development `just in such a way, just him - only him - only, one ';

Avestan *aēva-*, Old pers. *aiva-* `one, solely, only ', gr. οἶος, Cypriot οἶΦος `by himself, only' (Indo Germanic *\*oiue*, *\*oiuos*); s. also above S. 75.

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *ae-*

*oi-nos*: Old Indic *ē-na* `he' (could also be *\*ei-no-*);

Armenian *-in* the identity adverb *andrēn* `ibid ', *astēn* `just here ', perhaps also the identity pronoun *so-in* `the same here', *do-in* `the same there', *no-in* `the same there' (`just him, one and the same ' ; *\*oino-s* at first to *ēn*, still in the meaning `god', that is to say `the



one', and in *so-in* etc. weakened to *-in*, Junker KZ. 43, 342; for *so-in* he also considers \**ko-* + *ēnos*); different Meillet Esquisse 88;

gr. οἶνος, οἶνῃ `one in the dice';

Latin *ūnus*, old *oinos*;

Old Irish *ōen* `one'; cymr. bret. corn. *un* `one, a (also indefinite article)';

Gothic *ains*, Old High German *ein*, Old Norse *einn* (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (here belongs Old Norse *einka* `particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably' and further *ekcja* `widow', *ekkill* `widower');

Old Prussian *ains* (f. *ainā*) `one', ablaut. Lithuanian *ýnas* and *inas* `surely, really'; besides with präfig. particle (?):

Lithuanian *vienas*, Latvian *viēns* `one' (because of Lithuanian *vičveīnelis* `all alone, completely' from \**einos*), ablaut. Latvian *viņš* `he' (\**vinjas*; compare Serbo-Croatian *īn* from \**ēino-*); s. Trautmann 3, Endzelin Latvian Gr. 356, 381 f.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \**h<sub>ue</sub>-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Old Prussian Lithuanian Tocharian *gw-* > *w-*, *v-*.

Old Church Slavic *inъ* `one; only one; one and the same' and `another, other, different', *ino-roǵъ* `unicorn', *vъ inq* `on and on, always', *inokъ* `alone, only, single, sole' (= Gothic *ainaha* `solely, unique', Latin *ūnicus*, Old Norse *einga*, Old English *ānga*, Old High German *einac*, Old Saxon *ēnag*, Modern High German *einig*), next to which Old Church Slavic *jed-inъ* (to 1. part, probably Indo Germanic \**ed*, see above) `one', from which by shortening in longer inflection forms e.g. *jednogo* (inscribed *jedъnogo*), russ. *odinъ*, *odnogo*.

Note:

This is all wrong etymology. **Root / lemma:** *e-3*, *ei-*, *i-*, fem. *ī-*: `this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one' derived from the reduced **Root / lemma:** *eĝ-*, *eĝ(h)om*, *eĝō*: `I'. Indic languages display *-ĝ-* > *-y-*, Germanic *-ĝ-* > *-g-*, Italic *-ĝh-* > *-cc*, *kk-*, Slavic *-ĝh-* > *-d-*.

**Old Church Slavic:** *jedinъ* `one' [num o]; *jedьnъ* `one' [num o] derived from ***eġ(h)omn*** [common Baltic-Illyrian *-ġh-* > *-d-*. Common prothetic Slavic *j-*, Baltic Illyrian *ν-* stand for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (***\*ġ(h)omn***) *një* `one' similar to alb. *njoh* (*\*ġnē-skō*) `know'.

With formants *-ko-* (as Old Indic *dviká* `consisting of two') Old Indic *ēka-* `one; only one; one and the same ', *ēkañya* `the one', Proto Indic (in Hittite Text) *aika-vartana* `a spin, one rotation ' (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93); about Latin *ūnicus*, Gothic *ainaha*, Old Church Slavic *inokъ* see above *ë*

Maybe compound alb. Geg (*\*nie uka*) *nuk*, Tosc *nuku*, *nukë* `(\*not one) no, not'

With formants *-go-* Gothic *ainakls* `single, spouseless ' (also above Old Norse *einka* etc.), Church Slavic *inogъ* `solitary, of male beasts which have been driven from the herd: hence, savage, ferocious, a griffin or dragon '; s. Feist 22 f.

Similar reverting together with *e-* (e.g. Old Indic *asāu*) and *āi-* (Old Indic *āišāmaḥ*, Armenian *ain* etc.) see above.

It seems that root lemma for number one spread spread from Indo European to Dravidian, then to to Semitic:

## Indo-European

**Germanic:** Old Germanic+ *\*ainaz*, **Western** : Old English+ *án*, Middle English+ *an*, **English** one, Scots *ane*, Old Frisian+ *en*, W.Frisian *ien*, Frisian (Saterland) *aan*, **Dutch** *een*, *W/S Flemish* *ièn*, *Brabants* *iën*, *Low Saxon* *een*, *Emsland* *ein*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* *een*, **Afrikaans** *een*, **German** *eins*, *Central Bavarian* *oans*, *Swabian* *oes*, *Alsatian* *eins*, *Cimbrian* *òan*, *Rimella* *ais*, *Rhein Franconian* *ääns*, *Pennsylvania* *eens*, *Luxembourgeois* *eent*, *Swiss German* *eis*, *Yiddish* *eyns*, Middle High German+ *ein*, Old High German+ *ein*, **Northern** : Runic+ *æinn*, Old Norse+ *einn*, **Norwegian** *en* (*Ny.* *ein*), **Danish** *én*, **Swedish** *en*, *Faroese* *ein*, Old Icelandic+ *einn*, Icelandic *einn*, **Eastern** : Gothic+ *ains*, *Crimean*+ *ene*, **Italic:** Oscan+ *uinus*, Umbrian+ *uns*, Latin+ *u:nus*, **Romance** : Mozarabic+ *uno*, **Portuguese** *um*, *Galician* *un*, **Spanish** *uno*, *Ladino* *unu*, *Asturian* *uno*, *Aragonese* *un*, **Catalan** *un*, *Valencian* *u*, Old French+ *un*, **French** *un*, *Walloon* *onk*, *Jèrriais* *ieune*, *Poitevin* *in*, *Old Picard*+ *ung*, *Picard* *in*, **Occitan** (Provençal) *un*, *Lengadocian* *un*, *Gascon* *un*, *Auvergnat* *vun*, *Limosin* *un*, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) *on*, Rumantsch *Grischun* *in*, *Sursilvan* *in*, *Vallader* *ün*, Friulian *u~ng*, Ladin *un*, Dalmatian+ *join*, **Italian** *uno*, *Piedmontese* *ün*, *Milanese* *vun*, *Genovese* *un*, *Venetian* *on*, *Parmesan* *von*, *Corsican* *unu*, *Umbrian* *unu*,

*Neapolitan* unë, *Sicilian* unu, **Romanian** unu, Arumanian unu, Meglenite unu, Istriot ur, **Sardinian** unu, **Celtic**: Proto-Celtic+ oinos, Gaulish+ \*ônos, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)* : Welsh un, *Cardiganshire* în, **Breton** unan, *Vannetais* unan, Unified Cornish+ un, *Common* onan, *Modern* on, Devonian+ un, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)* : Old Irish+ óen, Irish aon, Scots Gaelic aon, Manx nane, **Hellenic**: Mycenaean Greek+ e-me (\*hemei), Classical Greek+ hei:s, **Greek** éna, *Cypriot* énas, Tsakonian éna, **Tocharian**: Tocharian A+ sas, Tocharian B+ se, **Albanian**: **Albanian** një, *Gheg (Qosaj)* n'â, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* ni, **Armenian**: +Classical Armenian mi, **Armenian** mek, **Baltic West**: Old Prussian+ ai:ns, **East**: **Lithuanian** víenas, **Latvian** viēns, *Latgalian* vi:ns, **Slavic East**: **Russian** odín, odín, **Belarussian** adzín, adzín, **Ukrainian** odín, ody'n, **West**: **Polish** jeden, Kashubian jeden, Polabian+ janü, **Czech** jeden, **Slovak** jeden, *West* jeden, *East* jeden, Upper Sorbian jedyn, Lower Sorbian jaden, **South** : Old Church Slavonic+ jedinu, **Bulgarian** edín, **Macedonian** eden, **Serbo-Croat** jèdan, **Slovene** ena, **Anatolian**: Hittite+ \*a:nt-, Luwian+ \*a-, Lycian+ sñta, **Indo-Iranian**: Proto-Indo-Iranian+ \*aiwas, *Iranian Eastern*: Ossetian *Iron* iu, *Digorieu*, Avestan+ ae:uua-, Khwarezmian+ 'yw, Sogdian+ 'yw, Yaghnobi i:, Bactrian+ io:go, Saka+ s's'au, **Pashto** yaw, Wakhi i:, Munji yu, Yidgha yu, Ishkashmi uk, Sanglechi vak, Shughn yi:w, *Rushani* yi:w, Yazgulami wu:, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) iw, Parachi zhu, Ormuri so:, **Western Northwest**: Parthian+ 'yw, Yazdi ya, Nayini yak, Natanzi yæk, Khunsari yäg, Gazi yeg, Sivandi yä, Vafsi yey, Semnani i, Sangisari yækæ', Gilaki yæk, Mazanderani yak, Talysh i, Harzani i, Zaza zhew, Gorani yak, **Baluchi** yæk, *Turkmenistan* yak, *E Hill* yak, *Rakhshani (Western)* yëkk, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** yak, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** e:k, *Bajalani* ikke:, Kermanshahi yäki', **Southwest**: Old Persian+ aiva, Pahlavi+ e:vak, **Farsi** yak, *Isfahani* ye(k), **Tajik** yak, Tati yæ, *Chali* i, Fars yek, Lari yak, Luri ya, Kumzari yek, **Nuristani**: Ashkun ach, Wasi-weri i pü:n, Kati ev, Kalasha-ala ew, **Indic**: Sanskrit+ éka, Prakrit+ ekko:, *Ardhamagadhi*+ ege, Pali+ eka, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* yes, *Welsh* yek', *Kalderash* yek(h), *Syrian* e:kâ, *Armenian* jäku, *Iranian* yek, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** eka, Vedda ekamay, Maldivian eke, **Northern India**: **Dardic**: **Kashmiri** akh, Shina êk, *Brokskat* e:k, Phalura a:k, Bashkarik ak, Tirahi ek, Torwali ek, Wotapuri yek, Maiya ak, Kalasha ek, Khowar i, Dameli ek, Gawar-bati yok, Pashai i:, Shumashti yäk, Nangalami yak, Dumaki ek, **Western**: **Marathi** ek, **Konkani** êk, **Sindhi** hiku, *Khatri* hakro, **Lahnda** hikk, **Central**: **Hindi/ Urdu** ek, Parya yek, **Punjabi** yk, *Siraiki* hik, **Gujarati** ek, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) e:k, Banjari (Lamani) ek, **Malvi** e:k, **Bhili** e:k, Dogri ik, **Kumauni** e:k, **Garhwali** e:k, W Pahari e:k, **Khandeshi** e:k, **East Central**: **Nepali** ek, **Maithili** ek, **Magahi** ek, **Bhojpuri** e:k, **Awadhi** (Kosali) e:k, **Chattisgarhi** e:k, **Eastern**: **Oriya** ek, **Bengali** æk, **Assamese** ek, Mayang a:

*Northwest*: Brahui asi, *Northeast*: **Kurukh** onta:, Malto ort, *Central*: Kolami okkod, Naiki okko, Parji o:kuri:, Gadaba okur, **Telugu** okati, **Gondi** undi:, Koya orro, Konda unri, Manda ru, Pengo ro, Kui ro, Kuvi ro:ndi, *South*: **Tulu** onji, Koraga onji, **Kannada** ondu, Badaga ondu, Kodagu ondũ, Kurumba -onde, **Toda** wïd, **Kota** vodde, **Tamil** onrru, **Malayalam** onnu, Irula vondunder

## Burushashki

*Hunza* hik, *Yasin* hek

## Etruscan

Etruscan+ thu(n)

## Semitic

**East**: Akkadian+ ishte:n, **Central**: **Arabic** wa:hid, *Kashka-Darya* fad, *Saudi* waahid, *Yemeni* waahid, *Syrian* wa:hed, *Lebanese* wähad, *Cypriot* ?éxen, *Iraqi* waahid, *Egyptian* wa:hid, *E Libyan* 'wahad, *N African (Darja)* wa:hed, *Moroccan* wahed, *Sudanese* wa|ahid, *Nigerian* wa:hid, *Zanzibari* wa:hi, Maltese wieh=ed, Phoenecian+ '-h-d, Ugaritic+ ahd; Moabite+: Classical Hebrew+ 'ahat, Modern **Hebrew** 'axat, Classical Aramaic+ xadh, Modern Aramaic âhad, Classical Syriac+ hadh, Syriac kha, *Van* he;  
**South**: Old S. Arabian+ '-h-d, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) t'a:d, (*Sheri*) t'ad, *Socotra* t'ad;  
*N Ethiopic*: Geez+ ?ah=adu, Tigre worot, *Beni Amir* orot, **Tigrinya** hade;  
*S Ethiopic*: **Amharic** and, Argobba hand, Harari ahad, E Gurage ad, Gafat+ ajjä, Soddo att Goggot quana, Muher at, Masqan at, CW **Gurage** at, Ennemor Attic

**References**: WP. I 95 ff., WH. I 368 f., 399 f., 409, 671, 720 ff., 869, Trautmann 3, 65, 72, 105, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 548, 588, 608, 613 f., 628 f., 651.

**Page(s)**: 281-286

---

**Root / lemma**: emb<sup>h</sup>i-, empi-

**Meaning**: a kind of mosquito or bee

**Note**: With taboo variation b<sup>h</sup> : p?

**Material**: Gr. ἐμπίς, -ίδος `a mosquito `;

Old High German *imbi* (oldest evidence *impi pīano*), Middle High German *imbe* (\**embī-* α-) `swarm of bees, beehive', previously late-Middle High German `bee', Modern High German *Imme*, changing through ablaut Old English *imbe* (\**umbia*) `swarm of bees'.

**References:** WP. I 125, WH. I 57.

**Page(s):** 311

---

**Root / lemma:** *em-*, *em-* (\**h<sub>u</sub>em-*)

**Meaning:** to take

**Grammatical information:** originally athematisches present

**Material:** Latin *emō*, *-ere*, *ēmī* (Lithuanian *émiaũ*), *emptum* (= Lithuanian *im̃tas*, Old Prussian *imtā* f., Old Bulgarian *jetъ*) `take (only in compounds), buy'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. *marr* `take' < Lat *emere* `take'.

Oscan *pert-emest* `to take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent', *pert-emust* `taken away entirely', *per-emust* `has taken wholly, seized entirely, taken possession of, seized, occupied' (to Perf. \**emed*), *pert-umum* `shall take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent' (assil. from \**pertemom*); Umbrian *emantu(r)* `be taken without effort, received, got, accepted' *emps* `taken out, taken away, removed';

Old Irish *em-* in *ar-fo-em-* `take, receive', verbal noun *airitiu* (: Latin *emptiō*, Lithuanian *iš-imtis* `exception'), *dī-em-* `shield', etc.;

Lithuanian *imù*, preterit *émiaũ*, *im̃ti* `take', East Lithuanian present *jemu*, Old Prussian *imt* ds.; Latvian *jemu*, *jēmu*, *jemīt* and *jemīt*, besides *ñemu*, *ñēmu*, *ñemīt* (probably through contamination an equivalent originated from Gothic *niman* `take', Endzelin, Latvian Gr. 564);

Old Church Slavic *imq* (ѣmq, compare *vъz-mq* `take away', etc.) *jetī* `take' (perfective), besides imperfect: *jemlq*, *imati* ds., and as `have': stative verb *imamъ*, *imějō*, *iměti* (\**mā-*, \**mē-*);

besides Indo Germanic *em-* formant the rhyme roots *jem-* and *nem-*, probably originally different and only secondary now and then adapted;

Hittite *u-e-mi-ja-mi* (*u-emijam*??) `I catch, find', Pedersen Hittite 82<sup>1</sup>, 135.

**Note:**

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals: similar to Hittite *huek-*, *huk-* 'adjure', Tocharian A *wakf.*, B *wek* 'voice'.

**References:** WP. I 124 f., WH. I 400 ff., 862; Trautmann 103 f., Meillet *Slave commun*<sup>2</sup> 80, 203 f., EM<sup>2</sup> 300 f.

**Page(s):** 310-311

---

**Root / lemma:** (*enē<sup>bh</sup>-1*), *emb<sup>h</sup>-*, *omb<sup>h</sup>-*, *nā<sup>bh</sup>-* (*nē<sup>bh</sup>-?*), *ṃb<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*hen-mb<sup>h</sup>el-*)

**Meaning:** navel

The initial laryngeal was transformed into a vowel which was immediately nasalized.

**Note:** plural with /-formant.

**Material:** Old Indic [nasalized \**h<sub>2</sub>ánmbhya*] *nábhya-* n. 'hub', *nābhī-* f. 'navel, hub, kinship', *nābhīla-* n. (uncovered) 'pubic region, navel dent'; Avestan *nabā-nazdišta-* 'der verwandtschaftlich nächststehende', besides with Aryan *ph*: Avestan *nāfō*, npers. *nāf* 'navel';

gr. ὀμφαλός (Nom. Pl. also ὀμφαλες) 'navel, shield boss', probably also ὀμφακες 'the unripe grapes or olives or other fruit' ('als nabelartig vorgestülpte Knöpfchen'), ὀμφακίς 'cup of the acorn of Valonia oak, used for tanning, and as an astringent medicine';

Maybe zero grade in alb. *mbulonj* 'cover, shield, protect'.

Latin *umbilicus* 'navel', *umbō*, *-ōnis* 'a swelling, rounded elevation, knob, shield boss';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Old Prussian Lithuanian Tocharian *gw-* > *w-*, *v-*, Latin *gw-* > *u-*.

Old Irish *imbliu* 'navel' (\**embilōn-*), Middle Irish *imlecan* ds. (an attempt to the suffix explanation by Pedersen KG. I 495);

Old High German *naba*, Old English *nafu*, Old Icelandic *noḟ* 'hub of a wheel' (also in Old High German *naba-gēr*, Old English *nafu-gār*, Old Icelandic *naḟarr* 'grober borer'), Old High German *nabalo*, Old English *nafela*, Old Icelandic *naflī* 'navel'; in addition after Lidén KZ. 61, 17 Old High German *amban*, *ambon*, m. (*o*-stem) 'paunch', Old Saxon *ámbon* 'the belly, abdomen', Nom. Akk. Pl. m. *on*-stem (Germanic \**amban-*, Indo Germanic \**omb<sup>h</sup>on-*);

Old Prussian *nabis* 'hub, navel', Latvian *naba* 'navel'.

Perhaps here Old English *umbor* 'small kid, child', also the Italian VN *Umbri* (\**mb<sup>h</sup>-*), other ablaut in Germanic VN *Ambrones* (\**omb<sup>h</sup>-*) different Kretschmer Gl. 21, 116 f.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \**h<sub>ue</sub>-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Old Prussian Lithuanian Tocharian *gw-* > *w-*, *v-*, Italic *gw-* > *u-*.

**References:** WP. I 130, EM 1122, Specht Dekl. 100.

**Page(s):** 314-315

---

**Root / lemma:** (*enē<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-2*): *ne<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-*, *emb<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-*, *mb<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-* (\**hen-m<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>el-*)

**Meaning:** wet, damp; water; clouds

The initial laryngeal was transformed into a vowel which was immediately nasalized.

**Note:** (Kontaminationsform *nemb<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-*); partly *emb-*, *omb-* from *emb<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-*, *omb<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-*

**Material:** *ne<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>os-*: Old Indic *nā<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>as-* n. 'fog, haze, mist, clouds, airspace, sky, heaven', besides root inflection in lengthened grade f. Plur. *nā<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>aḥ* (?); Avestan *nabah-* n. Pl. 'airspace, sky, heaven';

gr. νέφος, -ους n. 'cloud, fog' (Denom. primary form ξυννέφει 'es umzieht sich', ξυννένοφε 'it is cloudy');

also (see below *nem-* 'bend') Old Irish *nem* (n. *es*-stem), nir. *neamh*, cymr. corn. *nef* 'sky, heaven';

Old Bulgarian *nebo*, -ese n. 'sky, heaven', to *i*-stem reshaped in Lithuanian *debesis* f. and m. 'cloud' (but older konson. Pl., e.g. Gen. Pl. *debesų* *d* for *n* through influence of *dangùs* 'sky, heaven');

**Note:**

Common *n-* > *nd-* > *d-*

Hittite *ne-pi-iš* (*nebis*) n. 'sky, heaven' Gen. *nebisas*;

with *f*-forms (*ne<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>elā*):

gr. νεφέλη 'cloud, fog' = Latin *nebula* 'haze, mist, fog, cloud';

maybe alb. (\**nebula*), *avull* 'vapor, steam, \*cloud' [the shift *b* > *v*] from the same root as Rumanian *abur* 'fog'.

but Old Irish *nē*/m., Gen. *nīuil* 'cloud, fog' not from *\*neb<sup>h</sup>/o-*, but loanword from cymr. *niwl*, *nifwl*, ncorn. *niul* ds. (that again after Loth RC 20, 346 f. loanword from late Latin *\*nibulus* for *nūbilus*);

Old High German *nebu*/m. 'fog', Old Saxon *neḅal* 'fog, darkness', Old English *nifol* ds., Old Icelandic *nifl-heimr* below likewise, *njōl* 'darkness, night' (Germanic *\*neḅla-* and *\*niḅula-* from *-e/o-*; Old Icelandic *nifl-* from *\*niḅila-*);

Maybe alb. (*\*njōl*) *njollë* '(white stain), bad vision' : Old Icelandic *njōl* 'darkness, night '].

doubtful Old Indic *nabhanú-* m., *nabhanū-* f., probably 'wellspring'; Avestan *aiwi-naptīm asti* 'he (befeuchtet =) besudelt with blood', *napta-* 'humid, wet' (*\*nab-ta-*), npers. *neft* 'naphtha ';

perhaps here Latin *Neptūnus* 'God of the springs and rivers, then of the sea, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter ' from *\*neb<sup>h</sup>-tu-s*; of *-p-* in skyth. FIN *Naparis*, Old pers. spring, fountain N Νάπρας derives from iran. *apa-* 'water, wellspring' (Brandenstein, OLZ 1940, 435 ff.).

***ṛnb<sup>h</sup>-(ro-)***

Old Indic *abhrá-* m. 'gloomy weather, cloudiness ', n. 'cloud, airspace' (*\*ṛnb<sup>h</sup>ros*), Avestan *awra-* n. 'cloud'; remains far off because of the meaning gr. ἄφρος 'scum, froth, foam' (Meillet BSL 31, 51);

in *i*-Dekl. converted Latin *imber*, *imbris* 'a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain ' = Oscan *Anafríss*, probably 'a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain '.

Here also the river names gall. *\*Ambrā*, mcymr. *Amir*, *Amyr* as well as Modern High German *Amper* and *Ammer* (Celtic *\*Ambrā*), *Emmer* (Celtic *\*Ambriā*); in addition also engl. *Amber*, French *Ambre*, *Ambrole*; span. *Ambro*, *Ambror*, Italian *Ambra*, *Ambria*, *Ambro*, *Ambrio* etc., latter are particular Venetic-Illyrian; compare without formant *r* gall. *inter ambes* 'between streams ', *ambe* 'a small stream, brook ', abrit. *Amboglanna* 'bank, shore of the stream', as well as Armenian *amb* and (with Indo Germanic *b*) *amp* 'cloud'.

***emb(h)- : omb(h)- :***

Old Indic *ámbhas-* n. 'rainwater '; *ambu* n. 'water', gr. ὄμβρος m. 'rain' (to *b* compare above Armenian *amp* and Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 333); here also lak. ὀμφά 'smell, odor, breath, breeze', Arcadian εὔομφος 'wohlriechend', etc.



**nemb<sup>h</sup>-**:

Pahlavi *namb*, *nam*, pers. *nem* `moist, humidity ', Pahlavi *nambītan* `moisten ';

Latin *nimbus* `cloud, mist; esp. a black rain-cloud; a storm, shower '.

From Slavic languages the cognate for sky, cloud passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** \*ñiöbu

**Meaning:** to pour

**Turkic protoform:** \*ju(b)-

**Mongolian protoform:** \*jeγü-le-

**Tungus protoform:** \*ñiabe-

**Korean protoform:** \*nūb-

**Note:** TMC 1, 352. It is tempting to compare also Evk. *ñewte*, Evn. *ñewte* 'spring, well' (\*'washing or pouring place') and perhaps also OJ *mjiwo* 'water-way, **seaway**' (if *mji-* is to be analysed as 'water', the *-wo* part stays completely obscure).

**References:** WP. I 131, WH. I 681, II 151 f., Specht Dekl. 16 f.

**Page(s):** 315-316

---

**Root / lemma:** *enek-*, *nek-*, *enk-*, *ṇk-* (**\**ḥenek-***)

**Meaning:** to reach; to obtain

**Material:** Old Indic *aśnōti*, Avestan *ašnaoiti* (\**ṇk-neu-*) `if something is obtained, achieved ', Perf. Old Indic *ānāṃśa* (Indo Germanic *\*ōn-onke* = Old Irish *ro-ānaic*);

Old Indic *násati*, Avestan *-nasaiti* (\**nek-*, originally probably athematic, compare 2. Sg. *nakṣi* etc.), Old Indic *nákṣati* `achieved, attained ', Desid. *ánakṣati* `tries to reach, strives for ', *ámśa-ḥ* m. `allotment ', Avestan *ąsa-* `party ', Old Indic *námśa-ḥ* m. `obtainment ', -*naṃśana-* (hybridization from *amś-* and *naś-*); **common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-***

Armenian *hasi* `have arrived ', thereafter *hasanem* `come to close to something, arrive ';

after Pisani Armen. 5 here *hunj-k*, *hnjo-ç* `harvest' (\**onkos*);

Maybe alb. *has*, alb. (Calabria) (\**ké-hasem*) *kéyasem* `encounter '

gr. (\****ḥenek-***) δι-ηνεκής `passing through distance = unbroken, perpetual ' (Doric and Attic διᾱνεκής from \*δια-ηνεκής?, different Boisacq s. v.), ποδ-ηνεκής `bis zu den Füßen herabreichend ', δουρ-ηνεκής `a far javelin-throwing ' = `as far as one's spear can reach '

or pass. `obtain a javelin', as κεντρ-ηνεκής `the goad, prick (obtain =) set in motion, prick, drive on'; Pass. Aor. ῥνέχθην `wurde getragen', Perf. κατ-ήνοκα Hes., ἐν-ήνοχα (ἐν- is therein probably reduplication; also in Med. ἐν-ήνεγμαι, joined as 3. Sg. ἐν-ήνεγκται instead of \*ἐν-ήνεκται, after Aor. ἐνεγκεῖν);

\*enĕ- in Redupl. Aor. ἐν-εγκ-εῖν (\*enĕ-enĕ-) `bear, carry'; see below Hittite *henkzi*,

\*onĕ- in ὄγκος `Tracht, load' (= Old Indic *ámśa-h*, Balto Slavic *\*naša-*);

ῥνεια against it to root \*seik- `suffice, reach', see there and Boisacq 251 f. m. Lithuanian; through hybridization with it became ῥνεγκον to ῥνεγκα, ῥνειγκα;

Latin *nactus* (and *nanctus*) *sum*, *nancisci* (arch. also *nanciō*, *-īre*) `to light upon, obtain, meet' (-a = e, so *nactus* = Germanic *\*nuh-ta*; the nasalization of present is probably secondary (Kuiper Nasalprä. 163);

Old Irish *ro-icc* `reaches', *do-icc* `comes', *air-icc* `find', *con-icc* `be able' etc.; probably in the themat. conjugation transferred lengthened gradees *\*ēnĕ-ti*, from which *\*īnk-*, *\*īnc-*, *icc-*; verbal nouns *rīchtu*, *tīchtu*, *s-Konj. -ī* from *\*ēnĕst*, Perf. *ro-ānaic* (see above); *s*-preterit *du-uicc* (\**onĕ-i-s-t*) `has brought' etc. see below S. 347; zero grade *ĕk-* in cymr. *di-anc* `escape, flee', *cyfranc* (\**kom-ro-anko-*) = Old Irish *comracc* `encounter'; after Loth RC 40, 353 Irish *oc*, cymr. *wnc*, *wng* `by' from *\*onĕo* `neighborhood'(?); in addition mcymr. *ech-wng* `expulsion'; after Vendryes (MSL 13, 394) here also the gall. VN *\*Selva-nectes* (latinis. *Silvanectes*) `property which is acquired', to Old Irish *selb* `possession';

Gothic *ganah* (preterit-present) `it suffices = is enough, it meets the needs', Inf. *ganaúhan* (about Germanic *\*nuh-* see above), Old High German *ginah*, Old English *geneah* ds.; Gothic *\*binaúhan* `be permitted', Gothic *ganaúha* m., Old High German (etc.) *ginuhtf.* `sufficiency'; *ō*-grade: Gothic *ganōhs* `sufficient, much, a lot of', Old English *genōh*, *genōg*, Old Norse (*g*)*nōgr*, Old High German *ginuog* `sufficient' etc.; *ē*-grade, as it seems, Old Norse *nā* `approach, reach, obtain', Old English (*ge*)*nāegan* `approach to somebody, address, attack';

about Gothic *nēh* Adv. `approach, come near to, close to, adjacent to, nearby, near', *nēhua* ds., Old Saxon *nāh*, Old English *nēah* `nearby, close at hand, near, close in time', preposition `nearby, next to, alongside', Old High German *nāh* Adj. `adjacent', Adv.-preposition `by', Modern High German *nach* see above S. 40; one places also alb. *nes*, *nes-ër*, *nesër* `tomorrow morning' (\**nōk-*); in addition, also Latvian *nāku*, *nāki* `come',

Lithuanian *pranókti* 'overtake', *nókti* 'ripen', but the presupposed Indo Germanic *ā*, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin, Latvian-D. Wb. II 698;

about that Jokl SB Wien Ak. 168, I 36 with Lithuanian *pranókti* 'overtake' compared alb. *kë-nak* 'satisfy, delight' s. the same IA. 35, 36;

Balto Slavic *\*nešō* 'bear' (compare Old Indic *naśati*) in:

Lithuanian *nešù*, *nešiaũ*, *nėštį*, Latvian *nesu*, *nešu*, *nest*, in addition iterative Latvian *nēsāt*, Lithuanian *nėšiai* = Latvian *nēši* m. Pl. 'Tracht Wasser', Lithuanian *naštà*, Latvian *nasta* f. 'load';

Old Church Slavic *nesq*, *nesti*, iterative *nositi* etc.;

Balto Slavic *\*naša-* m. 'carrying, the bearer' (= Old Indic *amśa-h*, gr. ὄχος) in:

Lithuanian *už-našai* Pl. 'poured out beer', lengthened grade *są-nošai* m. Pl. 'washed ashore stones';

Church Slavic *po-nosъ* 'envy', russ. *za-nós* 'snow flurry', etc.;

Hittite *\*nenék-ti*, Pl. *\*nenék-énti*, out of it *ni-ik-zi* (*nikzi*) 'be uplifted', 3. Pl. and *ni-in-kán-zi*, *ní-ní-ik-zi* (*ninikzi*) 'lifted', 3. Pl. *ní-ní-(in-)kán-zi* (Pedersen Hittite 147);

*hi-in-ik-zi* (*henkzi*) 'divided to' is placed to ἡνεγκον; about *na-ak-ki-iš* (*nakīs*) 'heavy', s. Pedersen Hittite 147, 194;

about Tocharian A *emts-*, B *erik-* 'take, catch', s. Meillet MSL 18, 28, Pedersen Tochar. 236 and Anm. 1;

Kuiper Nasalprä. 50 f. disassembles *en-ek-* 'bear, carry', which he understands as an extension from *en-* (see S. 321 under *enos-*) ds.; just there further supposition about *en-ek-* 'reach'.

**References:** WP. 1 128 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 50 f., EM<sup>2</sup> 652, Trautmann 198, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 647, 744, 766.

**Page(s):** 316-318

---

**Root / lemma:** *e-neuen*, *neun*, *enun*

**Meaning:** nine

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *e-neuēn, neuēn, enuēn* (\**henekʷt*): 'nine' was created as a compound of **Root / lemma:** *neuōs, -ios*: 'new' + **Root / lemma:** *oktō(u)*: 'eight'.

**Material:** Old Indic *náva*, Avestan *nava* (*neuēn*) '9';

Armenian *inn* (*sprich inən*) '9' (\**enuēn*), Pl. *in(n)unk*; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

(\*gr. \**ēFva-* through metathesis to gr. \**ēvFa-*) gr. \**ēvFa-* in hom. *εἰνά-ετες*, *-vυxες*, Boeotian *ἐνα-κη-δεκάτη*, Ionian *εἰνα-κόσιοι*, Attic *ἐνα-κόσιοι*; Ord. *εἵνατος*, Attic Aeolic *ἐνατος*; \**ēvFa* also in hom. *ἐννήμαρ* (\**ēvF ἥμαρ*) '9 days'; besides \**veFa* (\**neuēn*) in *ἐννέ[F]α* (prefixed with *ἐν*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1 591); thereafter became *ἐνήκοντα* '90' to Ionian Attic *ἐνενήκοντα*;

thrak. *ενεα* (v. Blumenthal IF. 51, 115);

Note:

This is wrong etymology. Greek order was reversed **Root / lemma:** *oktō(u)*: 'eight' + **Root / lemma:** *neuōs, -ios*: 'new' > gr. \**ēFva-*: *εἰνά-ετες*. The shift *kʷ* > *p*, *gʷ* > *b* is a common gr.. Greek also reflects an Illyrian-alb. trend as it puts the ordinals and adjectives after the noun while in IE languages the adjective and ordinal precedes the noun.

[Phonetically attribute] alb. *nëndë* '9' (\**neuēnti*: 'number of nine', as Slavic *devět* '9', Old Norse *niund* 'number 9' and Old Indic *navatī-*, Avestan *navaiti-* f. '90', actually nine of tens);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight': alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine': alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated \**sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *sefoða*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatī-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Latin *octuāgintā* '80'].

Alb. Tosc *nanta*, Geg *nanda* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine'.

Slavic follows alb. attribute *-të* [nasalized *-ntë*; *-ndë* ending]

Latin *novem* ` nine ' (-*m* for -*n*? after *septem*, *decem*);

Old Irish *nōi* *n-*, cymr. corn. *naw*, bret. *nao* (to *a* s. Pokorny IF. 38, 190 f.);

Gothic Old High German *niun*, Proto Norse *niu*, Old Norse *nīo* `9', Old Saxon *nigun*, Old Frisian *ni(u)gun*, Old English *nizon* (from *\*niūyūn*);

Note: This is wrong etymology. Germanic family reflects the compound (*\*niuktūn*) from

**Root / lemma:** *neuos*, *-ios*: `new' + **Root / lemma:** *oktō(u)*: `eight'.

Lithuanian *devyni*, Latvian *deviņi* (*n-* still in ordinals Old Prussian *newīnts*), Old Church Slavic *devětъ* ` nine ' (*d-* becomes steady probably through dissimilation against auslaut *n* and through influence of the 10; Berneker 189);

Note:

Old Church Slavic *devětъ* ` nine ' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* `nine' the same as alb. Tosc *nanta*, Geg *nanda* ` nine ' [common alb.-Illyrian *n* > *nd* > *d*].

Tocharian AB *ñu* ` nine '.

ordinals: *\*neueno-* in Latin *nōnus*; introduced after the 7 and 10 *m* instead of *n* Umbrian *nuvime* ` the ninth ', Old Indic *navamā-*, Avestan *naoma-*, Old pers. *navama-*; Old Irish *nōmad*, cymr. *nawfed* (*\*neum-eto-*); -*to*-formation also gr. *ἐνάτος*, *ἑνάτος* (*\*enun-to-*); Gothic *niunda*, Old High German *niunto*, Old Norse *nionde*, Old Saxon *nigundo*, *niguðo*, Old Frisian *niugunda*, Old English *nizoða*, Lithuanian *deviñtas*, Old Prussian *newīnts*, Old Church Slavic *devětъ*; Tocharian B *ñunte*, oblique of *ñuñce*.

Note:

Ordinals in IE are built according to Illyrian pattern; alb. -*ta* adjective formant: alb. Tosc *nanta*, Geg *nanda* ` nine ' : Lycian *ñuñtāta* `nine'

One assumes connection with *\*neuo-* `new', because a new countable segment has begun with 9, while the binary form from *\*oktōu* `8' points to a 4-calculation system.

**References:** WP. I 128, Feist 378 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 590 f.

**Page(s):** 318-319

---

**Root / lemma:** *eng<sup>w</sup>-*, *ng<sup>w</sup>én* (*eng<sup>w</sup>h-*)

**Meaning:** swelling

**Material:** Gr. ἀδρῖν, ἐνος m., older f. 'glandula' (\**ng<sup>w</sup>én*) =

**Note:**

Common Illyrian *-g<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-d-*. In gr. *-g<sup>w</sup>-* > *-b-* not *-d-*, otherwise shift *n* > *nd* > *d* common Illyrian-alb. but not gr.

Maybe taboo in alb. *anda* 'pleasure, delight (sexual?)'

From Illyrian \**eng<sup>w</sup>hi* > *idi* derived **Root / lemma:** *īl-* (*eng<sup>w</sup>hi*, *indī*): groin, intestines [common Latin *-d-* > *-l-*] (see below).

Latin *inguen*, *-inis* n. 'groin, the genitals, tumefaction in the pubic region';

Old Icelandic *þekkr* 'swelling, lump, growth' (proto Germanic \**enkwa-z*), *þekkvinn* 'swollen', Swedish dial. *ink* 'blain, boil, furuncle of horses'.

Indo Germanic (*e*)*ng<sup>w</sup>-* presumably ablaut from \**eneg<sup>w</sup>h-* (with *g<sup>w</sup>* from *g<sup>w</sup>h* through immediate encounter with the nasal), whereof:

*neg<sup>w</sup>h-ró-s* 'kidney, testicle' ('round intumescence'; perhaps older *n*/*n*-stem, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247 f.) in:

Gr. νεφρός, mostly Pl., 'kidneys';

prānestin. *nefrōnēs*, lanuvin. *nebrundinēs* 'kidneys, testicles'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

Old High German *nioro* m. 'kidney', partly also 'testicle', Middle English Middle Low German *nēre*, Old Swedish *niūre*, Old Icelandic *nýra* n. 'kidney' (Germanic \**neuran-* from \**nez<sup>w</sup>hran-*; Old Icelandic umlaut is to be explained from a reshuffling of \**neurian-*).

**References:** WP. I 133 f., WH. I 701, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 486.

**Page(s):** 319

---

**Root / lemma:** *en1* (\**hen1*)

**Meaning:** in, \*into, below

**Note:** (: \**η*, Slavic also \**on*?); *eni*, *n(e)i*, perhaps also *nd<sup>h</sup>i* (ending as *epi*, *ob<sup>h</sup>i* etc. perhaps related to Lok. in *-i*, if not even created after it).

**Material:** Old Indic in *ánika-* n. 'front' (= Avestan *ainika-* ds.) from \**eni-oq<sup>w</sup>-*;

\**n̥* in Old Indic *n̥i-já-* 'inborn, inherent, fixed, own', Avestan *ni-zənta-* 'innate, natural', Old Indic *n̥i-tya-* 'continuous, fixed, own' = gall. *Nitio-broges*, VN (contrast to *Allo-broges*) = Gothic *nibj̥s* 'kinsman, relative', Old Norse *nīðr* 'kinsman, relative', Old English *nīððas* Pl. 'men, people', also in verbal prefix Aryan *n̥i-* 'in, into', e.g. Old Indic *n̥igam-*, Avestan *nigam-* 'enter into a condition';

Armenian *i* (before vowel *y* and *n*-) from \**in*, older \**en* 'in', adnominal m. Lok. and Akk.;

gr. ἐν, dial. iv and (poet.) ἐνι, ἐνί (so hom. always as postposition; Attic only more ἐνι as predicate = ἐνεσσι) 'in', adnominal with Dat. (= Lok.), Gen. and in part also still with Akk. ('whereto, where'), in latter meaning elsewhere after ἐξ to ἐνς (Attic εἰς; thereafter εἴσω extended as ἔξω, anti conservative out of it ἐς); zero grade ᾰ- (*h*) e.g. in ᾰ-λέγω etc.;

about the debatable ἕστέ, ἕντε 'until' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 629 f.;

maked. iv;

Messapic *in*;

alb. *inj* 'until, in' (\**en̥i*);

Latin *in*, oldest *en*; Oscan *en*, Umbrian *en-* (*en-dendu* 'stretch out, reach forth, extend'), postposition Oscan *-en*, Umbrian *-em*, *-e*, adnom. with Dat. (= Lok.), Akk. and Gen. (of ambit);

Old Irish *in-* 'in' adnominal m. Dat. and Akk.; nasalized), *in-* (derived from \**eni*, compare *ingen* from proto Irish *ini-gena* 'daughter'; mixed with *ind-* = gall. *ande-*, s. Thurneysen Grammar 531 f., Pedersen KG. I 45), acymr. abret. *en*, *in* 'in', corn. bret. *en*, ncymr. *yn*, gall. *essedon* (\**en-sedon*) 'chariot', *embrekton* 'immersed (swallowed) bite' (see below *mereq-*);

Gothic *in* 'in', adnom. m. Dat., Akk., Gen.; Old High German Old Saxon Old English *in*, Old Norse *ī* 'in', adnom. m. Dat. and Akk., from \**eni* (about derivatives as Gothic *inn* 'in, into', *inna*, *innana*, probably from \**eni-n-*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 304 f.); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Old Prussian *en* 'in', adnom. m. Dat. and Akk., Latvian *ie-* (only prefix); zero grade \**h* in Lithuanian *ĩ* (older and nowadays dial. *in*, *int̃*) 'in', adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

Old Church Slavic *on-* (*on-ušta* 'footwear', *q-dolb* 'valley'), zero grade *vb̥n-*, *vb̥* 'in', adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

Tocharian AB *y-*, *yn-*, B *in-* (only prefix).

**ṇ-dʰi-**: Old Indic *ádhi-* 'about, on', Old pers. *adīy-* 'in'; gall. intensive prefix *Ande-* (PN *Ande-roudus-* 'the very red'), cymr. *an(ne)-* in *anne-l-* 'contrivance' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*) = Old Irish *inde-l* (*\*ṇdʰi-l-om*), cymr. *an-daw-* 'eavesdrop' (to *taw-* 'closemouthed'); Old Irish *ind-* (partly from *\*ind-*, partly from secondary *\*indo-*) in *ind-reth-* 'incursion' (*\*ind-i-reto-*), *indnaide* (see further under), etc. Pedersen (KG. I 45) will also place here Gothic *und-* 'up to'; s. about other possibilities above S. 50 and S. 181.

**(e)nero-** 'inner': Armenian *\*nero-* 'the inside', assumed from *ner-* 'within, in, into', *nerk's-* 'inside', *nerk'oy-* 'inside, within'; perhaps gr. ἔνεροι as 'those below, those beneath the earth, of the dead and the gods below', namely in the earth; or better Hypostase from οἱ ἐν ἔργῳ?

**nī-, nei-** 'low, base', comparative **nītero-** 'low' (in contrast to 'upper'):

Old Indic *nī-*, Avestan *nī-* 'down; downward', Old Indic *nītarām-* 'underneath', Avestan *nītama-* 'the lowest';

Armenian *nī-*, *n-* 'low';

Celtic *\*nē* from *\*nei* in Old Irish *ar-nēut-sa*, *in-nēut-sa* 'I expect, anticipate', (Proto Irish *\*-nē-sedū*), verbal noun *indn(a)ide* (*\*indo-nē-sodjion*) and in *ar-neigdet* 'to pray' (*\*ari-nē-gedont*); compare different Bergin Ériu 10, 111;

Old High German *nidar*, Old Saxon *nithar*, Old English *nīþer*, Old Icelandic *nīðr* 'down; downward', Old High German *nidana*, Old Saxon *nithana* 'under', Old English *neoðan*, *nīþan* 'down, downward, under', Old Icelandic *neðana* 'from here below', preposition with Akk. 'below', Old Saxon *nithe* Adv. 'under', Old High German *nida* preposition with Dat. and Akk. 'below, under';

Old Bulgarian *nizъ* 'down, downwards' (formation as *prě-zъ* etc.);

in compound:

Old Indic *nīpa-* 'low lying' (*nī* + *ap-* 'water');

*\*nī-okʷ-* as 'holding down the eyes' in:

Old Indic *nīcā-* 'downwards' (compare *nyañc-* 'pointed down');



Old Bulgarian *nicb* `inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy ', (\**po-niknati*) *poniknati*, *ničati* `be inclined '; Wackernagel-Debrunner Old Indic Gr. III 230 f., Trautmann 198 f.

with formants **-yo-**:

gr. *νειός* f. `field, entryway ' (\*lowland, depression'), *νείατος*, *νέατος* `the uttermost, lowest, extreme, outermost ', *νείοθεν* `from under, from the bottom ', *νείοθι* `below, at the bottom ', *νείαιρα* *γαστήρ* `the lower part of the belly ', *νήιστα* *ἔσχατα*, *κατώτατα* Hes., theb. *Νήιπται* *πύλαι* (η seems to stand for *ē* from *ei* before pal. vowel);

Old Bulgarian *ŋiva* `farmland' (\*lowland, depression'), Serbo-Croatian *ŋjiva* (whence *j*?), Czech russ. *niva* ds. (\**nēiμā* f);

zero grade Old English *neowol*, *nēol*, *nihol* `inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy ' from \**niwol*, Middle Low German *nigel* `low, base';

here probably also with full grade Lithuanian *néivoti* `torment, smite', Latvian *niēvât* `disdain, scorn ' (also Gothic \**naiw* `ἐνεῖχεν ' Marc. VI 19?).

Maybe alb. *nivel* `levelled ground'?

compare Indo Germanic *ni-zdos* `nest' under **sed-** `sit, place'. As `run down, tell off, rebuke' (as Latvian *niēvât*) based on probably also *neid-* `reproach, rebuke, censure, blame, esp. by word ', *neit-* `to be hostile towards, attack ' **neiq-** (see there), in *nei-*, *ní-*.

**enter, nter** `between - in', **en-tero-** `inward ':

Old Indic *antár*, Avestan *antarə*, Old pers. *antar* `between ', adnom. with Lok., Instr., Akk., Gen.; Old Indic *ántara-* `internal ', Avestan *antara-* `inner ', Superl. Old Indic *ántama-* `the closest ' (not to *ánti*, *ánta-*), Avestan *antəma-* `the most internal, intimate, inmost '; Old Indic *antrá-*, also with Vṛddhi *āntrá-* n. `intestines, entrails ';

Armenian *ənder-k* Pl. `intestines, entrails ' (gr. loanword ? s. Hübschmann Arm. Gr. 1447 f.);

gr. *ἐντέρον*, mostly Pl. `intestines, entrails ';

alb. *nder*, ***ndër*** `between, in', further *ndjer*, *ngjer* etc. `until' (\**entero-*); (common Slavic *dz*: Albanian *dj*, *gl*, *gj* allophones)

Latin *enter, inter* ` prep. with acc. between, among, amid; during, in the course of ', adnom. m. Akk. (solidified m. Gen. *intervias, interdius*), *intrō, intrā, intrin-secus, interus* ` internal ', *interior, intimus, intestīnus* (see below), Oscan *Entraí* `\* **Interae** ', zero grade, Oscan *anter* ` between, among, amid; during, in the course of ', Umbrian *anter, ander* `during', adnom. m. Lok. and Akk.;

Old Irish *eter, etir, etar* ` between ', adnom. m. Akk., corn. *ynter, yntre*, bret. *entre* (the ending after *tre-, dre* = cymr. *trwy*), acymr. *ithr* ` between, among, amid; during, in the course of '; gall. *inter ambes* `between streams';

Old High German *untar* etc. `under = between' = Oscan *anter* (different from Germanic \**under*, Old High German etc *untar* `below' from \**ǵdʰer*, Latin *infra*); compare Gothic *undaúrni-mats* `lunch' = `breakfast', Old Norse *undorn* n. `morning (at nine clock)', Old Saxon *undorn*, Old English *undern* `midday', Old High German *untorn* `midday, lunch' (*n*-suffix as in Latin *internus*); zero grade as gr. *ἐντερά* etc. Old Norse *iðrar* Pl. `intestines, entrails' (from \**innrar, \*inþerōz*), *innre, iðre* `the inner' (if not specific nord.-*ro-* has derivated from *inn* = Gothic *inn* `hinein', see above); **(under the influence of common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-)**.

Slavic \**etro* in Old Church Slavic *ĵatro* `liver', ablaut. *qtroba* `liver, \*intestines, cavity of the body', *qtrb* ` **εἶσω** '.

about Hittite *antūrijas* `inner, interior', *andurza* `inside, within' s. Lohmann I. F. 51, 320 f.

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Hittite *antūrijas* `inner, interior' : **Ἰλλυριοί**, οἱ, Illyrians, **Ἰλλυρία**, ἡ, Illyria, also **Ἰλλυρίς**, ἡ, Adj. **Ἰλλυρικός**, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, **Ἰλλυρίζω**, speak the Illyrian language, **Ἰλλυρία**!--hence Adv. **Ἰλλυριστί**.

**entós** `(from) inside' (compare Old Indic *i-táh* `from here', Latin *caelitus* etc.):

gr. *ἐντός* `inside', whereof *ἐντοσ-θεν*, -θι and further *ἐντόσθια, ἐντοσθίδια* `intestines, entrails' (or latter with from *ἐντοσθε* lengthened in *θ* for \**ἐντοστια*, compare Old Indic *antastya-* n. `intestines, entrails', Fick I<sup>4</sup> 363, Vendryès Rev. ét. gr. 23, 1910, 74);

Latin *intus* `from inside, within; inside', therefrom with analog metathesis *intestīnus* `inward, internal; n. as subst., sing. and plur. the intestines';

Middle Low German Modern High German dial. *inser* 'eatable internal parts of animals', Old Norse *īstr* n., *īstra* f., 'the fat surrounding the intestine' (\**en-s-tro-*);

Old Prussian *instran* 'fat', Latvian *īstri* Pl. 'kidneys' (\**en-s-tro-*); Latvian *iekša* 'Inneres', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (\**en-t-ia*), Old Lithuanian *insčios* 'heart', Lithuanian *įščios* 'intestines, entrails' (\**en-s-tio-*).

About the compression Latin *endo*, *indu* 'in', wherefore gr. τὰ ἐνδῖνα, Old Irish *inne* 'intestines, entrails', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), see above S. 182 -- About gr. ἐν-δον 'in the house, indoors' (wherefore ἐνδο-θεν, -θι, Lesbian Doric ἐνδοί after οἰκο-θεν, -θι, οἴκοι) s. *dem-* 'to build'.

**References:** WP. I 125 ff., II 335 f., WH. I 687 f., 694, 708 f., 711 f., 870, Trautmann 69 f., 198 f. W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 70 ff.

**Page(s):** 311-314

---

**Root / lemma:** *en-2*

**Meaning:** year

**Material:** Gr. ἔνος 'year' Hes., doubtful, whether m. or n., δί-ενος 'biennial', τετρα-ένης, -ες 'quadrennial, four years old', hom. Akk. Sg. ἥνιν, Akk. Pl. ἱνής 'annual', πρητ-ήν 'one-year-old lamb' (to Doric πρᾶτος from \**p̄rtos*?); ἐν-ιαυτός 'year' (to ἰαύειν: 'wenn das Jahr ruht, Jahreswende' ??).

zero grade *-n-* in:

Gothic *fram fair-n-in jēra*, Old Saxon *fer-n-un gēre*, Middle High German *verne* 'last year';

Lithuanian *pér-n-ai* 'last year', Latvian *pērn* 'the previous year';

russ. dial., Czech *lo-ni* (\**ol-ni*) 'letztjährig'.

Specht Dekl. 16 places in addition Pron. *en* in gr. ἐνη 'that (day or that year?)'.

**Note:**

Gr. ἔνος 'year': Latin *annus* 'year' (\**atnos*) 'year': Old Indic *hāyana-* 'yearly', *hāyaná-* m. n. 'year' prove that **Root / lemma:** *en-2*: 'year': **Root / lemma:** *at-*, \**atno-*: 'to go; year': **Root / lemma:** *yet-*: 'year' [prothetic *y-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghei-2*, *ghi-*, *ghei-men-*, \**gheimn-*: 'winter; snow'

**References:** Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 424 with Anm. 5, Feist 140 f., Specht Dekl. 15 f.

**Page(s):** 314

---

**Root / lemma:** *en(o)μη-, (o)nomη, nōmη, (\*h<sub>1</sub>en h<sub>3</sub>(o)μη-)*

**Meaning:** name

**Material:** Old Indic *nāma*, Instr. Sg. *nāmnā*, Avestan *nāma* 'name';

Armenian *anun*, Gen. *anuan*, after Meillet Esquisse 48 from \**anuwn*, \**onomno-*, after EM<sup>2</sup> 675 from \**onōmno-*;

gr. ὄνομα (from reduced \**eno-* with assimilation *e - o*), dial. ὄνυμα, \*ἔνυμα in lak.  
'Ενυμακαπίδας, (reduced u derived before μν from Gen. \*ἔνομνος), ἀνώνυμος, νώνυμος  
'nameless';

alb. Tosc *emër*, Geg *emën* (\**enmen-*);

**Note:**

(\**da-a-ma-an*) > alb. Geg *emën* [common alb.-Baltic *d-* > zero]

Latin *nōmen*, *-inis*, n. Umbrian *nome*, Abl. *nomne* 'name' and 'people';

Old Irish *ainmm* n- n., Pl. *anmann* (\**enmη-*); acymr. *anu*, Pl. *enuein*, out of it ncymr. *enw*,  
corn. *hanow*, Middle Breton *hanff*, *hanu*, bret. *anσ*;

Gothic *namo* n., Old Icelandic *nafn* n., Old English *nama*, Old High German *namo* m.  
'name'; with *ō*-grade Old Frisian *nōmia*, Middle High German *be-nuomen* 'name';

**Note:**

Taboo word for (\**dap-no-*) 'sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal'.

Old Prussian *emnes*, *emmens* m. (\**enmen-*);

Slavic \**ьmę*, out of it \**ьmę* in Old Church Slavic *imę*, Serbo-Croatian *īme*, Old Czech  
*jmě*, Gen. *jmene*, russ. *īmja*;

Tocharian A *ñem*, B *ñom*;

Hittite *la-a-ma-an* (*lāman*), with dissimilation of Anlauts; (\**nda-a-ma-an*)

compare finno-ugr. *nām*, *nam*, *nēm*, *namma*, magyar. *nēv* 'name'.

**References:** WP. I 132, Feist 369 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 352, Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. II 98, 121.

**Page(s):** 321

---

**Root / lemma:** *enos-* or *onos-*

**Meaning:** burden

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *ánaḥ* n. 'load wagon' = Latin *onus*, *-eris* 'a load, burden' (*onustus* 'loaded, laden, burdened, freighted', *onerāre* 'load, burden, fill, freight').

In addition perhaps gr. *ἀνία*, Aeolic *ὀνία* 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble', *ἄνιος*, *ἄνιᾱρός* 'grievous, troublesome, annoying' (the dialect distribution from *ἀνία* : *ὀνία* as with the preposition *ἀνά* : *ὀν*); after Wackernagel Gl. 14, 54 f. but dissimilated from \**amīFā* = Old Indic *āmīvā* f. 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble, plague' (see below *ome-*).

**References:** WP. I 132 f.;

**See also:** s. also under *enek-*.

**Page(s):** 321-322

---

**Root / lemma:** *eno-* (probably *e-no-*): *ono-* : *no-* : *-ne-*

**Meaning:** that

**Material:** Old Indic Instr. *anēna*, *anáyā* 'this, that', Gen. Lok. Du. *anáyōḥ*, *anā* 'for, sure'; Avestan Gen. Du. *anayā*, Instr. *ana* (Old pers. *anā*), Pl. *anāiš*, about Old Indic *anyá-* 'other', *ántara-* ds., which someone might place here, compare above S. 37;

Armenian *so-in* 'the same', if from \**ko-eno-s*, Junker KZ. 43, 343; gr. *ἐν* (sc. *ἡμέρα*) 'der über morgige Tag', (ἐ-)κεῖνος 'that', Doric τῆνος ds. (\*κε-, \*τε-ενος), ὁ δεῖνα 'der und der, ein gewisser' (after ταδεῖνα = \*τάδε ἔνα 'this and that'); about *ἐνιοί* 'a, some, few' (from \**en-io-*?) compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 614<sup>4</sup>;

Latin *enim* Old Latin 'yea, in truth', later 'for, namely' = Oscan *íním*, *inim* 'also, too, besides, moreover, likewise, as well, even' (whose *í* in proclitic from *e*), Umbrian *ene*, *enem* 'then, at that time, in those times' besides *end(m)*, *ennom* etc. ds.; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Indo Germanic \**onjo-*, with *í* (probably of Rel. \**jo-*) in Old High German *ienēr*, obd. *ener*, Middle High German *geiner* (= *jeiner*), Old English *geon*, Gothic *jains* 'that' instead of

*\*janjis* through the influence of *ains*, Old Norse *enn*, *inn* 'the', with *ko-*: *hinn* 'that', *hānn*, *hann* 'he' (*\*kēnos*);

Lithuanian *añs*, *anàs* 'that', žem. 'he'; Old Prussian *tāns* 'he' (*\*t-anas*: *\*to*);

Old Church Slavic etc. *онъ* (*ona*, *ono*) 'that, he', serb.-Church Slavic *onakъ* 'from that kind of' (= Lithuanian *anōks* ds.);

about Hittite *an-ni-iš* (*annis*) 'that', Adverb *an-na-az* (*annaz*), *an-ni-ša-an* 'once, one day, some time, some day', compare Pedersen Hittite 63, Cuvreur H 91 f.

***no-*, *nā*** in:

Old Indic *nā-nā* 'so or so';

Armenian *-n* article, *na* 'then' (*\*no-ai*, Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 88), *a-n-d* 'there' (*d* from Indo Germanic *t*, also not similar Old Irish *and* 'here', above S. 37, wherefore still Cypriot ἄνδρα αὐτή, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 613);

Maybe alb. *andej* 'there'

gr. νῆς τὸ ἔννης, Doric νᾶς Hes.; νή 'yea, in truth', Instr. (= Latin *nē* ds.), ναί, ναίχι ds. (compare αἰ : ἢ 'if', δαί : δῆ 'also');

Maybe alb *ně se* 'if'

Latin *nam* 'for, namely' (Akk. Sg. f), *nem-pe* 'certainly, without doubt, assuredly, of course, as everybody knows', *nem-ut* ds.; *nē* 'yea, in truth', instrumental;

doubtful whether Slavic *\*nā*, Interjektion russ. *na* 'there you have!' etc. belongs here.

Also alb. *na* 'there you have!'

Maybe poln. *na pewno* 'certainly' : Latin *nem-pe* 'certainly'

Doubtful is also, whether the consecutive particles belong here:

***ne*** in:

Old Indic *nā* 'as though, as';

Avestan *yaθ-na* 'and namely';

gr Thessalian ὄνε, τόνε, τάνε, with double inflection Gen. Sg. τοῖνεος etc. 'this';

Latin *ego-ne*, *tū-ne*, *dēnique* (\**dē-ne-que*), *dōnicum*, *dōnec* (\**dō-ne-kʷom*, compare Umbrian *arnipo* 'as far as' from \**ad-ne-kʷom*), *quandō-ne*, *sīn* (\**sī-ne* 'if, however'), etc.; also *-ne* in the question;

Old High German (*ne weist tu*) *na* 'not knowing whether';

Old Lithuanian *ne* 'as', Lithuanian *nė*, *nėgí*, *nėgu* 'as' (after comparative), *néi* 'as' (\**ne-i*), Latvian *ne* 'as';

akls. *neže*, Serbo-Croatian *něgo* 'as' after comparative; Old Russian *ní* ds., poln. *ni* 'as' (\**ne-i*).

Maybe alb. (\**nse*) *se* : poln *níž* 'than' : akls. *neže* 'as' after comparative.

***nē*** in:

Old Indic *ví-nā* 'without';

Avestan *yaθa-nā* 'straight as', *ciθa-nā* for the introduction of a question (= Latin *quid-ne*);

about gr. ἐγώνη, which could also be ἐγω-νη, see below *ē*, *ō*; νή s. S. 320;

Latin *nē* 'yea, in truth' see above S. 320;

Gothic *-na* in *afta-na* Adv. 'from behind', *hinda-na* Adv. 'beyond', etc.; Old High German *-na* in *oba-na* 'from here above'; Old Norse *þēr-na* 'to yourself, to you', etc.;

Old Bulgarian *въ-нѣ* 'outside';

probably Phrygian *vi* 'and' (in *ioς vi* 'and who') remains far off; about Tocharian A *-ne* in *kus-ne* 'who, what, which, the one that', compare Cuvreur (Tochaarse Klank- en Vormleer 50); s. also Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 612;

**References:** WP. II 336 f., WH. I 339 f., 370 f., 386 f., 404 f., Trautmann 7 f., 195, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 606, 612, Specht Dekl. 306.

**Page(s):** 319-321

**Meaning:** to sigh, groan, onomatopoeic words

**Note:** both vocalizations also with various emotion value, so that perhaps would be spoken from two variant onomatopoeic words. Besides, admittedly, a root form in voiced-nonaspirated *eng-*, *ong-*, *ŋg-* 'groan, moan, sigh', without such meaning separation after the vocalization.

**Material:** Gr. ὀγκάζομαι 'cry, shout (bray, of the ass) ' (of donkey), ὄγκος 'bittern ' (\*ὄγκος);

alb. *nëkónj*, Geg *angój* 'groan, sigh, complain ' (\**enq-*);

Latin *uncō*, *-āre* 'to sound or roar like a bear '. But cymr. *och* 'a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint ', interjection 'ah!', is not deducible from \**onq-* and probably certainly a new interjectional creation;

Slavic \**jěčati*, russ.-Church Slavic *jaču*, *jačati* 'sigh', *jaklivъ* 'having an impediment in one's speech', russ. Dialectal *jačátъ* 'groan, moan, plaintive shout '.

alb. Geg *me u anku* 'to groan, moan, sigh' : Middle Low German *anken* 'groan, moan, sigh'

With voiced-nonaspirated:

Middle Irish *ong* 'the groaning, sigh, lamentation ', in addition probably Old Irish *ennach* 'crow' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (from \**eng-n-ākā*) and *enchache* f. 'buffoonery, scurrility ';

Middle Low German *anken* 'groan, moan, sigh', Norwegian Dialectal *ank* 'whimpering, sigh, distress, repentance ', Danish *ank*, *anke* 'lament, complaint ', wherefore changing through ablaut Danish *ynke*, Swedish *ynka* 'have mercy on, deplore, bemoan ', at most also Modern High German *Unke* after her pitiful cry (yet onomatopoeic word Middle High German *ūche* 'toad '; s. still Kluge<sup>11</sup>, the hybridization this *ūche* with Middle High German Old High German *unc* 'snake' [see above S. 44] considers).

An onomatopoeic word is Lithuanian *ùngti*, *ùngau* 'whimper like a dog '.

**References:** WP. I 133.

**Page(s):** 322

---

**Root / lemma:** *ent-* (better *ant-*) (\**h-ent*)



**Meaning:** to weave

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ent-* (better *ant-*?) : 'to weave' derived from a truncated **Root / lemma:** *uebh-*  
**1:** 'to weave, plait' through an Illyrian-alb. intermediary alb. *venj* 'I weave' (\**uebh* *ñiō*) : alb.  
*ent, int* 'weave' (\**ent-i-* or \**nt-*).

**Material:** Old Indic *átka-h* m. 'garment, mantle', Avestan *aōka-*, *atka-* m. 'Upper dress, mantle' (*nt-ko-s*);

alb. *ent, int* 'weave' (\**ent-i-* or \**nt-*) : Old Indic *ubhnāti, umbhāti, unábdhi* 'tie together',  
*ūrṇā-vábhi-* m. 'spider', gr. ὤφῃ 'the weaving', alb. *venj* 'I weave' (\**uebh* *ñiō*);

**Note:**

Alb.-slavic use prothetic *v-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

gr. Attic ἄπτοι (\**nt-iō-*) 'weave', διαζομαι ds. (compare Debrunner IF. 21, 216), ἄσμα, διασμα 'setting the warp in the loom, i.e. beginning the web'; if, however (Petersson Heterokl. 262) ἄνταp ds., ἀντήριος ds. belong to it, must have begun rather like root \**ant-*. However, exists with gr. culture words the suspicious origin and Old Irish *étid* 'dressed', *étiud* 'clothing' could be shaped secondary to *étach* ds. (\**en-togo-*);

also the equation Old Indic *átka-h* : gr. ἄσκος 'skin, hose, tube' is because of of this dubious meaning; gr. ἥτριον, Doric ἄτριον 'the warp in a web' are suspectly of pre-Greek origin.

**References:** WP. I 134.

**Page(s):** 322

---

**Root / lemma:** *epero-*

**Meaning:** boar

**Material:** Latin *aper, aprī* 'boar', Umbrian Akk. Pl. *apruf, abrof*, Akk. Sg. *abrunu*, Akk. Pl. *abrons* 'pigs' (yet about Latin *Aprōnius*, mars.-Latin *Aprufclano* see Schulze Eigennamen 111, 124 f.); a probably after *caper*, derived Latin *aprugnus* 'of boar' with suffix *-gno-* zur root *gen-*; here perhaps the PN *Eprius*;

Germanic \**ebura-*, Old Norse *jōfurr* m. 'prince, lord' (in figurative meaning, actually 'boar'), Old English *eofor* m. 'boar', mndd. *ever*, Old High German *ebur*, Modern High German *Eber*.

With (analogical?) *ν*-suggestion belong asl. *veprь* m. 'boar', Serbo-Croatian *věpar* (Gen. *věpra*), poln. *wieprz* (Gen. *wieprza*), russ. *veprь* (Gen. *véprja*) here;

Latvian *vepris* ds. (PN Lithuanian *Vėpriai* Plur., and Old Prussian *Weppren*) is not borrowed of Slavic, but common origin;

unclear is thrak. ἔβρος 'he-goat; billy goat'.

**References:** WP. I 121, WH. I 56, Trautmann 351.

**Page(s):** 323

---

**Root / lemma:** *eph-*

**Meaning:** to cook

**Note:** Only Gr. and Armenian

**Material:** Armenian *ep'em* 'cook';

gr. ἔψω 'cook', Fut. ἐψήσω, participle ἐφθός (does not prove in itself Indo Germanic *ph*, because also \*ἐπστός should lead to ἐφθός); however, ἔψω *so-* would be present (compare δέψω : δέφω) and Armenian *p* 'derived from Indo Germanic *ph* .

**References:** WP. I 124, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 706.

**Page(s):** 325

---

**Root / lemma:** *epi, opi, pi*

**Meaning:** at, by

**Note:** (also with lengthened grade *-ei, -oi* in the final syllable); partially in the meaning with abbreviated *eb<sup>h</sup>i, ob<sup>h</sup>i*.

**Material:** Old Indic *ápi* 'also, in addition' (Adv.), seldom ved. preposition m. locative 'by, in', prefix *apí-, pí-* 'to, by' (*pí-* in *pí-dhāna-* n. 'covering, cover, lid', *pí-nahyati* 'tethered, fastened to', *py-úksṇa-* 'cover of the bow': gr. πτ-υχρή 'crease, layer', if from \*πτ-υχᾱ, πτύσσω 'lay, place together, crease', *pīdayati*: πιέζω, s. **\*sed-**); common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*

Avestan *aipi*, ap. *apiy*, adnominal 'about - to, by (Akk.), by (temporal, Lok.), after (temporal, Instr.)', Adv. 'in addition also, likewise also, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; hereafter, later', prefix 'to';

with lengthened grade of final syllable Avestan *ape* 'after' (m. Akk.), compare *apaya* Adv. 'hereafter, prospectively', -*pe* emphasizing particle;

Armenian *ev* 'and, also'; \**pí* in anlaut *h-* united verbs, as *h-aganim* 'pull myself to'?

Gr. ἐπί, ἔπι 'auf to, an', adnominal with dative (= Indo Germanic Lok., Instr., Akk., Gen., prefix, ἔπισσον τὸ ὕστερον γινόμενον Hes. (i.e. probably 'progeny', basic form \*ἐπι-τιο-, Schulze, Kl. Schr. 70 ff., 675), πι- prefix (see above); *opi* in hom. ὀπι-θε(ν) 'behind, afterwards', Ionian Attic ὀπισθε(ν) ds. (-σ- after πρόσθε(ν), compare also ὀπίσ(σ)ω 'behind, backwards'; hereafter ' (\**opí-tiō*), ὀπίστατος 'hindmost, last'; ὀπ-ώρα 'autumn', S. 343); presumably (with Indo Germanic contraction from \**opí-oqʷ* to \**opīqʷ*, to \**oqʷ*- 'see') ὀπι:-πέυω 'stare at', παρθενοπίπτα 'girl gazer, onlooker', \*ὄψ (formation as ἄψ, Latin *abs*, ἀμφίς, see below Italian *ops-*) base from ὀψέ, Aeolic ὄψι 'late'; about gr. ἐπ-εἰ 'there' see above S. 284;

Illyrian PN *Epi-cadus* (compare gr. κεκαδμένος 'parading, showing off'); Venetic PN *Opi-tergium* (to *Tergeste* 'Triest', Old Bulgarian *trъgbъ* 'marketplace'; alb. *tregu* 'marketplace'); Messapic *pí-dō* (\**dō-t*) 'bore profit';

alb. *épërrë* 'situated above'; Illyrian *Epirus* (\**epí-ueriō*) 'situated above, highland': *Ériu* 'Ireland' (\**epí-ueriō* 'enclosed land, hill, island'), cymr. *Ywerddon* ds. (\**uiuerdon*, \**epí-uerionos*) [common Illyrian *n > nd > d*].

Latin *ob* adnominal m. Akk. 'prep. with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of', Old Latin also 'around, round about, all around, near together, in close proximity', and prefix from *op-* before voiced consonant originated (as *ab* from *ap[o]*); *op* still in *operio* from \**op-veriō*, *oportet* from \**op-vortet* 'it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable; it behooves; I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought'; about *opācus* s. EM<sup>2</sup> 703 and above S. 54; \**ops-* (see above) usually before *t-* in compound, e.g. *o(p)s-tendo*; Oscan *úp*, *op* 'by' with Abl. (= \*Instr.);

Old Irish *iar n-*, *iar-m-* 'after, afterwards, in the next place, secondly' m. Dat., perhaps Neutr. a derivative \**epi-ro-m* (Thurneysen Gr. 516); *epí* seems also obstructed in Old Irish *ía-daim* 'close' (compare Latin *ob-dō*), *éi-thech* 'perjury' (compare gr. ἐπι-ορκέω), *Ériu* 'Ireland' (\**epí-ueriō* 'enclosed land, hill, island') = cymr. *Ywerddon* ds. (\**uiuerdon*, \**epí-uerionos*), nir. *éibheall* 'blaze, glow' (\**epí-b<sup>h</sup>elo-*);

*opi* in Old Irish *oíbell* m. 'blaze, glow' = cymr. *ufel* m. 'spark' (\**opí-b<sup>h</sup>elo-*); cymr. *uffarn*, bret. *ufern* 'ankle' (*opi-spernā*);

Gothic *iftuma* (formation as *aftuma* 'last') 'subsequent, later'; *ibdalja* m. 'descent, slope', Old English *eofolsian* 'blaspheme' (\**eḥ-hālsian*), *eofut*, *eofot* n. 'blame' (\**eḥ-hāt*);

in addition perhaps also the group 'evening': Old Norse *aptann*, *eptann*, west-Germanic with *ā* Old English *æfen* m. n., Old Saxon *āband*, Old High German *āband*; perhaps the West Germanic has dissimilation reduction of the first dental experienced in the basic form \**āptanto*- or is Indo Germanic \**ēp-onto*- the basic form and Old Norse *aptann* from derived *aptan* 'hereafter';

to the possible fusion from \**ap-* and \**ep-* in Germanic compare above S. 53 f.;

Lithuanian *ap-*, before labial also still *api-*, in nominal compound *apy-* prefix 'around, about, by', *apiẽ* 'around, about' m. Akk., Old Lithuanian and dial. East Lithuanian *dievíe-p* 'by god', *sūnaūs-pi* 'for the son'; Latvian *ap-* 'around, about', *pie* with Gen. and Akk. 'by, in', *pie* 'to there, in-, full-'; Old Prussian *ep-* (*ap-* lacking normative spelling), *eb-* 'around-', rather as \**epi* here, as to be taken as a basis under the form *eb-* to Indo Germanic *eb<sup>h</sup>i*, *ob<sup>h</sup>i*; in addition to the postposition lit -*p(i)* hinter Gen. *namó-pi* 'on the way home, homeward') and Lok. (*namié-pi* 'to the house, homeward'), Latvian -*p* (only adverbial use), E. Fraenkel, Syntax 18 ff., Endzelin Gr. 524 ff.;

in addition one places also Lithuanian suffix in *dvej-ópas* 'twofold' etc., as well as das suffix in Illyrian VN *Hadriopes*, Δερριότητες, etc. (??);

here also Slavic preposition *o* 'around, in' (\**op*); to coincidence with Indo Germanic *ob<sup>h</sup>i* see above S. 287, Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 155 f., Trautmann 1;

about Hittite *appa* etc. see above S. 53; in the meaning it corresponds rather to gr. ἐπί as gr. ἀπό;

Lycian knows only the extended forms *epñ-*, *epñte* 'after';

about Tocharian Gen.-ending A -*āp*, B -*epi*, which one could put here (also in Lithuanian would strengthen the Gen. through *epi*), s. also Pedersen Tocharian 50 ff.

**References:** WP. I 122 f., Pedersen Lycian and Hittite 23, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325, 550<sup>7</sup>, 620, 628, 631<sup>7</sup>, Trautmann 1.

**Page(s):** 323-325

---

**Root / lemma:** *epop*, *opop*

**Meaning:** a kind of exclamation

**Material:** Armenian *popop*, npers. *pūrū* `hoopoe';

gr. ἐποποῖ ποποπό `shout, call of hoopoe', ἔποψ, -οπος `hoopoe', ἔπωπα ἀλεκτρυόνα ἄγριον Hes. (-ωπ- probably through support in -ωψ); ἄπαφός ἔποψ, τὸ ὄρνεον (assimilated from \*επαφός, which is reshuffled in ending after animal names suffix -αφος = alb. *kafshë* (\*-αφος, \**haphos*) `animal');

Latin *urupa* `hoopoe';

ndd. *Hupphupp*; Modern High German *Wiedehopf*, Old High German *wituhopfo*, Old Saxon *widohoppa* is a reinterpretation after Germanic *widu-* (Indo Germanic *uidʰu-*) `tree, wood' and Middle High German *hopfen* `hüpfen';

Latvian *puppukis* `hoopoe'.

similar, but not reduplicated, Upper Sorbian *hupak*, poln. *hupek* `hoopoe', Upper Sorbian *hupać* `cry like a hoopoe', compare also more in general slovak. *húpati* `cry', russ. old *chupsti sja* `vaunt, boast'.

**References:** WP. I 123 f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> S. 689.

**Page(s):** 325

---

**Root / lemma:** *ereb-*, *orob-*, *rōb-*

**Meaning:** to drill, make holes

**Material:** Latvian *īrbs* `knitting needle' (rhyme word to *virbs*), *īrbulis* `little peg, stylus'; Lithuanian *urbinti* `make a hole with the awl', *urbtī* = Latvian *urbt* `bore', *urbulis* `awl, stylus'; Lithuanian *ruōbti* `hollow out', *ruobtuvas* `Hohlmesser', Latvian *ruobs* `incisure, incision, rabbet, lack, feud'. The ablaut relation speaks for Indo Germanic age of the family, although the citation of gr. ἄρβηλος `round shoemaker's knife' and ἀρβύλη `strong shoe covering the whole foot' (if originally `hollow clog') remains quite doubtful, because latter can be also based on a word for `shoe' of quite other origin

**References:** WP. I 146.

**Page(s):** 333

---

**Root / lemma:** *ered-* (\**ere-danos*)

**Meaning:** to flow; dampness

**Material:** Old Indic *árdati*, *rdáti* 'flows (in compounds), sprays, resolves; disturbs', *ardáyati* 'makes flow, dissolves, presses, torments, kills', *ādrá* 'humid, wet, damp', *rdū* (in compounds) 'dampness', Avestan *arədvī*- f. name of a mythical river, worshiped mostly as a female divinity.

from in addition gr. ἄρδᾶ 'smut, dirt', ἄρδαλος 'dirty, filthy'?

Perhaps here the frequent Celto-Ligurian FIN *Rodanos* (French *Rhône* = Modern High German *der Rotten*, Italian *Rodano* etc.) as 'the flowing' (gräzis. Ῥπίδανος from iberisiert. \**Errodanos*), in addition *Rednitz* (Bavaria) from \**Rodantia*.

maybe Illyrian GN *Redon* 'sea god'.

**References:** WP. I 148, Pokorny Mil. Boisacq II 193 ff.

**Page(s):** 334

---

**Root / lemma:** *ereg<sup>w</sup>(h)o-*, *erog<sup>w</sup>(h)o-*

**Meaning:** pea

**Material:** Gr. ὀροβος m. (from \*ἔροβος after Gen. etc. ὀρόβου); compare however, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 81), ἐρέβινθος m. (Asia Minor suffix proves not exactly such origin, there in plant names also, otherwise, seeming, thus in λέβινθοι ἐρέβινθοι Hes.) 'chickpea';

**Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

Latin *ervum* n. 'a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch' (from \**erouom*, \**ereg<sup>w</sup>(h)om* or \**erog<sup>w</sup>(h)om*);

Old High German *araweiz*, *arwiz*, Modern High German *Erbse*, Old Saxon *er(iw)it*, Middle Low German *erwete*, nnd. *erwten* Pl., Old Norse *ertr* f. Pl. (Dat. *ertrum*) ds. (-*ait* probably pure suffix);

but Middle Irish *orbaind* 'grains' stands for \**arbainn*, older *arbanna* (above S. 63).

Probably borrowings from a common, probably east-mediterranean origin, from which derives also Old Indic *aravindam* 'lotus'.

**References:** WP. I 145, WH. I 419 f., 863.

**Page(s):** 335

---

**Root / lemma:** *erek-1* (*er[e]gh-*)

**Meaning:** louse, tick

**Note:** often distorted taboo

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *erek-1* (*er[e]gh-*): louse, tick, derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *er-2*, *eri-*: goat; sheep.

**Material:**

In **e-** grade:

Lithuanian *érké* 'tick, sheep louse' (*\*erkiā*), Latvian *ērce* 'cow's mite, wicked, evil person' under Indo Germanic *\*erek-*. Furthermore it is to be compared Armenian *o(r)jil* 'nit, louse' (here seems to be a root variant *er(e)gh-*, as also in the consecutive alb. form) and *ork'iun* 'ringworm, itching, erysipelas' (from *\*orqjiōno-* (?) with a *-no-* suffix as in Latin after Petersson KZ. 47, 263 f.), alb. *ergjiz* 'small louse' (see G. Meyer Alb.Wb. 96; doubt by Hermann KZ. 41, 48; however, the irregular guttural in Armen. and Alban. could be based on taboo distortion).

In **zero-** grade:

Old Indic *likṣā* 'nit, louse' common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-* (probably from *\*lakṣā* through influence of *likhāti* 'scarifies');

Latin *ricinus* 1. 'itself in the skin of sheep, dogs or cattle annoying vermin, tick' (doubtful is the affiliation from 2. 'a shrub kind, castor bean, ricinus') could go back to older *\*recinos* and be shared with Lithuanian *érké* 'tick, sheep louse'.

**References:** WP. I 145, II 344.

**Page(s):** 335

---

**Root / lemma:** *er(e)k-2*, *rek-*, *rok-*

**Meaning:** to tear, cut, split

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛkṇá-ḥ* 'flayed, rubbed off bald', *ṛkṣá-ḥ* 'naked, bald, bleak', *ṛkṣara-ḥ* 'cusp, peak, thorn'; common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*

Lithuanian *j-érkà*, *pra-j-érkà* 'slit'; (about Latvian *ērcis* 'juniper' etc. see above S. 67 f.); with other ablaut grade Lithuanian *rankù*, *ràkti* 'stick in, poke', *rakštis* 'splinter, thorn', etc.

**References:** Persson Beitr. 839.

**See also:** In addition belongs also: *eres-1* 'prick'.

**Page(s):** 335

---

**Root / lemma:** *eres-1*

**Meaning:** to pierce

**Material:**

Old Indic *ṛṣáti* `bumps, stings ', *ṛṣṭíṣ* `spear, javelin', Avestan *aršti-* ds.;

Lithuanian *erškėtis* `thorn plant ', compare above S. 67;

sloven. *rêšək* `sowthistle '.

**References:** Persson Beitr. 84.

**See also:** Verschieden therefrom is: *ere-s-2*.

**Page(s):** 335

---

**Root / lemma:** *ere-s-2* (*ers-, rs-, eres-*), and *rēs-, rōs-*

**Meaning:** to flow

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *rása-h* `juice, sap, fluidity', *rasā* `dampness, humidity', also mythical river name equally Avestan *Raīhā* (i.e. *Rahā*), out of it the name the Wolga ΩPâ;

Latin *rōs, rōris* `dew' (conservative stem with originally bare nominativischer lengthened grade *ō*);

alb. *resh, reshën* `it is snowing, it is raining ', also `shower of ash, fire' (probably likewise from *\*rōs-*);

Maybe alb. *reshje* `rainfall ', *re* `cloud '.

gr. ἀπ-εράω (*\*erāsō*) `pour liquid, spew away ' (?), ἐξ-εράω `empty, spit out, spew ', κατ-εράω `pour in ', μετ-εράω `transfuse ', συνεράω `pour together '; after Debrunner IF. 48, 282 the basic meaning from ἐράω `spill, pour on the earth ' and the verb would derive from ἔρα `earth' (above S. 332);

Old Church Slavic *rosa* `dew', Lithuanian *rasà* ds.

Maybe as `\*water bird' in alb. *rosa* f. `female duck (\*water bird) ': Slovenian: *raca* f. `female duck ': Romany: *ratsoy* m. `male duck', *ratsa* f. `female duck ': Romanian: *rață* f. `female duck', *rațoi* m. `male duck ': Furlan *raze* `duck ': Occitan *rit* `duck ': Hungarian *réce* `duck'.



## 2. root form *ers-, rs-, rsen* 'virile'.

Old Indic *arṣati* 'flows'; further with the meaning 'virile' (from 'moistening, pouring seeds') Old Indic *ṛṣa-bhā-ḥ* 'bull', *aja-rṣabhā-ḥ* 'he-goat', Avestan Old pers. *aršan* 'man, husband, penis', gr. hom. ἄρσῃν, Attic ἄρρῃν, Ionian Aeolic Cretan ἔρσῃν (without F-!) 'virile' (in addition \*αρνηFός, hom. ἀρνειός 'of a lamb or sheep, ram' = Attic ἀρνέως, Aeolic ἀρνήαδες f., in addition ἀρνεύω 'make an aerial jump, dive', actually 'make a leapfrog', ἀρνευτήρ 'one who flips over in the air, capers, jump about', Lithuanian by Boisacq under ἀρνειός and ἀρνευτήρ Nachtr.), probably also Old High German *or[re]huon*, Old Norse *orre* 'grouse' (out of it Middle High German *ūrhan*, Modern High German *Auerhahn* through hybridization with Old High German *ūr*, *ūrohso*).

3. affiliation of our root \**eres-* to \**er-*, \**or-* 'set in motion, lively movement' is worth considering. Other *s*-forms show additional meaning from root *er-*, *or-*:

Armenian *eṛam* (\**ersā-iō*; compare above Old Indic *arṣati*) 'boil, flow; be in perpetually in motion; be teeming; be excited passionately; be or become keen, angry', *eṛandn* 'surge etc.; excitement', *z-eṛam* 'moves me around, stirs me, I am strongly moved, excited, swim etc.';

gr. ἐρωή 'swing, verve, rush' (\**rōsā*; therefrom but also ἐρωέω 'flow, stream, hurry');

Latin *rōrārii* 'light armed skirmisher, kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers' (derivative from \**rōsā* 'swing' = βελέων, δουρὸς ἐρωή);

Old Norse *rās* f. 'run', mndd. *rās* n. 'intense current', Old English *ræs* m. 'run, attack' (engl. *race* Scandinavian loanword), Middle High German *rāsen* 'dash', Old English *ræsan* 'onrush', Old Norse *rāsa* 'dash forth, rush along'; Old Norse *ras* n. 'haste, hurry', *rasa* 'stream, glide, slide' (ablaut \**rōs-* : \**rēs-* : \**ræs-?*); Gothic *rēs* in PN *Rēs-mēr*,

in addition with the concept partly of the worried, also aimless movement, partly of the excitement, the violent rage:

on the one hand: Latin *errō* (\**ersā-iō*) 'to wander, to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove' (= Armenian *eṛam*), Gothic *airzeis* 'wander, enticed', Old High German *irri* 'wander', Gothic *airziPa* f. 'error, deceit', Old High German *irrida* ds., *irr(e)ōn* (\**erziōn*) 'err';

on the other hand: Old Saxon *irri* 'angry, irate', Old English *eorre*, *yrre* 'angry, irate, rancorous', *eorsian*, *iersian* 'to wish a person ill'.

4. *\*res-* in Old Indic *irasyáti* 'is angry, is ill-disposed, behaves violently' (*\*res-*), *irasyā-* 'the ill-will' and *īṛṣyati* 'is envious' (*\*erəs-*), Avestan participle *arəšyant-* 'envious', Old Indic *īṛṣyā-* 'envy, jealousy' Avestan *aras-ka-* 'envy', Middle Persian npers. *arašk* 'envy, eagerness', zero grade Avestan *arəši-* 'envy'; ved. *īṛṣi-* m. 'bard, seer' (*\*lunatic*);

Armenian *heri* 'anger, envy, strife';

gr. ἄρος ἀκούσιον βλάβος Hes., hom. ἀρειή 'defamatory word' (= Old Indic *irasyā*), in addition ἐπήρεια 'violent, hostile action' (proto gr. *ā*, compare Arcadian ἐπηρειάζεν, with lengthening in compound due to a *\*ἐπ-ᾱρής*), compare also ἐρεσχληέω 'banter'; Ἄρης 'god of revenge' seems if personification of the related Subst. ἀρή 'ruin, outrage, act of violence', whereof ἀρήμενος 'distressed, injured, hurt, disabled, afflicted';

Lithuanian *aršūs* 'violent';

Hittite *arsaniya-* 'be jealous, envious', Denom. from *\*arsana-* 'jealous' (compare above Old Indic *īṛṣyā* 'envy'), Benveniste BSL. 33, 139;

after Pedersen RETIE. 3, 18 here Tocharian A *ārṣal* 'poisonous worms', B *arṣāklai* 'snake' (*\*rsātlā*);

to Old Indic *ārṣati* 'flows' (above S. 336) places Cuvreur H 96 Hittite *a-ar-aš-zi* (*arszi*) 'flows';

Tocharian A *yār-s-*, B *yar-s-* 'bathe' (*-s-* from *-sk-*), without *sk-* suffix A *yār-* ds., would be compared with Hittite *arra-* 'wash' (?).

**References:** WP. I 149 ff., WH. I 416 f., 863, Trautmann 237.

**Page(s):** 336-337

---

**Root / lemma:** *ereu-1*

**Meaning:** to seek, ask

**Material:** Gr. *\*ἔρευμι*, *\*ἔρουμεν*, thematic become: ἐρέ[F]ω, ἐρέ[F]ομαι (Aeolic ἐρεύω) and εἶρομαι (ἔρφομαι) 'ask, search, seek', Cretan ἐρευταί 'ζητηταί, πράκτορες', due to *en-* stem: *\*ερεF-ων* 'inquirer, searcher', ἐρευνάω 'feel, investigate' and hom. ἐρεείνω

investigate, ask' (\*ερεFεν-ιω), finally due to a \*ḗpF-ως: ἑρωτάω hom. εἰρωτάω `ask'; hom. ἐρείομεν is after Risch (briefl.) a fake analogical form;

Old Norse *raun* f. `attempt, test, investigation ', *reyna* `examine, get to know '.

**References:** WP. II 366, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 680.

**Page(s):** 337

---

**Root / lemma:** *ereu-2*

**Meaning:** to tear

**Material:** Old Indic *áruṣ-* n. `wound';

Old Norse *ørr*, *err* n. `scar' (\**arwaz*, \**arwiz*), as Finnish loanword *arpi*, Gen. *arven*, Middle Low German *are*, Modern High German dial. *arbe* `scar';

**References:** WP. II 352, Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 355.

**See also:** s. also under *reu-2* `tear open', which probably belongs to it.

**Page(s):** 338

---

**Root / lemma:** *er(ə)d-* (*ar/ə/d-*), *er(ə)d<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** high; to grow

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *er(ə)d-* (*ar/ə/d-*), *er(ə)d<sup>h</sup>-*: `high; to grow' derived from **Root / lemma:** *al-2*: `to grow; to bear' *d<sup>h</sup>-* Extensions: Old Indic *rdhnóti*, *rnáddhi*, *rdhāti*, *ṛdhyati* `prosper, succeeds, does succeed, manages ', Avestan *arədaī* `he allows to prosper ', *arədāt-* `make prosper '.

**Material:** Avestan *arədva-* `high';

Latin *arduus* `high, upright';

gall. *Arduenna silva*, Old Irish *ard* (\**ṛd̪uo-*) `high, big, large'; cymr. *hardd* `beautiful';

**Maybe Illyrian TN** *Ardiei*

Old Icelandic *qrðugr* `upright ' puts away (as at most also *arədva-*) a parallel form in *d<sup>h</sup>-*, while various extensions exist from *er-* `(set in motion, invigorate) bring up' through *d<sup>h</sup>* (compare ὀποθύω `set in motion, invigorate' etc.).

Certainly with *d<sup>h</sup>* Latin *arbor* `tree', wherefore Kurdish *ār-* from \**ard-* `tree' in *ārzang* `dark hue on the trees caused by wind and weather ', actually `tree rot';

alb. *rit* 'grow', from *rd-* or *rdh-*; (zero grade) < Rumanian *ridica* 'pitch, raise, elevate, lift, perk up, straighten, loop, kick up, pick up, hoist, take up, rise, arise, get up, mount, ascend, balloon, shovel, pry, prong, stick up, cock, start, step up, advance, remove, arrest, suspend, encash, enhance, aggrandize, resound, strike, construct, build, carry up, set up, erect, found, create, put up, put, interpose, appear, pose, bring up, receive, convene, assemble, muster, collect'

Maybe alb. adj. f. *re m. i ri* 'young', *rini* 'youth'.

Slavic *\*orstq*, Old Bulgarian *rastq*, russ. *rastú*, Czech *rostu* etc. 'grow' (*\*ord-*, *ordh-tō*);

Tocharian A *orto* 'upwards'.

**References:** WP. I 148 f., II 289 f., WH. I 64 f.

**Page(s):** 339

---

**Root / lemma:** *erə-1*, *rē-*, *er(e)-*

**Meaning:** to row

**Material:** Old Indic *arí-tra-* m. 'driving; rudder', n. (also *áritra-*) 'rudder, helm', *arítár-* 'oarsman';

gr. *ἑρέτης* 'oarsman', replacement for *\*ἑρετήρ* (= Old Indic *arítár-*) wherefore receive fem. *Ἑρέτρια* PN, *ἑρέσσω*, Attic *ἑρέπτω* 'row, oar' (*\*ἑρετ-ιω*, denominative), *ἑρετμός*, Pl. *ἑρετμά* (instead of *\*ἑρήμος* = Latin *rēmus*, after *ἑρέτης*, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 493<sup>2</sup>) 'rudder', hom. *εἰρεσίη* (ei- metr. lengthening) 'the rowing', *ὑπηρέτης* 'enslaved oarsman, sailor'; figurative: 'hardly working servant', *πεντήρης* 'having five banks of oars, a ship or galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme'; *εἰκόσ-ορος*, *τριᾱκόντ-ορος*, Ionian *τριηκόντ-ερος* etc. (die -ορος-forms through gr. assimilation of o from ε?); *ἀλι-ήρης* 'rowing through the sea', *ἀμφ-ήρης* 'having two banks of oars', *τριήρης* 'three-decker';

Latin *rēmus* 'rudder', *triresmom*, *septeresmom* Columna rostrata (basic form rather *\*rē-smo-* as *\*reť-smo-*);

Maybe *Remus*, i, m., the brother of *Romulus* (*\*rē-smo* 'placed into sailing the basket?')

The god Mars impregnates a Vestal Virgin. When she gives birth to twins, Romulus and **Remus**, the king orders them to be left to die in the Tiber River. When the basket in which Romulus and **Remus** were placed washes up on shore, a wolf suckles them and a woodpecker named Picus feeds them until the shepherd Faustulus finds Romulus and

**Remus** and brings them into his home. When they grow up, Romulus and **Remus** restore the throne of Alba Longa to its rightful ruler, their maternal grandfather, and set out to found their own city. Sibling rivalry leads Romulus to slay his brother and become the first king and founder of the city of Rome. Rome is named after Romulus.

Old Irish *rā* 'oar, row', *imb-rā* 'oar, row, sail, navigate a ship' (e.g. Impf. *-raad*, Perf. *imm-rerae* 'set out, departed', Verbn. *imram* 'the rowing'), *rāme* 'rudder';

Old Norse *rōa*, Old English *rōwan*, Middle High German *rüējen* 'oar, row'; Old High German *ruodar*, Old English *rōðor* n. 'rudder', Old Norse *rōþr* (*u*-stem *\*rōþru-*) 'the rowing';

Lithuanian *irīu*, *irtī* 'oar, row', *irklas* 'rudder', ablaut. Old Prussian *artwes* f. Pl. 'sailing'.

**References:** WP. I 143 f., Trautmann 105.

**Page(s):** 338

---

**Root / lemma:** *erə-2*, *rē-*

**Meaning:** to be still

**Material:** Avestan *airime* adv. 'still, peaceful' (*\*erə-mo-*), *armaē-šad*, *-štā* 'sitting quietly, standing still' (*\*er-mo-* or *\*erə-mo-*;

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in *-h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>ah<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > Avestan *-ae-*

mere graphic *-i-* are seen in *airime* Meillet Dial. indoeur. 66);

gr. ἐρωή (πολέμοιο) 'stop the fight', ἐρωέω 'cease' = Old Norse *rō*, Old English *rōw*, Old High German *ruowa*, Modern High German *Ruhe* (*\*rōyō*), changing through ablaut with Old High German *rāwa* ds.; ἀρά-μεναι ἡσυχάζειν Hes. (?);

cymr. *araf* 'peaceful, mild, slow' (*\*erə-mo-*);

after Rozwadowski R. Sl. 6, 58 f. ostensibly here the name the Wolga ṚPā as 'quiet, still water' from *\*Rava* (Mordovian *Ravo*) to Lithuanian *rova* (= Germanic *\*rōyō* 'tranquility'), Latvian *rāwa* 'still water', Lithuanian FIN *Rova* = Slavic *Ravā*; better above S. 336.

apposition from gr. ἔρως 'love', ἔραμαι 'love' (compare Old Indic *rāmate* 'rests, stands still, can be enough, finds favor, cherishes love') is at most quite a weak possibility (see Boisacq m. Lithuanian, Persson Beitr. 667).

A *s*-extension *\*r-e-s-*, *r-o-s-* in Gothic *rasta* 'mile (relatively great distance)' ('rest'), Old Norse *rǫst* f. 'stage of a journey', Old High German *rasta* f. 'tranquility, rest, stage of a journey, stretch of time', Old Saxon *rasta* and *resta* (*\*rastja*) 'tranquility, lair', Old English *ræst* and *rest* 'tranquility, lair, grave'; changing through ablaut Middle Low German *ruste*, *roste* 'tranquility, stage of a journey', Late Middle High German *rust* 'tranquility'; Gothic *razn* n. 'house', Old Norse *rann* ds., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *ærn*, *ren* n. 'house' (with strange meaning *ræsn* n. 'plank, ceiling'); Note: (similar meaning shift as in md. *humil* 'sky, heaven'; Old High German *himil* 'ceiling')

Maybe alb. *rrasë*, *dërrasë* (*ndë-rrasë*) 'plank': Old English *ræsn* n. 'plank, ceiling'.

Old Frisian *ern* in *fiā-ern* 'cattle-house, pen'; doubtful Old English *reord* (*\*rezdō*) f., *gereord* n. 'meal, festival, food', Old Norse *greddir* 'servant who feeds cattle, saturator' (*\*garazdīz*), *grenna* 'feed' (*\*ga-raznian*).

**References:** WP. I 144 f.

**See also:** compare *rem-*, this is put together like *res-* with *(e)rə-*.

**Page(s):** 338-339

---

**Root / lemma:** *ergh-* (*\*hergh-*)

**Meaning:** to shake, tremble, \*evil, lustful, sinful

**Note:** probably extension from *er-* 'set in motion'.

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛghāyāti* 'shakes, roars, attacks, storms';

gr. ὀρχέω 'πάλλω, κινέω', mostly ὀρχέομαι 'dance, hop, jump, shake'.

Because of similar present meaning in *er-3* 'strife, quarrel, contention' could stand furthermore in relationship:

Avestan *ərəγant-* 'bad, hideous';

Old High German *ar(a)g* 'fearful, idle, mad, wicked, evil, bad', Old English *earg* ds., Old Icelandic *argr* and with metathesis *ragr* 'unmanly, lustful, evil, bad';

Lithuanian *aržùs* 'lascivious, sensual'.

Maybe alb. *herdhe* 'testicle' [common alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-*]

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma: *ergh-*** : `to shake, tremble, \*evil, lustful' derived **Root / lemma: *orghi-, rghi-*** : `testicle' (hence a taboo word)

**References:** WP. I 147 f.

**Page(s):** 339

---

**Root / lemma: *erkʷ-*** (\**herkʷ-*)

**Meaning:** to shine; to praise

**Material:** Old Indic *árcati* `shines; sings praise, greets, honors, venerates', *arká-* m. `ray, lightning, sun, fire; song, bard, singer' (= Armenian *erg*), *rc-*, Nom. Sg. *rk* f. `radiance; poem, verse', *rkvan-* `lobpreisend, jubelnd';

Armenian *erg* `song';

Old Irish *erc* `sky, heaven', Middle Irish *suairc* `pleasant, beautiful, radiating' (\**su-erkʷis*);

Tocharian A *yärk*, B *yarke* `worship, veneration' (Pedersen REtIE. 3, 18);

Hittite *ar-ku-ya-nu-un* `I prayed' (*arkuanun*); different Hendriksen 45 and 74.

**References:** WP. I 147, Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 360; compare above S. 65.

**Page(s):** 340

---

**Root / lemma: *er-1, or-*** (\**herm-, hemg-, hemd-*)

**Meaning:** eagle

**Note:** Armenian gr. `(large) bird generally '

**Note:**

Old Indic *rji-pyá* `darting along' epithet of the bird *śyená-* (`eagle, falcon'), Avestan *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίπποψ), Armenian *arcui* (< \**arci-wi*) `eagle', prove that from **Root / lemma: *er-1, or-*** : `eagle' derived extended **Root / lemma: *ar(e)-ġ-*** (*arġ-?*), *rġi-* : `glittering, white, fast' and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma: *reġ-1*** : `right, just, to make right; king'.

**Material:** Armenian *oror, urur* `seagull, consecration';

gr. ὄρνις, ἰθὺς, Doric ἰχὺς `bird; rooster, cock, hen', ὄρνειον `bird';

Old Irish *irar*, Middle Irish also *ilar*, cymr. *eryr*, Middle Breton *erer* (nbret. corn. *er* through haplology, barely = Lithuanian *ẽras*) `eagle' (\**erur-*);

Gothic *ara*, Old Icelandic *ari*, *q̃rn* (from *\*arnuz*), Old English *earn*, Old High German *aro*, *aru* 'eagle', Middle High German *adel-ar* 'noble eagle', Modern High German *Adler*, proto Germanic *\*aran-* = Hittite *aran-*;

Lithuanian *erėlis*, dial. *arėlis*, Old Prussian *arelie* (lies *arelis*), Latvian *ērģlis* (from *ērdlis*) 'eagle'; Baltic basic form *\*ereļja-*, compare Lithuanian *ėras*, *āras* 'eagle' (whether old?);

Old Bulgarian *орѣлъ* (*\*arila-*) 'eagle', russ. *orět*, Gen. *orťá*,

whether urn. *erilaR*, Old Icelandic *jarl*, Old English *eorl*, Old Saxon *erl* 'man, husband', esp. 'noble man, husband', so that is to be connected in accordance with Old Icelandic *jǫfurr* 'prince, lord', actually 'boar', is doubtful;

Maybe the compound in **Tocharian B**: *arśakärśa* 'bat, (\*mouse?)' [from (*\*haras*) *arśa* 'eagle, bird' + *kärk-* 'steal, \*prey']

Hittite *ha-a-ra-aš* (*haras*), Gen. *ha-ra-na-aš* (*haranas*), *n*-stem 'eagle', as Gothic *ara*.

**ARINNA**: Hittite Sun Goddess. She sent an Eagle out in search of Telepinus. The effort failed. The name of Hittite sun goddess is an attribute name created according to Illyrian *ha-a-ra + -nta* formant.

Arinna = Arinnitti = Greek **Hera** (wife of thunder god Zeus) The Hittite goddess of the sun and war-like protectress. The sun goddess of the Hittites and the spouse of the weather god Tarhun = Zeus.

From ARINNA derived the name of the Illyrian war god Ares.

Actually the double headed eagle was a winged dragon that was supposed to protect the sun god. The protector of Zeus was also an eagle. Hittites borrowed the double headed eagle from Sumerians *ur̄in*, *ur̄i* [ŠEŠ]: eagle; standard, emblem, banner; blood [ŠEŠ ZATU-523 archaic frequency: 25; concatenates 2 sign variants], *bu-rí-in*: eagle (Akkadian loanword, *urinnu* *t*, Orel & Stolbova 52 **\*ar-/war-** 'eagle'; note that AHW says that *urinnu* *ll*, 'standard, totem', is a Sumerian loanword), **AKKADIAN**: *erû* (*arû*) 'eagle'.

**References**: WP. I 135, Trautmann 13, Pedersen Hittite 41, Specht Dekl. 47.

**Page(s)**: 325-326

---

**Root / lemma**: *er-2*, *eri-* (*\*her-2*)

**Meaning**: goat; sheep

**Material**:

In *o*-grade:



Armenian *or-oj* 'a lamb, usually for sacrifice, a ewe lamb'.

In **e** grade:

Old Irish *heirp* (\**erb<sup>h</sup>̄*) f. 'a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope; as meat, venison, a she-goat; also a star in the constellation Auriga', *erb(b)* 'cow' (\**erb<sup>h</sup>ā*), Middle Irish (with secondary *f*) *ferb(b)* ds., nir. *earb*, *fearb* f. 'red deer, cow', Scots Gaelic *earb* f. 'roe deer'; to Celtic \**erbā*: ἔριφος compare gr. σέρφος : σέριφος 'insect'; after Kleinbans (Ét. Celt. 1, 173)

In **zero** grade:

here Middle Irish *reithe* 'Aries, ram' from \**ri-io-tio-*;

in Old Prussian *eristian* 'lambkin', Lithuanian (*j*)*éras*, Latvian *jērs* 'lamb', litt. *ėrienà* 'lamb meat'. Common *h*- > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *h*- > *j*-, *y*- Old Indic Tocharian.

Balto Slavic \**ero-* 'he-goat; billy goat' and \**jōrā-* 'year' (see above S. 297) have probably been mixed;

Armenian *erinj* 'young cow, heifer, calf, young bull, an ox, a bull, a cow'; gr. ἔριφος (\**eri-b<sup>h</sup>o-*) m. f. 'kid, young goat';

In **a** grade:

Latin *ariēs*, *-etis* 'Aries, a ram; a battering ram; a prop, beam' [for the kindr. forms *arvix* and *harvix*, in Varr. and Fest.; v. *arvix*; poet. *aries*] (*a* after *aper*, *caper*); Umbrian *erietu* 'arietem'; russ.-Church Slavic *jarina* 'wool', etc., Common *h*- > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *h*- > *j*-, *y*- Old Indic Tocharian.

Old High German *irah* 'he-goat; billy goat' etc. is borrowed from Latin *hircus* 'a he-goat'.

References: WP. I 135 f., WH. I 67, Trautmann 70.

Page(s): 326

---

**Root / lemma:** *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: (\**her-3*)

**Meaning:** to move \*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born

**Note:** originally athematic root with terminative aspect. Basic forms *er-*, *ere-*, *erə-* (?), *erei-*, *ereu-* and (under besond. article) *eres-*

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ar-1\**, themat. (*a*)*re-*, heavy basis *arə-*, *rē-* and *i*Basis (*a*)*ri-*, *rēi-*: 'to move, pass'

and **Root / lemma: *er-3*: *or-* : *r-* : `to move \*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born'** derived from the same root **Root / lemma: *er-1*, *or-* : `eagle'**.

**Material:** Conclusions by Persson Beitr. 281 ff., 636 ff., 767 ff., 836 ff.

a. Basic forms ***er-***, ***ere-*** (including paradigmatic with it combined *i-* and *u-*forms):

Old Indic redupl. present *íy-ar-ti*, *iyarti* `sets in motion ', Med. *īrtē* (*\*i-er-*); **Gatha-Avestan** *īratū* `he should rise '; Old Indic intensive present *álati*, from *ereu-* (see below S. 331) *ṛṇóti ṛṇváti* `rises, moves, animates ' (gr. ὀρνύμι `urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep'), *ārta* (compare ὤπτο), *ārata* (compare ὤπετο; themat. as *rantē*, *ranta*), Perf. *āra* : ὀπ-ωπα, Fut. *ariṣyati*, participle *rtá-* (*īrṇá-* `moved, excited ' with separation of *ī* from *īrta* or or real form of a heavy base);

### Nostratic etymology:

**Proto-IE:** \*ela- <PIH \*H->

**Nostratic:**

**Meaning:** to move, to drive

**Hittite:** halai- (II) 'in Bewegung setzen' (nach unten?) (Tischler 126); halija- (I) 'niederknien, niederfallen', caus. halinu- (Tischler 130)

**Old Indic:** iyarti `to go, move', med. īrte `to go, move, rise, go away, retire'

**Avestan:** gath. īratū `he should rise '

**Armenian:** elanem `come out, go up ', eṭanim `become, turn into - '

**Greek:** iállō, aor. iállai `send, stretch '; \*élami (arg. pot-elátō, ko. elántō), eláō, eláunō, aor. elás(s)ai, pf, med. elállaka, aor. pass. ela(s)thē<sup>nai</sup> `float, bump, forge ', élasi-s `train, army train, ride ', ? élatro-n `flat cake ', elatér `driver, car driver ', `flat cake ', elátā-s `driver ', elató- `pliant, driven '

**Proto:** \*ala

**Nostratic:**

**English meaning:** space below smth., below

**Finnish:** ala 'place, field, area ', alla (postp.) 'under, below '

**Estonian:** ala 'math. subspace; reason, origin '. all (postp.) 'under, below '

**Saam (Lapp):** vuolle ~ vuollē -l- 'down; (in comp.) 'space or part under smth...' (N), -vuollē 'the place below or close, base ' (L), vīlle (T) 'the lower ', vīlne, vīln (T), vūln (Kld.), vue:ln (Not.), vo:ln (Not.) (adv., postp.) 'under, below '

**Mordovian:** al (E M) 'lower, located below ', alo (E), ala (M) 'under, below '

**Mari (Cheremis):** ül- (KB, B), ülö-, ül- (U) ' the lower, the under- ', ülnə (KB), ülnö (U, B) (adv. postp.) ' under, below '

**Udmurt (Votyak):** ul (S) 'lower part, lower section, bottom , underspace, bottom', ulên (K) ' under, below ', ul (G) ' math. subspace, bottom ', ulĭn (G) 'under'

**Komi (Zyrian):** -ul (S), -jv (P) in žož-ul, žëž-jv ' Space, cellar under the floor ', ulĭn (S), uvĭn (P) ' under, below ', ul (PO) ' the lower ', ulø-n (PO) ' low, below, under '

**Khanty (Ostyak):** jl (V), it (DN), il (O) ' low, down ', jlən (V), itən (DN), ilən (O) 'under'

**Mansi (Vogul):** jalë-k (TJ), jalx̄ (KU), jalk (P), jolik (So.) ' the lower ', jalə-n (TJ), jōln (KU), jalən (P), jolən (So.) 'under', jil (TJ) ' down; downwards '

**Hungarian:** al- ' under-; lower part; litter ', alatt (adv. postp.) ' under, below '

**Nenets (Yurak):** ŋilna (O) ' under, below ', ŋil? ' downwards, down '

**Enets (Yen):** iðo (Ch.), iro (B) 'Ground', iðone (Ch.) 'under'

**Nganasan (Tawgi):** ŋilea ' the lower '

**Selkup:** ĩl (Ta.), ĩl (Ke.), ĩl, ĩ-l ' Ground, the lower ', ĩl (Ta.), illé (N) ' there under '

**Kamass:** jildə ' there below ', jilgən 'under'

**Janhunen's version:** (38) \*i6la

**Sammalahti's version:** \*i6la

**Yukaghir parallels:** -al ' under, below '

**References:** FUV; SKES; КЭСКЯ; MUSz. 728; MSzFgrE; TESz.; EtSz.; SzófSz.; Donn. VglWb. II, 116; Paas. Beitr. 38; ИВПЯ 212; Collinder JukUr. 75

Maybe alb. *ul* ' lower ', *ulem* ' sit down ', *ulët* ' low, base, vulgar ' : **Mari (Cheremis):** ül- (KB, B), ülö-, ül- (U) ' the lower, the under- ', ülnə (KB), ülnö (U, B) (adv. postp.) ' under, below ' : **Udmurt (Votyak):** ul (S) 'lower part, lower section, bottom , underspace, bottom', ulên (K) ' under, below ', ul (G) ' math. subspace, bottom ', ulĭn (G) 'under' : **Komi (Zyrian):** -ul (S), -jv (P) in žož-ul, žëž-jv ' Space, cellar under the floor ', ulĭn (S), uvĭn (P) ' under, below ', ul (PO) ' the lower ', ulø-n (PO) ' low, below, under '

-----  
Avestan *ar-* ' (be) set in motion, arrive at, reach', present-stem *ar-* : *arə-*, *iyar-* : *īr-* (as Old Indic *īyarti* : *īrta*), Kaus. *āraya-*, participle *-arəta-*;

*skō*-present Old Indic *ṛcchāti* ' bumps into something, encounters, reaches ', next to which *\*re-skō* in Old pers. *rasatiy* ' comes, arrives at ', np. *rasad* ds.;

The following cognates are compounds of **Root / lemma: sem-2**: one + **Root / lemma: er-3** : **or-** : **r-** : ' to move \*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born' = [fight together]:

Old Indic *sam-ará-* m., *sam-áraṇa-* n. 'fight, struggle, contention', Avestan *ham-arəna-*, Old pers. *ham-arana-* n. 'hostile encounter, fight, struggle', Avestan *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamərəθa-* m.) 'adversary, rival, enemy'; Old Indic *írya-* 'vigorous, strong, energetic' (could belong to *ī-* basis), *irín-* 'vast, grand, violent, forcible', *ártha-* n. m. '(\*wherefore one arrives at)' 'affair, thing, business; blessing, fortune, benefit, advantage', Avestan *arθa-* n. 'thing, affair, incumbency, litigation';

Maybe gr. ὁμός 'one and the same, common, joint, unite' > gr. ὁμερος: τυφλός, Hsch. (cf. Ὀμηρος). m. 'a pledge for the **maintenance of unity**, a surety, a hostage': Old Indic *sam-ará-* m., *sam-áraṇa-* n. 'fight, struggle, contention', Avestan *ham-arəna-*, Old pers. *ham-arana-* n. 'hostile encounter, fight, struggle', Avestan *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamərəθa-* m.) 'adversary, rival, enemy'; Hence *Homer* was not a bard. The Old Persian compound meant 'war (of Ilion)'. Actually the main theme of the *Iliad* is the fury of Achilles and the **maintenance of unity**.

Old Indic *ṛtí-*, *ṛti-* f. 'attack, fight', Avestan *-ərəti-* 'energy' (compare Old Bulgarian *ratb*);

Old Indic *āṛta-* 'afflicted, injured, hurt, disabled, pressed, ailing', *ārti-* f. 'mischievous, affliction' (\**ā-ṛta-*, *-ṛti-*);

Old Indic *árṇa-* 'flowing, surging, flooding', m. 'surge, tide, flood', *árṇas-* n. 'flowing flood' (formal = gr. ἔρνος n.; compare S. 328 Old High German *runs*), *arṇavá-* 'billowing, surging'; m. 'flood, surging sea' (μo- further formations to *árṇa-*? or in older formant relationship to *ṛnót*? The latter is sure for:) Avestan *arənu-* m. 'fight, struggle, contest' (: Old High German *ernust* S. 331);

from the themat. root form *(e)re-* Old Indic *rāṇa-* m. n. 'fight, struggle' (versch. from *raṇa-* m. 'lust') = Avestan *rāna-* n. 'action, struggle, fight'; Avestan *rāna-*, *raṇa-* m. 'fighter, combatant';

Armenian *y-ainem* 'I stand up, I am lifted'; after Pisani Armen. 4 in addition *ore-ar* 'people' (see below Latin *orior*); with *-dh-* (compare S. 328 ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, ὀρο-θύνω): *y-ordor* 'fast', *yordorem* 'encourage, arouse, irritate'; *arm* 'root' (: ὀρμενος); *ordi*, Gen. *ordvoy* 'son' (\**ord<sup>h</sup>ijō*);

gr. ὀρνύμι 'urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep' (: Old Indic *ṛnóti*, compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 696β; das *o* after ὀρέομαι?), Aor. ὤρσα, ὤροπον, ὤρσω, Med. ὀρνυμαι, ὤπτο 'aroused, animated, uplifted', Fut. ὀροῦμαι, thematic Aor. ὤρετο, participle ὀρμενος, Perf. ὤρωπα 'have been excited'; with *op-* as

iterative vocalism ὀρέ-ομαι, -οντο `sally, burst forth, rushed forth', with *er-* still ἔρετο ὠρμήθη Hes., ἔρσεο διεγείρου Hes., ἔρση ὀρμήση (which then permeated through ὠρετο, ὀρσεο forms); a present \*ἵρνυμι (as κίρνημι) follows from Cretan Ζεὺς Ἐπινυνύτιος (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 695); -ορτος in νεορτός `new born', θεόρτος `celestial, heavenly ', etc.; Κυν-, Λυκ-όρτας, Λᾶ-έρτης; hom. οὔρος `favorable sailing wind ' (\*ὀρΦος, `navigating the ship'), ὄρος m. `actuation, drive ';

with **gh**-extension ἔρχομαι `start, set out, come or go, come to, arrive at ' (only present), ὀρχέομαι `dances' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 702); see below Old Irish *regaid*;

ὄρμενος `shoot, sprout, or stem, stalk ', about ὄραμνος `twig, branch', ὀρόδαμνος, ῥάδαμνος ds., s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 313<sup>2</sup>;

**er-** in ἔρνος (ἔρνος, Schwyzer Gl. 5, 193) `sprout, twig, branch' (\*`shot up ', as Norwegian *runne*, *rune* `twig, branch': formal = Old Indic *árṇas-* n.); ἐρέας τέκνα. Θεσσαλοί Hes., ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω `agitate, perturb, irritate ' (ὀροθύνω `enrage, encourage, cheer, irritate ');

From an *es*-stem **\*eros** `elevation' from: Old Indic *ṛṣvá-* `high', gr. ὄρος n. `mountain' (the vocalism after ὀρνῦμι, partly changed perhaps also after ὄρρος); about οὔρος = ὄρος s. esp. Schulze Qunder ep. 407 ff.; is Doric ὦρος and Attic Ὠρείθια with ὦμος from *\*ōmsos* to compare and lead back to (reshuffled after an Adj. *\*ors-os* or *\*ors-μos* : Old Indic *ṛṣva-*) \*ὄρρος?; gr. ὀρσοθύρη `back door ' (probably as high escape door, emergency exit??), by Hes. εἰρεθύρη ὀρσοθύρα;

about gr. ὄρρος `buttocks ' see below **ers-**; (common Italic *rs- > rr-*)

Phrygian εἰροι `children ' (Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 151a);

alb. *jerm* `frenzied, phrenetic, wild ' (\**er-mo-*); about *përrua* `riverbed, stream ' (see below);

Maybe alb. *jerm* `be angry ' derived in **-m-** suffix : russ. dial. *jeretítbša* `be angry, quarrel, squabble' see below. Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *ḡh-*, *y-* Old Indic Tocharian.

Maybe alb. *ora* `mountain nymph'.

Latin *orior*, *-irī*, *ortus sum* `to rise; to spring up, be born, proceed from a source or cause ' (*ortus* = Old Indic *ṛtá-*; *o* of *orior* either from *ortus* or from Aor.-stem, EM<sup>2</sup> 713), *ortus*, *-ūs* `rising ', *origo* `origin, source, beginning; an ancestor ' (could be based as *orior*

on the *i*-basis), Umbrian *ortom* 'have risen', *urtas* 'have been risen, arisen', *urtes* 'arisen, stirred, agitated';

Old Irish Imper. *eirg* 'go!' (\**ergh-e*), Fut. *regaid* (\**rigāti*, Indo Germanic \**ṛgh-*); see above gr. ἐρχομαι; Celtic *or-* in mcymr. *cyf-or* m. 'troop', *dy-gyf-or* 'elevation', *ad-orth* 'excitement, help' (\**atī-or-to*), etc. (Loth RC 40, 355); compare also Ifor Williams RC 43, 271 (about Middle Irish *orf*. 'bank, border, shore' s. Pedersen KG. I 206 f.);

Germanic \**ermana-*, \**irmino* 'big, large' (: ὄρμενος, Church Slavic *raměňъ*, s. Brückner KZ. 45, 107) in Old High German *irmin-deot* etc. (see above S. 58); Old Icelandic *ern* (\**arnia-*) 'proficient, energetic', Gothic *arniba* adv. 'certainly' (but Old Icelandic *ārna*, -*aða* 'go, drive, run' secondary from *ærna* = Gothic *airinōn*), Old High German *ernust* 'fight, struggle, seriousness', Old English *eornost* 'seriousness, eagerness' (: Avestan *arənu-* 'fight, struggle'); with similar meaning gr. ἐρέας τέκνα Hes., perhaps Proto Norse *erilar*, Old Icelandic *jarl*, Old English *eorl*, Old Saxon *erl* 'noble man, husband' (see below *er-* 'eagle'); Old Icelandic *iara* 'fight' (\**era*);

#### Note:

Proto Norse *erilar*, Old Icelandic *jarl*, Old English *eorl*, Old Saxon *erl* 'noble man, husband': Lithuanian *erēlis*, dial. *arēlis*, Old Prussian *arelie* (lies *arelis*), Latvian *ērglis* (aus *ērdlis*) 'eagle'; Baltic basic form \**erelja-*, derived from **Root / lemma: *er-1*, *or-* : 'eagle'**. Hence the original meaning of those cognates was 'eagle men'. Celtic people called themselves after the sacred bird of the sky god. Hence the eagle was a war god that is why eagle bones are found in Stonehenge monuments. Clearly the Celtic cognate derived from Baltic languages.

Gothic *rinnan*, *rann* 'rush, run' (\**rē-nū-ō*), *urrinnan* 'rise, from the sun', Old Icelandic *rinna* 'flow, run', Old High German Old Saxon *rinnan* 'flow, swim, run', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *rinnan* and *iernan*, *arn* ds.; Kaus. Gothic *urrannjan* 'allow to rise', Old Icelandic *renna* 'make run', Old Saxon *rennian* ds., Old High German Middle High German *rennen*, *rante* 'run' (ein after *rinnan* with *nn* provided \**ronejō* = Slavic *roniti* under S. 329);

zero grade Gothic *runs* m. (*i*-stem), Old English *ryne* m. 'run, flow, river', Old Icelandic *run* n. 'rivulet, brook', Gothic *garunjō* 'inundation, flood', Old High German *runs*, *runsa* 'run, flow of water, river', *runst* f. 'the runnel, flowing, riverbed'; Gothic *garuns* (stem *garunsi-*) f. 'road, market' (actually 'the place where the people gather'; Germanic *runs-*: Old Indic *árṇas-*). In the use of shooting up, growth the plants (compare ἐρνος, ὄρμενος)

Old Icelandic *rinna* `sprout, grow', Norwegian *runne*, *rune* `twig, branch' and Swedish dial. *rana* `shoot upwards, take off into the air', Norwegian *rane* `shaft, pole', Middle High German *ran* (*ā*) `slim, thin', Old High German *rono* `tree stem, clot, chunk, chip, splinter'; `exaltation, elevation' generally in Norwegian dial. *rane* `cusp, peak, projecting rocks, ridge', Old Icelandic *rani* `snout, proboscis';

Old Irish *rind* (\**rendi*) `cusp, peak'; for *d(h)*-extension see below;

This root form \**re-n-* (maybe grown from a present \**re-neu-mi*, \**re-nu-o*) one also seeks in alb. *përrua*, *përroi* `riverbed, brook bed' (*për-rēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua*, Pl. *përrenj* `spring' (\**prër-rua* `effluence') and in Old Bulgarian *izroniti* (Balto Slavic \**ranejō*) `pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad', russ. *ronítʹ* `make or let fall', serb. *ròniti* `shed tears, melt, urinate', Gothic *-rannjan*; compare Trautmann 236 f.;

Maybe alb. (\**kë-roni*) *kroi*, *krua*, Pl. *kroje* `stream': *pë-rrua*, *pë-rroi* `riverbed, brook bed'.

Maybe alb. Geg (*me*) *ra* `to fall, strike, hit', *rrah* (\**ra-sko*) `hit', *reshje* `rainfall', *re* `cloud', *përrua*, *përroi* `riverbed, brook bed' (*përrua*, *pë-rnua* `spring' from a prefix *pe-*, *pë-* common Hittite Slavic Albanian prefix + alb. \**roni* `running water',

in *-gh* suffix:

Maybe alb. *rrjedhë* n. `spring', *rrjedh* v. `springs' common alb. *-gh* > *-dh*.

*d(h)*-extension in Lithuanian participle *nusirendant*, *nusirendusi* `from the setting sun', *rindà* `gully, runnel' (*stógo r.* `gutter'), `crib, manger', Latvian *randa* `dent where the water runs off';

Old Bulgarian *ratb*, russ. *ratb*, Serbo-Croatian *răt* `fight' (\**or(ə)ti-*), Old Bulgarian *retb* ds. `an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation, jealousy, envy, malevolence', russ. *retb* `quarrel, strife', Old Bulgarian *retiti* `to strain, stretch, exert; of missiles, to shoot, cast; intransit., to strive, strain, exert oneself, hasten; of statement, to assert with confidence, maintain. In relation to another: transit., to compare, contrast; intransit., to compete', russ. *retovatʹsa* `be angry', *retivyy* `keen, eager, stormy, hot tempered, violent, fiery' (goes back to thematic (*e*)*re-* or \**er-ti-*, has been supported by russ. dial. *jeretítʹsa* `be angry, quarrel, squabble'); about Church Slavic *raměň* see above S. 58 under 328. Common *h*- > *j*- Slavic Albanian; *h*- > *ǰ*-, *ɣ*- Old Indic Tocharian.

Maybe in \**-ska* formant alb. *rrah* `strike', *rihem* `quarrel, fight' (\**ra-sko*) [common alb. *h* < *skj*]



From Hittite here (Pedersen Hittite 5 f., 45, 91 f., 122) *ar-* in

1. *a-ra-a-i* (*arā*) 'uplifts', besides *a-ra-iz-zi* ds., preterit 3. Pl. [*a*]-*ra-a-ir*;

2. *a-ri* 'comes' (previous Perf.), preterit *a-ar-ta* (*arta*) or *ir-ta*;

3. Med. present *ar-ta-ri* 'stands, it is placed upright' (compare gr. ὄρωρα : Latin *orior*),

3. Sg. Preterit *a-ar-aš* (*ars*) 'went over, looked over';

4. iterative *a-ar-aš-ki-it* (*arskit*) 'reached repeatedly' (compare above Old Indic *ṛcchāti*);

5. causative (compare above S. 61) *ar-nu-uz-zi* (*arnuzi*) 'bring to, set in motion' (*r-nu-*; compare above Old Indic *ṛṇōti*); Imper. 2. Sg. *ar-nu-ut* (*arnut*) = gr. ὀρῦν-θι, verbal noun *a-ar-nu-mar* (*arnumar*);

**Hittite:** *arsana-*, *arsanaija-* (II) 'envy, be angry' (Tischler 67-68) (but cf. also *ḫarsallant-* 'angry', Tischler 182-184 without etymology)

to what extent Tocharian A *ar-*, B *er-* 'produce, cause, bring forth', with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ers-* ds., after Meillet (MSL. 19, 159) belong here, is doubtful; certainly remain far off AB *ar-*, *ār-* 'cease', with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ārs-* 'abandon' (inaccurate Van Windekens Lexique 6, 22).

b. extension ***er-ed-*** (*d*-present?): s. ***ered-*** 'deliquesce', Old Indic *árdati*, *ṛdāti* 'flows etc.', also 'perturbed, agitated'; with Kaus. *ardáyati* 'makes flow; throngs, presses, afflicts, slays' was equatable Old Icelandic *erta* (\**artjan*) 'incite, provoke, banter', yet is connection with \**ardí-* 'cusp, peak, sting, prick' (above S. 63) at least equivalent; a dissyllabic form in ἀράζουσι ἐρεθίζουσιν Hes., ἄραδος 'excitement';

further here or to ***er-5*** Old Indic *rádati* 'scratches, digs, hacks, scarifies', *ví-radati* 'cleaves, splits apart, opens';

perhaps also Old Prussian *redo* 'furrow' (Persson Beitr. 667).

c. extension ***er-ēd<sup>h</sup>-***: see above S. 327 ἐρέθω etc. under under S. 339.

d. basis ***erei-***; and ***reia-***: *rī-*; *rojo-s*, *rī-ti-* 'flux'.

Old Indic *írya-* see above S. 327;

Old Indic *riṇāti*, *riṇvati* (*áriṇvan*) 'allows to flow, run away, escape, dismisses, releases', *rīyatē* 'gerät ins Fließen, löst sich auf', *rīṇa-* 'in Fluß geraten, fließend', *rītí-* 'stream,



run, line; run of the things, kind, way ' (latter meaning also in Middle Irish *rīan* 'way, manner'), *rīt* 'escaping', *raya*-m. 'current, stream, run, flow, haste, hurry, vehemency', *rētas*-n. 'downpour, stream, seed, sperm', *rēṇú*-m. 'dust' (: Old Russian *rěnb* 'sandbank'); to *u*-suffix compare under Latin *rīvus*;

Maybe zero grade in alb. *rrī* (\**rnī*) 'stay, stand'.

Armenian *ari* 'get up, stand up!' (Persson Beitr. 769) To *y-arnem*, S. 327;

gr. Lesbian ὀρίνω, (\*ὀρι:-νῶ) 'set in motion, excite, irritate to the rage'; ἔρις, -ιδος 'fight, strife, quarrel, contention' (perhaps in /to our root form, whether not better after Schwyzer Gl. 12, 17 to ἐρείδω 'support, stem, bump, press, poke, push'); Arcadian ἐρινύειν 'be angry with' from Ἐρινύς actually 'the angry soul of the victim pursuing the murderer' (??);

alb. Geg *rītë* 'humid, wet, damp', actually '\* flowing' (\**rinētë*: Old Indic *riṇāti*, Slavic *rinōti*);

Latin *orior*, *orīgo* see above; *rīvus* (\**rei-uo-s*) 'stream, brook'; in Old Bulgarian *рѣнь* 'rival' corresponding meaning change *rīvīnus* and *rīvālis* 'rival in the love' (latter form reshuffling after *aequalis*, *sōdālis*), actually 'one who lives near a brook';

probably here *irritāre* 'excite, exasperate, anger, provoke', *prorītāre* 'to incite, entice, allure, tempt, provoke, cause, or produce by irritation', (probably intensive to an \**ir-rī-re*);

Irish *rīan* 'sea' and (compare Old Indic *rītī*) 'kind, way', gall. *Rēnos* (\**reinos*) 'Rhein (large river)' (whether also after Stokes KZ. 37, 260 Irish *riasc* 'a marsh', *rīm* 'bad weather' ??), cymr. *rhidio* 'go or come together, to meet, assemble, collect together, go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter' (: Old English *rīð*, Old Indic *rītī-ḥ*), Old Irish *riathor*, cymr. *rhaiadr*, acymr. *reatir* 'waterfall' (\**rīja-tro*);

Old English *rīð* m. f., *rīðe* f. 'stream, brook', Old Saxon *rīth* m. 'burning hot, rushing, torrential', Middle Low German *rīde* f. 'stream, brook, watercourse', Modern High German *-reid(e)* in place names; Dimin. (\**rīPulōn*) nnd. *rille* 'furrow after rainwater, gully'; further Old English *ā-ræman* 'raise, uplift, soar, rise', Middle English *rōmen*, engl. *roam* 'wander', Old Icelandic *reimuðr* 'wandering around', *reimir* 'snake', *þar er reimt* 'there it is scary, haunts', *reima* 'annoy, disturb, infest' (meaning as Old Bulgarian *rijati* 'bump, poke'). About *rinnan* see above.

With Germanic *s*-extension: Gothic *urrisan* 'rise';

Old Icelandic *rīsa*, Old English Old Saxon *rīsan* 'rise', Old High German *rīsan*, Middle High German *rīsen* 'ascend, fall'; Old High German *reisa* 'departure, migration, campaign, journey', Gothic *urraisjan* 'make rise, uplift, set up, awake, animate', Old Icelandic *reisa* ds., Old English *ræran* 'raise, uplift, set up, erect', Old High German *rēren* 'make fall, make pour down, pour';

Maybe alb. *re* 'cloud, rain', alb. Geg *ra* 'fall', *reshje* 'rainfall, downpour' : diminutive Middle High German *risel* m. 'rain'.

ndd. *rēren* 'fall', Middle High German *riselen* 'drip, rain', Modern High German *rieseln*, Middle High German *risel* m. 'rain', Old Icelandic *blōð-risa*, Middle High German *bluotvise* 'blood-spattered', Old Frisian *blōdrisne* 'bleeding wound'; from 'fall' becomes 'dropped, fallen' in Old English (*ge*)*rīsan* 'befit', Old High German *garīsan* 'approach, suit, fit' (compare *s*-extension Old Bulgarian *ristati*), Middle High German *risch* 'spry, quick, fast' (compare Old Bulgarian *riskanije*);

Lithuanian *rý-tas* 'morning' (\*sunrise', compare Gothic *urraisjan*), Latvian *rietu*, *-ēju*, *-ēt* 'break out, rise (e.g., from the day), burst forth', *riete* 'milk in the brisket' (compare formal Old Indic *rēta-*);

Slavic \**raja-* m. 'current' (: above Old Indic *raya-ḥ* m. 'stream, run, flow') in Old Bulgarian *izrojb* 'ejaculation of semen', *sbrojb* 'confluence', *naroj* 'rush', *roj* 'swarm of bees' (\**roio-s*); in addition *rěka* (\**roi-kā*) 'river';

Maybe alb. *rē*, *re* 'cloud' : Rumanian *roi* 'swarm, hive, cluster, cloud'; a loanword from **Proto-Slavic form**: *rojъ*; **See also**: *rějati*; *rěkà*; *rinqti*; **Russian**: *roj* 'swarm' [m jo]; **Polish**: *rój* 'swarm' [m jo], *roju* [Gens]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rōj* 'swarm' [m jo]; **Slovene**: *ròj* 'swarm' [m jo] Maybe alb. *reja* 'cloud' from alb. *rufeja* 'thunderbolt' < Bulgarian

Also alb. *rrëke* 'current' from **Proto-Slavic form**: *rěkà* **See also**: *rějati*; *rinqti*; *rojъ*; **Old Church Slavic**: *rěka* 'river' [f ā]; **Russian**: *reká* 'river' [f ā]; **Czech**: *řeka* 'river' [f ā]; **Slovak**: *rieka* 'river' [f ā]; **Polish**: *rzeka* 'river' [f ā]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rijeka* 'river' [f ā]; **Slovene**: *rěka* 'river' [f ā]

Slavic \**rējīō* 'poke, push' in Old Church Slavic *rějō*, *rějati* 'flow' (New Slavic) and 'bump, poke, urge, press, push' (as *ópivw* 'budge'); in addition the changing by ablaut Old Church Slavic *vyrinqti* *ἐξωθειν*, *rinqtise* 'to fall with violence, rush down, fall down, tumble down, go to ruin'; Old Russian *rěnb* 'sandbank'; klr. *rin* 'sand, river detritus, pebbles' (compare Old Indic *rēṇú-*); in other meaning (see above to Latin *rīvīnus*) Old Bulgarian *ръвль* 'rival'

*ŗvenije* `strife, quarrel, debate, contention ', Czech *ŗevniti* `compete ', poln. *ŗzewnić* `move, stir, agitate'.

Maybe in *-sko* formant alb. *ŗrah (ŗa-sko)* `quarrel' [common alb. *-sk > -h*].

With *s*-extension Balto Slavic *\*ŗeisŗiō* in Old Bulgarian *ŗiŗtō, ŗistati* `run', *ŗiskanije* `to run, move quickly, hasten ', Lithuanian *ŗaiŗtas* (`run time' =) `rutting ', Latvian *ŗiests* ds., Lithuanian *ŗistas* `quick, fast', *ŗiŗŗiā* Instr. Sg. `in gallop '.

*e.* basis *ŗreu-*; *ŗer-nu-* `contest ', *ŗer-ŗu-* `hasty'.

Old Indic *ŗŗŗŗŗi* (Perf. *ŗŗŗ* but Indo Germanic *\*ŗŗŗ*), *ŗŗŗŗŗ*; Avestan *ŗŗŗŗ*- see above S. 327;

Maybe alb. PN *ŗinas*, Illyrian *ŗinotl*?

Old Indic *ŗŗŗŗ-*, *ŗŗŗŗ-* `hurrying, rusher, racer', Avestan *ŗŗŗŗ-*, *ŗŗŗŗ-* `quick, fast, valiant'; perhaps Avestan *ŗŗŗŗ-* `wild, cruel, savage, from animals'; very doubtful Old Indic *ŗŗ-ŗŗ-* `stormy, hot tempered, of fever';

Note:

Old Indic *ŗŗŗŗ-*, *ŗŗŗŗ-* : Messapic FIN *ŗŗŗ* prove Illyrian displayed satem character : gall.-brit. FIN *\*ŗŗŗ*, engl. *ŗŗŗ*, French *ŗŗŗ*, *ŗŗŗ* (*\*ŗŗŗ*); Messapic FIN *ŗŗŗ*.

gr. *ŗŗŗŗ-ŗi, ōŗŗŗ* see above; previous causative *ŗŗŗŗ* `overthrow me, outleap ', *ŗŗŗŗŗ* `jump up ' (probably as *\*ŗŗŗŗŗ* zur *s*-extension, see below); compare Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 683;

Latin *ŗŗŗ*, *-ŗŗ* `run, hurry, storm along';

Middle Irish *ŗŗŗŗ* (*\*ŗŗŗ-tro-*) `onrush', cymr. *ŗŗŗŗ* ds., Old Irish *ŗŗ(ŗ)ŗ* `hero, demigod ' (*\*ŗŗŗ-ŗo-*); here gall.-brit. FIN *\*ŗŗŗ*, engl. *ŗŗŗ*, French *ŗŗŗ*, *ŗŗŗ* (*\*ŗŗŗ*); Messapic FIN *ŗŗŗ*;

Old Saxon *ŗŗ*, Old English *ŗŗŗ* `swift, ready, quick ', Old Icelandic *ŗŗŗ* `rash, hasty, generous, (*\*ŗŗŗ-* = Avestan *ŗŗŗ-*; here as originally `generous ' perhaps also Gothic *ŗŗŗŗ* `gratuitous, free ', Old English *ŗŗŗŗŗ*, Old High German *ŗŗ(ŗ)ŗŗŗ* `free, for nothing, in deception, in error ', *ŗŗŗ* `forceful, agile'; Old High German *ŗŗŗŗ* s. S. 328.

Old English *rēow* `agitated, stormy, wild, rough', Gothic *unmana-riggws* `wild, cruel, savage'.

extension *reu-s-*:

Old Indic *róṣati*, *ruṣáti* `is sullen', *ruṣitá-*, *ruṣtá-* `irritated' ;

Swedish *rūsa* `storm from there, hurry', Middle Low German *rūsen* `dash, rage, clamor, rant, roister', *rūsch* `intoxication', Old Icelandic *rosi* `Sturmbö', *raust* `voice', Old Swedish *ruska* `storm ahead, hurry';

[but Gothic *raus* n., with gramm. variation Old Icelandic *reyrr* m., Old High German *rōr* `reed', *rōrea* `duct, tube, pipe' (\**rauziōn*), with stem stress (as Gothic) Swedish *rysja*, Old High German *rūssa*, *rūsa*, *riusa* f. `baskey for catching fish, snare, trap', other formations with *k*-suffix Old English *rysc* f., Middle High German *rusch(e)* f. `bulrush', probably remain far off];

Lithuanian *ruošùs* `diligent, active', Latvian *ruošs* ds., Lithuanian *ruošìù*, *ruošiaũ*, *ruošti* `provide', reflex. `take care' ;

Slavic \**ruchъ* in russ. *ruch* `restlessness, movement', *ručnutъ* `tumble, fall', poln. Czech *ruch* `movement', ablaut. čech. *rychlý* `quick, fast', in addition causative Slavic \**rušiti* `overturn, upset' in Old Church Slavic *razdrušiti* `destroy', russ. *rušitъ* ds., etc.

Maybe alb. Geg *zdroj*, Tosc *rrëzonj* `tumble, fall' : Old Church Slavic *razdrušiti* `destroy'.

**References:** WP. I 136 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 516 b, 694, 702, 719, 740, 749, Trautmann 240 f., 242, 243, 246, WH. I 64 f., 416 f., 719, II 222 f.

**Page(s):** 326-332

---

**Root / lemma:** *er-4* (*er-t-*, *er-y-*) [*\*herĝ\*he*]

**Meaning:** Earth

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *er-4* (*er-t-*, *er-y-*) [*\*herĝ\*he*] `earth' derived from **Root / lemma:** *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: to move \*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born'

**Material:** Gr. *ἔρᾱ* `earth', *ἔρᾱ-ζε* `to earth' (perhaps therefrom *ἐράω*, see below S. 336; with common extension of probably *πολύηρος πολυάρουρος, πλούσιος* Hes.); *ἔνεροι*, see above S. 312; *ἔρεσι-μέτρη γεωμετρίαν* Hes.;

Germanic \**erbō* in Gothic *airpa*, Old Norse *jǫrð*, Old High German (etc.) *erda* `earth';

Maybe TN Illyrian *Ardiaei* (\**er-ĝ<sup>w</sup>he*) [common Illyrian-alb. -*ĝh-* > *d-*]

Germanic \**erō* in Old High German *ero* 'earth';

*yo*-extension in Old Norse *jörvi* (\**erwan-*) 'sand, sandbank', and cymr. *erw* f. 'field', Pl. *erwi*, *erwydd*, corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., abret. Middle Breton *eru*, nbret. *ero* 'furrow' (\**erui-*);

Note:

Those cognates derived from Old Indic *árvan-*, *árvant-*: Messapic FIN *Arvō* prove Illyrian displayed satem character; there is proof Illyrian belonged to the Celtic family gall.-brit. FIN \**Arvā*, engl. *Arrow*, French *Erve*, *Auve* (\**ruā*); Messapic FIN *Arvō*. [see above]

perhaps Armenian *erkir* 'earth' (Pedersen KZ. 38, 197), if for \**erg-* (Indo Germanic \**eru-*) after *erkin* 'sky, heaven'.

**References:** WP. I 142, Finzenhagen Terminol. 6, Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 424.

**Page(s):** 332

---

**Root / lemma:** *er-5*, *erə-*, thematic *(e)r-ě-*

**Meaning:** rare, loose, crumbly

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛtē* with Abl., Akk. 'with exclusion of, without, except, besides' (Lok. a participle \**ṛta-* 'separated, secluded'), *nīṛti-h-* 'resolution, decay, downfall, ruin'; *ár-ma* Pl. 'debris, ruins', *armaká-* 'trümmerhaft' or n. 'Trümmerstätte' (meaning somewhat doubtful); \**erə-* in *īrma-* 'wound'; themat. \*(*e*)*r-e-* in *virala-* 'standing apart, leaky, rare';

Maybe zero grade in alb. (\**erala-*) *rallë* 'rare'.

gr. ἑρῆμος, Attic ἔρημος 'lonely';

quite doubtful Latin *rārus* 'having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick or dense, thin, loose, scattered, scanty, far apart; milit. in loose order; in gen. rare, infrequent; sometimes extraordinary, distinguished. Adv. raro, rare, seldom, rarely' (\**erə-ró-s*), rather credible *rēte* 'net, thread' (compare under Lithuanian *rētis*, Latvian *rēta*);

maybe alb. (\**rēte*) *rrjetë* 'net'

Lithuanian *yrù*, *irti* 'separate, resolve, distinguish', *paĩras* 'lax, loose'; *rētis* m. 'phloem sieve' (with unoriginal second accent, as often in *i*-stems), Latvian *rēta*, *rēte* 'scar', *rēni rudzi* 'leaking standing rye'; Lithuanian *eĩtas* 'wide, far, spacious' (\*'standing apart');

from the light basis *rētas* 'thin, spacious, seldom' (from the themat. root form *\*(e)r-e-*, as also:) *rēsvas* 'seldom, thin', *paresvis* 'sparse';

Old Church Slavic *oriti* 'dissolve, overthrow, destroy' (Kaus. *\*oréjō* 'make break up'), Serbo-Croatian *obòriti* 'prostrate, throw down', Czech *obořiti* 'destroy', russ. *razorítʹ* ds.

Maybe alb. *rrëzonj* 'bring down' : russ. *razorítʹ*

**er-d<sup>h</sup>-:**

Old Indic *ṛdhak* 'especially, peculiar, particular', *árdha-h* 'part, side, half', *ardhá-* 'half', n. 'part, half';

Lithuanian *ardaũ*, *-yti* 'separate, split' (Kaus., as Church Slavic *oriti*) ; *eĩdvas* 'wide, capacious', Latvian *ārdaws*, *īrdens* 'lax, friable', *ēds* 'lax, commodious (capacious)', *īrdīt*, *īrdināt* 'loosen, separate', *ēržu*, *ērdū*, *ērst* 'separate'.

**rē-d<sup>h</sup>-:**

Old Church Slavic *rěďьkъ* 'seldom' (probably shifted stress, compare Czech *řidký*, sloven. *rědāk*, in spite of serb.-kroat. *riǰedki*, *riǰki*);

about *ered-* see above S. 329 f., about *ereu-* under different article under S. 337.

To what extent those from Persson Beitr. 666, 773, 839 f. considered as extensions of *\*er(ə)-* roots really derive *rē-d-* 'scratch', *re-*, *reu-* 'tear open', is doubtful; die by *\*er(ə)-* esp. significant meaning of loose, leaking, standing apart allow to miss them completely or recognize at least not as dominant meaning.

**References:** WP. I 142 f., Trautmann 12 f.

**Page(s):** 332-333

---

**Root / lemma:** *ers-* : *orsos*

**Meaning:** behind; tail

**Material:** Armenian *or* ' buttocks ' (mostly Pl. *or-k*, *i*-stem);

gr. ὀππος m. ' buttocks ' (in addition οὐρά: f. 'tail' from *\*orsjá*) =

Old High German *ars*, Old English *ears* m., Old Icelandic *ars*, *rass* ' buttocks ' =

Hittite *a-ar-ra-áš* (*arras*), Dat. *ar-ri-iš-ši* (*arris*); whose *-si* enclitic pronoun;

e-grade Old Irish *err* (\**ersā*) f. 'tail, end' (also of chariot), therefrom *eirr* 'chariot combatant' (\**ers-et-s*), Gen. *erred*,

**References:** WP. I 138, Couvreur H 98, Pedersen KG. II 101.

**See also:** it is often placed 'elevation, protrusion, preceding body part' to **er-3** (above S. 326).

**Page(s):** 340

---

**Root / lemma:** *es-en-, os-en-, -er-* (\**hek<sup>w</sup>-en-* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** harvest time, \*summer, \*autumn

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *es-en-, os-en-, -er-* : 'harvest time, \*autumn' : **Root / lemma:** *ues-ʃ-* : 'spring'.

**Note:** in Germanic also from the harvest- and generally Feldarbeit and the earnings out of it

**Material:** With a relationship as between Lithuanian *vasarà* and *vãsara* 'summer' : Old Bulgarian *vesna* 'spring', here (after Schulze Qunder ep. 475) hom. etc. ὀπώρα 'summer end, harvest time' (see S. 323) ὀπωρίζω 'harvest', ep. ὀπωρινός 'autumnal' (probably actually ὀπωαρινός) from ὀπ- (: ὀπιθεν) + \*ὀ[σ]αρά 'phase of conclusion' \*tāw \*ōárāw, i. e. τὸ θέρος; ω as contraction from οα- confirms Alcman (Gr. poet) ὀπᾶρα, s. Boisacq s. v.; (common gr. *k<sup>w</sup>- > p-*).

Maybe Lithuanian *vasarà* and *vãsara* 'summer' : Latin (\**vesis*) *veris* n. 'spring' [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-] : Spanish *verano* : Aragonese *berano* : Asturian *veranu* : Galician *verán* : Portuguese *verão* : Romanian *vară* : alb. vera 'summer'.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Old Prussian Lithuanian Latin Albanian \**h<sup>w</sup>ue-* > *ve-*.

Gothic *asans* (o-grade) f. 'harvest, summer', Old Norse *qnn* (\**aznō*) 'harvest, hardship', (under the influence of common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-), Old High German *aren* m., *arn* f., Middle High German *erne* 'harvest' (in addition Old High German *arnōn* 'reap');

Gothic *asneis*, Old English *esne*, Old High German *asm* 'day labourer', derived from the equivalent from Old Saxon *asna* 'earnings, tribute, tax' (\*harvest earnings), in addition Old High German *arnēn* 'earn' = Old English *earnian* ds.; compare Wissmann Nom. postverb. 1454;

serb.-Church Slavic *jesenъ*, Serbo-Croatian *jěsēn*; russ. *ósenъ*, wruss. *jěsień*; Old Prussian *assanis* (from *\*esenis* or *\*asanis*); Common *h-* > *j-*-Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *y-*-Old Indic Tocharian.

doubtful, whether here Middle Irish *ēorna* (*\*esor-n̄-iā*) 'barley';

**References:** WP. I 161 f., Trautmann 71, Feist 58 f.

**Page(s):** 343

---

**Root / lemma:** *esu-s* (: *su-*)

**Meaning:** good, *\*noble, master, owner, lord*

**Material:** Gr. ἐύς, ἡύς 'proficient, good', Adverb εὖ (Akk. n.), belongs to prefix εὐ-

Hittite *a-aš-šu-uš* (*assus*) 'good'; to *a-* s. Pedersen Hittite 167 under Anm.; perhaps as zero grade in addition (Friedrich IF. 41, 370 f.) the prefix *su-*, see there;

moreover perhaps Latin *erus* 'the master of a house, head of a family, mister, master, owner, lord', fem. *era*, Old Latin *esa* 'mistress, lady';

however, Hittite *iš-ha-a-aš* (*išhas*) 'master, mister' is to be kept away, because this belongs to Armenian *isxan* 'master, mister', *isxal* 'rule, reign' (?), even it is not of Indo Germanic origin (Couvreur H 9);

gall. GN *Esus* (with *ē-*) remains far off, probably because of the names with *Aes-*, *Ais-* in the earliest 1. *ais-* or 2. *ais-* (above S. 16), less probably 2. *eis-* (above S. 299); also the Old Irish PN *Éogan* (*\*ivogenos*) and the cymr. PN *Owein* (older *Ywein*, *Eugein*, *Ougen*) = Old Irish PN *Úgaine* (*\*ouo-geñios*), compare in addition Bergin Ériu 12, 224 f.

**References:** WP. I 161, WH. I 419, 863. Ein etymol. Versuch by Kretschmer, object. Konjugation 16 ff.

**See also:** *es-*.

**Page(s):** 342

---

**Root / lemma:** *es-*

**Meaning:** to be

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *es-* : 'to be' derived from **Root / lemma:** *eġ-*, *eġ(h)om*, *eġō* : 'I' [Old Indic *ásmi* 'I am' = *ahám* (*\*eġ(h)om*) 'I']



**Grammatical information:** copula and verb substantive; built originally only a durative aspect of present wird hence single-linguistic various supported by the root  $b^h\text{eye-}$  :  $b^h\bar{u}-$ .

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *ásmi, ási, ásti, smás, sthá, sánti*, Avestan *ahmi*, 3. Sg. *astí*, 3. Pl. *hanti*, Old pers. *amiy*,

Note: Old Indic *ásmi* 'I am' = *ahám* ( *\*eĝ(h)om* ) 'I';

Armenian *em, es, ē*;

gr. hom. Attic *εἰμί* (= *ēmí*, Aeolic *ἔμμι*, Doric *ἦμί*), *εἶ* (= *ei* from *\*esí*, only Attic, hom. *εἰς, ἔσσι*), *ἐστί*, *εἰμέν* (as *εἰμί*; Attic *ἐσμέν* as *ἐστέ*; Doric *ἦμέζ*), *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί* (Doric *ἐντί*), Dual *ἐστόν*;

venet. *est*;

alb. (*\*h<sub>2</sub>asmi*) *jam* (*\*esmi*) 'I am'; Geg *asht* 'he is', aor. *isha* 'I was'. Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *z-*, *γ-* Old Indic Tocharian.

Latin *sum* (through influence the 1. Pl.), *es(s)*, *est* (Inchoat. *escit*, as gr. *ἔσκε*), *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt* (Inchoat. *escunt*); Oscan *súm*, *est* (*íst*); Umbrian *est*;

Note: Latin zero grade *sum* (*\*esoum*) 'I am' : Latin *egō* ( *\*eĝ(h)om* ) 'I'

Old Irish (only as copula) *am* (*\*esmi*), *a-t*, *is*, *ammi* (*\*esmes*), *adī-b*, *it* (*\*sentí*, acymr. *hint*);

Gothic *im, is, is*, 3. Pl. *sind* (*\*sentí*); Old Icelandic *em, est* (*ert*), *es* (*er*); Old English *eom* (after *bēom*), North Umbrian *am* (*\*os-ŋ*), *eart* (ending of *Präteritopräs.*), *is*; 3. Pl. North Umbrian *aron* (*\*os-ŋ*), etc.;

Old Lithuanian *esmi*, (nowadays *esù*, dial. *esmù*) *esi*, *ėstí*, Dual old and dial. *esvà*, *estaũ* and *està*; Latvian *esmu* (dial. *esu*), *esi* etc.; Old Prussian *asmai*, *assai* (*essei*), *est* (*ast*);

Old Church Slavic *jesmь, jesi, jestь* (*\*estí*), *jesmь, jeste, sьtь* (= Latin *sunt*); Dual *jesvě, jesta, jeste*, etc.;

**Note:**

alb. *jam* (*\*jesem*, aor. *isha*) : [truncated] poln. *jestem* 'I am', alb. *je* (*\*jesi*, aor. *ishe*) : [truncated] poln. *jestes* 'you are (sing.)'; alb. *asht* (*\*jesti*, aor. *ishte*) 'he is' : poln. *jest* 'he is'; alb. *jemi* (*\*jesemi*) : [truncated] poln. *jestesmy* 'we are', alb. *jeni* (*\*jesenti*) : [truncated] poln. *jestescie* 'you are', alb. *janë* (*\*jasanta* : hitt *asan*): poln. *są* (*\*santa*) 'they are'.

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*. Alb. proves that **Root / lemma: *es-***: 'to be' derived from **Root / lemma: *eġ-, eġ(h)om, eġō***: 'I' : **Proto-Slavic form: *(j)azъ***, Lithuanian: *àš, eš* (OLith.) 'I', Latvian: *es* 'I', Old Prussian: *as, es* 'I'.

Tocharian present B 3. Sg. *ste, star-* (with enclitic), 3. Pl. *skente, stare, skentar*, Imperf. A 1. Sg. *šem*, 2. Sg. *šet* etc., B *ša(š-)*, with optative formants Indo Germanic *-oi-* (after Pedersen Tochar. 161 should also B *nes-*, A *nas-* 'be' contain the root *es-*, the preverb *n-* is identical with the post position B *ne* ??);

Hittite *e-eš-mi* (*esmi*), 3. Sg. *e-eš-zi* (*eszī*), 3. Pl. *a-ša-an-zi* (*asanzi*, whose *as* through vocal harmony from *\*es-*?).

2. significant congruities:

Imperf. Old Indic *āsam, ās, ās*, respectively Perf. *āsa, āsitha, āsa*, Pl. *āsma, āsta, āsan*, Dual. *āstam, āstām*: gr. hom. 1. Sg. ἦα, 2. Sg hom. Attic ἦσθα, 3. Sg. Doric etc. ἦς, Pl. hom. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, 3. Dual hom. ἦστην; with ἦσθα compare Hittite *e-eš-ta* (*ēsta*) 'was, were'; [alb. *isha*], themat. 1. Sg. 3. Pl. Aeolic ἔον (*\*e-s-om*, respectively *\*e-s-on*); truncated 3. Pl. Old Indic *san*, Avestan *hən* (*\*sent* or *\*son*).

Latin *erat* (*\*es-ā-t*) = cymr. *oedd* 'was' seem neologisms.

Gr. Imperf. ἔσκειν, ἔσκει : Old Latin *escit* (the future tense meaning reminds an Armenian *i-čem* 'that I am' from prothet. *\*i + s + (s)ke-*, Meillet Esquisse 121);

Konjunkt. ved. 2. Sg. *ásas(i)*, 3. Sg. *ásat(i)*: Latin Fut. *eris, erit*,

Optat. ved. *s(i)yā́m*, gr. εἶην (das *ε* from *\*ἔσμι*): Latin Konj. *siem, siēs, siet*, Umbrian *sir, sei* 'you are, exist, live', *sí, sei* 'he is, exists, lives', *sins* 'they are, exist, live': Old High German 3. Sg. *sī*,

Imper. 2. Sg. **gath-**-Avestan *zdī*: gr. Attic ἔσθι (*\*es-d<sup>h</sup>*); 3. Sg. gr. hom. Attic ἔστω : Latin *estō(d)* : Oscan *estud*,

3. participle ***sent-, sont-, snt-*** 'being', partly with development to 'truly, really', and further partly to 'good, well', partly to 'the real perpetrator, the culprit': Old Indic *sánt- sāt-* m., n. (f. *sat-ñ*) 'being, good, true', Avestan *hant-, hat-* ds.;

Maybe alb. *send* 'thing, \*being' perhaps used as a taboo.

gr. ὄντ-, ὄντ-, Doric ἐντ- 'being' (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 473, 525<sup>4</sup>, 567, 678), Nom. Pl. τὰ ὄντα 'present, verity, possession', derived οὐσία, Doric ἐσσία, ὠσία f. 'property, nature, reality', etc.;

Latin in *prae-sēns*, *-sentis* 'presently', Oscan *praesentid* 'at hand, in sight, present, in person', *ab-sēns* 'absent, not present'; *sōns*, Gen. *sontis* 'culpable, harmful' (compare *sonticus morbus* 'epilepsy?');

Maybe alb. *sonte* 'tonight, this night, present day'.

proto Germanic *\*sanþa* 'true' in Old Norse *sannr*, *saðr*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *sand*, Old Saxon *sōð* 'true', and 'whose debt stays without doubt', Old English *sōð* 'true'; besides zero grade Germanic *\*sun(ð)jā-z*, Gothic *\*sunjis* 'true' (*sunja* 'verity'); the real meaning still in *bisunjanē* 'multi-sided, all around', originally Gen. Pl. 'being all around' = Old Indic *satyá-* 'true, right' (*\*snt̥yo-*), n. 'verity', Avestan *haiθya-* 'true, genuine', Old pers. *hašiya-* ds.;

with preserved or assim. *d* Old High German *suntea*, Old Saxon *sundea*, Old Frisian *sende*, Old Icelandic *synð*, *synd* < Middle Low German *sūnde*, Old English *synn* f. 'sin, crime' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (proto Germanic *\*sund̥i-*: *\*sun(ð)jāz*), further to Old Saxon Old High German *sunnea* 'hindrance, need', Old Icelandic *syn* 'renunciation, denial';

Old Prussian Nom. Sg. *sins*, Dat. Sg. *sentismu*, Old Lithuanian Akk. Sg. m. *santj*, Lithuanian *sąs*, *sañčio* (newer *ėsąs*, *ėsąs* m., *ėsantif.*), Latvian *esuots* 'being'; Gerundium Lithuanian *sant*,

Old Church Slavic *sy* (: Old Indic *sán*), Gen. Sg. m. *sqšta*,

Hittite *aš-ša-an-za* (*assanz*) 'being';

*to*-participle *\*s-e-tó-*, *s-o-tó-* in gr. ἐτά ἀληθῆ. ἀγαθά Hes., ἐτάζω 'prüfe', ἐτεός, ἐτυμός 'true, really' and ὄσιος 'right, allowed, godly, pious';

*tī*-Abstrakta: Old Indic *abhi-ṣtī* f. 'help' (*abhi-ṣtī* m. 'helper'), Avestan *aiwištī* f. 'devotion, study'; Old Indic *úpa-stī* m. 'subordinate' (Old Indic *sv-astī* f. 'well-being' probably Aryan neologism); compare gr. ἐστὼ *οὐσία*, ἀπεστὼ, ἀπεστύς Hes. 'absence, not present';

about that perhaps belonging here gr. ἐσ-θλός 'proficient, good, lucky', Doric ἐσλός, Arcadian ἐσλός compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 533<sup>5</sup>, Specht Dekl. 256.

**References:** WP. I 160 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 676 ff., Trautmann 71, etc.

**See also:** *esu-s*

**Page(s):** 340-342

---

**Root / lemma:** *et(e)n-*

**Meaning:** seed; corn

**Material:** Gr. ἔτνος n. 'a thick soup of pulse, pea-soup, mash of legumes' one places to Middle Irish *eitne* m. 'seed', Scots Gaelic *eite* 'unhusked ear of corn', *eitean* 'seed, corn, grain'; the **unlenierte** voiceless -t- between vowels is puzzling though, because it can only go back to -tt-.

**References:** WP. I 117.

**Page(s):** 343

---

**Root / lemma:** *eti*

**Meaning:** out; further, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *áti* m. Akk. 'about - out, against', prefix *áti* (Avestan *aiti-*, Old pers. *atīy-*) 'over-, back-' (contains also part Indo Germanic *atī-*, see above S. 70 f.);

Phrygian ετι in ετι-τετικμενος 'curses' (to Old Irish *tongid* 'swears');

gr. ἔτι 'moreover, further, still';

perhaps Messapic -θι 'and' (Krahe KZ. 56, 135 f., compare WH. I 863); : **alb. *edhe*** 'and'.

Latin *et* 'and also', Paelignian Umbrian *et* ds.; Latin *et-iam* 'and, also, still';

gall. *eti* 'also, further', *eti-c* 'and also' (\**eti-ke*); in abret. *et-binam* gl. lanis, acymr. *et-met* 'to beat back, blunt, dull' (Loth RC 37, 27);

Gothic *iþ* 'but, δέ' (an 1. place), prefix *id-* in *id-weit* n. 'disgrace, shame, insult' = Old English Old Saxon *edwīt*, Old High German *ita-*, *itwīz* ds. (Old High German *it(a)*, Old Norse *ið-* 'again', Old English Old Saxon *ed-* 'again', besides Old High German *ith-*, Old English *eð-*, Jacobsohn KZ. 49, 194, yet is Old English *eð-* after Sievers-Brunner 165<sup>1</sup> only spelling mistake), perhaps also in Gothic *id-reiga* f. 'repentance, penance, atonement' (compare Feist 289 f.);

Old Prussian *et-* besides *at-*, probably as acymr. etc. *et-* besides *at-* (to *ati* above S. 70), different Trautmann 16;

about Tocharian A *atas* 'from here' (?), A *aci*, B *ecce* 'from there' (\**eti*) compare Van Windekens Lexique 8, 16, Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 16<sup>1</sup>.

**References:** WP. I 43 f., WH. I 421 f., the *eti* in *e-* (see above S. 283) and *-ti* (as in *au-ti* above S. 74, etc.) zerlegen will.

**Page(s):** 344

---

**Root / lemma:** *euk-*

**Meaning:** to be used to

**Material:** Old Indic *ókas-* n. 'dwelling, house, residence, home, custom, habit, tradition', *úcyati* 'is habitual', *ucitá-* 'habitually, adequate'; sogd. *ywčt* (*yōčāt*) 'he teaches', *yγwtčh* 'accustomed' (with secondary *γ-*), Meillet BSL. 23, 76;

Armenian *usanim* (*k* after *u* palatalized) 'learn, I am accustomed';

gr. ἔκκλητος (Pind. ἔκᾱλος) besides εὐκκλητος 'in unobstructed pleasure'; maybe from *uek-*, respectively *euk-*?

Old Irish *to-ucc-* 'understand, comprehend, conceive' (*cc = gg*) from \**u-n-k-*; whereas go *ro-uicc* 'has carried', *do-uicc* 'has brought' to \**-onk-i-s-t* (back to *enek-*, see above S. 317);

Gothic *bí-ūhts* (\**unkto-*) 'habitual, customary';

Lithuanian *jùnkstu*, *jùnkti* 'become habitual, customary', *jaukùs* 'accustomed to people, tamed, domesticated', *jaukinti* 'accustom, tame', *jùnktaš* 'accustomed'; Latvian *jūkt* 'become accustomed, habitual, customary', *jaukt*, *jaucēt* 'accustom'; Old Prussian *jaukint* 'train, practice'; Lithuanian *ūkis* 'farmstead' (actually 'dwelling', compare Old Indic *ōkas* ds.); to *j-* see below *eu-3*,

Old Church Slavic *učiti* 'instruct, teach', *ukъ* 'doctrine', *vyknŋti* 'be accustomed';

**References:** WP. I 111, Trautmann 335, Kuiper Nasalprä. 187 with Anm.

**Page(s):** 347

---

**Root / lemma:** *eu-1*, *euə-*: *uā-*, *uə-* (\*\**hue-*)

**Meaning:** to lack; empty

**Note:** esp. in partizipialen *no*-formations

**Material:** Old Indic *ūná-*, Avestan *ūna-* 'insufficient, inadequate, lack, be short of', Avestan *uyamna* ds. (participle present Med. to present *u-ya-*); npers. (\**gvang*) *vang* 'empty, bare, lacking, poor, needy', pāmir *vanao* 'Leerheit, vanity, pride';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Celtic \**h<sub>ue</sub>-* > *gw-* > *f-*; Armenian Old Indic *gw-* > *u-*.

Armenian *unain* 'empty, bare, lacking' (Indo Germanic *ū*);

gr. εὐνίς, -δος 'stolen; looted, lack, be short of'; about gr. ἐτός, (F)ετώσιος, that could also belong here, see above S. 73;

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Celtic Greek \**h<sub>ue</sub>-* > *gw-* > *f-*; Gothic Latin Lithuanian *gw-* > *w-*, *v-*.

perhaps here Latin *vānus* 'bare, lacking, containing nothing, empty, void, vacant'; very dubious (because the *k*-extension is attested only in Ital.) *vacō*, *-āre* 'be empty, be void, be vacant, be without, not to contain' (besides *vocō*, *-āre* EM<sup>2</sup> 1069); Umbrian *vaçetum*, *uasetom* 'make faulty, injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate, defile', *antervakaze*, *anderuacose* 'a breaking off, intermission, interruption, discontinuance', *uas* 'a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice';

Gothic (\**gwans*) *wans* 'lacking, missing, wanting' (\**u-ono-s* or \**uə-no-s*), Old Icelandic *van-r*, Old Frisian Old English Old Saxon Old High German *wan* ds.;

after Mühlenbach-Endzelin IV 462 here Lithuanian *vañs-kariai* 'unincubated eggs', Latvian *vāns-kar(i)s* 'infertile, not fertile egg' (with *s-k* from *s-p*).

cognitional seems *uāsto-s* 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken' in:

Latin *vāstus* 'empty, unoccupied, waste, desert, devastated' = Old Irish *fās* 'empty, bare, lacking', *fāsach* 'desert, waste, wasteland', Old High German *wuosti* 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken, ungebaut, empty, bare, lacking, waste, desolate', Old Saxon *wōsti*, Old English *w-ēste* 'waste, desolate' (Middle High German nengl. *waste* 'desert, waste, wasteland' but from Latin).

Maybe alb. *bosh* 'empty' from Turkish *boş* 'empty'.

**References:** WP. I 108 f., Feist 550.

**Page(s):** 345-346

---

**Root / lemma:** *eu-2*

**Meaning:** to put on

**Material:** Avestan *aoθra-* (: Latin *sub-ūcula*) n. `footwear`;

Armenian *aganim* `draw something to me` (Indo Germanic *\*óu-mi*); *aut-oc* `bedspread`;

Latin *ex-uō* `to draw out, take off, pull off, put off`, *ind-uō* `to put on, assume, dress in` (at first from *-ovō*, Indo Germanic probably *\*euō*), *ind-uviae* `clothes, garments`, *ind-uvium* `bark, outer covering of a tree`, *exuviae* `that which is stripped off, clothing, equipments, arms`, *reduviae* `a hang-nail, loose finger-nail`, *subūcula* `a man's undergarment, under-tunic, shirt` (*\*ou-tlā*, compare Latvian *āukla*), *ōmen* and *ōmentum* `retina around the intestine, mesentery fat, fat, intestine; also leg skin, cerebral membrane`, *ind-ūmentum* `a garment, a covering, clothing` (about *indusium*, *intusium* `a woman's under - garment` s. WH. I 695 f.); Umbrian *anovihimu* `induator` (from *\*an-ouīō*: Balto Slavic *ayīō* see below);

from Celtic presumably Old Irish *fuan* (not but the French loanword cymr. *gŵn*, corn. *gun* `dolman, woman's cape`) as *\*upo-ou-no-*;

Lithuanian *aviū*, *-ėti* `bear footwear`, *aunū*, *aūti* `put, dress footwear`, Latvian *āut* `ds.; dress`, Lithuanian *aūklė* `foot bandage`, *auklis* `rope`, Latvian *āukla* f. (*\*au-tlā*) `cord`, Old Prussian *auclo* `halter`, Lithuanian (*\*au-to-s*, participle Perf. Pass.) *aūtas*, *apaūtas* `shoed, Pl. foot bandages`, Latvian *āuts* `kerchief, cloth, bandage` (: Latin *ex-ūtus*);

russ.-Church Slavic *izuju*, *izuti* `take off the footwear`, Old Church Slavic *obujō*, *obuti* `dress footwear`, russ. *obútyj* `shoed` (: Lithuanian *apaūtas* ds.), in addition Old Church Slavic *onušta* `ham, smoked meat from the hindquarter of a hog`, russ. *onúča* `foot bandages`, etc.

Maybe alb. prefixed (*\*kē- (a)paūtas*) *kēpucē* `shoe`, *kēputē* `(foot bandages) sole` : Lithuanian *apaūtas* `shoed, Pl. foot bandages`.

from here (Pedersen Mursilis 72 ff.) Hittite *unuṽā(ḷ)-* `adorn'?

**References:** WP. I 109 f., WH. I 434 ff., 695 f., Trautmann 21 f.

**Page(s):** 346

---

**Root / lemma:** *eu-3*, with present formants *-et-* : *uet-*, *ut-*

**Meaning:** to feel

**Material:** Old Indic *api-vátati* 'understands, comprehends', Kaus. *api-vātáyati* 'stimulates spiritually, makes understand', Avestan *aipi-vataiti* 'is familiar with a thing', Konj. *aipiča aotāi* 'she understands' (\**eut-*);

Lithuanian *jaučiù* (\**euṭiō*), *jaučiaũ*, *jaũsti* 'feel', Latvian *jaušu*, *jautu*, *jaust*, in addition Lithuanian *jaũsmas* m. 'emotion', *jautrūs* 'emotional, passionate, sentimental, tender', Iterat. *jáutotis* 'searching, ask'; in ablaut (Indo Germanic *u*) *juntù*, *jutāu*, *jùsti* 'feel', Latvian *jùtu*, *jutu*, *just* ds. About the *j*-suggestion s. Endzelin Latvian Gr. p. 30c, different (as reduplication?) Specht KZ. 68, 55<sup>1</sup>.

**References:** WP. I 216, Trautmann 72, Kuiper Nasalprä. 54.

**Page(s):** 346

---

**Root / lemma:** *eu-4*

**Meaning:** exclamation of joy

**Note:** (only gr. Latin)

**Material:** Gr. εὐόζω 'jubilate, cheer', εὐῶ, εὐαί, εὐοί exclamations of bacchant enthusiasm; Latin *ovō*, *-āre* 'exult, rejoice, delight, cheer; keep a victorious move' (\**euāiō*).

compare also *u-* in onomatopoeic words.

**References:** WP. I 110.

**Page(s):** 347

---

**Root / lemma:** *eus-*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:** Old Indic *ósati* 'burns', participle *uṣṭá-* (= Latin *ustus*), *uṣṇá-* 'hot, warm' (*ōṣám* 'fast, rapid, hurried, immediately, right away' perhaps '\*stormy, hot tempered, burning?');

gr. εὔω (\**eũhw*, \**eusō*) 'sing', Aor. εὔσαι, εὔσπᾱ 'pit, pothole, the place for singeing slaughtered swine';

alb. *ethe* f. 'fever';



Latin *ūrō*, *-ere*, *ustus* (thereafter *ussī*) `to burn; to dry up, parch; chafe, gall; to disturb, harass (trans.)', *ambūrō* - ἀμφεύω `to burn round, scorch; of cold, to nip, numb; in gen., to injure';

Old Norse *usli* m. `glowing ash', Old English *ys/e* f. ds., Middle High German *üse(e)* f. ds.; Old Norse *ysja* f. `fire', *usti* `scorches, deflagrates, incinerates', with gramm. variation *eim-yrja*, Old English *æm-yrīe* (engl. *embers*), Middle High German *eimer(e)* f., Modern High German Dialectal *ammer* `glowing ash'; Norwegian Dialectal *orna* `become warm' (\**uznēn*); perhaps as `burning, stormy, hot tempered = keen, eager' here Old High German *ustar* `greedy, gluttonous', *ustrī* `industria', *ustinōn* `fungi';

Lithuanian *usnis* `scratch thistle' (a kind of thistle) or `alder buckthorn'.

In the one *\*eus-* under *\*\*eyēs-* to be combined with *\*yēs-* `burn' one attributes to Latin (Oscan) *Vesuvius*, the but also as `the bright, the radiant, the glowing' can be placed to *\*(a)yēs-* `gleam, shine' (above S. 87).

**References:** WP. I 111 f.

**Page(s):** 347-348

---

**Root / lemma:** *eyegʰ-* (\**huehʰuegʰ-*)

**Meaning:** to praise, worship

**Material:** *yegʰ-*: Old Indic ved. (\**gvāghát*) *vāghát-* `the vowing, worshiper, organizer of a sacrifice', Avestan *rāštarə-vayənti-* EN;

Armenian *gog* `say!', *gogçes* `you can say';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*, *u-*; Old Indic *gw-* > *v-*, Latin *gw-* > *v-*, *u-*.

Latin *voveō*, *-ēre*, *vōvī*, *vōtum* (this at first from *\*vōvē-vai*, *-tum*) `to vow, promise solemnly, engage religiously, pledge, devote, dedicate, consecrate', Umbrian *vufetes* (= Latin *vōtīs*) `a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow, to dedicate, devote, offer as sacred, consecrate', *vufriu* `of a vow, promised by a vow, given under a vow, votive', *Vufiune*, *Uofione* `a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow'.

*eugʰ-*: Avestan *aog-* (*aojaite*, *aoxta*, *aogədā*) `announce, declare, say, speak, esp. in ceremonious way', wherefore Old Indic *ōhatē* `praises, vaunts, boasts';

and presumably Armenian *uzem* 'I wish, like ', *y-uzem* 'I search, seek';

### The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *u-*.

gr. εὐχομαι 'I promised, prayed, wished, praised ', athemat. Impf. εὔκτο (= gath.-Avestan *aogədā*, j.-av. *aoxta* 'spoke, talked, conversed ') to a present *\*eugh-tai* (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 679); εὐχος n, 'thing prayed for, object of prayer, boast, vaunt, vow, votive offering ', εὐχή 'profession, declaration, prayer, request, imploration'; in addition perhaps also αὐχέω 'boast, brag, vaunt, boast', abstracted from κενε-αυχής 'the empty boasting ' (\*κενε-ευχής, Bechtel Lexilogus 192).

**References:** WP. I 110.

**Page(s):** 348

---

### Root / lemma: *ē 1, ō*

**Meaning:** a kind of adverbial/ nominal particle

**Note:** out of Aryan and partially also already in this in the meaning coloring, in Germanic as sense 'under, after, behind, back, again, away ' extended cognitional with Pron.-stem *ə-, o-*, either as its originator or, what is obvious esp. for the long vowels *ē, ō*, therefrom as an Instrumental formation.

**Material:** Old Indic *ā*, Avestan Old pers. *ā* 'in, to there ', e.g. *ā-gam-* 'near to, draw near, get near, come close ', as postposition with Akk. 'to - toward ', with Lok. 'on, in, to - toward ', with Abl. 'from - away '; with Old Indic *ā-dā* 'receive (in) ', *ā-da-* 'receiving; getting in possession ' compare Old Indic *dāyādā-* m. 'hereditary receiver ' (*dāyā-* 'inheritance'), gr. χηρωστής 'wer ledig gewordenen Besitz (τὸ χῆρον) zu eigener Nutzung oder zur Verwaltung bekommen hat ' (\*-ω-δῑᾱ, compare Old Indic participle *ā-t-ta-h* 'receive '), Latin *hērēs* 'an heir, heiress ' (\**hēro-* = χῆρο- + *ē-d-* 'receiving '). In adj. compounds has Aryan *ā* the concept of the convergence, e.g. Old Indic *ā-nīla-* 'blackish, darkish ' (also probably gr. ὠ-χρός 'pale, wan, yellowish', probably also ἡ-βαιός besides βαιός 'little, small ', and Slavic *ja-* see below). About Avestan *a-* insecure affiliation in the nominal setting s. Reichelt Avestan Elementarbuch 270;

Armenian in *y-o-gn* 'much, a lot of' from preposition *i* + *\*o-gʷhon-* or *\*o-gʷhno-* (to Old Indic *ā-hanás-* 'tumescent, luscious' s. *gʷhen-* 'to swell');

gr. ὀ- probably in ὀ-κέλλω 'set in motion, drive, animate ' (see *qel-* 'drive, push'), ὀ-τρύνω (see *tuer-* 'hurry'), ὀφέλλω, ὀλόπτω (see *lep-* 'schälen'), ὄαρ 'wife' (see *ar-*

decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange; reconcile, settle; resign, submit to ', above S. 56), ὁ-νίνημι (see *nā-* 'help'), ὁ-πατρος 'by the same father, being descendant by same father ', ὁ-τριχες ἵπποι 'of similar mane ', ὄζος 'attendant, servant' (*\*o-zdos* actually 'Mitgänger', to root *sed-*, as also Indo Germanic *\*ozdos*, gr. ὄζος 'bough' as 'ansitzendes Stämmchen', compare ὁ-σχη, ὁ-σχος 'twig, branch' to ἔχειν, ἐχεῖν), ὁ-τλος (see *tel-* 'bear, carry'), ὁ-φελος, ὁ-ψον, ὁ-βριμος (see below *g<sup>w</sup>er-* 'heavy'), perhaps also in οἶμα and other under *\*eis-* 'move violently, fast' discussed words;

after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 433 though lies in ὁπατρος before Aeolic ὁ- instead of ὁ ( *\*sm-*), according to Risch (briefl.) also in ὄαρ, ὄτριχες and ὄζος 'companion';

gr. ἐ- probably in ἐθέλω besides θέλω; ἐ-γείρω 'arouse, stimulate; wake up, awaken';

gr. ω in χηρωστής (see above);

gr. η probably in ἡ-βαιός (see above);

**ē: ō** in Old High German *āmaht* 'eclipse (of a heavenly body); want, defect; flowing/dropping down, faint, swoon, temporary loss of consciousness ', *āteilo* 'free from; without; lacking experience; immune from ', Old English in *æwæde* 'nude ', Old High German *āmād*: *uomād* 'after reaping, harvesting ', *āwahst*: *uowahst* 'growth, development, increase; germ (of idea); offshoot; advancement (rank) ', 'occiput, back part of the head or skull ', Old English *ōgengel* 'the (retreating) Querriegel ', *ōleccan* 'flatter, compliment, chatter, wheedle ' from *\*ō-lukjan*, *ō* suffixed in Akk. Sg. the pron. Dekl., e.g. Gothic *hvanō-h*, *hvarjatō-h*, *þana* etc.

In Slavic *\*ē* or *\*ō*, colorless in some compounds, as Serbo-Croatian-Church Slavic *ja-skudъ* besides Church Slavic *skqđъ* 'ugly' (see Berneker 441); *ě* following the Lok. and with this deformed in type Old Bulgarian *kamen-e* and Lithuanian *rañkoj-e* 'in the hand'.

**References:** WP. I 95 f., WH. 388, 642, Specht KZ. 62, 56, Hirt Indog. Gr. IV 54, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 434, 648<sup>3</sup>, 722<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 280-281

**Root / lemma:** *ē 2, ō*

**Meaning:** interjection (vocative)

**Material:** Old Indic *ā* emphasizing behind adverbs and nouns: 'oh!';

gr. ἦ ` hey, hallo!, you there!', also emphasizing and questioning ` really!?' ἦ ἦ σιώπα, Lesbian ἦ μόν etc., also in ἦ-τοι, ἐπει-ρή, ἦ(F)ε `or', ἦ-δε; probably also lak. tar. ἐγών-η, whereupon hom. τύνη etc.;

Latin *eh* `ei, hey, hallo!, you there!', *ē-castor* ` by Castor ', *edepōl* ` by Pollux ', *ēdī* (\**ē deīve*), etc.;

Old High German *ihh-ā* `I (just)', ndd. *iəkə*, Proto Norse *hait-ik-a*, probably also Old High German *nein-ā* `no, nay' ;

Lithuanian *ē, é*, Latvian *e, ē*, exclamation particles;

about Slavic *o-* in exclamation see below S. 283;

**References:** WP. I 99, WH. I 1, 389, 396, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 606.

**See also:** s. further under *ehem*.

**Page(s):** 281

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēg̃-*, *ōg̃-*, *əg̃-*

**Meaning:** to say, speak

**Material:** Armenian *asem* `say', if *s* instead of *c* (= Indo Germanic *g̃*) is established through the position in the 3. Sg. \**as* from \**ast* = \**əg̃t*, verbal noun *ar-ac* ` proverb ';

gr. ἦ ` he spoke ' (the unique hom. form; from \**ēg-ŋ*), wherefore is joined after hom. 1. Sg. Imperf. ἦν, 1. 3.Sg. present ἦμί, ἦσί (Doric ἦτι) as neologisms after (ἔ)φη : (ἔ)φην, φημί, ἀησί. Perf. ἄν-ωγα ` order, command ' (originally ` I announce ' (?), ἀνά as in ἀνακαλεῖν ` shout loudly ' ), presently reshaped ἀνώγω; about ἦχανεν εἶπεν s. EM<sup>2</sup> 30 and Liddell-Scott s. v.;

Latin *a(ŋ)ō* ` say, speak, state ' (\**agiō*), the prophetic god *Aius Locūtius*, *adagiō*, *-ōnis*, later *adagium* ` proverb, saying ', *prōdigium* ` a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy ' ( ` prophecy'); *axāmenta* `carmina Saliaria' (about *anxāre* `vocare, nominare' s. WH. I 44);

Oscan *angetuzet* ` put forth, set forth, lay out, place before, expose to view, display, bid, tell, command ', if syncopated from \**an-agituzet* (from a frequentative \**agitō*) `in- saying, speaking, uttering, telling, mentioning, relating, affirming, declaring, stating, asserting ';

Umbrian *aiu* (\**agiā*) ` a divine announcement, oracle ';

perhaps also *acetus* ` answer, reply, respond, make answer ';

Old Indic *āha*, *āttha* `spoke', um dessentwillen the root form was earlier attached as *\*āgh-*, is because of Avestan *āda* `spoke, talked', present *ādaya-*, *ādaya-* lead back to a different root *ad<sup>h</sup>-* (Güntert Reimw. 84).

**References:** WP. I 114, WH. I 24 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 678; different EM<sup>2</sup> 30.

**Page(s):** 290-291

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēik-*

**Meaning:** to possess; to be capable

**Material:** Old Indic *īśē*, *īṣṭē* (*ī* originally present perfect reduplication) `has owned, possessed, governed', *īśvará-* `wealthy, ably; m. master, lord'; Avestan *īše* `is master, mister about', *īšvan-* `vermögend', *īšti-* `blessing, fortune, grace, wealth' (Germanic *aihti-*), *āēšā-* `fortune, property'.

hereupon Gothic *\*aigan* (*aih*, *aigum*, secondary preterit *aihta*) `have, own, possess', Old Norse *eiga* (*ā*, *eigom*, *ātta*), Old English *āgan*, Old Frisian *āga*, **asächs**. *ēgan*, Old High German *eigan* ds.; participle *\*aigana-*, *aigina-* in the meaning `own, personal, private' and substantive n. `property': Old Norse *eiginn* `particular, characteristic, singular', Old English *āgen* (engl. *own*), Old Frisian *ēgin*, *ēin*, **asächs**. *ēgan*, Old High German *eigan* etc. ds., Gothic *aigin* n. `property', Old Norse *eigin*, Old English *ægen* etc. ds. hereof has derived *\*aiganōn*: Old Norse *eigna*, *-aða* `assign, allot'; Old English *āgnian* `make have, possess, own', further Old High German *eiginēn* `make have, possess, own, appropriate, allot' etc.

*tī*-Abstr. Germanic *\*aihti*: Gothic *aihts* `property', Old Norse *ætt*, *att* in the abstract meaning `gender, sex, quality of being male or female'; also `firmament, heavens, skies'; Old English *æht*, Old High German *ēht* `possession, rightful possession, property'. compare further Old Norse *eign* f. `property of reason and ground' (*\*aig-nī*);

proto Germanic *\*aihtēr* `holder, owner, occupier, possessor' is to acquire to be acquired by lapp. *āitâr* ds. (: Old Indic *īṣitar-* ds.);

after Pedersen Groupement 30 f. here Tocharian B *aik-*, *aiś-* `know, have knowledge of'.

**References:** WP. I 105, Feist 20.

**Page(s):** 298-299

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēi2*

**Meaning:** vocative particle

**Material:** Old Indic *ē* `Ausruf der Anrede, des Sichbesinnens' etc.; *ai* ds., *ayi* before the vocative;

Avestan *āi* before the vocative; it could also belong to *ai*, above S. 10,;

gr. *εἶα* ( *\*ei!* + *a* ) `on! up! away!' (besides *εἶεν*);

Latin *ei*, *hei* `ah! woe! oh dear!' therefrom, *ēiulō* `cry out, wail, lament ', *oi-ei* `alas! woe is me!';

Old Irish (*h*)*ē* `Exclamation of joy and pain ';

Old High German *ī*, Middle High German Modern High German *ei* have not developed from it phonetically;

Lithuanian *ei* `exclamation of warning ', Latvian *ei* `hey, hallo!, you there!; wow!';

Serbo-Croatian *êj*, poln. russ. *ej* `hey, hallo!, you there!'.

**References:** WH. I 396 f., Trautmann 67.

**Page(s):** 297

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēlā*

**Meaning:** bodkin

**Material:** Old Indic *āṛā* `pricker, awl', Old High German *āla* f., Middle High German *āle* ds. (Germanic *\*ēlō*) Old English *æ̃l*, ablaut. Old Norse *alr* m. `pricker, awl, gimlet', > nengl. *awl* besides Old High German *alansa*, *alunsa* `pricker, awl'.

From Gothic *\*ēla* derives Old Prussian *ylo*, from which Lithuanian *jla* `awl, gimlet ', Latvian *īļens* ds.

**References:** WP. I 156, Vasmer by Senn Germanic loanword-Stud. 47.

**Page(s):** 310

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēl-*

**Meaning:** line

**Material:** Old Indic *āl-*, *āl-* f. `stripe, line' could belong to gr. *ὠλίγγη* `wrinkle under the eyes ' ( *\*ōlin-g-ā* ); here one could also put Old Icelandic *āl* (Indo Germanic *\*ēlō-*) `gully or dent in river, deep valley between rocks, furrow or stripe along the back of animals ';

compare Old Icelandic *ālōttr* `striped, lined, having stripes or bands', Norwegian dial. *aal* = Old Icelandic *āl* and Modern High German *Aal* `stripes in the cloth'; Modern High German *Aalstreif*, *-strich* `stripes on the back of animals' nevertheless, could belong though to Modern High German *Aal* `eel', whereas vice versa the possibility of the naming of the eel after its long-stretched figure would be possible.

**References:** WP. I 155, Specht Dekl. 213.

**Page(s):** 309-310

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēneu, ēnu*

**Meaning:** without

**Material:** Gr. (Lokat.?) ἄνευ, ἄνευθε(v) `without'; Doric ἄνευν, el. ἄνευς, meg. ἄνις (shaped after χωρίς);

from *\*ēneu-*, Gothic *inu* `without';

with lengthened grade: Old Indic *ānu-śák*, Avestan *ānu-šak* `one after the other, in succession' (to Old Indic *anu-sac-* `follow, go after, ensue, follow as a consequence of, happen as a result of, result from, result, arise from', root *sek<sup>w</sup>-*); Old Norse *ān*, *ōn*, Old Frisian *ōnī*, Old Saxon *āno*, Old High German *ānu*, *āno*, *āna*, Middle High German *āne*, *ān*, Modern High German *ohne* from *\*ēnunder*

Not entirely certain that only from Gramm. is covered Old Indic *anō* `not' (= gr. ἄνευ), also osset. *ānā* `without'; relationship with Latin *sine* etc. (Meillet BSL. 30, Nr. 89, 81) might exist, yet under no circumstances certain.

**References:** WP. I 127 f., Feist 295, WH. I 677.

**Page(s):** 318

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēn*

**Meaning:** look here!

**Material:** Gr. ἤν, ἤήν, Latin *ēn* `look here!'

**References:** WP. I 127, WH. I 403 f.

**Page(s):** 314

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēpi-*

**Meaning:** comrade

**Note:**

The original root was **Root / lemma: *ap-1*** (exact *əp-*) : *ēp-* : 'to take, grab, reach, \*give' > **Root / lemma: *ēpi-*** : 'comrade' > **Root / lemma: *ai-3*** : 'to give'.

Maybe alb. Tosc (\**ə-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Geg *nep* (\**na ep*) 'give us (\*take)': Hittite *ə-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) 'take', 3. Pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : gr. ἄπτω 'give a hand'. [see above]

**Material:** Old Indic *āpí-* 'friend, ally', *āpyam* 'friendship, companionship';

gr. ἥπιος 'friendly, mild; helping'.

Perhaps to \**epi-* 'near, to there, ἐπί', so that \**ēpi-s* (and \**ēpi-os*) would have meant 'the helpful companions close to a rest station', from which also 'trust, rely on, have confidence in'.

To ἥπιος from Gr. still ἡπάομαι originally (?) 'heal' (compare ἡπια φάρμακα πάσσειν) and out of it 'join two sides of a wound or incision using stitches or the like, patch, piece up'?

**References:** WP. I 121 f.

**Page(s):** 325

---

**Root / lemma: *ēreb(h)-, ōrob(h)-***

**Meaning:** a kind of dark colour

**Material:** Gr. ὀρφνός 'dusky, dim, dour, gloomy, dark' (ὀρφος 'a dark-tinted sea fish'); for growing pale the real color meaning Rozwadowski Eos 8, 99 f. in russ. *rjabinóvaja noč* 'cloudy, stormy night', as hom. ὀρφναίη νύξ;

with dissimilation reduction of the first *-r-* alb.-Ligurian-Celtic-Germanic *eburo-* 'rowan, mountain ash, yew, evergreen tree with poisonous needles':

in alb.-Geg *ber-sh-e* m. 'yew' (\**ebur-isio-*, with collective suffix), Ligurian PN *Eburelianus saltus*, gallorom. *eburos* 'yew' (in many PN and PN), Old Irish *ibar* m. 'yew', also as PN, cymr. *efwr* 'acanthocephala, class of parasitic worms which have rows of thorn-like hooks', Middle High German *eberboum*, Modern High German *Eber-esche*;

Old Icelandic *iarpr* 'brown', Old High German *erpf* 'dark, swarthy, dusky; husky; hoarse' (often in FIN), Old English *eorp* 'swart, black, dark'; therefrom Old Icelandic *iarpi* 'hazel grouse' and nnd. *erpel* 'drake, male duck' (in contrast to brighter females); with full grade the 2. syllable Old High German *repa-*, *reba-huon*, Swedish *rapp-höna* 'partridge, game bird' < Middle Low German *raphōn*;



Latvian *īrbe* in *meža īrbe* 'hazel grouse', *lauka-īrbe* 'partridge, game bird' (see above Mühlenbach-Endzelin, Latvian-D. Wb. I 708 f.; barely Slavic loanword as Lithuanian *ierbė* *ėrubė*, *jėrubė*, *jėrublė* 'hazel grouse', compare klr. *jarubéc*);

Slavic with nasalization: mbg. *jerębъ*, r.-Church Slavic *jařabъ*, *\*jeřabъ*, Serbo-Croatian *jārēb* etc. 'partridge, game bird', named from the color, as klr. *orábyna*, *orobýná*, sloven. *jerebika*, Czech *jeřáb* etc. 'rowan berry'; without anlaut. vowel russ. *rjabój* 'dappled, dotted, spotted' (compare above *rjabinóvaja nočъ*, Old Bulgarian *reъbъ*, russ. *rjabka* 'partridge, game bird', *rjabína* 'rowan tree', *rjabčik* 'hazel grouse', etc.).

from here also late Old Norse *rafn*. 'amber, yellowish brown color', Old Icelandic *refr* 'fox' as 'the red'? But probably here Old Icelandic *arfr* 'ox' etc. as 'the rubiginous, rust-colored, reddish-brown'.

compare Specht Dekl. 115 f., it derived from a color root *er-*; s. also *rei-*, *reu-b-* 'striped in different colors, multicolored; dappled'; to *b*: *b<sup>h</sup>* s. Specht 261 f.

**References:** WP. I 146, Jokl Symb. gramm. Rozwadowski II 242 f., Trautmann 104 f.

**Page(s):** 334

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēs-r(gʷ)*, Gen. *es-n-és* (*\*hēs-*)

**Meaning:** blood

**Grammatical information:** older *r/n*-stem

**Material:**

In *e-* grade:

Tocharian A *ysār*, (*\*eysār*)

Hittite *e-eš-ḫar* (*ešḫar*), Gen. *ešḫanas*.

**Hittite:** *ešḫar*, *išḫar* gen. *ešḫanas*, *išḫanas* (Tischler 112ff); *ešḫanija* 'red'

Armenian *ariun* 'blood' (*\*esr-*);

gr. poet. (*\*esar*) *ἔαρ*, *ἔϊαρ* (*ἦαρ* Hes.) 'blood' (probably proto gr. *\*ḥ̥ar* with lengthened grade as *ḥ̥iarp*; see Schulze Qunder ep. 165 f.);

In *a-* grade:

Old Indic *ásrk*, *ásrt*, Gen. *asnáh* 'blood', *asrjā* RV. 3, 8, 4, nachved. *asra-* n. ds.;

Old Latin *aser* (*asser*), *assy* 'blood', *assarātum* 'drink from the mixed wine and blood' (probably *aser* with simple *s*; compare WH. I 72);

With *ng*- extension:

Maybe Latin [sanguis, older *sanguen*, *inis* 'blood'- most probably also here < \**asen-g<sup>w</sup>*-]

Latvian *asins* 'blood' (\**es<sub>e</sub>n*-?), Pl. *asinis*; compare in addition Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 14, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 143;

**References:** WP. I 162, WH. I 72, 849, Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 39.

**Page(s):** 343

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēs-* (\**hēs-*)

**Meaning:** to sit

**Material:**

In *e*- grade:

gr. Infin. ἵσθαι, participle (\**hesmenos*) ἥμενος, secondary Attic κάθηται, inverse ἵσμαι; the Asper after ἐδ- (\**sed-*)?

Hittite Med. *e-ša* (*esa*) 'sits', *e-ša-ri* (*esar*) ds., Infin. *a-ša-an-na* (*asanna*) etc., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), perhaps zero grade *a-ša-ši* 'places, sits'; Hieroglyphic-Hittite *es-* 'sit'.

**Hittite:** *as-* (I) 'remain, to be left over', *as*, *es-* (I) 'sit, sit down' (Tischler 75, 77, 110-111); *ases-*, (*asas-*) (I) 'place; settle' (Tischler 79); *ses-* (I) 'rest, sleep, remain' (Friedrich 191)

In *a*- grade:

Old Indic *āstē*, Avestan *āste* 'he sits' (= gr. Attic ἵσται ds.), ostiran. *ās-*, 3. Pl. Old Indic *āsatē* (== gr. hom. εἵσται, lies ἥσται), Avestan *ānhantē*,

**Tokharian:** B *āsk-* 'sit, be seated' (Adams 58); A,B *šäm-* 'sit' (654)

**References:** WP. II 486, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 679 f., Couvreur H 99 f., Pedersen Hittite 91, 101, 104, 110.

**Page(s):** 342-343

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēter-*

**Meaning:** intestines

**Material:** Gr. hom. ἥτορ n. 'heart' (Gen. μεγαλ-ήτορος etc., Aeolic form for \**ētr*, \*ἥταρ); ἥτρον 'belly, lower abdomen';

Old Norse *æðrf.* 'vein' (\**ēter*, through misinterpretation of *-r* transferred as nominative \**-z* in the *i*-Dekl., Dat. Akk. *æðr*, Pl. *æðir*, *æðar*), Old English *ædre*, *æderf.* 'vein', Pl. also 'kidneys', Old High German *ād(a)ra*, Middle High German *āder*, *ādre* 'vein, sinew; Pl. intestines, entrails', with *inn(a)* 'inside', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), clustered together Old Franconian *inn-ēthron* gl. 'fat, lard, grease; intestine fat', Old Saxon *ūt-innāthrian* 'disembowel, remove the entrails from', besides an older composition with *in* 'in' and stress shift \**ō* in Old High German (with suffix exchange) *inuodili* 'intestine, entrails';

the fact that also Old Irish *inathar* 'intestine, entrails' are deducible from \**en-ōtro-*, is but barely doubtful; it would have received \**enathar* (from \**en-ōtro-*) through influence of the preposition *in-* being *i*; about acymr. *permed-interedou* gl. 'that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank', mcor. *en-eder-en* 'the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs' s. Loth RC 42, 369; mcor. *-eder-* could go back to \**ōtro-*, against which acymr. word could belong to preposition \**enter*.

from here Avestan *xʷāθra-* 'moments of joy, cheerfulness, contentment' as \**su-ātra-*?

**References:** WP. I 117, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 519, Meillet Ét. 167 f., Specht Dekl. 81.

**Page(s):** 344

**Root / lemma:** *ētf-*

**Meaning:** diver, a k. of bird (of waterfowl?)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ētf-* : 'diver' derived from the abbreviated **Root / lemma:** *anet-* : 'duck'

**Material:**

Maybe **Old Indic:** *ātí-*, *āfī* f. 'an aquatic bird' : **Other Iranian:** Sak *āce*, *āci* 'water fowl', Osset occ 'wild duck', Pamir Wakh. *yōč* 'duck' : **Greek:** *ὠτίς*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, ( [οὐς] ) A. bustard, *Otis tarda*, X.An.1.5.2sq., Arist.HA 509a4, al., Ael.NA5.24, Opp.C.2.407; cf. *οὐτίς*, *ὀτίς*. Old Norse *æðrf.* (Gen. *æðar*), *æðarfugl*, out of it engl. Dutch Modern High German *eider*, Norwegian *ærfugl* (and *æfugl*); Swedish *åda*, dial. *åd* 'eider duck'. Perhaps with Old Indic *ātí-*, *āfī* 'a water-bird' in connection to present. However, see below *anet-* 'duck' (see 41 f.).

**References:** WP. I 118, Kluge<sup>14</sup> s. v. *Eider*.

**Page(s):** 345

**Root / lemma:** *ēt-mén-*

**Meaning:** breath, \*soul, wind

**Material:** Old Indic *ātmán-*, Gen. *ātmánaḥ* m. 'breath, breeze, soul';

Old English *æðm* m., Old Saxon *āthum* 'breeze, breath', Old High German *ādhmōt* (Isid.) 'flat', otherwise in Old High German m. gramm. variation *ātum* (= *ādum* Isid.) m. 'breath', Modern High German *Atem* and (with dial. *o* from *a*) *Odem*.

from here Irish *athach* (\**at-āko-*) 'breath, breeze, wind'?

**References:** WP. I 118.

**Page(s):** 345

---

**Root / lemma:** *ētro-*

**Meaning:** hurried, swift

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ētro-*: 'hurried, swift' derived from **Root / lemma:** *āt(e)r-*: 'fire'

**Material:** Old High German *ātar* (\**ētró-*) 'keen-scented; acute, sharp, perceptive, swift, fleet, quick, speedy', Old English *ædre* 'immediately, forthwith, at once, right away, instantly, now, fully, totally, completely', Old Frisian *ēdre*, Old Saxon *ādro* ds., Old Icelandic *āðr* 'early, matutinal, before, previously, in the preceding time, at an earlier time' one places (in ablaut) to Latvian *ātrs* 'rash, hasty, violent, stormy, hot tempered' (\**ātro-*), Lithuanian dial. *otu* 'quick, fast', Latvian *ātri* Adv. ds., *ātrumā* 'in the haste, hurry, in the heat'; North Lithuanian *ātrus* 'violent, stormy, hot tempered, irascible, irritable', *ātrē(ī)* Adv. ds. and 'quick, fast' could be borrowed from Latvian.

The supposed ablaut *ē*: *ā* nevertheless, is doubtful lengthened grade; also the vocalism of Tocharian A *atār*, B *etār* 'hero', whether correct, is unclear; compare Van Windekens Lexique 23; Baltic forms could moreover belong to *āt(e)r-* 'fire' (above S. 69).

**References:** WP. I 118, Trautmann 203, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 245.

**Page(s):** 345

---

**Root / lemma:** *ēud<sup>h</sup>-*, *ōud<sup>h</sup>-*, *ūd<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** udder

**Grammatical information:** *r/n*-stem; Old Indic occasional forms of *-es-* stem (secondary?), Slavic *men*-stem.

**Material:** Old Indic *ūdhar* (and *ūdhas*) n., Gen. *ūdhnáḥ* 'udder';

gr. οὔθηρ, οὔθηατος (α = -η) 'udder';

Latin *ūber*, *-eris* n. 'a teat, pap, dug, udder, suckling breast; fullness, wealth' (*ūbertās* 'richness, fulness'; out of it *ūber* Adj. 'rich, fertile' inferred after *paupertas* : *pauper*);

Old High German Dat. *ūtrin*, Middle High German *ūter*, *iuter*, Swiss *ūtər*, Old Saxon Old English *ūder* n. 'udder', next to which the changing by ablaut \**ēud<sup>h</sup>r-* in Old Icelandic *ju(g)r* ds. and Old Saxon *ieder*, Old Frisian *iāder* ds.;

Lithuanian *ūdruó-ju*, *-ti* 'udders, be pregnant';

Slavic \**vymę* in Czech *výmě*, Serbo-Croatian *vìme* 'udder' (\**ūd<sup>h</sup>-men-*);

probably as 'the swelling, the swollen', compare russ. *údit<sup>ь</sup>* or *údět<sup>ь</sup>* 'to bloat, bulge, swell', also perhaps the Volscan FIN *Oufens*, *Ufens*.

**References:** WP. I 111, Trautmann 334, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 518.

**Page(s):** 347

---

**Root / lemma:** *gag-*, *gōg-*

**Meaning:** a round object

**Note:** word the Kindersprache

**Material:** Isl. *kaka* 'cake', Norwegian and Swedish *kaka* 'small, round and flaches bread', Danish *kage* 'cake' (Germanic \**kakan-*), wherefore the diminutive Old English *cicel*, *cycel* 'small cake' (engl. *cake* is Norse loanword) and changing through ablaut Norwegian *kōk* 'clump', Swedish *koka* 'clod, clod of earth', Middle Low German *kōke*, Old High German *kuocho* (Germanic \**kōkan-*) 'round bread, cake', in addition the diminutives Old English *cæccil*, *cēcil* and Old High German *kuocheli(n)* 'small cake';

Maybe alb. *kokë* 'round object, head'

Lithuanian *gúogė* 'cabbage head, head, thick skull', *guogingas* 'mit Kopf versehen', *guogióti* 'Köpfe ansetzen (vom Kohl) '.

From Germanic \**kakan-* derive Finnish *kakko*, lapp. *gakko* 'cake', Finnish *kakkara* 'clod of earth, lump of earth, bread';

about prov. katal. *coca* 'cake' (nnd. loanword) s. Meyer-Lübke<sup>3</sup> 4734.

**References:** WP. I 530 f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> 333.

**Page(s):** 349

---

**Root / lemma:** *gal-1*

**Meaning:** bald; naked, \*callow (without feathers)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *gal-1*: 'bald; naked' derived from **Root / lemma:** *koi-lo-*: 'naked; miserable'.

**Material:** Old High German *kalo* (\**kaluā*-), inflectional *kalwēr*, Middle High German *kal* 'naked, bald, bleak', Old English *calu*, engl. *callow* 'naked, bald, bleak, callow'; Old High German *calua* 'baldness, a bald spot';

Latvian *gāla*, *gāle* f. (lengthened grade) 'thin ice cover, glazed frost, ice', *gāls* 'ice-smooth';

akl. *golъ* 'naked', sloven. *gòf*, russ. *gótyi* 'bald, bleak, naked', Czech *holý* ds., *holek* 'beardless fellow', *holka* 'girl', etc.; in addition Church Slavic *golotъ* f. 'ice', Czech *holot*, russ. *gótotъ* f. 'ice, icing, glazing';

baltoSlavic \**galuā* f. 'head' in:

Latvian *galva* f., Lithuanian *galvą* (Akk. *gálvą*) f. 'head (substantive Adj.)',

Old Prussian *gallū*, Akk. *galwan* ds.; Lithuanian *galvotas* 'köpfig' (= Serbo-Croatian *glavat*);

Old Church Slavic *glava* 'head', Serbo-Croatian *gláva* (Akk. *glâvu*), russ. *gotová* (Akk. *gotovu*); Serbo-Croatian *glavat* 'having a large head', Czech *hlavatý* 'köpfig';

Baltic and slaw. intonation (*gálvą*: *gotovu*) do not agree; compare Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 183, 503; Baltic pushed intonation spoke after Trautmann 77 rather for kinship with Armenian *ǵlu-x* 'head' from \**ghōlu-ko-* (Meillet Esquisse 36); then however, Germanic words must be observed as Latin loanword (from *calvus*).

**References:** WP. I 537 f., WH. I 143 f., Trautmann 77; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 596 f., Specht Dekl. 85, 132.

**Page(s):** 349-350

---

**Root / lemma:** *gal-2*

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Material:** 1. Cymr. *galw* 'call, shout, cry, subpoena, send an invitation to court, summon', Middle Breton *galu* 'call, appeal; claim, summons; plea' (\**gal-uo-*), Middle Irish *gall* 'fame, glory, honor' (\**gal-no-s*; covered only doubtfully), probably also *gall* 'swan';

Old Church Slavic *glagolja*, *glagolati* (\**gal-gal*) 'speak', *glagolъ* 'word', russ. *gologólitъ* 'chatter, joke, jest, tell a funny tale'; perhaps Old Indic *gargara-h* 'a certain music instrument' (= Old Church Slavic *glagolъ*, if with *r* from Indo Germanic *l*, Meillet Ét. 229; or to \**ger-* or \**gʷer-*, what in alignment these onomatopoeic words are not closed, compare from still from one more such Old Indic *gharghara-* 'rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling; m. din, fuss, noise').

## 2. *gal-so-* in:

osset. *yalas* 'φωνή', Old Church Slavic *glasъ*, russ. *gólosъ* 'voice', Lithuanian *galsas* 'echo', Old Norse *kall* n. 'the calls', whereof *kalla* 'call, shout, cry, sing', Old English *callian* (engl. *call*) ds., Old High German *kallōn* 'speak, babble, chatter a lot and loudly', with *-ll-* from *-lz-*, next to which *-ls-* in Old Norse *kalls* n. 'provocation, incitation, irritation'.

from Latin *gallus* 'rooster, cock' (only afterwards supported in the Gaul's name) *vorder* Old Saxon loanword, also as gr. κάλλαιον 'a cock's comb'?

Maybe alb. *gjel* 'rooster, cock'

In addition perhaps as extensions, but rather independent onomatopoeic words:

## 3. *glag-*:

gr. γλάζω 'lets a song resound' (\*γλαγιω);

Old Norse *klaka* 'chirp, twitter', Old English *clacu* f. 'insult', further plural with function in 'resounding, roaring, banging blow' Middle High German *klac* 'applause, clapping of the hands, slam, bang, strike, noise, crack', *klecken* 'meet, break, crack with a bang', engl. *clack* 'clatter, rattle, clash, chat, prate', Old Norse *klakk-sārr* 'injurious, malign, pernicious', and m. d. meaning 'make move, put into motion slapping, tattling, splotch, stain; smear' Middle High German *klac* also 'splash, splotch, stain, blob, spot, blot', Middle Low German *klacken* 'make blot, splash, splotch, stain' (Modern High German *klecksen*, *Klecks* = ndd. *klakks*), Old Norse *klakkr* 'blot, splash, splotch, stain, clump, cloudlet, cloudling, small cloud';

## 4. *gal-gh-*, *g(a)lagh-* 'lament, wail, scold, chide':

Old Indic *garhati*, *-te*, ved. 3. Pl. *grhatē* 'complains, reproves, rebukes', *garhā* 'reprimand', *grhú-* 'beggar, mendicant', Avestan *garəzaiti* 'complains, cries, wails', osset. *järzun* 'groan, moan', Avestan *grəza*, npers. *gila* 'lament';

Old High German *klaga* 'lament', *klagōn* 'wail';

Middle Irish *glām* 'clamor, curse, swear word, evil proclamation' (\**glagh-smā*);

5. nasalized *glengh-*: Old High German *klingan* 'ring, sound, clink' (without close connection to Latin *clangor*, gr. κλαγγή 'sound'), next to which with Germanic 'thin, fine; delicate; weak, feeble' Old High German *klinkan* ds., engl. *clink*, Swedish *klinka* 'clink'.

In Germanic furthermore \**kalt-*, \**klat-*, \**klap-*, e.g. Middle High German *kalzen*, *kelzen* 'babble, chatter'; Old Frisian *kaltia* 'speak'; Old English *clatrian* 'clatter, rattle, clash', Modern High German *Klatz* 'smirch, stain, splotch, smear', *bekletzen*; Old Norse *klappn* 'sound of a kiss; sound of a lash; gossip, rumors, blow, knock', Old High German *klapfm* 'gossip, slam, bang, strike, blow, knock, shove'.

**References:** WP. I 538 f., WH. I 580 f., Trautmann 77.

**See also:** compare the similar to onomatopoeic words *ghel-*, *kel-*.

**Page(s):** 350-351

---

**Root / lemma:** *gal-3* or *ghal-*

**Meaning:** to be able

**Material:** Cymr. *gallu* 'to be able, can be able', corn. *gallos* 'power', bret. *gallout* 'to be able' (*ll < ln*), Irish *gal/f.* 'braveness, boldness, courageousness', abret. *gal* 'skill, ability, power'; Old Irish *dī-gal/f.*, cymr. *dial*, corn. *dyal* 'revenge, vengeance'; gallorom. \**galia* 'power' (Wartburg); in addition Celtic VN *Galli*, Γαλάται;

**Note:**

The name VN *Galli*, gr. Γαλάται, **Keltoi** seem synonymous as **Keltoi** is an attribute noun modelled after Illyrian adj. (see alb. numbers).

**Galatea**

[Greek] One of the Nereids, and the beloved of Acis, a Sicilian shepherd. She was also loved by Polyphemus, who killed Acis with a boulder in jealousy. From his blood, Galatea created the river Acis on Sicily.

**Goliath**

giant Philistine warrior killed by a stone from David's sling (Biblical); giant.

Lithuanian *galiù*, *galėti* 'to be able', *galià*, *gālios* 'fortune, ability, capacity, power', *ne-gālė* f. 'indisposition, minor illness';

with unclear formation russ.-Church Slavic *golěmъ* 'big, large, high', Bulgarian *golěmъ* 'big, large, high, wide', Serbo-Croatian *göljemno* 'big, large', Old Czech *holemý* 'big,



large', Serbo-Croatian *gòlem* 'big, large', russ. dial. *goljamyj* 'high, mager' and Adv. *galjamo* 'much, a lot of, very' (further by Berneker 320 and Trautmann 77).

**References:** WP. I 539 f., Trautmann 77.

**Page(s):** 351

---

**Root / lemma:** *gan*(<sup>dh</sup>)-

**Meaning:** vessel

**Note:** Only Celtic (?) and Germanic

**Material:** Middle Irish *gann* (*\*gand<sup>h</sup>n-* or *\*gand<sup>h</sup>-*) 'vessel' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (very doubtful covered: Stokes BB. 19, 82);

isl. *kani* 'vessel with a handle, bowl (poet.)', Norwegian dial. *kane* 'a bowl with a handle', Swedish dial. *kana* 'sled', Danish *kane* 'sled' (Old Danish also 'boat'), Middle Low German *kane* 'boat' (from which Old Swedish *kani* 'boat'), Dutch *kaan* 'small boat, barge' (from dem Ndd. derives also Modern High German *Kahn*, s. Kluge EWb. s. v., v. Bahder, Wortwahl 30); with it changing through ablaut Old Icelandic *kæna* 'kind of boat'; in addition further(< *\*gand<sup>h</sup>nā*) Old Norse *kanna*, aschw. *kanna*, Danish *kande*, Old English *canne*, Old Low German *kanna*, Old High German *channa* 'carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), from which is borrowed late Latin *canna*; from Franconian *kanna* also prov. *cana* 'measure of capacity', afr. *channe* 'carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase', s. Meyer-Lübke 1596, Gamillscheg EWb. d. Franz. 168; besides Old High German *chanta*, *canneta*, Franconian *cannada* 'carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase' (< *gand<sup>h</sup>ā*).

Maybe alb. *kanë* 'carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase'.

**References:** WP. I 535, WH. I 154.

**Page(s):** 351

---

**Root / lemma:** *gang-*

**Meaning:** to mock

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *gang-*: 'to mock' derived from the onomatopoeic duplication of **Root / lemma:** *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*: 'to cackle (of geese)'.

**Material:** Old Indic *gañja-h* 'disdain, contempt, derision, ridicule', *gañjana-h* 'scornful, ridiculing, mocking';

gr. γαγγαίνειν τὸ μετὰ γέλωτος προσπαίζειν Hes.;

Old English *canc* under *ge-canc* `derision, ridicule, reprimand' (= Old Indic *gañja-h*), *cancettan* `mock', Old Norse *kangen-yrðe* `mocking words' (Old English *cincung* `loud laughter', engl. Dialectal *kink* `laugh loudly' has expressives *i*, as Modern High German *kichern* etc.);

perhaps belongs nir. *geōin* `clamor, din, fuss, noise, pleasure, joy, mockery, jeering' here, if from *\*ganksni-*, older *\*gang-sni-*; Middle Irish *gēim* `bellowing, braying, roar', *gēssim* `cry', *gēsachtach* `peacock' could then also belong to it.

The family seems originally onomatopoeic coloring. Similar to onomatopoeic words are Old Indic *gúñjati* `buzzes, hums', gr. γογγύζειν `grunt, snort', spätgr. γογγύζω `grumble, coo', Old Church Slavic *gogъnъ* `speaking heavily', russ. *gugnati* (old) `mumble, murmur', *gugnjá* `stammerer, stutterer', poln. *gęgać, gęgnać* `gaggle, cackle' (from the goose), etc. Latin *ganniō* `to bark, snarl, growl' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), is probably independent onomatopoeic word formation.

Maybe expressive alb. *gagaç* `stammerer, stutterer', *gogësinj* `belch, burp', *gugat* `to sing (pigeon, dove).

**References:** WP. I 535, WH. I 582 f.

**Page(s):** 352

---

**Root / lemma:** *garəğ-*

**Meaning:** grim, grievous

**Material:** Armenian *karcr* `hard', *karcem* `I dread, believe';

gr. γοργός `grim, fierce, terrible, wild', Γοργώ `bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', γοργοῦσθαι `become wild (from horses, i.e. get a fright), to be hot or spirited', γοργώψ, γοργωπός `looking terribly' (gr. words assimilated from *\*γαργό-??*);

Old Irish *garg, gargg* `rough, wild';

on the other hand Middle Irish *grāin* `ugliness, disgust, repulsion, loathing, fear, shyness' (*\*gragnis*), *grānda* (*\*gragnodios*) `ugly', cymr. *graen* `mourning, grief, distress; hideous';

Lithuanian *gražóju, gražóti* `threaten', Latvian *gražuôt* `grumble, rumble, be wilful', *grēzuôt* `threaten' (to Latvian *e* from *a* following *r* s. Endzelin Latvian Gr. 36 f.);

Old Church Slavic *groza* `horror, dismay, shudder, shiver', Serbo-Croatian *gròzá*, poln. *groza* ds., russ. *grozá* `threat, austerity, severity, thunder-storm, violent weather',

Church Slavic *groziti* 'threaten', sloven. *groziti*, poln. *grozić*, russ. *grozítʹ* ds.; *gróznij* 'terrible, cruel, savage'.

Maybe alb. *kërcënoj* 'threaten', *kërcej* 'jump, dance' Slavic loanwords

**References:** WP. I 537, Trautmann 95, Leumann Homer. Wörter 154 f.

**Page(s):** 353

---

**Root / lemma:** *gāu-*

**Meaning:** to rejoice; to swagger

**Material:** Gr. γηθέω, Doric γᾱθέω 'to rejoice' (from \*γᾱFεθέω = Latin *gaudeō*), γήθομαι, Doric γᾱθομαι ds., Perf. γέγηθα, Doric γέγᾱθα 'be pleased, rejoice'; *iō*-present γαίω (\*γᾱF-ιω) 'I am pleased'; present with *ne*-Infix (Indo Germanic \**ga-né-u-mi*) in γάνυμαι 'to brighten up', wherefore γανυρός 'cheerful', as well as as secondary formations with γαν- as stem γάνος 'brightness, sheen: gladness, joy, pride', γανάω 'shimmer, glimmer, gleam, sparkle', etc., Ionian διη-γανές λαμπρόν; ἄγανός 'mild, gentle, kindly'; γαῦρος 'stout, proud (boasting), exulting in', γαύρηξ 'swaggerer, bragger', γαυριάω 'be minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent', γαυρώ 'make minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent' (ἄγαυρός 'stately, proud' seems hybridization with ἄγαυός 'illustrious, noble' [\*ἄγαF-σός], ἄγᾱν 'very' [\*ἄγαFᾱv]);

Latin *gaudeō* (\**gāu-ed<sup>h</sup>-eiō*) 'to rejoice, be glad, be joyful, take pleasure, be pleased, delight', *gaudium* 'inward joy, joy, gladness, delight';

Maybe alb. *gëzim* (\**gaudium*) 'pleasure, joy': Doric γᾱθέω 'to rejoice'.

Middle Irish *gūaire* 'noble' (\**gaurios*);

reconverted with metathesis Lithuanian *džiaugiuos* 'to rejoice' (from \**gaudžiúos*);

after Pedersen (Tocharian 109) here Tocharian B *kāw-* 'lust, desire, crave; seek after', *kāwo* 'lust, desire, crave; seek after', A *kāwas* ds., *kāwälte* 'beautiful'.

**References:** WP. I 529, WH. I 584.

**Page(s):** 353

---

**Root / lemma:** *geid-*

**Meaning:** to tickle, stick

**Note:** ('popular saying')

**Material:** Armenian *kitak* `prick, sting, point ', *kitvac* `embroidery ', *kcem* `itch, tickle ' (\**gidjō*), *kcanem* (Aor. *kic*) `sting, bite '; Old Icelandic *kitla*, Old English *citelian* (through metathesis engl. *tickle*), Old Saxon *kitilōn*, Middle Low German *ketelen*, Old High German *kizzilōn* `tickle ', *kuzzilōn* (with expressive variation *i*: *u*).

Maybe alb. *gicilonj*, *gudulis* `tickle '.

**References:** WP. I 552 f.

**Page(s):** 356

---

**Root / lemma:** *geig-*

**Meaning:** to prick, bite

**Material:** Osset. *änyezun* `ferment, leaven, sour ' (Proto-Iranian \**ham gaizaya-*), westosset. *yizun* `become cold, freeze ';

Armenian *kc-anem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *e-kic* `prick, bite', *kc-u* `bitter, rancid';

Old Irish *gēr* `sharp, sour' (\**giġ-ro-*);

Lithuanian *gižti* `become sour ', *gaižūs*, *gižūs* `rancid, bitter, grumpy, surly, sullen ', *gaižti* `become bitter ';

about alb. *gjize*, *gjizë* `Ziger, cheese' s. rather Jokl Indo Germanic Jahrb. 18, 152.

**References:** Lidén KZ. 61, 1 ff.

**Page(s):** 356

---

**Root / lemma:** *gei-*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Note:** Only in Root extensions:

**Material:** Old Indic *jihmá-h* `crooked, cunning, deceitful, slant, skew, slantwise, crosswise recumbent, stoopedly, squinting '; different above S. 222;

Old Icelandic *keikr* `with crooked back, with high head and shoulders', Norwegian *keik* ds., *keik* m. `bend, turning, crookedness, dislocation, luxation ', Old Icelandic *keikia* `bend the upper part of the body backward ', Old Icelandic *kikna* `bend backward ', Danish *kei*, *keitet* `left hand '.

*geb<sup>h</sup>-*:

Latin *gibber* ` crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed, protuberant '. *gibber*, *-is* m. ` hump, hunchback, hunch ', *gibbus* ` a hunch, hump ' (with expressive Gemination from \**gībus*);

Norwegian dial. *keiv* ` slant, skew, twiddled, twisted, upside down, reversed ', *keiva* ` left hand', *keiv*, *keiva* ` unskillful, clumsy person ';

Lithuanian *geibùs* ` clumsy, unadept, unskillful ', *geibstù*, *geĩbti* ` become weak, collapse, perish ' ; in addition with Anlaut variant *gy* after Trautmann KZ. 42, 372: Lithuanian *gvaibstù*, *gvaĩbti* ` become senseless, unconscious, swoon, faint, blackout ', intens. *gváibėti?*, Latvian (with dissimilation reduction of *u* before *b*, or borrowing from Lithuanian? s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 582, 695, 698) *gibstu*, *gibt* ` sink, fall, bend down ', *gèibstu*, *gèibt* ` perish, die', *gēiba* ` dizziness, giddiness; swindle, clumsy, weak person', *gaība* ` foolish woman '.

*geim-* :

Norwegian dial. *keima* ` bend askew, hold the head askew, swing, bin und her schweben ', *kima* ` turn, sway (with joy) '.

*geis-* :

Old Icelandic *keisa* ` bend, crook', PN *Kīsi*, isl. *keis* ` round belly', Norwegian dial. *keis* ` movement, curvature ', *kīs* ` hump, hunchback ', Swedish *kesa* ` flee in wild escape ', Swedish Norwegian dial. *kīsa* ` squint, leer, cross one's eyes, blink'. In addition further with gramm. variation Old Frisian *kēra*, Old Saxon *kērian*, *kierian*, Old High German *kēran* ` turn, twist ' (wherefore the retrograde formation *kēr* and *kēra* ` turn, circular movement, spin '), Middle High German *kēren*, Modern High German *kehren*, Swiss *chīre* ` nach einer Seite neigen '. (Different about *kēran* Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 296, it with Armenian *cir* ` circle ' combined, wherefore Petersson PBrB. 44, 178 still placed osset. *zīlin*, *zelun* ` slue, turn, turn around reverse '.)

Here also with Petersson LUA 1922, 2, 39 ff. Armenian *kikel* ` crook, bend' (to \**kik* < \**gisu*??), and russ. dial. *žíchatb*, *žíchatbsja* ` bend, give way, yield to, sway ', *žichljatb* ` make something stagger '?

**References:** WP. I 545 f., Persson Beitr. 83 ff., WH. I 597.

**Page(s):** 354-355

**Meaning:** to plane, flay

**Material:** Gr. γλάφω `to scrape up, carve from', γλάφυ n. `hollow, cavern', γλαφυρός `hollow, hollowed';

Slavic *\*globiti* in poln. *wy-głobić* (*\*globh-*), imperfect *-głabiać* `hollow out', sloven. *glób-am* (*-ljem*), *-ati* `hollow out; repair; gnaw', Bulgarian *glob* m. `eye socket'; russ. *globà* `crossbar, crossbeam, long shaft, pole', iterative serb. *gläb-âm*, *-ati* (*\*głb-*) `gnaw'; here perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 199 f.) as nasalized form Old Bulgarian *glōbokъ* `deep' and with expressive *ch-* Old Bulgarian *chlēbъ* f. `depth, abyss'.

Beside these words leading back to Indo Germanic *\*glāb<sup>h</sup>-* or in Indo Germanic *\*glob<sup>h</sup>-*: *glb<sup>h</sup>-* stands with it under *\*geleb<sup>h</sup>-*, *gelob<sup>h</sup>-* compatible *\*gelb<sup>h</sup>-*, *\*gob<sup>h</sup>-* in Old Church Slavic *žlěbъ*, russ. *žolob* etc. `crib, manger, gully', russ. *želobítъ*, sloven. *žlěbiti* `groove, make furrows or channels',

and gallorom. *gulbia* f. `chisel', Old Irish *gulban* (*\*gulbīno-*) `sting, prick, bill, beak', abret. *golbina* `having a beak, hooked, with a crooked point, beaked, with a curved front', acymr. *gilb* `punch, piercer', *gilbin* `a point', ncymr. *gylf*, *-in*, *-ant* `bill, beak', acorn. *geluin* `a beak, bill, snout, muzzle, mouth' (Indo Germanic *\*gob<sup>h</sup>-*).

**References:** WP. I 630, WH. I 625, Trautmann 90.

**See also:** compare though also under *gleub<sup>h</sup>-*.

**Page(s):** 367

---

**Root / lemma:** *gel(ə)-3*

**Meaning:** cold

**Material:** Latin *gelū* (also *gelus*, *-ūs* and *gelum*, *-ī*) `coldness, frost', *gelidus* `cold', *gelō*, *-āre* `congeal, freeze'; Oscan *γελαν* `πάχνην' (Steph. Byz.);

gr. *γελανδρόν ψυχρόν* Hes. is perhaps incorrect according to (WH. I 867); gallorom. *\*gelandron* `frost' (Hubschmied VRom. 3, 130) is better with Bertoldi (ZrPh. 56, 187) and Wartburg (see v. *\*gelandron*) through influence of Latin *gelū* on gallorom. *\*calandron* ds. to explain (with mediterr. ending), to Old Irish *caile* `(white) spot'; again different Specht Dekl. 130; about gallorom. *\*gelabria* `frost' s. Wartburg s. v. *\*calabra* and *gelabria*; Hubschmid Praeromanica 18 ff.

about Latin *glacies* see below;

Old Norse *kala*, *kōl* 'be cold, freeze' (unpers. m. Akk. *mik kel*), Old English *calan* ds. (*hine* or *him cælp* 'it freezes') with *a* through reshuffling of a Kaus. *\*kaljan* = *\*golejō* 'make cold', whence also the **impers.** construction with Akk.; Old English *ciele* m. (nengl. *chill*) from *\*kali* 'coldness'; as a participle furthermore Gothic *kalds*, Old High German (etc.) *kalt*, Modern High German *kalt* (in addition Old Norse *kelda* from *\*kaltiōn* 'fountain, well, source of water', Finnish loanword *kaltio*, with ablaut, due to the older form *\*kul-da-* of participle, Old Norse *kuldi* m. = Middle Low German *külde* f. 'coldness'); lengthened grade Old English *cōl*, Old High German *kuoli*, Modern High German *kühl*, whereof Old English *cēlan*, Old High German *kuolen*, Modern High German *kühlen*, Old Norse *kōla* ds., zero grade Old Norse *kul* (*kol*) n. 'chill breeze', *kylr* m. 'coldness';

with broken Redupl. Indo Germanic *\*gla-g-* (the base seems to have also been *\*gelə-*), Old Norse *klaki* m. 'frozen earth's crust', wherewith Latin *glacies* 'ice' is to be connected under the assumption, that *\*glagiēs* was reshaped after *aciēs* (and other words in *-aciēs*);

here also Swiss *challen* 'solidify, congeal (from fat)', Old English *cealer*, *calwer* m. 'thick milk', Middle Low German *keller* ds. ('solidification' is at first cooling off, e.g. from fat); Old High German *chalawa*, Middle High German *kalwe* 'shudder, shiver', probably originally 'shiver before showers as before cold'; after Machek (Slavia 16, 195) perhaps here with expressive *ch-* Old Church Slavic *chladъ* 'coolness, coldness' (*\*gol-do-*).

**References:** WP. I 622, WH. I 585 f., 603, 867 f.

**Page(s):** 366

**Root / lemma:** *gel-1*

**Meaning:** 'to curl; round, **\*gland, growth, ball, fathom, arm**'

**Material:** evidence for the unadjusted root form are seldom and partly very doubtful:

Old Indic *gula-ḥ*, *gulī* (Lex.), *gulikā* 'ball, sphere, pearl', *gúlma-* m., n. 'swelling, lump, tumor, growth, bush' (to *-u-* before Kons. s. Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 30); with *n*-suffix Old Indic *gunikā* (Lex.) 'swelling, lump, growth';

gr. redupl. γαγγλιον n. 'swelling, lump, growth, tumor, pearl';

Latin *galla* f. 'a gall-apple, gall-nut, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp' as 'spherical outgrowth' from *\*gel-nā* or *\*gol-nā*; out of it borrowed Old English *gealla*, *gealloc*, Modern High German 'nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp';



alb. *gogëllë* `ball, sphere; nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp ' ( *\*gel-gal-nā*);

older holl. *kal* `core in apples and pears '; Swedish dial. *kalm* `cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind ';

Old Church Slavic *žby* (*žely*) `ulcer', Bulgarian *želka* `gland, swelling, lump, growth', russ. *žolva*, *žolvúj*, *želvak* `swelling, blister', Czech *žluna*, *žluva* `swelling, lump, growth', klr. *žolá* `groundnut, peanut, goober '; poln. *gleń*, *glon* `clump, piece of bread'.

A. guttural extensions:

***gel-ġ*:**

Gr. γέλγῖς f., Gen. γέλγῖθος (also γέλγιος and -ῖθος) `head of garlic', Pl. γέλγεις `the cloves of garlic' (if not because of ἄγλις, -ῖθος `clove of garlic, head of garlic made up of separate cloves ' = *\*ἀ-γλιθ-* `from nodule parts, cloves clustered together ' from redupl. *\*γελ-γλιθ-* dissimilated; yet compare also:) Old Indic *grñja-h*, *grñjana-h* `kind of garlic ', perhaps also gr. γέλη Pl. `antiquities ' (if perhaps `round products, little nodules ', compare Modern High German *Kurzwaren*);

Swedish *kälk* `marrow in wood' (`marrow globules '), Middle English *kelkes* `eggs of fish', *colk*, *colke* `apple core '.

The consecutive only Germanic (and Celtic?) word groups (Indo Germanic *gleġ-*, *gloġ-*?) make no Indo Germanic impression with their expressive intensification and nasalization, so

*glek-* in Old Norse *kleggi* (*\*klagjan-*) `haycock, haystack ', nasalized Modern High German Dialectal (**siebenbg.**) *heu-klīng*, *klāng* `haycock, haystack ', *klang*, *klīngē* `gravelly shallow place in the river, sandbank'; Old English *clīngan* `contract, shrink ', engl. *cling* `cling, stick; adhere ', Old Norse *klengiask* **auf jemand eindringen** ' (*\*cling* '), Middle High German *klīngen* `climb, ascend, go up, mount ' (with consonant-sharpening Modern High German dial. *klinken* `cling '), Old High German *klīnga*, Modern High German *Klīngē* `narrow gorge, ravine, gulch, gully, canyon ', wherefore with gramm. variation (also Indo Germanic *\*gle-n-k-*) engl. *clough* (= Old English *\*clōh* from *\*klanh-*) `steep gully, canyon, gorge ', Old High German *Clāh-uelde*; Old High German *klunga* `ball (of thread, yarn), tangle, knot ', Demin. *klungilīn*, Modern High German *Klünge* ds., Swedish *klunga* `congested heap, mass ', *klānga* `climb, ascend ', Old Norse *klungr* (*\*klung-ra-*, *-ru-*) `thornbush, rosehip, dog rose ';



with Germanic *-k-* (partly Indo Germanic *g*, partly Germanic consonant-sharpening) Old Norse *klaki* 'frozen earth's crust', *klakkr* 'lumps, wool lumps, blot, cloudlet, small cloud', Middle High German *klak* 'spot, blot'; Old English *clyccan* 'pack, grapple, grasp' (engl. *clutch*), to Old Frisian *klatsie* 'spit, pike', Swedish *klyka* (*\*klykja*) 'agrafe, hook, clasp, fork';

in addition (?) that in proto Celtic *kk* weisende Middle Irish *glacc*, nir. *glac* 'hand', *glacaim* 'seize; grasp';

nasalized Norwegian dial. *klank* and *klunk* 'clump', Middle High German *klungelerf.* 'tassel (\*mass of tangled hair)', *glunkern* 'dangle', Modern High German *Klunker* 'excrement lumps, mucus lumps, slime of the eyes' (from similar meaning of the uncleanness has perhaps derived also Old Norse *klæki* n. 'disgrace, shame, humiliation', Old English *clacn* 'insult?');

nnd. *klinken* 'make ruffles in clothing, pleat, crease, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', *klinksucht* 'consumption, tuberculosis', Middle High German *klinke* 'door handle', Old High German *klenken* (*\*klankjan*) 'lace, tie, bind', Old English *be-clencan* 'hold down', engl. *clench*, *clinch* '(the fist) clench; enclose; clasp together; hold tightly', Middle High German *klank* 'loop, noose, sling; trick, intrigue, conspiracy'.

In Indo Germanic *gleġ-* indicate though probably russ. Church Slavic *glez-nъ, -na, -no* 'ankle', poln. *glozna* ds. and lengthened grade russ. *glazokъ* 'pellet, globule', *glazъ* 'eye', poln. *głaz* 'stone, cliff; little stones', *głazny* 'smooth, skilled, adroit, clever' (compare Berneker 301 m. Lithuanian, Persson Beitr. 792);

Note: russ. *glazokъ* 'pellet, globule', *glazъ* 'eye' are compounds of extended **Root / lemma: *gel-1***: 'to curl; round' into ***gleġ-*** + **Root / lemma: *okʷ-***: 'to see; eye'.

Zupitza (KZ. 36, 236) places Middle High German *kluoc(-g)* 'smart, sly, cunning, courteous, polite, elegant' (Germanic *\*k/lōza-*), Middle Low German *klōk* (Germanic *\*klōka-*) 'smart, cunning, adroit' to Old Irish *glicc* (nir. *glic* proves proto Celtic *kk*) 'wise, judicious; discreet'; originally 'as a ball so smooth and so movable'??

## B. Dental extensions:

***gel-t-***: at first (as 'intumescence, swelling; puffiness - womb - young of a human or animal while in the womb or egg', as under by *Kalb, kilburra*): Old Indic *jaṭhāram* 'belly', *jaṭú-* 'womb, uterus'; at most Old Indic *guṭikā* 'pellet, globule, pill, pearl, drinking cup' (rather dial. from *guḍikā* ds.);

Gothic *kilþeif* f. 'womb', *in-kilþō* 'pregnant', Old English *cild* n. 'kid, child', engl. *child*.

Maybe alb. Geg *cullë* 'children'.

Mikkola BB. 21, 225 connects also apparent zero grade Swedish *kolla*, *kulla* 'girl; female of different animals' (\**kulþ-*) with *kilþei*, about Old Swedish *kolder* 'children from a marriage' s. Lidén IF. 19, 335 and root *goþ-*.

\**gle-t-* perhaps in Church Slavic *glota* 'commotion, uproar, turmoil, tumult, disturbance; crowd, mob, multitude', serb. *glōta* 'family (wife and children); poor people; weed, wild plant; impurity, dirt'?

Because of the uncertainty of the consecutive Old Indic example, certain recorded word groups only in Germanic (Indo Germanic \**gel-d-*, \**gle-d-?*) are of dubious Indo Germanic origin:

with the meaning of animal young Old Indic *gaḍi-h*, *gali-h* 'young bull' (?);

in addition zero grade Old English *colt* 'the young of animals', engl. *colt* 'young male horse, (abundance, fullness)';

Old Icelandic *kialta*, *kilting* 'puff, bulge, puffed crease of clothing', Norwegian dial. *kult* 'wood stump, mountain top, ungainly thick figure' (Swedish also 'half-grown piglet', compare above Old English *colt*);

nasalized (\**glend-*) Old Swedish *klinter* 'mountain top, mountain summit', Old Icelandic *klettr* 'rock, cliff', Middle Low German nnd. *klint* 'rock, cliff', nnd. *klunt*, *klunte* 'clump, heap; thick Weib' = Modern High German dial. *klunze*, nnd. *klunter* 'clots of ordure or crap, muck' (besides with Germanic *d* nnd. *klunder* 'bunch, heap', Norwegian *klundra* 'knag, knot');

westfäl. *klætern* (Old Saxon \**klātirōn*) 'climb, cling' (actually 'adhere or cling tightly'), nnd. *klāteren*, *klatteren* ds., nnd. *klāter* m. 'sticking dirt'; with *ō* Middle Dutch holl. *cloet*, *kloet* 'stick; round grasp, sword handle' (late Old Norse *klot* 'sword handle' is loanword from Middle Low German *klōt* = Modern High German *Kloß* 'dumpling, lump');

with expressive *-tt-*: Middle Low German *klatte* 'rag, cloth' = Modern High German dial. *klatz* 'smirch, stain, splotch', Middle Dutch *klatten* 'smudge', Middle High German *bekletzen* ds., Norwegian Swedish Dialectal *klatra* 'work sloppily';

besides with expressive *dd. nnd. kladde* 'smirch, stain, splotch; burdock' (i.e. 'the sticking'); with Dent. + *s*: Norwegian *klessa (klass)* 'stick, cling, splash, bang, clap', *klessa (klete)* 'smudge, pollute', *klussa* 'smudge, pollute, lisp'; Old Icelandic *kless* 'lisp'; compare Old Icelandic *klasi* S. 362.

C. Additional labials:

***geleb(h)-, glēb(h)-*** (: ***glēb(h)-***) and ***gleb(h)-*** (: ***glb(h)-***) 'conglobate'.

Latin (probably actually gall.) *galba* (\**geleb<sup>h</sup>-?*), after Sueton gall. name for 'exceptionally rich, filthy rich, outstandingly fat'; gall. *\*galbo-* 'swelling, calf of the leg, arm' is also probably assumed from *galbeus, -eum* 'a kind of armband, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes) armlet, as a jewellery', perhaps from *galbulus* 'the nut of the cypresstree', which belongs to the vocalism presumably from \**geleb<sup>h</sup>-*;

Old Norse *kalfi* m. 'calf', *kalfabōt* 'hip area; hip joint of meat', engl. *calf* 'calf', Modern High German Dialectal *Kalb* 'muscle', Old High German *wazzarkalb* 'dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues' ('swelling, tumescence through water'), wherewith (as 'intumescence - womb - fetus', compare engl. *in calf, with calf* 'pregnant') deckt Old High German *kalb*, Pl. *kelbir* 'calf', Old English *cealf, calfun*, Old Norse *kalf* 'calf', Gothic *kalbō* f. 'heifer, young cow, cow that has not had a calf', with *æ*-grade Old English *cilfor-lamb*, Old High German *kilburra* f. 'female lamb';

Maybe alb. *kalb* 'spoil' : Old High German *wazzarkalb* 'dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues'.

Latin *globus* m. 'a round body, ball, sphere, globe, heap, clump', lengthened grade Latin *glēba* f. 'a lump of earth, clod; shred, clot' (out of it borrowed poln. *gleba* 'clod of earth').

Is *glēbō* 'of the country, rural, rustic' ('piling up clods '??') Gallic (then *ē*) or only arisen in Latin part of Gaul?

Old High German *klāfra* f. 'measure of the stretched arms, fathom' (\**glēb<sup>h</sup>-*); ablaut. Old Norse *klafi* m. 'neck yoke, packsaddle', Middle Low German *klave* 'neck yoke' (\**klaḥan-* 'the pressing together'); Old English *clyppan* 'hug, embrace, hold tight, wrap the arms tightly around (a person or thing)' (\**klupjan* with *-lu-* as zero grade from *-le-*), Old Frisian *kleppa* ds., Swiss *chlupfel* 'bundle', engl. *clasp* (\**claps-*) 'hug, embrace; hold by the hand; fasten together' (probably also Old Irish *glass* 'lock, hinge, chateau, castle' from \**glabso-*);

compare with the same meaning 'to press together (with the arms)' and likewise at best from a heavy root form *glēb<sup>h</sup>-*: *glēb<sup>h</sup>-* to explanatory ablaut of the Baltic family of Lithuanian *glėbiu*, *glėbti* 'enclose with the arms, embrace' (*glėbỹs* 'armful, armload, hugging, embrace'), *glóbiu*, *glóbti* 'hug, embrace, hold tight, support', Latvian *glēbt*, *glābt* 'shield, protect', Lithuanian *glabóti* 'preserve, guard, save, keep; demand, beg', Latvian *glabāt* 'protect, preserve, guard, wait, hold on', Old Prussian *poglabū* 'cuddle' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 623 under 626);

perhaps in addition Lithuanian *gėlbu*, *-ėti* 'help', *gīlbtī* 'recover, recuperate', Old Prussian *galbimai* 1. Pl. Konj. 'we help', *pogalbton* 'helped, aided, assisted' as *\*gelēb<sup>h</sup>-* (Trautmann 92);

Slavic *\*globiq*, *\*globiti* in serb. *z-glōbīm*, *zglōbiti* 'fold, plait, fold up, merge, decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange', poln. *głobić* 'old press, merge, packetize, coalesce' (lengthened grade sloven. *glābim*, *glābiti* 'pile, heap, place one on top of other') with Indo Germanic *ə* or rather *o* (: Latin *globus*).

Further with the meaning of 'the clenched, round, klutzy, clumsy, awkward' Germanic *\*klapp-* (intensive consonant increase) in Old Norse *klapp* f. 'Knüppelbrücke', Middle Low German *klampe* ds., Swedish *klapper-sten* 'round stones for the pavement', Middle High German *klapf* m. 'cliff top';

Germanic expressives *\*klabb-* in Norwegian dial. *klabb* 'adhesive clump, of sticking lumps', Swedish *klabb(e)* 'clot, chunk, mountain summit in the sea, short, thick boy' (zero grade Old Norse *klubba* 'club, mace, joint', whence engl. *club*);

Germanic *\*klēp-* (compare Latin *glēba*, Germanic *p* from express. *pp* or at most a form with Indo Germanic *b*) in Old Norse *klāp-eygr* 'popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes', *klāpr* an abusive word, insult (perhaps 'clot, chunk') u likewise; about Indo Germanic *qlēp-* see there;

zero grade *\*kulb-* in Old High German *kolbo* 'stump, club, mace, joint (as weapon), cudgel, club', Old Norse *kolfr* 'plant nodules, arrow', *kylfi*, *kylfa* 'club, mace, joint'; besides with Germanic *-p-* ndd. *kulp-ōge* 'popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes', mrhein. *Külpe* 'Schlagholz am Dreschflegel', Swedish dial. *kulp* 'thick person'; Middle English *cülpe*, nengl. *kelp* 'salsola (salt herb)'.

Nasalized *glemb<sup>h</sup>-* (perhaps partly through hybridization from *\*glēb<sup>h</sup>-* and *\*glem-*):

Maybe alb. *glemb*, *gjemb* 'thorn, sticky thorn, clinging thorn, prickly plant'.

Middle High German *klamben* `join tightly ', Old Norse *klembra* `climb, ascend ', Old Icelandic *klpmbr* `agrafe, hook, clasp ', Middle High German *klemberen* `cramp, clamp, staple, clip ', Middle High German Modern High German *Klammer*, engl. *clamber* `climb, ascend ', actually `clip something to, cramp, clamp ', as also ablaut. Old High German *klimban* `clamber, climb, ascend ', Old English *climban*, Middle High German *klimben*, *klimmen* `clamber, climb, ascend; pinch, tweak, nip, pack, grapple, grip, seize '; Old Norse *klumba* `club, mace, joint', *klumbu-fōtr* `clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot ';

with Germanic *p*: Old Swedish *klimper* `clump, dumpling, lump ', Old Icelandic *kleppr* `clump, rocky hill ', Middle High German *klimpfen* `to press together tightly '; Old High German *klampfer* `agrafe, hook, clasp ', Middle Low German *klampe* f. `hook, gangplank, footbridge', nnd. *klamp*, *klampe* `clump, clot, chunk' (Modern High German *Klampe* `agrafe, clasp, hook, clot, chunk' is nnd. loanword, genuine Modern High German *Klampfe*); Old English *clympe* `clump', nnd. *klumpe* `clump' (Modern High German *Klumpe(n)* is nnd. loanword);

poln. *głąb*, Czech *hloub* `stalk, stem of a plant '.

### ***glem-***

Latin *glomus*, *-eris* n. `a clew, ball made by winding, lump dumpling, (as dish, food); ball, tangle, knot ' (\**glemos*), *glomerāre* `clench, clasp together ';

Old Irish *glomar* `bridle, rein, toggle' (compare S. 360 Middle High German *klammer*);

Old English *climman* `climb, ascend ', Middle Low German *klimmeren* ds., Middle High German *klimmen* (partly with *mm* from *mb*), also `make narrow, limit, restrict' (Modern High German *beklommen*), Old English *clam(m)* `band, strap, handle, grasp, manacle', Old High German *klamma* `restriction, constriction, clamp, glen, mountain valley, gulch, canyon ', Modern High German *Klamm*, Kaus. Old High German Modern High German *klemmen*, Old Frisian *klemma*, Old English *beclemman* `clamp', Middle High German *klam* `narrow, dense', Modern High German (Low German) *klamm* `steif (krampf়ig) vor Kälte ', zero grade Norwegian dial. *klumra* `work with stiff and frostbitten hands ';

Maybe alb. (\**k*)*lemcē* `womb, uterus (of animals)' : Gothic *kilþeif*. `womb', *in-kilþō* `pregnant' [common alb. *gl-* > *l-*].

with *erweit.* \**klam-d-*: Old Norse *klanda*, *klandra* `disparage, anger, denigrate, annoy, try to steal';

Lithuanian *glomó-ju*, *-ti* ` hug, embrace, hold tight '; with *-ĝ-* extended Lithuanian *glemžiù*, *glemžti* ` snatch, snatch up; crumple ', Latvian *glemzt* ` eat slowly, babble, chatter nonsense ';

further *glēm-*, *glēm-* with older meaning-development to ` stick together, mucilaginous mass ':

gr. γλάμων `blear eyed, bleareyed ', etc. (Latin *glamae* loanword);

alb. *nglomë*, *ngjomë* `humid, wet, fresh, young' (\**glēmo-*);

Old Norse *klām* `dirty speech ', engl. *clammy* `humid and sticky, clingy, cool and damp ', East Prussian *klamm* `humid and sticky, wet';

Lithuanian *glēmės*, *glėmes*, *glėmos* f. pl. `tough slime ', Latvian *glēmas*, *glēmi* `slime, mucus', *glūmt* `become slimy, smooth ', *glums* `smooth ' (also *glemzt* `chat, prate thoughtlessly ', *glemža* `babbler ', compare z. meaning Latvian *gleīsts* `babbler ': *glīst* `become slimy '); about Lithuanian *glėimės* see below S. 364.

Maybe alb. (\**g*)*lemzë* `hiccup, involuntary spasms ': Lithuanian *glemža* `babbler' [common alb. *g/- > /-*]

D. *g(e)l-eu-*, partly with further consonantal derivative:

Old Indic *glāu-ḥ* f. `globular object, ball, clenched mass ', npers. *gulūle* `ball';

gr. γίγ-γλυ-μος m. `a hinge joint: a joint in a coat of mail, bone joint, hinge ';

Old Irish *glō-śnáthe*, *gláo-śnáthe* `a linen thread, string, line, plumb-line, a measure, standard ' (literally `bale cord ');

Old Norse *klē* m. (\**klew-an-*) `Webstein ', Old English *clyne* n. `metal lumps ' (\**klu-n-*), Swedish *kluns* m. `clump', isl. *klunni* `klutzy, clumsy person'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *kliuwa*, *kliwa* `ball, tangle, knot ', *kliuwi*, *kliwi* `ball, tangle, knot ' (Demin. Middle High German *kliuwelīn*, dissimilated Modern High German *Knäuel* `ball, tangle, knot'), Old English *clíewen* `thread knot ' (engl. *claw*); zero grade Middle Low German *klūwen*, holl. *kluwen* `ball, tangle, knot '; in addition with lengthened grade and meaning-development `the gripping: claw ' the family of Germanic \**klēwā*: Old High German *klāwa* `claw, talon, nail ', Middle High German *klāwe*, Middle Low German *klā* `claw, talon, nail, hoof, Old Frisian *klē*, wherefore with ablaut das verb \**klawjan* (has changed \**klawan*) `scratch, scrape, itch with the nails ', Old High German

*klauuenti* `to itch or long for a thing, for blows, stripes, for pleasure, to be wanton', Middle High German *klöuwen* `scratch, scrape', Old English *clawan* = Old Norse *klā* `rub, scratch, scrape' (Old Norse *klæja* `itch' neologism after the 3. Sg. *klær* = *\*klawið*), wherefore *\*klawiPan-* m. in Old Norse *klāði* m. `itchiness, itching, scratching', Old English *clæweða* ds., Old High German *glouuida* (lies *clouuida*) `scabies'; from the verb derives the abbreviation from Old English *clawu* f. `claw, nail, hoof' (engl. *claw*) and *clēa* f. (engl. Dialectal *clea*) ds. (the last = *\*klaw* from *clawu*), as well as Old High German *klōa* `claw, nail'; Old High German *cluwī* `pliers, tongs'; Old Icelandic *klō* f. `claw, nail, hook'; Old Icelandic *klunna* `attach tightly', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), compare Old English *clyne*, Swedish *kluns* `clump', Old English *clynian* `swathe, wrap up';

probably Old Irish *glūn* `knee' = alb. Geg *gluni*, Pl. *glunj*, *glu-ri* (Geg), *gju-ri* (Tosc) `knee' (with Indo Germanic *\*ĝenu-* `knee' barely as dissimilation form compatible to *\*ĝnū-n-* because of the Guttural difference); (similar to alb. *kjuhem* `be called', *gjuanj*, *kjuanj* `name' see **Root / lemma: *Rleu-1*, *Rleue-*: *Rlū-*** : to hear, cry).

presumably Lithuanian *gliaūmas* `smooth diminution of the whetstone', *gliaumūs* `smooth, slippery', Latvian *glāūms*, *glums* `slimy', if `slimy = sticking together, balling, massing-together', compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622; compare with *-s-* Norwegian *klyse* (*\*klūsion-*) `slimy clump', that from Middle Low German *klūs* `mass', nnd. `ball, tangle, knot, confusion, mass', nnd. *klūster* `bundle, grape, type of fruit which grows in clusters on a vine', Old English *clūster*, *clýster* n. ds. are not to be distinguished; compare from a root form *\*gle-s-* Old Norse *klasi* `lump of berries or fruit, mass'.

extension with *-t-*:

gr. γλουτός (τα γλουτά) `buttock', τὰ γλούτια `medullary tubercles near the pineal gland of the brain';

sloven. *glūta*, *glúta* `growth, swelling natured tumefaction, tree gnarl' (Berneker 309);

changing through ablaut Old English *clūd* m. `a mass of rock, hill', engl. *cloud* `cloud' (`cloud bundle'), compare with gemination (*\*kludda-*) Old English *clodd* (engl. *clod*) `clod, lump of earth'.

extension with *-d-*:

Middle Low German *klōt* m. `clump; testicle', Middle High German *klōz*, Modern High German *Kloß*, Old English *cléot*, engl. *cleat* `clump, wedge'; changing through ablaut



Middle Low German *klūt, klūte* 'clod, lump of earth', East Frisian *klūt* 'clump, piece, fragment' (in further development of latter meaning also :) Old English *clūt* m., engl. *clout* 'rag; metal sheet', late Old Norse *klūtr* 'rag, clump'; with expressive gemination (*\*klutta-*) Old English *clott* (engl. *clot*) 'clump' = Middle High German *kloz*, Modern High German *Klotz*.

Perhaps here Lithuanian *glaudžiù, glaūsti*, Latvian *glaūst* 'mache etwas eng anschmiegen', *glaudūs* 'anschmiegend, dicht anliegend', *glúdoju* 'liege angeschmiegt da' (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622 f.);

russ. *glúda* 'clump, dumpling, lump'.

Maybe alb. *glasë* 'droppings'

extension with *-b<sup>h</sup>-*:

syld. Frisian *klēpi* 'kiss', russ. *glýba* 'clump, block', *glýba zemli* 'clod of earth' (Berneker 310; compare to *-b-* under *\*gle-b-*), perhaps Lithuanian *glāūbti* 'squeeze, caress the breast', *glaubstýti* 'caress'.

E. *glei-*, partly with further, consonantal derivative (esp. *glei-t-, -d-, glei-b<sup>h</sup>-; glei-m-*) 'glue, put grease on, oil, smear', but probably originally derived from *gel-* 'clench, clasp together'; after Specht Dekl. 144 basic meaning 'gleaming' (to *ġel-, gel-?*); nominal: *gli-jo-, -no-, -tu-, gloi-uo-*.

Gr. γλία f. 'glue' (Slavic *\*glъjъ*, see below), γλίνη ds. (:Slavic *glěnъ, glina*, Old High German *klenan*, Old Irish *glenim* see below), γλοιός 'any glutinous substance, gluten, gum, generally, oily sediment in baths', γλοιός 'humid and sticky, wet' (\*γλοιFός: Latvian *gliens*, Slavic *\*glěnъ*, see below), γλιπτόν γλοιόν Hes. (\*γλιτFός: Lithuanian *glitūs* etc.), γλίχομαι 'cling to, strive after, long for', γλίσχρος 'glutinous, sticky, clammy, sticking close, importunate, penurious, niggardly, of things, mean, shabby, of buildings, of painting, carefully, with elaborate detail', (presumably with *-po-* from a *\*γλίσχω* from *\*γλίχ-σκω*);

Latin *glūs, -tis, glūten, -inis* n. 'sticky oil; slime, gluten', *glūtinō* 'glue together' (*ū* from *oi*, compare that of the changing by ablaut:) *glis, -tis* 'fat dormouse', *glittūs* 'soft, delicate, tender, yielding' (basic form *\*gleitos* with intensive *t̥*);

Maybe nasalized alb. (*\*nglīt*) *ngjit* 'to stick to, climb, cling': Lithuanian *gliejù, gliēti* 'smear', refl. *gliētis* 'stick, glue, remain', alb. *glisht* 'finger (to grasp, cling)'.



Old Irish *glenim* (\**gl̥-nā-m̥*), cymr. *glynaf* 'to cleave or stick to a thing'; in addition further Old Irish *fordíuclainn* 'gobbles, engulfs, devours', after Pedersen KG. II 540 from *for-dí-uks-glen-* to \**glenaid* (from \**gl̥-nā-t̥*); also bret. *geot* 'grass' from \**gel-tā* (Marstrander Prés. nasalized 30 f.);

Old English *clæg* (engl. *clay*), Middle Low German *klei* 'loam, clay', Danish *klæg* 'glutinous, thick, loamy slime, mud' (Germanic \**klajja-*; in addition nnd. *kleggen* 'climb, ascend'); changing through ablaut Norwegian dial. *kli* 'slime, mud, loam, clay' (the derivative Middle Low German *klick* 'earth loam' probably after *slick* 'slick, film of oil floating on top of water, silt, earth loam'?), Old High German *klenan* 'stick, glue, smudge' (= Irish *glenim*, see above, compare also nominal γλίνη etc.; is *klenan* as stem V. in the converted *e*-row, hence also Old Norse *klunna* 'attach tightly?'); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), zero grade Old Norse *klina* 'smear' (\**klīnian*, schw. V.), with *oi* Norwegian *kleina* ds.;

Lithuanian *gliejù*, *gliėti* 'smear', refl. *gliėtis* 'stick, glue, remain';

Slavic \**glъjbъ* in russ. *glej* 'clay, loam', poln. *glej* 'muddy, sludgy ground' (: gr. γλία; extended russ. Dialectal *glěkъ* 'mucus, lymph, serum, clear fluid which separates from the blood during coagulation' from \**glъ-kъ*);

Maybe alb. *glak*, *gjak* 'blood'

*gleb*<sup>h</sup>- (Slavic equivalents see below); an deducible also from Indo Germanic \**glei-p-*.

Old High German *klēbēn* 'stick, glue, adhere, be stuck, be stuck up', Old Saxon *klībōn*, Old English *clifian*, *cleofian* 'stick, glue, attached, be linked', Old English *clibbor* 'sticking, adhesive', zero grade Old High German *klīban* 'adhere, stick, glue, cling', Old Saxon *biklīban* ds., Old English *clīfan* 'stick, adhere, cling', Old Norse *klīfa* 'climb, ascend (pin, clinch, attach oneself)', Middle Dutch *clīven* ds.; Old High German *klība*, Old Saxon *klīva*, Old English *clīfe* 'burdock'; with *-oi-* Old High German *kleiben* 'clamp, fasten, stick, fix (make stick, glue)', Modern High German *kleiben* 'stick, glue, paste, cause to adhere'; Old English *clæfre* (\**klaiḃriōn-*), Middle Low German *klāver*, *klēver* 'clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets'; here also Old Norse *kleiff.*, *klif* n. 'steep hill', Old English *clif* n., Middle Low German *klif* 'cliff', Old High German *klep* (-*b-*) 'forelands, promontory', Middle Dutch, Middle Low German *klippe* f. 'crag, cliff' (out of it Modern High German *Klippe* as 'smooth rock', as Old Irish *sliab* 'mountain' to root \**sleib-* 'glide, slide'); to what extent occurred besides \**gle-m-b*<sup>h</sup> also a nasalized form from \**glei-b*<sup>h</sup>- in Old English Old High German *klimban* 'clamber, climb, ascend', is unclear;

Old Church Slavic *u-glbb'q`* 'get stuck', Aor. *ugl̃bbq`* 'fixed', *uglebb`* (*e = ь*) 'fix or plant in', changing through ablaut (*\*o*) russ.-Church Slavic *uglěbl'evati`* 'fasten, implant, drive in, affix', and (*\*e*) serb. *glīb`* 'ordure' (Berneker 310).

**glei-d-** in Middle Irish *glōed`* 'glue', Old English *clāte* f. 'burdock', *clīte* f. 'coltsfoot, herb (Tussilago Farfara), whose leaves and root are employed in medicine to treat coughs', engl. dial. *clote*, *clite*, *cleat`* 'burdock', *clite`* 'glue, slime, mud' (: Latvian *glīdēt`* 'become slimy', compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 626, 627).

with **m-**formants: Old English *clām`* 'viscous material, loam, clay', wherefore Old Norse *Kleima`* 'name of a giantess (*\*clod*, heap?)', Old English *clæman`* 'smear, daub, tallow, lubricate', Old High German *chleimen`* 'glue, attach with glue, paste, size';

Latvian *gliemezis*, *gliems*, *glieme`* 'snail, mussel'; Lithuanian *glėimės`* 'mucus', *glimūs`* 'mucilaginous, of the sticky substance from plants; mucinous, slimy'; Latvian *glāīma`* 'joke, flattery, insincere compliments, excessive praise', *glāīmuôt`* 'joke, flatter, caress' (compare Norwegian dial. *kleima`* 'smear, daub, tallow, lubricate : caress'); Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 628 f.; Trautmann 92; about Lithuanian *glēmės* see above S. 361;

Slavic *\*glěmyždžь* in Czech *hlemýžď`* 'snail'.

with **n-**forms (see above γλίνη etc.) russ.-Church Slavic *glěnъ`* 'mucus, tough dampness', *glina`* 'clay';

**glei-t-** in Old English *ætclīpan`* 'stick, adhere', zero grade *cliðā*, *clioðā* m. 'plaster, wound dressing', Old English *cliðe`* 'burdock' ('the sticking'), Old High German *kleda*, *kletta*, Dutch *klis*, *klit`* 'burdock', Modern High German *klettern*; also probably Middle High German *kleit*, Modern High German *Kleid*, Old English *clāð* ds.; Middle High German *klīster`* 'paste, glue, dough', nisl. *klīstra`* 'paste, cause to adhere, stick' (as *\*gleit-tro-* here or with Germanic forms *-stra-* from the root form *\*kľ-*, Indo Germanic *glei-*); Norwegian *kleisa`* 'stick, glue; (stick, glue with the tongue =) lisping or impure, unclean talk', Old Norse *kleiss ī māle`* 'stammering, stuttering, spluttering'.

Lithuanian *glītūs`* 'smooth, humid and sticky', *glytė`* 'nasal mucus, pl. isinglass, form of gelatin obtained from fish products and used in the production of glue and jellies, fish glue', Latvian *glīts`* 'smooth, neat nice, pretty; lovely, kind'; Latvian *glīstu*, *glīdu*, *glīst`* 'be and become slimy', *glīdēt`* 'become slimy', *gleīsts`* 'babbler'; s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 624, 627; compare above S. 363 gr. γλιπτόν;

perhaps in russ. (etc.) *glistъ, glistá* 'worm, earthworm, tapeworm' (or to Modern High German *gleiten*; Berneker 304);

Maybe alb. *glisht, glishta* Pl. '(smooth) finger, clinging finger' : russ. (etc.) *glistъ, glistá* 'worm' [compare Old Irish *glūn* 'knee' = alb. Geg *gluni*, Pl. *glunj, glu-ri* (Geg), *gju-ri* (Tosc) 'knee']

with *μ*-formants: Germanic *\*kloiwa-*, Old High German *klēo-*, *klē* 'clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets' (after the sticky juice, sap the bloom, blossom?) and *\*klīwōn-*, Middle Low German *klīe*, Old High German *klīwa, klīa*, Modern High German *Kleie* f. (if with Indo Germanic *ī*, so ablaut equally with Latvian *glīve* 'mucus').

Lithuanian *glėivės* f. Pl. 'mucus', Latvian *glēvs* 'tenacious as mucus, slack' (if with *ē* from Indo Germanic *\*ǵ[ī]?*; about Lithuanian *glėmės* see above S. 361 under *glen-*), Latvian *glievs* 'slack' (= γλοιός), *glīve* 'mucus, green mucus on to the water' (: Old High German *klīwa*, see above);

Slavic *\*glěvъ* (: Latvian *glīvs*, γλοιός) in russ. dial. *glenvъ* m., *glévá* f. 'mucus of fish', poln. *gléwieć* (besides *gliwieć*) 'spoil (of cheese)', changing through ablaut klr. *klýva* 'Beefsteak fungus, Oak-tongue (a type of mushroom, species of mushroom)', serb. *gljiva* 'type of mushroom, fungus';

**References:** WP. I 612 ff., WH. I 577 f., 580, 606 f., 608 f., 611 f., 617, 867 f., Trautmann 92.

**Page(s):** 356-364

---

**Root / lemma:** *gel-2* and *g<sup>w</sup>el-*

**Meaning:** to devour

**Note:** the form with *g<sup>w</sup>* presumably after Osthoff IF. 4, 287, Zupitza gutturals 86 through hybridization from *gel-* with *g<sup>w</sup>er-*.

**Material:**

A. Certainly *gel-* in: Old Irish *gelid* 'consumes, eats, grazes', *gaile* 'stomach'; acorn. *ghel*, cymr. *gel*, bret. *gelaouen* 'bloodsucker, leech', Old Irish *gelit* ds. (participle f. in *-ḡtī*);

Old High German *kela*, Old English *ceole* 'throat, gorge, ravine, gulch, prow, bow of a ship' (*\*kelōn-*), *ceolor*, Old High German *celur* m. 'gullet'; Old Icelandic *kjǫlr* m. (*\*kelu-*) 'the keel of a ship', Middle Low German *kel, kil*, engl. *keel* ds.; with *g*-extension Old High German *kelah, -uh* 'throat infection', Old Norse *kjalki* m. 'mandible, lower jaw bone, jaw (also hand sledge)'; zero grade Danish *kulk* 'gullet, throat', Middle Low German *kolk, kulk*,

Old Frisian *kolk* m. 'water hole' (Modern High German *Kolk*), Old English *cylcan*, Modern High German Dialectal *kölken*, *kolkse* 'belch, spit', as Latvian *gulgātis* 'belch, vomit' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 678), wherewith slovak. *g/g* 'gulp, pull' perhaps is connected (onomatopoeic word?).

compare with other extension Swedish dial. *kulp* 'gulp', Norwegian *kulp* 'water hole', nnd. *kolpen*, *kölpsen* 'throw open, open quickly and forcibly; eruct, belch'.

Maybe alb. *qelb* 'pus': Old High German *kelah*, *-uh* 'throat infection'

B. Certainly *g<sup>w</sup>el-* only in Gr.: δέλεαρ, -ατος 'bait' (\*δέλε-*Fap*); besides δειλαρ (Callim.) from \*δέλ-*Fap* from the monosyllabic basis, and Aeolic βλήρ from \*βλη-*Fap* from the heavy root form \**g<sup>w</sup>(e)lē-*; δέλε-τρον 'bait', δέλος n. ds.; βλωμός 'morsel, mouthful, bread' (\**g<sup>w</sup>lō-*); κα-βλέ-ει, κατα-βλέ-θει καταπίνει Hes. from the root form \**g<sup>w</sup>(e)le-*, also βλέορον (correctly βλέθρον?) βάθος, δεσμωτήριο Hes. ('βάραθρον', Fick BB. 29, 196), βλέ-τυες αἱ βδέλλαι Hes.; compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 519; **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

in guttural ambiguous: Latin *gula* (\**g<sup>w</sup>elā?*) f. 'the gullet, weasand, throat'

Maybe Occitan *gola* 'mouth': alb. (\**gola*) *gojë* 'mouth' a Latin loanword.

compare in vowel Armenian *klanem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *ekul* 'devour, swallow up, engulf, consume, gobble up, eat hastily', whereas *-u-* after all could be a result of Labiovelars; \**g<sup>w</sup>l-tó-s* based on \**glut-ós*, would be assumed from Old Church Slavic \**glъtati* (russ. *głotátъ*) 'swallow, gulp', \**glъtъ* 'gullet', russ. *głot*, *głotók* 'gulp, mouthful', Czech *hlít*, compare also Latin \**gluō*, the base of *ingluviēs* 'throat, voraciousness, appetite, gluttony, greediness', *glūtus* 'gullet', *glūtiō* 'swallow, devour', *glūt/tō*, *-ōnis* 'gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater'.

Maybe alb. (\**glotit*) *gëlltit* 'swallow' a Slavic loanword.

Maybe alb. (\**g<sup>w</sup>elā*) *gjellë* 'dish, food' [common alb. shift / > //].

**References:** WP. I 621, WH. I 612 f., 625 f., Trautmann 93.

**Page(s):** 365

---

**Root / lemma:** *gem-*

**Meaning:** to grab, grip; be full

**Note:** elaborated Persson Beitr. 78 ff., 933 m. Lithuanian

**Material:** Armenian *čim*, *čem* 'bridle, rein', *čmlem* 'push, press together';

gr. Aor. γέντο 'he grasped' (\*γεμ-το), ὕγ-γεμος συλλαβή. Σαλαμίνιοι Hes., ἀπό-γεμε ἄφελκε. Κύπριοι Hes., ὄ-γμος 'furrow in ploughing, swath, , swathe in reaping, strip of cultivated land, vast orbit of the sun, of a hippopotamus, wrinkled old age, row (of teeth) ' (see also under *aġ-* 'drive, push'), redupl. presumably γάγγαμον, γαγγάμη 'small round net, esp. for oystercatching'; γέμω 'be filled, packed full', γεμίζω 'fill full of, load or freight with, pack full, load', γέμος 'the meat parts filling the body', γόμος m. 'shipload, cargo, freight, load' (γόμος ζωμός Hes., perhaps a mash for stuffing, fattening?);

Umbrian *gomia*, *kumiaf* 'gravidās' (out of it Latin *gumia*, -ae m. f. 'a glutton, gourmand gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater, devourer', actually 'obese person'), probably also *gemō*, -ere 'sigh, groan, moan' as 'be pressed emotionally, have the heart full' (= γέμω 'be full');

Middle Irish *gemel*, cymr. *gefyn* 'chain, series of metal rings which are linked together; shackles, gyve, manacles, handcuff; pastern, part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and hoof';

Old English *cumbol* n. 'wound, swelling, lump, growth', Norwegian *kumla* 'clump; knead, compress', Old Norse *kumla* 'squeeze'; *s*-extension Norwegian *kams* 'dumpling, lump', *kamsa* 'knead, stir, mix', *kumsa* 'mixture';

doubtful, if in addition with labial extension (there only Germanic) Old English *cimb*, *cimbe* 'connection, joint, point of connection (between limbs)', Swedish dial. *kimb(e)* 'stave (of a cask)', Old Norse *kim-bull* 'bundle', Middle Low German *kimmel* 'toggle', *kimme* (*mm* from *mb*) 'frame, edge, border', etc. compare also *geneb*<sup>h</sup>- S. 378 f.;

Maybe alb. *kumbull* 'plum, round fruit'

Latvian *gūmstu*, *gūmt* 'snatch; attack', reflex. 'bow, bend oneself'; Lithuanian *gūmulas*, *gumulỹs*, *gūmuras* (besides *gūb-*) 'clump, ball, tangle, knot', *o*-grade *gāmalas* (besides *gāb-*) 'snow ball, piece of bread, meat'; borrowing from Poln. is possible for Lithuanian *gumulis*, *gumulė* 'goat, cow without horns - actually, with lump instead of horns-, also hen without tail' because of poln. *gomoty* 'hornless', Czech *homolý* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *žьmъ*, *žęti* 'compress, press, jam, constrict, squeeze, pack', *žętelъ* 'dog-collar, wooden collar worn by prisoners, collar as an ornament', klr. *žmeňa* 'handful'; russ.-Church Slavic *gomola* 'mash, mush, porridge, gruel, soft mixture, clump', serb. *gòmolja* 'cheese lumps', sloven. *gomòt*, Gen. -*óta* 'crowd in a heap, confusion', Czech *hmota* (\**gъmota*), old also *homota* 'cloth, fabric, material, matter, substance; stuff'.

**References:** WP. I 572 ff., 585, WH. 588 f.

**Page(s):** 368-369

---

**Root / lemma:** *geneb<sup>h</sup>-*, *gendb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** a piece of wood

**Material:** Only Germanic, hence probably barely Indo Germanic origin.

It concerns probably two different word groups:

1. Germanic *kamb-*, *kumb-* 'clot, chunk, clump, block, lump, cut-off piece of wood '.

Old High German *kembil* 'chain block ', *kamp* 'a (wooden) fetter or shackle, for the feet ', Old Norse *kumbr* 'block of wood ' with Germanic *-p-*: Middle High German *kumpf* 'truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, dull', engl. *chump* 'block of wood ' (anlaut from *chop*), Norwegian dial. *kump* 'clump', Norwegian Danish *kamp* 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff ', Old Norse *koppusteinn*, Danish *kampe-sten* 'Rollstein ' etc. compare also under *gem-*.

2. Germanic *knab-*, *knabb-*, *knap-*, *knapp-* (expressive gemination) 'peg, plug, stick, penis, knave, boy'.

With *-b-*: Modern High German dial. *knabe* 'peg, bolt ', Old High German *knabo*, Modern High German *Knabe* 'boy ', Old English *cnafa* ds., from which engl. *cnave* 'knave '; Old Norse *knefill* 'shaft, pole, picket, pole, stick', Old High German *knebil*, Middle High German *knebel* 'toggle, ankle ' (also 'rascal, villain, scoundrel ', as also Norwegian *knebel*), Middle Low German *knevel* 'short, thick transom, toggle ' and 'twisted moustache point ' (Modern High German 'small pointed beard '), Swedish dial. *knavel* 'thin shaft, pole';

with *-bb-*: Swedish dial. *knabbe* 'tubers, clump', also 'stocky fellow, bovine animal, bull '; *knabb* 'peg, plug' (Norwegian 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff ');

with *-p-*: Old English *cnapo*, Old Saxon *knapo* 'young man, husband, servant', Swedish dial. *knape* 'peg, plug' and 'knot';

with *-pp-*: Modern High German dial. *Knappe* 'foot of a bench ', Old High German *knappo* 'youngling, knave, boy', Modern High German *Knappe*, Swedish dial. *knappe* 'peg, plug, block of wood ';

sometimes are above forms of the derivatives from *gn-eb<sup>h</sup>-* 'to press together' (above S. 370) barely to make a distinction; compare above (see 370) Old Norse *knappr* etc.;

Old English *cenep*, Old Frisian *kenep*, Old Norse *kanpr* 'whisker, moustache' (Germanic *\*kanipa-*), wherefore probably Middle Low German *kenneve* 'neck block', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), mnl. *kanef-been* 'maxilla, jaw, upper jawbone' are probably contaminated somehow with *ġenu-* 'chin' (under S. 381 f.).

**References:** WP. I 585 f., Martinet *Gémination* 117 f., 196.

**Page(s):** 378-379

---

**Root / lemma:** *gengh-*

**Meaning:** to wind; to weave

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Norse *kinga* 'pectoral, chest decoration, brooch, pin, clasp', probably to *kengr* (*\*kangiz*) m. 'bay, bend, hook', *kǫngur-vāfa* 'spider' (Old English *gangelwæfre* ds., reshaped after *gangan*), Middle High German Modern High German dial. *kanker* 'spider', Finnish (from dem Germanic) *kangas* 'web, webbing, strong cloth or fabric, net-like weave', Swedish Dialectal *kang* 'droopy slender branch', *kång* (esp. from horses) 'agile, lively, excited, aroused' (actually 'spinning violently'), *kynge* 'bundle', Old Norse *kǫngull* 'bundle of berries';

Maybe alb. *kungull* 'pumpkin'

Finnish (from dem Germanic) *kinkko*, *kinkon* 'bundle'; in addition compare also those mentioned words under *\*gong-* 'clump' as Middle Low German *kinke*, see there;

Old Church Slavic *gažvica* 'a long, slender, flexible shoot or branch', sloven. *gôž* 'strap', serb. *gužva* 'twig, shoot, basket or braid from plaited twigs', russ. *gužb* 'twig used for tying up, rope, cable', Czech *houžev*, poln. *gażwy* Pl. 'strap of a flail'.

**References:** WP. I 587 f., Petersson IF. 24, 265.

**Page(s):** 380

---

**Root / lemma:** *geng-, gong-*

**Meaning:** lump

**Material:** Gr. γόγγρος 'conger-eel, tubercular disease in olive-trees' (out of it Latin *gonger*, *conger* ds.), γογγρώνη 'swollen neck gland', perhaps γόγγων μωρός Hes. ('fat, obese and stupid?'), γογγύλος 'round' (-ύλος suffix as in στρογγύλος, ἀγκύλος; compare also Lithuanian *gungulys* 'ball'), γογγυλίσ, γογγύλη 'turnip', γιγγίς, -ίδιον 'a kind of beet,



turnip ' (assimilated from \*γεγγί-; the reminiscence in Lithuanian *žinginis* 'a plant bog arun, Calla palustris' and the Old Indic flower names *jingini*, *jhiñjhikā* are certainly coincidental);

Latin *gingīva* f. (mostly Plur.) 'gums', further formations from \**gengā* 'swelling, blister, hump, hunchback ';

Old Norse *kǫkkr* 'ball' (\**gongu-s*; against it derives Old High German *kankur*, Modern High German *Kanker* 'malignant growth, cancer' from Latin *cancer* 'cancerous ulcer, cancerous growth'), also Old Norse *vatr-kakki* m. (\**gong-*) 'bucket; pail'.

In Germanic perhaps (?) cognate words for 'coil, bind, wind, bend':

Middle Low German *kinke*, Norwegian dial. *kink(e)* 'coil by a rope', *kink* also 'small bend, contemptuous movement of the head', Middle Low German *kinke* also 'sinuous snail house', Norwegian dial. *kank* 'gyration, whirling, turning, rotation, circular movement, spin, knot in the thread, unwillingness', West Flemish *konkel* 'whirl, maelstrom, whirlpool, eddy' (but Old High German *kunkala*, *konakla*, Modern High German *Kunkel* 'distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)' derives from Middle Latin *conucla*, *Demin.* from *colus*); s. also under *gengh*- S. 380;

Lithuanian *gūnga* 'hump, hunchback, ball, clump' (out of it Latvian *gūņģis* 'curvature, belly'), *gungulys* 'ball', *gūngu*, *gūngti* 'crook oneself', *gūnginti* 'go slowly, from a humped going person';

maybe alb. *gungë* 'hump, hunchback'

besides with palatal (\**gonġ-*, *g<sub>u</sub>nġ-*):

Baltic \**gunž-* in *gūžys* 'crop from birds, Adam's apple, head of the femur; cabbage head', *gūžiū*, *gūžti* 'conglobate, bundle up; sit down to the earth (from the chicken which spreads out the wings)', *gūštà* 'lair, camp, nest of a chicken, a goose'; Old Prussian *gunsix* 'swelling, blister' (Lithuanian *gūzas*, *gūzikas* 'hump, hunchback, gland, knag' from Poln.);

Maybe alb. (\**gunsa*) *gusha* 'neck, Adam's apple'

Slavic \**gqz-* (also \**guz-* with *u* from Indo Germanic *geu-ġ-*, see below *geu-1*) in serb. *gūz* 'buttock', russ. *guz*, *guzá*, *guzó* 'the thick end of the sheaf, a beam', *gúzka* 'backside, tail, rump', poln. old *gqz*, *gqż* 'tuber', *gezić się* 'crook oneself' (with *u*



nowadays *guz* `swelling, blister, hunch ', *guza* ` buttocks '), sloven. *góza* f. `buttock, backside' (with *u*. *gúza* ` buttocks, hunch ');

participle Perf. Pass. *\*gqstb* (*\*gnġ-to-*) in Serbo-Croatian *gúst*, russ.-Church Slavic *gustb*, russ. *gustój*, poln. *gęsty* `thick, dense'.

Because of sloven. poln. *u* and the Baltic *-un-* (> *-ū-*) forms (which would perhaps be normal however, as reduced grade colored in *o*-grade *\*gonġ-*) assumes Persson Beitr. 937 for the Slavic mixture from *\*gong-* and *\*geuġ-*, *guġ-* (extension from *geu-* `crook', see there), compare isl. *kjuka* `ankle', Norwegian *kjuka* `knag, knot, spigot ' etc. and for Lithuanian *gùžas* `knag' and for Baltic *gunž-*, *gūž-* formation from such nasalized *\*gu-n-ġ-* (at most also *\*gūġ-*), since Baltic forms with lengthened grade *\*gonġ-* are absent. Also those in velares *g* ending Baltic words, as Lithuanian *gùnga*, could be assigned to a parallel extension *\*geu-g-*, compare under *geu-1*: Lithuanian *gugà* ` bump in saddle, hump, hunchback ', *gaūgaras* ` acme, apex, summit ', etc.

**References:** WP. I 637 ff., WH. I 601, Trautmann 101 f.

**Page(s):** 379-380

---

**Root / lemma:** *gen-*

**Meaning:** to pinch, pluck, press, etc..

**Note:** (Persson Beitr. 88 f.); therefrom are *gnegh-*, *gneig-*, *gner-*, *gnes-*, *gneus-* only Germanic

**Material:** 1. *gn-eb<sup>h-</sup>*:

Gr. perhaps γνάπτω ` bend, make curved; wind; arch, make arched, make vaulted; incline, bow ' (formal as in the meaning but influenced through κάπτω);

Old Norse *knafa* `sodomize', compare `compress, squeeze women'; with *pp*: holl. *knep* ` joining (*\*pressing, squeezing*), narrowly, brief, fast ', ndd. *knep* `short, spare, small' (out of it Modern High German *knapp*), Norwegian *knapp* `narrow, short, concise', with *bb*: *knabbe* ` pinch, cut off'; further with the meaning ` fold up the jaws ' and ` snap one's fingers ' and out of it deriving sound suggestions of Swedish *knäppa* ` crack, snap, clink ', holl. *knappen* `break, crack, creak', ndd. *knappern, knuppem* ` crunch, nibble ', Modern High German *knabbern* `bite, gnaw '; finally as `the crushed, clenched, rounded ' Old Norse *knappr* ` bump, bulge, gnarl, handle, knob ', Old English *cnæpp* ` mountaintop (bulging); brooch, pin, clasp ' (from ` nub, button, knop, knob '), ndd. *knep(p)* ` mountain top, tableland, hill, plateau, elevation, heel of the boot';

Maybe alb. Geg (\**knappen*) *thembën* 'heel' [common alb. *k-* > *s-* > *th-*].

ndd. *knappen* 'cut off, shorten; live briefly'; from Slavic perhaps here poln. *gnębić*, old *gnąbić* (with secondary nasal vowel as a result of preceding *n*) 'press, distress, maltreat, stir, tease, irritate'; compare also *geneb<sup>h</sup>-*, S. 378 f.

## 2. *gnegh-*:

Swedish *knagg* 'knot, snag', Middle English Middle Low German *knagge* 'snag, thick piece'; with Germanic *kk*: Old Norse *knakkr* 'foot (at tables, chairs), footstool (foot block)'. Here also Old High German *kneht*, Modern High German *Knecht*, Old English *cniht* 'knafe, boy, youngling, servant, warrior' (\**kneh-ta-*, compare to meaning *Knabe*, *Knebel*, to *-t*-suffix Modern High German Bavarian *knüchtel* 'cudgel, club, bludgeon').

## 3. *gn-eib<sup>h</sup>-*:

Gr. γνίφων 'skinfint, scrooge, cheapskate, curmudgeon' (if not because of older recorded Κνίφων, Meisterhans-Schwyzler 74, with secondary anlaut softening, so that with Old Norse *hnippa* 'bump, poke' to the parallel root \**ken-*, *kn-eib(h)-*);

Old Norse *kneif* 'kind of pliers', *knīfr*, Old English *cniḥ* 'knife', Modern High German dial. *kneif* 'knife'; besides with Germanic *pp*, *p*: Middle Low German *knīp*, Modern High German dial. *kneipf* 'knife', Norwegian Dialectal *knīpa*, Middle Low German *knīpen* (out of it Modern High German *kneifen* figurative) 'nip, squeeze tightly between two surfaces, pinch, break off by pinching, squeeze, press' (partly also 'be thrifty, stingy; run short, be used up, be exhausted, running out of; pinch; run away'; s. similar under *gneb<sup>h</sup>-*), Low German *knippen* 'cut, clip', Modern High German *knippsen*, Low German *knipperig* 'stingy, fugal, spare, thrifty', Modern High German *Kniff* (also = thievish, sneaky trick), Middle Low German *knippen* 'blink, wink the eye, wink';

Lithuanian *gnýbiu*, *gnýbti*, Iterat. *gnáibau*, *gnáibyti* 'pinch (with the fingers or tongs)', besides *šnýbiu*, *žnýbti* ds., Trautmann 93.

## 4. *gneig-*:

Old Norse *kneikia* 'press, clamp', Norwegian dial. *kneikja* 'bend backward'; Middle Low German Low German Modern High German *knicken*, wherefore *Knicks* 'knee-bend, flexure, bowing, bending'.

## 5. *gner-*:

Norwegian *knart*, *knort* `knag, knot, unreifes Obst', Middle English *knarre* `hunch, outgrowth, knag', Middle High German *knorre* `knag' ; besides Old High German *kniurig* `knorrig', Middle High German *knūr(e)* `knot, knag, Klippe, mountain top ' with ablaut neologism.

#### 6. *gnes-*

Norwegian *knast* m. `knag' = Low German hd. *Knast*, Middle Low German *knōster* `gristle', holl. *knoest* `knag', Middle Dutch *knoes* `gristle', *knoesele* `ankle'; Norwegian Dialectal *knös* (\**knōsia-*) `large mighty beggar ', Swedish *knase* `big, rich, obstinate, inflexible person '.

#### 7. *gnet-*

Old High German *knetan*, Old English *cnedan* stem V. `knead', zero grade Old Norse *knoða*, *-aða* `knead'; with Germanic *tt* Old Norse *knotttr* (\**knattu-z*) `ball, sphere', *knatti* `brow, edge of a hill or cliff ', Norwegian *knott* m. `short and thick body, knag, knot ', Swedish dial. *knatte* `small bush'; Old Church Slavic *gnetq*, *gnesti* `press', Old Prussian *gnode* f. `trough for kneading the bread ' (\**gnōtā*), Trautmann 93.

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**ghnes-*) *ngjesh* `press' common alb. *gh-* > *gj-*.

#### 8. *gn-eu-*

Old Norse *knýja* `press, hit', Old English *cnū(w)ian* `in mortar zerstoßen' (Old English *cnéowian* `coire ', as Swedish *knulla* ds. compared with Middle High German *knüllen* `bump, poke, hit'); Old Norse *knūi* `knuckle '; Old Swedish *knūla*, *knyla* `knag, knot in trees, foot ankle ';

Maybe alb. (\**knyla*) *nyja* `knag, knot' [common alb. *kn* - > *n-*]

serb. *gnjáviti* `press', sloven. *gnjáviti* `press, ruffle, crease, crumple, wrinkle, strangle, throttle, choke '.

#### 9. *gn-eu-bh-*

Irish *gnobh* `knot in the wood, knot, node ' (\**gnubh-o-*);

Old Norse *knýfill* m. `short, just come out horn ', East Frisian *knūfe* `clot, chunk, clump, knag'; Old Norse *kneyfa* `press'; Norwegian *knuva* `press, squash, crush ', East Frisian *knūfen*, ndd. *knuffen* `bump, poke, kick'; with \**ū*: Middle Low German *knovel* `knot, ankle';

Middle High German *knübel* 'ankle'; with Germanic *ƀ(ƀ)* (consonant-sharpening):  
 Norwegian dial. *knupp* m. 'bud', Middle Low German *knuppe*, *knoppe* 'bud', *knuppel* =  
 Middle High German *knüpfel* 'club, cudgel' (these nnd.), Old High German *knopf* 'knot,  
 knag, knop, knob', Swiss *chnopf* 'knot, knop, knob, bud, small kid, child' (in addition  
*knüpfen*; a derivative is *Knospe*, there probably from *\*knup-sōn-*), and *o*-grade Middle Low  
 German *knōp* m. 'knot, knop, knob, handle, button, pommel', Middle High German *knouf*,  
 Modern High German *Knauf*, with Germanic *bb*: Norwegian *knubb* m. 'clot, chunk', Middle  
 Low German *knobbe* 'knag', Middle English *knobbe* (engl. *knob*) 'bud, knop, knob, knag,  
 knot', Norwegian *knubba* 'bump, poke, kick, press';

Lithuanian *gniáubti* 'comprise, enfold, hug, embrace, hold tight' (*\*gnēubh-*), *gniùbti* 'lose stability, fall, sink'; if from *gniáužti* (under 10.) through influence of *gnýbti* (above 3.)?

### 10. gn-eu-ġ-

Old Norse *knjúkr* 'round mountain top', Norwegian Dialectal *knjuka*, *knoka* 'ankle', Old Norse *knykill* 'small knot'; Middle Low German *knoke* m. 'bone', Middle High German *knoche* 'bone, knag, bundle';

Maybe alb. (*\*knyk*) *kyc* 'ankle'

Old English *cnycel* (?), Middle Low German *knokel*, Middle High German *knüchel*, Modern High German *Knöchel*, but Old Norse *knoka* 'hit, knock', Norwegian Dialectal *knoka* 'press, squash, crush', Old English *cnocian*, *cnucian* 'knock at a door, thrust in the mortar', Middle High German *knochen* 'press' stand in ablaut to Old Swedish *knaka* 'crack, creak' and indicate to onomatopoeic words *ġneg-* (Wissmann 79), whereat also Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. *knacken*;

with Germanic *-kk-*: Middle Low German *knocke*, Middle English *knucche*, engl. *knitch* 'bundle', Middle High German *knock* 'nape, cervix, neck'.

Lithuanian *gniáuž-iu*, *-ti* 'close the hand firmly', *gniūžis*, *gniūžtė*, *gniáužta* 'bundle, handful', *gniūžti* 'bend, fall, lose firmness' (*\*fold up, double or bend something over upon itself*), Latvian *gnaūzt* 'grasp with the hand, press' (Latvian *žņaugt* 'strangle, throttle, choke' from *\*grāuž-?*); compare (above 9.) Lithuanian *gniáubti*.

### 11. gn-eu-s-

Old Norse *knosa*, *-aða* 'abuse with blows', Norwegian *knysia* 'crunch, munch, chew with the teeth; pulverize, grind into fine particles', Old High German *knussen* 'hit, crush',

Old English *cnyssan* `crush, grind'; with *ū* Old Swedish *knusa* = nnd. *knūsen* `press, squeeze', Old Norse *knūska* `hit', Modern High German Swiss *chnüssen, chnüschen* `thrash'; Old Norse *knylla* `hit, bump, poke' (\**knuzljan*, s. also above under *gneut-* about *Knollen*) = Old English *cnyllan* `hit', Low German *knüllen* (*knullen* from \**knuz-lōn*) `to press together, **zerknüffeln**', Middle High German *knüllen* `hit, bump, poke, cuff, strike, slap, pommel, push, shove, thrust'; Old Norse *knauss* m. `round mountain corner'; with *ū* Middle Low German *knūst* m. `knag', Swiss *chnūs* `knag, clump'; with *ǣ* Norwegian *knust, knysta* `coiled chunk, knag', schwed Dialectal *knose* `hunch, outgrowth' (figurative Bavarian *knös* `a youth, lad', Swiss *chnösi* `thick man, husband', nrhein. *knösel* `dwarf, crippled being, unripe fruit').

## 12. gn-eu-t-

Old High German *knōdo* (\**knūpan-*) `knop, knob, ankle, bud', Middle High German *knödel* `ovary, dumpling, small mass of dough which is boiled or steamed', Old High German *knoto* (\**knudān-*), Modern High German *Knoten*, whereof Old High German *knutil*, Modern High German *Knüttel* `thick stick' (actually `knotty walking stick'); Old English *cnotta* m., Middle Low German *knutte* `tubers, flax bud', Middle High German *knotze* `knag', Middle Low German *knulten* `knit, tie, bind, knot' = Old English *cnyttan*, engl. *knit* ds. and with the originally meaning `to press together' Bavarian *knauzen* `to press together', Low German *knutschen*, Middle High German *knützen* `squeeze, push, shove, thrust'; Old Norse *knūtr* (\**knūdn-*) `knot, knag', *knūta* `capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone', *knýta* `tie, bind, knot'; Middle High German *knūz* (\**gnarled, snaggy, knobbed* rising arms against, daring, bold, audacious, perky, cheerful; bold; impudent'; Middle High German *knolle* `clod of earth, clump', Old English *cnoll* m. `mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex' (if from \**knud-lá-* or \**knuz-lá-* for the root form \**g(e)n-eu-s-*);

Lithuanian *gniutù, gniūsti* `press', *gniutúoti* ds., *gniūtelé* `pole for pressing of the straw with the roof cover', *gniūtulas* `bales, paper, lump, clump', *gnūtulas* `clump, fist-size clump'

**References:** WP. I 580 ff., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 83, 132.

**See also:** compare also under *ken-*.

**Page(s):** 370-373

---

**Root / lemma:** *gerē<sup>bh-</sup>*

**Meaning:** to scratch, write

**Material:** 1. *gerē<sup>bh-</sup>*:

Gr. γράφω `scratch, carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching, write' (\**gr̥bʰō*), γράμμα `alphabetic letter', γραμμή `line', γραφεύς `scribe', γραπτός `Ritzung der Haut' (besides dialect forms with -πο- instead of -πα-);

Old English *ceorfan* (participle *corfen*) `cut, clip, notch', Old High German *kerban* `make incision, cut, clip', Modern High German *kerben*, Middle High German *kerbe* f. `incision, notch', *kerp* m. `seam, joint, fugue', Old English *cyrfa* m. `cut';

Slavic \**žerbъ* in Old Church Slavic *žrěbъ*, Serbo-Croatian *ždrijev*, klr. *žéreb* `lot, fate' and Slavic \**žerbъjъ* in Old Church Slavic *žrěbъjъ* `lot, fate, crumb' (\*`notched rod'), Old Prussian *gīrbīn* `number' (\*`crenation, series of notches on the outer edges of a leaf or shell').

Maybe alb. *krrabë* `shepherd's stick'

## 2. *grebʰ-*:

Middle High German *krabelen* (with expressive intensification: Middle High German *krappeln*, Middle Low German *krabbelen*, out of it Modern High German *krabbeln*) `scratch, scrape, grovel, truckle, creep', Old Norse *krafla* `grovel, truckle, creep', *krafsa* `scratch, scrape, leicht anrühren',

Maybe alb. *kref*, *kreh* (\**krefs*) `comb, clean'

with expressive intensification Danish Norwegian *krabbe* `scratch, *grapsen*' (and `scrabble, scribble, scrawl, scratch, grovel, truckle, creep', originally `grovel, truckle, creep, while one gets stuck'), wherefore Old Norse *krabbi* m., Old English *crabba*, Middle Low German *krabbe* `crab' and Old High German (*krebiz*), \**kraḅita-*, *krebaz(o)*, *asächs. kreḅit*, Modern High German *Krebs*. - Quite doubtful gr. γρόμφις `sow' (better `the grunting'?) as nasal form.

## 3. Besides \**gr̥bʰ-* (with expressive /?):

Gr. γριφᾶσθαι γράφειν. Λάκωνες. οἱ δὲ ξύειν καὶ ἀμύσσειν Hes. (compare from *sker-*: gr. σκαριφάομαι, Latin *scribō*), ἀγρίφη, ἀγρεῖφνα `rake, gardening tool with a comb-like end; rack' (ἀ- from \**ḡ-* `in', `carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching');)

holl. *kribbelen* `murmur', *kribelen* `itch', Middle High German md. *kribeln* `kitzeln (von der Sinuenlust)', Modern High German *kribbeln*, and with Germanic *pp*: Old High German

*kripfan* `rasch und wiederholt wonach greifen', Modern High German *kripfen* `esp. of scratching a groove';

Latvian *grīpsta* `scratch'.

**References:** WP. I 606 f., Trautmann 87.

**See also:** compare *gred-* `scratch, scrape', *grēb(h)o-s* `hornbeam'.

**Page(s):** 392

---

**Root / lemma:** *ger-1, gere-*

**Meaning:** to gather, put together

**Material:** Gr. ἀγείρω (ἀγερω, ἡγείρω) `gather; assemble' (\**ǵ-ger-iō*; α- weak form from ἐν, also `collect, gather'?), gr. Doric ἀ-γρέ-τᾱς `collector, gatherer', Aor. ἔγρετο `be gathered', Infin. ἀγρέσθαι; ἀγορά, ἄγυρις `congregation, meeting', ἀγύρτης `collector, gatherer, beggar', ἀγοστός `hand, crooked, bent arm' (if from \*α-γορστος, with Aeolic op from *ǵ*; for the formation compare παλαστή `flat hand'), γέργερα πολλά Hes., τὰ γάργαρα `swarm, flock; mass, crowd, heap';

broken reduplication \**gre-ǵ* in:

Latin *grex, gregis* m. `herd, troop, multitude, crowd';

Middle Irish *graig* n. (with secondary *a*), Gen. *grega* `herd of horses', cymr. corn. bret. *gre* ds.; because of Old Irish *grafann* f. `horse race' (\**grego-syendnā*) (common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), barely borrowed from Latin;

Maybe alb. (\**grega*) *grigja* `herd of sheep'

Balto-Slavic *gur-* from \**gor-* in:

Lithuanian *gurgulys* m. `coagulation, thickening', *gurguolė* f. `bulk, mass, lump';

Maybe alb. *gurgullonj* `boil (liquid coagulation)'

Latvian *gūrste* `bundle of flax' (\**gursti-* from \**gurt-sti-*) =

Maybe through metathesis alb. (\**gursti*) *grushti* `handful, thin, emaciated; fist'; (\**grist*) *glisht, gisht* `finger'.

Slavic \**gъrstъ* in Old Church Slavic *grъstъ* `fist, handful', Old Russian *gъrstъ*, Serbo-Croatian *gr̥st* (Pl. *gr̥sti*) `hollow hand', poln. *garść* ds., russ. *gorstъ* ds.; russ.-Church Slavic



*pri-gъrъšča* f. 'handful' (\**gursṭiā*); Slavic \**gъrtati* and \**gъrnōti* (from \**gъrtnōti*) in Serbo-Croatian *grĉēm*, *grĉati* 'scrape together', klr. *pry-hortáty* ds., poln. *garnać* ds.;

\**gere-* in Lithuanian *gretà* Adv. 'side by side, abreast';

remains far off Old Indic *gaṇáh* 'troop, multitude, crowd', because not Indo Germanic (Kuiper Proto-Munda 54 f.).

root extension ***grem-***:

Old Indic *grāma-h* m. 'heap, troop, multitude, crowd, village, congregational, parish, community, township';

Latin *gremium* 'armful; lap, bosom, womb, female genitals';

maybe alb. (*grem-*) *greminē* 'bottom, hole, abyss', *gremis* 'throw to the abyss, pile up'

Middle High German *krammen* 'snatch with the claws', Old High German *krimman* (*kramm*) 'press, grip with the claws', Old English *crammian* (engl. *to cram*) 'stuff, fill' (actually 'press'), Old Icelandic *kremia* 'press, clamp', *krōm* 'consuming illness, disease, malady', ablaut. *krumma*, *krymma* 'hand';

Lithuanian *grumiúos*, *grūmtis* 'with struggle somebody', *grūmulas* 'clump', *gruñ(s)tas* 'clod', *grūmdau*, *-yti* 'are pushing, filling, stuffing by force from above'; the same *d(h)*-extension in gr. γρόνθος 'clenched fist';

maybe alb. Geg *grumull* *grumbull* (\**grem-ul*) 'mass, pile' [common alb. ***m > mb*** shift] : Lithuanian *grūmulas* 'clump'

Note: alb. shares the cognate with Baltic lang. not with Slavic lang. which means the alb. cognate is part of the inherited Illyrian Baltic lexicon.

russ.-Church Slavic *gromada*, *gramada* 'heap, mass', poln. Lower Sorbian also 'village community, local meeting'.

Maybe alb. (\**gramada*) *gërmadha* 'ruins, mass of stones'

**References:** WP. I 590 f., WH. I 621 f., Trautmann 94, 102, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 433<sup>5</sup>, 715, 746<sup>8</sup>.

**Page(s):** 382-383

---



## Root / lemma: *ger-2*

**Meaning:** to scream (in expr. forms)

**Material:** A. Old Indic *járatē* 'it rushes, sounds, crackles, shouts', *jarā* 'the rustling, murmuring' (or to *\*gār-* or *\*g<sup>w</sup>er-*); perhaps *gargara-h* 'a music instrument' (yet see also *\*gal-*);

alb. *ngurónj* 'howl' (from wind); [actually *hunguronj* 'howl']

Old Norse *kæra*, *kærdǫa* 'bring forward a matter, lodge a complaint, make a complaint to the proper authorities, accuse' (derived from a lengthened gradeen *i*-stem *\*gēri-*); with consonant increase Old High German *carron* 'squeak, screech, clash, jangle, squeal, grate, jar, resound, rattle, creak' (schw. V.), *cherran* (stem V.) 'cry, creak', Middle Low German *kerren*, *karren* 'creak', Old English *ceorran* 'creak' (*ceorung* 'lament, grumble, growl, complain, repine, snarl'), Norwegian *karra* 'coo, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker', Old Norse *kurra* 'growl, murmur', *kurr* 'murmur, rumor';

Lithuanian *gùrti* 'shrill, shriek, scream';

B. Here the name of crane:

1. Lithuanian *géršė* 'crane, heron'; after Risch (briefl.) contaminated from *gėrvė* and *gėnšė*;

2. With formants *-en-*, to part with *-u-* and *-g-* extended:

Armenian *krunk* 'crane' (*\*geru-n-g-*); compare under Old High German *kranuh*;

gr. γέρην γέρανος Hes., γέρανος m. 'crane' and 'crane for lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre, quern, a fish';

gall. *tarvos trigaranos* (Inscr. about a bull with three plumes on the back); cymr. corn. bret. *garan* (*\*gerenos*) 'crane';

Old High German *kranuh* (*-ih*), Old English *cranoc*, *cornuc*, Middle Low German *kranek* m. (*\*grānug-*);

Old English *cran*, **asächs.** *kranō*, Middle High German *krane*, Modern High German *Krahn* (*\*grānon-*) m.; in addition Old Icelandic *trani* 'crane' (with *t-* instead of *k-* after *trami* 'evil spirit, demon, evil supernatural being; devil');

Lithuanian *garnỹs* m. 'heron, stork' (*\*gor-n̄-ios*); Latvian *gārns* m. 'heron'.

### 3. With formants **-ōu- : -ū-**:

Latin *grūs*, Gen. *gruis* f. (later also m.) 'a crane', therefrom *gruere* 'of crane's call';

Modern High German westfäl. *krūne* 'crane'; see below Old High German *kron*;

Lithuanian *gėrvė*, Latvian *dzeīve*, Old Prussian *gerwe* f. 'crane' (\**gerəuīā*);

russ.-Church Slavic *žeravъ* m. (\**gerōyjos*), Serbo-Croatian *žerâv*, wruss. *žórou* (Gen. *žóraula*); besides Serbo-Croatian *ždrâlj* (from \**žbravlb*) and russ. *žurávlъ* (Gen. *žuravlja*).

C. from the same **ōu- : ōu- : ū-** extension also Old High German *krōn* 'chatty, loquacious, talkative, garrulous, gossipy, prattling, logorrheic', nld. *krōlen* (\**krauljan*) 'loud cry', holl. *kruilen* 'coo', *krollen* 'cry like cats', Middle Low German *krūschen* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell'.

With *i*-extension redupl. Latin *gingrīre* 'cackle, esp. from to geese';

perhaps (?) here gr. γίγνῃς, γίγνῃς m. 'Phoenician flute' etc.;

Middle Irish *grith*, cymr. *gryd* 'scream' (\**grī-tu-s*), Middle Irish *grinnigud* 'creaking of the arrow' (\**grī-n-d*) (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*);

Maybe alb. (\**grī-n-d*) *grindem* 'scream, quarrel'

Middle High German *krīschen* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell', Middle Low German *krīten* 'cry, howl', Middle High German *krīen* 'sharp cry', Modern High German *kreißen*, Middle High German *krīsten*, Modern High German *kreisten*.

D. **grā-** in West Germanic nord. \**krā-* (with *ō* not changed to old *ā* through recent imitation of the of *a-* a colored raven's croaking): Old High German *krāen*, Modern High German *krāhen*, Middle Low German *kreien*, Old English *crāwan* ds., Old High German *hanacrāt* 'cock crow, call of a rooster; dawn, time of morning when roosters crow', Old High German *krā(w)a*, *krāia*, Modern High German *Krähe*, Old Saxon *krāia*, Old English *crāwe* ds., Lithuanian *griju*, russ.-Church Slavic *grajō*, *grajati* 'croak, caw'.

With guttural extension:

Old Norse *krāka* 'crow', *krākr* 'raven', Old English \**crācian*, *cracettan* 'croak, caw (of raven)', Modern High German *krächzen*; Germanic *-k-* from Indo Germanic *-g* because of

nir. *grāg* ` croaking ' ( *\*grāggo-*); Middle Low German *krakelen* ` chatter, prattle, jabber; talk rapidly; talk nonsense '.

With Indo Germanic **k-**: Latin *grāculus* `jackdaw', *gracillō*, *-āre* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from chicken)';

Old High German *kragil*, Middle High German *kregel* ` gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering ', Old High German *kragilōn* ` babble, chatter ', Middle High German *kragelen*, *kregeln* ` gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker ';

russ.-Church Slavic *graču*, *grakati* ` croak, caw ', *gr̥kati* ` coo (from the dove)'.

E. With formant *-g-*, and from other hearing impressions:

Old Indic *garjati* ` rages, roars, hums, bellows';

Armenian *karkač* `din, fuss, noise';

Old English *cracian*, *cearcian* ` ring out; sound ', Old High German *krāhhon* `crack, creak';

Lithuanian *gīrgždžiu*, *gīrgždėti* `creak'.

In addition perhaps russ. *gróchoť* `din, fuss, noise, crash, blast, loud laughter ' as new onomatopoeic words.

**References:** WP. I 591 ff., WH. I 583, 601 f., 615, 624, Specht Dekl. 48, Trautmann 87, 94.

**Page(s):** 383-385

---

**Root / lemma:** *ger-3*

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Material:** A. Old Indic *guṇá-h* ( *\*gr-nó-s* ) ` the single thread of a string, line, cord; stain ' ( *dvi-*, *tri-guṇa-* actually ` consisting of two, three threads ');

Maybe alb. *guna* ` fleecy attire of the shepherd '

Old Indic *gárta-h* ` carriage seat of the chariot' ( `\*from rods twisted seat, carriage basket ' ), compare with formants *-mo-* Old Norse *karmr* ` parapet, defensive wall, protective wall in front of a trench ', Swedish *karm* ` back, part of a chair support from wickerwork, carriage basket ' ( *\*gor-mo-s* ` wickerwork ' ).

1. guttural extensions:

a. In Indo Germanic **-g** presumably gr. γυργαθός `wicker-basket, creel, twisted basket from willows, weir, fish-snaring net ' (-u-reduced vowel, ending as in κάλαθος `basket narrow at the base, esp. for wool, for fruit, (carried in procession in honour of Demeter), capital of a column, in this form, wine-cooler, mould for casting iron, reservoir of an oil-lamp ');

Old Norse *kraki* `pole with hook; thin person '; Old High German *krācho* (\**krēkan*-), *kracco* (as \**kraggan*-, gemination form to Germanic \**krag*- see below) `hooked device ', Old Norse *krākr* and changing through ablaut *krōkr* `bend, bay, hook ' (out of it Middle English *crōk*, nengl. *crook* `curvature etc.'), *krøkja* `crook, snatch ', Swedish *kräka*, Norwegian dial. *kreka krak* `grovel, truckle, creep ', *kreken* `weak, old age'. Besides in Germanic -g (probably = Indo Germanic -k) Old High German *krāgo* `hook '; perhaps also Old English *crōg*, Old High German *kruog* `crock, pitcher, jug', if not in any leaning relationship to gr. κρωσσός (see below under *greu-g*). compare from the root form *gr-ei*- the same extension in Old Norse *krīkr* `bend, bay', -*kriki* (from which Middle English *crike*, *creke*, nengl. *creek*) `curvature, bay';

perhaps Latvian *gredzens* `ring'.

b. In Indo Germanic **-k**. Old Church Slavic *szgrъčiti se* `draw together, collect, assemble ', Bulgarian *gъrča se* `bend, curve, crook, pull myself together ', *gъrča* `wrinkle', *zgъrčen* `withered, shriveled, shrunk, dwindled ', serb. *gřč* `cramp'.

Maybe nasalized alb. *ngërç* `cramp', *ngërth* `kink', *ngërthej*, *kthej* `turn', *kthetër* `claw' = Old Indic *granth-*, *grathnāmi*, Fut. *granthiṣyāmi* `coil, bind, wind, tie, knot, fasten, join, attach, tie a knot ' (common -k > -th Albanian Celtic Old Indian) see below.

Maybe alb. m. *grethi*, f. *grenza* `wasp, insect striped with rings '.

Maybe alb. *gërshet* `plait, braid, three or more interwoven strands (of hair) ', Geg *gërshana*, Tosc *gërshëre* `scissors for cutting the braid '.

Note:

In Alb. highland it was a taboo cutting the hair, hence men like Aryan Persians had long hair = an old custom of matriarchy when men identified themselves with the mother goddess. In South Albania men still wear a womanish kilt like Scottish Celts.

c. Nasalized:

In Indo Germanic **-k** certainly Old Norse *krā* 'point, edge, angle' ( *\*kranhō* ) and probably also Germanic forms in *-g*. Old Norse *kringr* m. 'ring' = Middle High German *krinc*, *-ges* 'ring, battlefield', Modern High German *Kring*, Old Norse *kringla* 'ring of a circle, circle, compasses, instrument for drawing circles and measuring, calipers', Middle Low German *kringel(e)* 'ring, round pastry, cake', Middle High German *kringel* (and changing through ablaut *krenge*) ds., Modern High German *Kringel*, Middle High German *kranc*, *-ges* 'circle, ring, district, region, area', Modern High German Swiss *chrangel* 'curvature', Middle High German *krangel* 'need, tribulation' (from 'entanglement, curvature') and 'ring, circle'; Old Norse *cranga* 'grovel, truckle, creep, trudge, lumber', with figurative meaning *krangr* 'weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated'; Old English *cringan* 'fall';

in Indo Germanic **-g**. Old English *cranc-stæf* 'a weaver's device', *crencestre* 'weaver', Middle English *crinkled* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', engl. *crinkle* 'bend, curvature, crease, rumple, wrinkle; make a rustling sound', *crank* 'lever, handle, curvature' (as Modern High German Swiss *chrank*), older also *cranke* 'spool', mndd. *krunke* 'crease, wrinkle, frill, ruffle; frizziness, curliness; ruff', holl. *kronkel* 'crease', *krinkel* 'loop, noose, snare, crease, wrinkle', Norwegian *krenkja* 'dislocate, luxate, crick'; with the meaning-development to 'bent from disease, malady': Old High German *krankolōn* 'stumble, trip; transgress, go astray, lose one's way, become weak', Middle High German *krank* 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, small, weak', Modern High German *krank*, Old English *cranc* 'weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', as well as Old English *crincan* 'fall in battle, die in battle, die in combat, die in war' ('\*bend in agony');

in Indo Germanic **-g** (not **-g**) point at Baltic *\*grenžiō* 'turn, twist, rotate' in Lithuanian *gręžiù*, *gręžti* 'turn, twist, rotate, drill, wimble, bore a hole' (lter. *grąžyti*), *grįžtù*, *grįžti* 'retrovert, turn back, return, go or come back', *grįžtē* 'roll of flax' = Latvian *grīzte* 'the twisted together', Latvian *grīžu* 'turn, rotate' (= Lithuanian *gręžiù*), Lithuanian *grąžtas* 'borer', Old Prussian *granstis* ds. (Lithuanian *grąžulas* 'shaft, pole, rod, beam; long revolving bar used to transfer motion or torque to gears or other parts' presumably likewise from 'cord, rope, hank, halter, rope with a noose for hanging criminals').

## 2. Dental extensions:

a. **gr-et(h)**:- Old English *cradol* m. 'cradle' ( *\*kradula*- 'the plaited'), Old High German *kratto* 'basket' ( *\*kraddan*-), *krezzo*, Middle High German *krezze*, Modern High German *Krätze* 'pannier' ( *\*krattian*). (common -k > -th Albanian Celtic Old Indian)

## b. Nasalized:

Old Indic *granth-*, *grathnāmi*, Fut. *granthiṣyāmi* `coil, bind, wind, tie, knot, fasten, join, attach, tie a knot ', participle *grathitá-* `winded, knotty, conglobated', *granthí-ḥ* m. `knot, joint, intumescence ', *grantha-ḥ* `knot', *grathín-* `scheming, deceptive', *grathila-* `raving, mad'; but *ghatā-* `bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd' is not a root. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 55 f.). (common -k > -th Albanian Celtic Old Indian)

c. *ger-d*, *gr-ed-*, nasalized *grend-*:

Old Irish *grinne* (\**grend-n̥io-*) `bundle, fagot, bunch, fascis'; (common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-).

Old Norse *kartr*, Old English *crætm.* `cart ' (probably `twisted carriage basket '), probably also Old Norse *kart-nagl* `deformed, twisted nail', Norwegian *kart* m. `unripe fruit, knag', East Frisian *kret* `shrunk fruit', Middle High German *krenze* `basket', Old High German *kranz*, Modern High German *Kranz*,

Lithuanian *grandis* (reduced grade *grundis*) `bracelet, iron ring, hoarfrost of wheel, round cheesecake ', Old Prussian *grandis* `the ring in the plow which connects the plow crossbeam with the front rack ', Latvian *grūods* `stark twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, drall';

poln. *grędać się* `turn, rotate '.

3. Labial extensions:

a. *ger-b<sup>h</sup>-*, *gr-eb<sup>h</sup>-*:

Old Indic *grapsa-ḥ*, *glapsa-ḥ* `bundle, tussock ', next to which with Middle Indic development from \**grpsa-ḥ* *guccha-ḥ* and as hypersanskrit. back-formation *gutsá-ḥ* `tussock, bundle, bunch '; belongs probably better to S. 455.

Middle High German *krēbe* m. (\**kreḇan-*) `basket; intestines, entrails ', Old Saxon *kribbia*, Old High German *krippa*, Old English *cribb* `crib, manger ', in Modern High German (and Holl.) also `wattle fence on shores, fish snaring net, verge of a roof with brushwood bundles ' (tiefstufige additional form Middle Low German *krübbe*, Old English *cryb*; with Germanic -pp-: Modern High German Swiss *chrüp(e)* `crib, manger ', as on the other hand also Old High German *kripfa*);

Middle Low German *kerve* `weir, net', Old Norse *kiarf*, *kerf(i)* n. `bundle, fascicle, sheaf ', Old Swedish *kærve* `grain bundle, fascicle, sheaf ', Swedish dial. *karv* `basket', isl. *karfa*,

*körv* 'basket' (but Modern High German *Korb*, Middle Low German *korf* nevertheless probably only loanword from Latin *corbis*).

In addition behaves perhaps gr. γρίφος 'shopping bag, fishing net; somewhat complicated, riddle' (whereas with π: γρίπος 'fishing net', γρίπεύς 'fisherman'), as *scrībō*, σκάρ-ι-φος to **\*sker-** 'cut, clip'.

b. **gerb-**, with revelation of the meaning 'crinkle, wrinkle, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, cramp', but also for other kinds of bending:

Old Irish *gerbach* 'wrinkly';

Old Prussian *garbis* 'mountain', Lithuanian *gárbana* (see below) and *garbanà* f. 'hair lock';

Maybe poln. *garbic się* 'to hump': alb. *kërrus* 'to hump', *kurriz* '(hunchbacked) spine'

Note:

**Root / lemma: ger-3**: 'to turn, wind': **Root / lemma: (s)ker-3**: 'to turn, bend'.

in addition ablaut. Old Church Slavic *grъbъ* 'dorsum, cramp', *grъbo-nosъ* 'crooked-nosed', russ. *gorb* 'hump, hunchback, hunch, outgrowth, elevation, back', sloven. *gr̂b*, *gr̂ba* 'hunch, hump, hunchback, wrinkle', *gr̂bati* 'make hunchbacked, crook, furrow';

nisl. *korpa* f. 'wrinkle, crease', *korpna* 'contract, shrivel';

a heavy basis, perhaps *\*gerəb-* (?), seems the base from Armenian *karth* 'fishhook, hook; knee bow, popliteus, shinbone, leg' (*\*g̃rpti-*) and Lithuanian *gárbana* f. 'curl'; Berneker 368.

c. Nasalized:

Old High German *krim(p)fan*, Middle High German *krimpfen*, Middle Low German *krimpen* 'shrink up, shrink' = Old Norse *kreppa* (*krapp*) 'pull together', Middle High German *krimpf* 'crooked; cramp'; Old English *crompeht* 'crumpled, wrinkled', Old High German *krampf* 'writhed, crooked, humped', substantivized *krampf(o)* 'cramp', *krampf* 'hook', nnd. (and as loanword Modern High German) *Krampe* 'hook for closing', Old Saxon *kramp(o)* 'cramp', Kaus. Middle High German *krempfen* (*\*krampjan*) = Old Norse *kreppa* (schw. V.) 'pull together', New Swedish *krumpen* 'wizened', Old Norse *kropna*



(\**krumpna*) `shrink up, become stiff', Old English *crump*, Old High German *krumpf* `writhed, crooked, humped'.

Besides Old English *crumb*, Old Saxon *krumb*, Old High German *krump*, Modern High German *krumm* presumably for Indo Germanic *u*-root from gr. γρυμπάνειν γρυπτοῦσθαι, συγκάμπτειν Hes., γρῦπτός `crooked' (see S. 389 under B. 2.);

Latvian *grumbt* `gotten wrinkled', *grum̃bulaĩns* `jolting';

Maybe alb. *grumbullonj* `pull together', *grumbull* `pile, heap'

Lithuanian *grumbù*, *grubaũ*, *grùbti* (analogical nasalized form for *\*grumbaũ*, *\*grum̃bti*) `jolting, hard or become insensible', *grubùs* (for *\*grumbùs*) `jolting, hard';

Old Church Slavic *grъbъ* `ιδιώτης, unlearned, untaught, ill-mannered', russ. *grúbyj* `rough, coarse, raw', poln. *gręby* `wrinkly, rough, adverse', poln. *grąba*, *gręba* f. `elevation, hill, boundary';

d. *gřep-* or *g(e)řep-* (compare above S. 387 *\*gerəb-*) in Middle Low German *krappe* `hook, claw, talon';

maybe alb. *gřep* `hook'

holl. *krap* f. `cramp', Old High German *krāpfo* `bent claw, talon, hook', Modern High German *Krapfen* `hook; pastry of such form' (Germanic *pp*; besides Germanic *-bb-* in:) Old High German *krāpo*, Middle High German *krāpe* `hook', Swedish dial. *krabbe* `hook for the search in water';

maybe alb. Geg *krrabë*, Tosc *kërrabë* `crooked stick of the shepherd'

Old Norse *krappr* `eng', holl. *krap* ds., Modern High German Bavarian *krapf* `unprepossessing, small', Swiss *chräpf* `strong' (*\*thickset*); Old High German Modern High German *Kraft* (from cramping the muscles), Old Saxon *kraft*, Old English *cræft* `power, skillfulness, art', Old Norse *krǫptr*, *kraptr* m. `power, witchcraft', compare Old Norse *krǫff*. `demand', *krefja* `arrogate', Old English *crāfian* ds.; Norwegian *krav* m. `Ice crust' (besides Old Norse *krap* n., *krapi* m. ds.; `wither, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up'; nord. *-p-* probably for root form with Indo Germanic *b*).

4. *s*-extension *\*gre-s-*, only Germanic: Old High German *kresan* `grovel, truckle, creep', Norwegian Dialectal *krasen* `weak, frail'; presumably Old Saxon Old High German *kresso*



`goby, small fish', Modern High German *Kresse*, *Kressling* ds.; \**ger-s-* probably in Norwegian *karra* `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, friz, curl'.

Besides from the *i*-extension \**gr-ei-* also \**gr-ei-s-* in Middle High German *krīsen*, *kreis* `grovel, truckle, creep'.

B. root form ***gr-eu-***; ***grū-mo-*** `scraped together':

gr. γρῦ `little dirt under the nail' (i.e. `what settles while scratching under the nail');

Norwegian *kryl* `hump, hunchback' (\**krū-li-?* \**krūvila-?*), dial. also *skryl*, *kryla* `krummrückig sein' (also *gryla*), Swedish dial. *krylas i hop* `creep together', Norwegian dial. *krylt* (*grylt*, *skrylt*) `hunchback person' (the forms with *g-* belong together with Old Norse *grūfa* `sich vornüberbeugen, auf der Nase liegen', Modern High German Swiss *grüben*, *gropfen*, *gruppen* `crouch down, stoop' to a versch. root with Germanic *g-*);

with the meaning `crooked claw, talon, mit gekrallten Fingern zusammenscharren': Old Saxon *krauwil*, Old High German *krouwil* `claw, talon, fork with crooked points', Modern High German *Kräuel* ds., Old High German *krouwōn*, Modern High German *krauen*, Old Frisian *krāwia* actually `scratch, scrape with crooked fingers';

with formants ***-mo-***: gr. γρῦμέα, -εἰᾶ, -αῖα `junk, trash, trumpery, of fish small fry, also pouch, bag or chest for old clothes' (similarly the *tā-*derivative γρῦτη `junk, of fish small fry, woman's dressing-case or vanity-bag, prob. a workman's tool-bag, frippery', γρῦτοδόκη `lumber room'), actually `scraped together';

Latin *grūmus* `a little heap, hillock of earth' (as earth scraped together);

Middle High German Modern High German *Krume*; with *ū*: Old English *crūma* m., mnl. *krūme* (ablaut, *krōme*), holl. *kruim* `crumb' (`what one scratches from the hard crust'), isl. *krumr*, *kraumr*, Swedish *krām*, *inkrām* (*inkrom*) `intestines, entrails of birds and fish, crumbs'.

1. guttural extension ***greu-g-*** in: Old Irish *gruc*, nir. *grug* `wrinkle' (\**gruggu-*), Middle Irish *grucānach* `corrugated';

maybe alb. (\**greu-g-*) *krunde* `crumb, bread crumbs' common alb. *-g-* > *-d-*.

Old High German *kriochan* `grovel, truckle, creep', Modern High German *kriechen*, ablaut. *krauchen* `duck, slip, crouch, grovel, truckle, creep', *Krauch* `road curve' (Middle English *crouchen*, engl. *crouch* `duck, stoop', is French loanword), Middle Dutch *kroke*

`wrinkle, crease ', holl. *kreuk* ds. (\**krukī*), Middle Dutch *crooc* `hair lock ' (\**krauka*-), Norwegian *krjuka* (*krauk*-) `shrink up, grovel, truckle, creep ', *krūka* `crouch, squat ', *krækla*, *krykla* `crippled tree, invalid creature, osseous fragility '; in addition probably as `staff with crooked handle, grasp' Norwegian dial. *krykkia*, Old English *cryce* f., nengl. *crutch*, Old High German *krucka*, Middle High German *krucke*, **asächs.** *krukka* `crutch ' (Germanic \**krukjō*); perhaps Middle High German *krūche* (Modern High German *Krauche*), Old Saxon *krūka*, Old English *crūce* `crock, pitcher' (compare above Old High German *kruog*), Old English *crocc*, *crocca*, Old Norse *krukka* `pot, pan', therefore certainly also old close relationship to gr. κρωσσός `crock, pitcher' from \*κρωκίός (about Old High German *krūsel* `crucible, melting pot ' etc. s. Falk-Torp under *krus* m. addendum) stands to the consideration. About Modern High German *Kriechbaum* s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> under *Krieche*.

## 2. Labial extensions:

**greu-p-:** gr. γρῦπτός `hook-nosed, aquiline, hooked, writhed, crooked, humped, with a curved nose ', γρῦπτόω `bend, crook ', γρύψ, γρῦπτός m. `griffin (Griffin (after the crooked beak and the crooked claws), a bird, part of a ship's tackle, or anchor '), nasalized γρυμπάνειν γρυπτοῦσθαι, συγκάμπτειν Hes., wherefore probably at first Old English etc. *krumb* `crooked' (see above S. 387).

**greu-b-:** here perhaps Scots Gaelic *grobán* `top or point of a hill' (\**grubb*-);

Old Norse *krjūpa*, Old English *crēopan*, Middle Low German *krūpen* `grovel, truckle, creep ' (\*curve like a worm '), Old English *cryppan* `bow, bend', Modern High German Dialectal *sich krüpfen* `crook oneself ' (Swiss *chrüpfen* `somewhat a bit bend so that it gets a roundish deepening '), Middle Low German *kroppen* `bend crooked ', Norwegian *krøypa* (\**kraupjan*) `crook'; Old Norse *kryppa* f. `hump, hunchback ', *kryppil*, Old English *crypel* `cripple ', Middle Low German *kröpel* ds. (holl. *kreupel*, Middle High German *krüp(p)el*, Modern High German *Krüppel* from Ndd.), zero grade Old English *créopel* `cripple '; Old English *cropp* `bundle of berries or flowers, ear, goiter, crop '; with expressive intensification: Old High German *kropf* `crop, bird's head ', Middle Low German *krop* `swelling, blister, hunch, outgrowth, crop, Bird's head; trunk, (toter) body', only in latter meaning Old Norse *kroppr* `trunk';

maybe alb. Geg *kryja*, Tosc *krye* ` (round) head '

with simple *b*: Old Norse *krof* n. `trunk, killed animal body ', *kryfia* `disembowel '; a \**krufta*- `curvature, hill' in Middle Dutch *krocht* `hill, farmland, field in the dunes ', Old English *croft* `small field';

Lithuanian probably *grubinėti* 'stagger, stumble', *grūb(l)as* m. 'rough bumpiness, hillock'.

3. **s-** Extension **greu-s-**: Middle High German Middle Low German *krūs* 'frizzy, curly'; Middle Low German *krūse* 'chitterlings, belly fat' ('the frill, ruffle'); with Germanic *-au-* nnd. *krōs* 'Intestine of geese', Middle High German (*ge*)*kroese*, Modern High German *Gekröse*, nnd. *krūse* (\**krūsi-*) 'wrinkle, crease, furrow, curl', holl. *kreus* 'fold in staves'; Old English *créas* 'dainty', West Frisian *kreas* 'frilly'; Old High German Middle High German *krol* (-*l-*) 'frizzy' (\**kruzlá-*), Middle High German *krol(le)*, *krülle* 'curl', Norwegian *krull* ds.; Norwegian Dialectal *kruslen*, *krusken* 'frail', nnd. *krusch* 'curled', Middle High German *krūsp* 'frizzy', Modern High German obd. *kraust* 'frizzy'.

**References:** WP. I 593 ff., WH. 623, Trautmann 94 f., 97, 99 f.

**Page(s):** 385-390

---

**Root / lemma:** *ger-4*, *grēi-*

**Meaning:** to grow; to awake

**Material:** Old Indic *járate* 'awakened', *jā-gar-ti* 'wakes', Perf. *jā-gāra*, participle *jā-gr-váms-* 'alert, awake, smart, keen, eager', *jāgrvi-* 'attentive, sleepless, alert, awake, smart', av. *jaṣārayantəm* 'the watching one', Perf. *jagāra*, participle Perf. Akt. *jagāurvah-*, *jigāurvah-* 'awake, watchful, wakeful', Kaus. *ā-garayeiti* 'arouses, awakens', with *fra-* inchoativ *fra-yrisəmnō* 'awakening' (\**gr̥-sk-*), Kaus. *fra-yrā-yrāyeiti*, dissimil. *fra-yrā-rayeiti* 'awakens', Middle Persian *vīgrās* 'awake', *vīgrāsēnāg* 'livener';

gr. ἐγείρω 'awake' (whether ἐ- Adv. \**e?* compare *ē* or *ō* in Avestan *ā-garayeiti* and above S. 280; different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 648<sup>3</sup>), Aor. ἔγρετο, ἐγρέσθαι, Perf. ἐ-γρή-γορα (for ε-γῆ-γορα - compare Old Indic *jā-gāra* - with dem ρ from ἐγρέσθαι; Med. (late) ἐ-γῆ-γερ-μαι; of Perf. proceed from ἐγρηγορτί 'on guard', ἐγρήγορσις; ἐγρήσσω 'watch' to \*γρη-τ- (compare Avestan *fra-zrātō* 'by awakening'); barely from \*ἐγρήσκω (Schwyzler Gr. I 708<sup>2</sup>);

alb. Tosc *ngrē* (from which *ngrē*), Geg *ngrēi* 'lift up, arouse, erect, awake, stretch a gun' (\**n-grē-n-iō*), participle *n-gritë* (\*-*gr̥-t-*);

presumably Old Norse *karskr*, *kerskr* 'fresh, agile, lively', Middle Low German *karsch* 'fresh, alert, awake, smart', Alemannian *chärzsch*.

**References:** WP. I 598 f., WH. I 429 f.

**Page(s):** 390

---

**Root / lemma:** *g(e)u-lo-*

**Meaning:** glowing coals

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *g(e)u-lo-* : glowing coals derived from **Root / lemma:** *ker(e)-3* : to burn

**Material:** With *-*suffix:

Irish *gúal* 'coal' (< *\*geulo-* or *\*goulo-*);

Old Icelandic *kol* n. 'charcoal', Old English *col* m. 'coal', engl. *coal*, Old Frisian *kole* f., Old High German *kolo* m., also *kol* n., Middle High German *kol* n., *kol(e)* m., *kole* f., Swiss *cholle* 'gleam'.

In addition with *-*suffix (or previously reshaped from *\*gulo-* after Armenian *hur* 'fire'):

Armenian *krak* 'fire, glowing coals' (< *\*guro-*, *\*gurā-*), *krak-aran* 'stove, hearth, fireplace, glowing frying pan'.

**References:** WP. I 563. other possibilities by W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 479.

**Page(s):** 399

**Root / lemma:** *gē(i)-* : *gō(i)-* : *gī-*

**Meaning:** to sing, to cry

**Note:** onomatopoeic word

**Material:** Old Indic *gāyati* and *gāti* 'sings', *gātú-* m. and *gītí-* f. 'song', *gītá-* 'sung, chanted', *gāthā* 'song, verse' = Avestan *gāθa* 'song of religious content';

Old Russian *gaju*, *gajati* 'crow, squawk', russ. *gajb* m. 'Jackdaw's croaking, clamor', *gákatb* 'groan, croak, caw' etc.;

Baltic *\*gēidō* in Lithuanian *giedu* and *giestu*, *giedóti* 'sing, cackle, crow, squawk', Latvian *dziēdu*, *dziēdāt* 'sing'; in addition Lithuanian *gýstu*, *gýdau*, *gýsti* 'to sing, begin crow', *gaidỹs* m. 'rooster, cock', *giesmė* f. 'Kirchenlied', Latvian *dziēsma* f. 'song', *gaĩlis* m. 'rooster, cock'.

Maybe Latin *gallus* 'rooster, cock' : alb. *gjel* 'rooster, cock'

Tocharian A *kāk*, B *kāka* 'he shouted' (redupl., to Old Indic *gātī*), present 3. Pl. *keneñic* (*\*gēi-n-?*), Pedersen Tochar. 183, 263.

**References:** WP. I 526 f., Trautmann 76, W. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 52.

**Root / lemma:** *gēu-, gēu-, gū-* (\**sgēu-*)

**Meaning:** to bend, curl; a kind of vessel

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *gēu-, gēu-, gū-* : to bend, curl; a kind of vessel probably derived from **Root /**

**lemma:** (*s*)*keu-2*, (*s*)*keuə* : (*s*)*kū-* : to cover, wrap

Phonetic evidence: Middle High German *kobe* 'stall, pigpen, cage, cavity' : klr. *kúča* 'pigpen' (Trautmann 145)

**Material:** Unextended probably in *goṽə-* : *gū-* 'hand', see there; further Norwegian *kaa* 'turn, twist the hay', Old Norse *kā* 'disturb the peacefulness' (\**kawōn*); *kā-beinn* 'bowlegged' (\**goṽo-*; Old Irish *gāu*, *gō* 'lie, falsity', whether from \**gōṽā*, here, otherwise to connect with Latin *haud*); about gr. γύης, γυῖον see below S. 398, about γύαλον see below S. 397.

a. More dental extensions :

*gud-, geud-* (occasionally *gū-ed-?*), before all in Germanic; *gudo-m* 'intestine'.

Old Indic *gudām* 'intestine';

maked. γόδα ἔντερα Μακεδόνες Hes.;

ndd. *kūt* 'intestine', Modern High German Bavarian *kütz* 'a part the bowels'; ndd. *kūt*, *küte* also 'Intestine of smaller animals, roe bags; calf; bag, pouch', Middle Low German *kūt* 'soft parts in the animal body, roe bag, calf', holl. *kuit* (\**kūt-*) and *kiete* (\**keot-*) 'roe; calf', engl. Dialectal *kyte*, *kite* 'belly, stomach' (compare to meaning under *qipus*);

Old Frisian *kāte* (\**kaut-*) 'ankle', Middle Low German *kōte*, *kūte* 'hoof, talon, the foot joint of horses', ndd. (and borrowed Modern High German) *Kote*, *Köte* 'ankle, shackle of the horses', Demin. Middle Low German *kötel*, Low German *Kötel* (from \**kutil*) 'plump excrements, e.g., from nanny goats, horses', Middle Dutch *cotel*, holl. *keutel* 'ds., cone, toddler';

Norwegian dial. *kyta* 'hump, hunchback, puffed out fold, hump in an plump body, sacklike extension of a net', Swedish dial. *kūta* 'go or run with stooped back', Modern High German *kauzen* = crouch ('together bend'), geminated Swedish *kott(e)* 'pine cone', dial. *kutte*, *kutting* 'small squabby knave, boy';

with the concept of the incurvation, cavity: ndd. *kūte* 'pit, pothole', Middle High German *kūz*, Modern High German *Kauz* 'Grube als Gerichtsstätte' (formal = Norwegian dial. *kūt* 'deformation in growth', Swedish dial. 'tuber, bulb, hump, hunchback'; Middle High German *kūte* 'pit, pothole, hole', Modern High German Dialectal *Kaute* ds. probably from Ndd.); Norwegian dial. *køyta* 'degradation in the surface of the earth, pool; the vessel in what one carries fish' (\**kauti*-) = Middle High German *kæetze*, Modern High German Dialectal *Kötze* 'woven basket', Old English *cȳte* 'cottage, house, lair' (*ȳ* = *īe*) = Norwegian *køyta* 'wood hut from branches', compare Modern High German dial. *kieze* 'bast basket' (-*eu*-), Old English *cȳt-wer* 'fish snaring net' with expressive gemination Middle Low German etc. *kutte* 'female pudenda' (Middle High German *kotze* 'courtesan'); hole = schlechte Wohn- oder Liegerstatt: ndd. (and borrowed Modern High German) *koť*, *kote* 'sheds, stable, hut, stall, cottage', Middle Dutch *coť*, *cote* 'cave, lair of wild animals, stable, bad hut', Old English *coť* '(robber-) cave, house, lair', Old Norse *koť* 'small cottage', *kytia* ds.;

nasalized Old Norse *kunta* 'vulva' from Middle Low German *kunte* 'female pudenda; also buttocks', Norwegian Swedish *kunt* 'Ranzen' (from birch bark)'; also Avestan *gunda-*, *gundā* 'Teigballen'?

*gū-t*, *geu-t*; about *gū-et*- see distinctive article; *gut-r* 'throat'.

Latin *guttur* (\**gūtr*, formation as Hittite *kuttar*); n. (by Plautus m.) 'gullet, throat', *guttura* (Plin.) 'thick neck, swellings in the neck';

Maybe alb. *gushë* 'neck, throat'

in addition as 'sacklike skin growth in the neck':

*geut*- in Old English *cēod(a)* m. 'sack, bag, pouch', Old High German *kiot* ds., Middle Low German *kūdel* 'pouch', Middle High German *kiutel* 'dewlap', Unterkinn', Modern High German *Keutel* 'fishnet, intestine, swelling, lump, growth';

*gut*- in Middle Low German *koder* m., Modern High German dial. *Köderl*, *Goderl* (\**gut-ro*-) 'Unterkin', goitre';

maybe alb. *kodër* 'round' hill'

ndd. *koden* ds., engl. *cud* 'cud, the inner gullet from ruminants', Dutch *kossem* 'Unterkin' (\**gutsmo*-), Norwegian *kusma* 'parotitis, mumps'; Middle High German *kuteln*, Modern High German *Kutteln* 'Kaldauen';

maybe alb. (\**kuta*) *shyta* `parotitis, mumps'

with expressive *dd*: Old English *codd* m. `husk, pod, sack, bag', Old Icelandic *koddi* `pillow, cushion, testicle'; perhaps Old High German *kutti* `herd', Modern High German *Kette*, Bavarian *kütt* `troop, multitude, herd of warrantable animal';

Hittite *ku-u-tar* (*kuttar*), Dat. *ku-ut-ta-ni* (*kuttan*) n. `nape, upper arm' (= Latin *guttur*, see above); *kuttanalli* `necklace'.

b. guttural extensions; *gugā* `ball'.

Middle High German *kugel(e)*, Modern High German *Kugel*, Middle Low German holl. *kogel* ds., Modern High German dial. *Kogel* `round brow, edge of a hill or cliff' (Persson Beitr. 113); rhein. *Klugel*, *Krugel* after Persson probably previously through amalgamation with *kliuwel* and *Klüngel*,

with *gg*: Old English *cyćgel*, engl. *cudgel* (\**kuggila*) `cudgel, club', Old Norse *kuggr* from Middle Low German *kogge*, engl. *cog* `wide, ungainly sea ship';

with Germanic *k*: isl. *kjūka* `knuckle'; Norwegian *kjūka* `clump', *kokle*, *kukle* `clump', *kokla* (and *kogla*), *kokul* `Fruchtzapfen der Nadelbäume'; Old English *cyćel*, nengl. dial. *kitchel* `small cake'; in addition Old Norse *kjūklíngr* with `gosling', Old English *ciećen*, nengl. *chicken*, Middle Low German *kūken*, Modern High German *Küchlein* `chicken';

with Germanic *kk*: Old High German *coccho*, Modern High German Dialectal *Kocke* `heap, haycock, haystack, dunghill', Danish *kok(k)* `heap, haycock, haystack';

Lithuanian *gugà* f. `knop, knob, hump, hunchback, hill', *gaũgaras* m. `summit of a mountain';

russ. *gúglja*, poln. *guga* `swelling, blister' (Persson Beitr. 937); but Lithuanian *gúogė*, *gógé* f. `head', *gõgas* m. `withers of the horse', probably not from lengthened grade \**gō[u]-g*; different above Trautmann KZ. 43, 176;

maybe alb. (\**kok*) *kokě* f. `top, head': Lithuanian *gógé* f. `head' and Danish *kok(k)* `heap, haycock, haystack';

with *-ġ*:

npers. *gūzak* `ankle' (?);



Lithuanian *gūžas* `knag, swelling, blister, craw ', *gūžys* `craw ', *gaūžė* `head', Latvian *gūza*, *guza* `crop, goiter', *guzma* `heap, hunch ', *gūža* `hip, haunch, loin, club, mace, joint of the roast ';

similar to

Lithuanian: *gūžė* `head of cabbage' [f ē] 2

Lith. accentuation: 1/2/4

Latvian: *gūža* `thigh, ham' [f jā]

Proto-Slavic reconstruction: *gyža*

(Old) Church Slavic: RuCS *gyža* `unripe grape' [f jā]

West Slavic: Cz. *hyže* `tip of the shin-bone' [f jā]; OPI. *giža* `leg of pig or cattle, ham' [f jā]

South Slavic: SCr. *gi* (d) *ža* (dial.) `stump of a vine' [f jā]; Bulgarian *giža* `vine, stump of a cut off vine' [f ā]

Maybe alb. *gic* `piglet, roast of a pig?'

Old Czech *hýžě* `hip, haunch, thigh', poln. *giža*, *giza* `capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone in the shinbone ' (also Church Slavic *gyža vinьnaja* `grapevine ', serb. *gidža* ds. as `knag, gnarl of a plant'); probably here as to *\*geng-* (see there), poln. *guz* `swelling, blister, hunch ', *guza* `buttocks ', sloven. *gúza* `buttocks, hunch ', as partly probably also other, in itself also with *guz* = *gqz-* attachable words (see *\*geng-*); ambiguous are also the words with Baltic (*gunž-*) *gūž-* as *gunžys*, *gūžys* `crop by birds, head of the femur ' etc.; s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 685, 687;

besides Latvian *gūza*, *guzma* stand *kuza* `heap', *kuzma* `crop of chickens ', the formant with *guza* etc. stand in connection, in anlaut. *k-* but one with Avestan *fra-*, *apa-kava-* `in the front, behind with a hump ' and the family *geu-* `bend, curve ' are coherent word to the prerequisite;

about that from Slavic *guz-* not certainly to separative *gqz-* see below *geng-*.

c. Labial extensions; *gupā* `burrow '.

Gr. γύπη `earth hollow, cave, hiding place, nook, hideaway, vulture's nest ' (Hes.); γύψ, γυπρός `vulture' (from the crooked beak or the crooked claws, as γρύψ to γρυπτός `writhed, crooked, humped ');

Maybe alb. (*\*gupos*) *gjyp* `vulture'



Old High German *chubisi* 'a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants ', Middle High German *kobe* 'stall, pigpen, cage, cavity', Modern High German *Koben* 'small, miserable room or edifice, building, pigpen' (in addition Middle High German *kobolt*, Modern High German *Kobold*, z.B. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 315), Old English *cōfa* (engl. *cove*) 'chamber, hideout, cave' (out of it Old Norse *kofi* 'chamber, cell '), westfäl. *küffe* (*\*kufjō*) 'miserable cottage'; basic meaning 'hole in the earth as residential pit', actually 'arch, curvature ', ndd. *Kübbung* 'annex '; Middle High German Modern High German *Kober* 'basket'; holl. *kub, kubbe* 'fish snaring net'; Middle High German *kobel*/m. ' (arched) box, narrow miserable house, stable '; whereas derive Middle High German *kobel*/n. 'rock canyon ', *kofel* 'brow, edge of a hill or cliff ', Modern High German Bavarian-allem. *Kofel, Kobel, Gufel*, rätorom. *cúvel*, Italian *cóvolo* 'cave, Felswand ' from Latin *\*cubulum* (to *cubāre*) ' Lagerstätte des Viehs ' (Zinsli, on the ground of Grat 322) and Old High German *miluh-chubilī* 'milk tub ', Middle High German *kübel*, Modern High German *Kübel* probably from Middle Latin *cupellus*;

Old Norse *kūfr* 'round cusp, peak, heap',

Maybe alb. *kufi* 'boder, edge '

Norwegian *kūven* 'roundish, arched' (therefrom Norwegian *kuva, kyva* 'round off, make blunt, dull', compare also Swedish *kuffa* 'soften, bump, poke = ndd. *kuffen* 'bump, poke, slap'), holl. *kuif* (Middle Dutch *\*cūve*) 'plume, tuft, shock of hair, crest, treetop ' (compare in similar meaning frühModern High German *Kaupe* 'plume, actually, crest, on the head of the birds ' from Old High German *\*kūba*, probably from the rom. family of *cūpa*, also Old English *cȳf* 'barrel, vat, cask', Old Saxon *kūvīn* 'barrel, vat, cask', compare French *cuve* from Latin *cūpa* 'tub ');

Maybe alb. Tosc *kuvli* 'box '

Germanic *\*kubb-*: west Flemish *kobbe* ' Federhüschel, buschiges Haar, Hutkopf ', Old Icelandic *kobbi* m. 'seal ', Bavarian *koppen* 'tangled crown of a conifer ', engl. *cub* 'young animal ', *cob* 'round clump, head, spider', presumably also isl. *kubbur, kubbi* 'clot, chunk, stump' (in addition Swedish isl. Norwegian *kubba* 'cavitate ');

Germanic *\*kūp-*: Norwegian dial. *kūp* 'hump, hunchback ', Swedish *kupa* 'half-spherical case, beehive ' ; Swedish *kypa* 'round vessel from straw', ndd. *küpe* 'big pannier ', engl. dial. *kipe* (Old English *\*cȳpe*) 'plaited fish snaring net, basket'; changing through ablaut Norwegian dial. *kaup* 'wooden jar ', *kaupa* 'tuber, bulb';

whereas derive probably from Latin *cuppa* f. 'goblet': Old English *copp* m. 'acme, apex, goblet' (Middle English also 'head'), *cupp* m., *cuppe* f. 'goblet', Modern High German (actually md.) *Koppe* 'crest of the birds', *Koppe*, *Kuppe*, 'round mountain top', Middle High German *kuppe*, Old High German *chuppa* 'headpiece' (with expressive intensification Old High German *chuppha* ds., Middle High German *kupfe*, *kuffe*, *gupfe* ds., *gupf*, *gupfe* m. 'summit of a mountain, point of the tower', wherein *g*- probably substitution for roman. *c*-; Old Norse *koppr* 'head, vessel', **Helmknopf**, 'eye socket' is loanword from Middle Low German *kopp*); Old Frisian Middle Low German *kopp* 'goblet', Old High German *kopf*, *chuph* 'goblet', Middle High German *kopf* 'drinking vessel, cranium, head' (similarly rom. *testa* 'head' from Latin *testa* 'shard, bowl', Middle Latin *testa capitis*), Modern High German *Kopf*.

Nasalized Germanic *\*kumb-*: Old English *cumb* (engl. *coomb*) 'paten' (in the meaning 'valley' from abrit. *\*kumbo-s* 'valley'), Middle Low German *kumm(e)* f. 'round, deep vessel, tub, paten', Modern High German *Kumme* 'deep bowl', Swiss *chumme* 'cistern'; *\*kump-* (from *\*kumb-* with consonant-sharpening) Middle Low German *kump*, Middle High German *kumpf* 'vessel, cup', Modern High German *Kumpf*.

In addition perhaps npers. *gumbed* 'bulge, cupola, goblet';

further presumably Lithuanian *gum̃bas* m. 'bulge, swelling, lump, growth, knag'; Latvian *gum̃ba* 'swelling, lump, growth';

Old Church Slavic *gъba* 'sponge, fungus', Serbo-Croatian *gŭba* 'sponge, leprosy', sloven. *gôba* 'sponge, fungus', *gôbec* m. 'muzzle', ačech. *húba* 'sponge', newer 'muzzle, lip', russ. *gubá* 'tree-fungus'; besides *gúba* 'lip'; in Slavic lies intonation change before, the meaning 'muzzle' is everywhere newer.

Under a basic meaning 'save, store' was connected with Modern High German *Koben* Avestan *gufra-* 'deep; mysterious, wonderful', ostensibly originally 'sunk in a pit'?

d. With *-s*-suffixes; ***geu-lo-s*** 'round vessel'.

Old Indic *gōla-h* 'ball', *gōlā*, *gōlam* 'ball, round water jug'; perhaps Old Indic *gula-h*, *gulī*, *gulikā* 'ball, globule, sphere' (or as *ge-* to *\*ge-* 'clench');

Armenian *kalum* 'I take, catch' (*\*guleō*);

gr. γυλιός 'long-shaped wallet, hedgehog' (also γογ-γύλος? s. ***gong-***; about γωλεός see below ***\*gol-*** 'lie');

gr. γύαλον `cubical stone', later `gorge, ravine, gulch', meg. γυάλας `drinking cup', ἐγγυαλίζω `put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand' (compare to latter ἐγγυάω under *\*gou̯e-*) can also as *\*γυσσαλο-* derive from the *s*-extension *\*g(e)u-s-*;

Latin *vola* f. `the hollow of the hand, the palm, or of the foot, the sole' (*\*gu-elā*);

Old High German *kiol*, Old English *cēol*, Old Norse *kjōll* m. `(\*roundish) vehicle, ship' (the newer meaning `keel' through influence of Old Norse *kjōlr* `keel'; Germanic *\*keula-* = Old Indic *gōla-*), Old High German *kiulla* `pouch'; Old English *cȳll(e)* `hose, vessel', borrowed from Latin *culleus*; from which Finnish *keula* `wheel of the prow', Old Norse *kýll* m. `sack, bag, pouch' (Dutch *kuij* `the middle, sacklike part of a net' but after Franckvan Wijk Wb. 356 from Old Dutch *kuide* from the *t*-extension the root); Old High German *kūli*, Middle High German *kiule*, Modern High German *Keule* (proto Germanic *\*kūlōn-*) `stick with a thick spherical end', Middle Low German *kūle* `club, mace, joint, clavate vessel, testicle, swelling, lump, growth, polliwog; (konkav:) `pit, pothole, cave' (latter meaning also in Middle High German *kūle*, Modern High German (md.) *kaule* and Old Swedish *kūla*), Middle High German *kūle*, Modern High German *Kaule* `ball, spherical object', Modern High German *Kaulquappe* (of spherical appearance), Old Norse *kūla* `swelling, blister, ball'; Modern High German Dialectal *kulle* `ball, pulley, roller', *kullern, kollern* `roll, make into a ball' (: gr. γυλλός κύβος ἢ τετράγωνος λίθος Hes. with coloring of the meaning round?); presumably also Old Norse *kollr* m. `rounded acme, apex, head', Middle Low German *kol, kolle* m. `head, uppermost part of plants', Modern High German *küllbock* and (zero grade) *kielbock* `hornless he-goat; billy goat', compare alb. *tsjap gul* `hornless he-goat; billy goat'; Norwegian *køyla* (*\*kauliōn*) `gully, canal'.

e. With *n*-suffix; ***gou-no-m*** `curled, arched'.

Avestan *gaona-* n. `hair (esp. the animal); (hair)farbe' (compare above Lithuanian *gaurai* etc.);

particularly Germanic formation Old Norse *kaun* n. `swelling, blister', mnl. *coon* f. `jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone', nld. *koon* `cheek' (*\*kaunō*); in addition Gothic *kuna-wida* `manacle' (`crooked rope', to Old High German *widi* `rope').

f. With *r*-suffixes; ***geu-ro-s, gou-ro-s, gū-ro-s, gur-no-s***.

Armenian *kuṛn* Gen., *kṛan* `back' (= Lithuanian *guṛnas*), *kr-ukn*, Gen. *krkan* `calcaneus', *kur*, Gen. *kri* `boat, barge', also **Becken**, paten, **Pfanne**; *kray* (*\*gūrāti-*) `turtle, tortoise'; *o-*

grade *kor* (\**gou-ero-* or *-ero-*) `writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved; inverted ', *korī* `canal', *koriz* `swelling, lump, growth; kernel, seed ';

gr. γῦρός `round, veer ', γῦρος `roundness, circle, round pit, pothole', γῦρόω `curve ', γυρίω or γύριω `polliwog ' (as Middle Low German *kū-le*, Modern High German *Kaulquappe*, see above);

Middle Irish *gūaire* `hair' (originally `\* curly hair', compare:) nir. *guairneán* `whirlwind';

Norwegian *kaure* `frizzy curl (esp. from wool)', *kaur* `curled wave ' (Indo Germanic \**gou-ro-*; besides Germanic \**kaυ-ara-* in:) Old Norse *kārr* m. `frizzy curl ', *kāri* `the gust of wind curling the water ', Norwegian *kåre* `shavings '; with *-eu-* Germanic loanword Finnish *keuru* `arched '; with *ū* (compare γῦρός and the *ū* included Armenian words) Norwegian *kūra* `squat; rest', Middle Low German *kūren* `waylay (for the hunt)', Modern High German *kauern*; with application of coagulation of the milk Norwegian *kjøre* (\**keuran-*) `cheese in the first state ', *kūr* (\**kūra-*) `ds., coagulated milk', *køyr* (\**kauri-*) `cheese mass of sour milk ', *kaara* (\**kaυarōn*) `curdle, coagulate, harden, become caseous ' (doubtful whereas sloven. etc. *žūr* `wheys' because of the *ĝ* indicating additional form sloven. *zūra*, *zōra* `wheys');

maybe alb. *hirra* `whey');

Lithuanian *gaũras* m., mostly Pl. *gauraĩ* `hair in the body, flax fiber ', Latvian *gauri* m. Pl. `pubic hair' (compare above Avestan *gaona-* n. `hair'); Lithuanian *guĩnas* m. `hip, haunch, ankle ', Latvian *gūrus* `hip, fork in the spinning wheel ' (= Armenian *kuĩn*); Lithuanian *gūrinti*, *gūróti* `get writhed, crooked, humped ', Latvian *gūrāties*, *guōrīties* `loll oneself, stretch oneself'; Lithuanian *káлно gūras* m. `mountain projection ';

serb. *gūra* f. `hunch ', *gūriti se* `shrink up, crook'; if here Serbo-Croatian *žúriti se* `hurry '?; s. also under *ĝeu-* `expedite, hurry'; also Bulgarian *gúrkam*, *gúmъ* `dive in the water '?; the intonation required \**gōurā* or \**gouērā* (compare above Old Norse *kārr* etc.).

maybe alb. *gurra* `rapid'

*g.* With *s*-suffixes:

npers. *gōšā* `angle, point, edge';

gr. γῦς `the crooked piece of wood in a plow ', ἄροτρον αὐτόγυον `Pflug, an dem Krummholz und Scharbaum noch aus einem Stück bestanden ' (*s*-suffix doubtful),

wherefore γύης `piece of wood as field measure' (\*γυ[σ]ᾱς-, but also \*γυFᾱς- possible);  
gr. γυῖον `limb, the feet, womb, hands, the hand, (so prob. as device on signet); the whole  
body';

maybe alb. *gji* `womb'

gr. μητρός γυῖα `lap', γυιόω `lame', from which γυιός `lame' (Grdf. \*γυσ-ιον; or γυF-ιον?  
ders. doubt by γύαλον, see above), γαυσός `crooked, bent outwards, writhed humped  
(from legs)', γαυσόομαι `to be bent' (but γαυσάδας ψευδής Hes. perhaps Gaelic, to Old  
Irish *gáu* `lie, falsity'?) can σ have preserved after other Adj. in -σός for `stooped, writhed,  
crooked, humped', yet αυ is also difficult, because an ablaut \**gēu-* : *gəu-* in spite of the  
frequent grade \**gū-* stands not certainly; unclear hom. ἀμφίγυος `with a limb at each end,  
double-pointed, or bending both ways, elastic', epithet of spear, and ἀμφιγυήεις `he that  
halts in both feet, the lame one', epithet of Hephaistos;

maybe also alb. *gënjej* `lie'

Middle Low German nnd. *kūse* `stump, club, mace, joint; grinder, molar tooth',  
Norwegian dial. *kūs* `hump, hunchback'; Swedish *kusa* `pudenda'; Old Norse *kjōss* f. `pouch',  
*kjōss* m. `bay, cavity', farø. *kjōs* f. `craw', Swedish *kjusa* `valley gulch', *kjus*  
`point, edge of a poke', Norwegian *kýsa* (\**keusiōn-*) and *køysa* (\**kausiōn-*) `crest, bonnet,  
cowl'.

**References:** WP. I 555 ff., WH. I 112 f., 311, 629, 852, Trautmann 80, 100 f.

**Page(s):** 393-398

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghab<sup>h</sup>(o)lo-*, *-lā*

**Meaning:** bifurcation

**Material:** Old Irish Middle Irish *gabul* `forked bough, fork; fork point the thighs, vulva', cymr.  
*gaffl* `fork; thigh fork, vulva', abret. Plur. *gablau* `fork', nbret. *gavl*, *gaol* `bifurcation' (with  
̄umlaut from *a* to *e* acymr. *gebel* `a mattock, pickaxe', cymr. *gefail* [-̄stem] `pliers', bret.  
*gevel* m., acorn. *geuel-hoern* gl. A pair of snuffers), (gall-)Latin *gabalus* `cross, gallows';  
the brit. forms prove a Celtic \**gablo-*; the medial *a* in *gabalus* is probably Latin; v. Wartburg  
separates gallorom. *gabalus* `spear, javelin' (older `fork'), places that in \**gab-lakkos*  
`spear, javelin' (cymr. *gaflach* ds.), from *gabulum* `gallows', but *u* in Old Irish *gabul*  
(\**ghab<sup>h</sup>lo-*) is only epenthesis;

Old High German *gabala* 'fork', Middle Low German *gaffel(e)* f., Old English *gafof*, *geafel* f. ds.; Old Icelandic *gaflak*, Old English *gafeluc* 'light spear, lance' derive from an Old Irish *\*gablach*;

here probably the PN Illyrian *Gabuleo*, Venetic Τρι-γάβολοι.

**References:** WP. I 533 f., WH. I 575, Krahe Würzb. Jahrbücher 1, 215.

**Page(s):** 409

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghab<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to grab, take

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ghab<sup>h</sup>-*: 'to grab, take' derived from the extended labials: *geleb(h)-*, *glēb(h)-* (: *gleb(h)-*) and *gleb(h)-* (: *glb(h)-*) of **Root / lemma:** *gel-1*: 'to curl; round' [see above].

**Note:** with *ē*-forms durative 'have on, wear, hold on, possess, adhere to', could be onomatopoeic words (imitation of of snatch sound), what would explain the frequent coincidence with the synonymous roots *qagh-* and *qap-* (compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 310); on the other hand place EM<sup>2</sup> 150 for *qap-* (also also for *ghab<sup>h</sup>-*) put a vocalism *ē* : *ō* : *ə* (against it Reichelt KZ. 46, 339, WP. I 344, WH. I 159), so that its root must be assumed as *ghab<sup>h</sup>-* and Old Indic *gābhasti-h* 'hand' then was to be kept away.

**Material:** Old Indic *gābhasti-h* m. 'forearm, hand';

Latin *habeō*, *-ēre* 'hold, possess, have', etc.; *dēbeō* 'to owe, to be indebted to somebody for anything; to be due to do a thing, be morally bound to or be bound by logic or necessity or law to; to have to pay because of fate, to be destined to give, have to ' (*\*dē-habeō*), *praebeō* 'to offer, hold out; to provide, supply, allow; bestow; with reflex. to present or show oneself in a certain character, behave as ' (older *prae-hibeō* = Umbrian *pre-habia*, *pre-hubia* 'to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer, tender'), *habē-nā* f. 'a strap; a bridle, reins', *habilis* 'easily managed, handy; suitable, fit, convenient', etc.;

Maybe abbreviated alb. (*\*habeō*, *kapem*) *kam* 'hold, possess, have' similar to poln. *jestem* 'I am': alb. *jam* 'I am', common alb. *h-* > *k-*; *-b-* > *-mb-* > *-m-*s found in corn. *caf(f)os*, *cafes*, Middle Breton *caf(f)out*, bret. *kavout* 'have'.

Note:

Also zero grade in alb. preterite *(ha)pata* 'I held, possessed, had'

Oscan *io*-inflection: *ha[íar]* `have, hold, support, carry, wear', *haffiest* `have, hold, support, carry, wear' (\**ghab<sup>h</sup>-*), in addition Präter. stem *hip-* (\**ghēp-*, probably through influence of Latin *capiō*: *cēpī*, different EM<sup>2</sup> 442) in Konj. Perf. *hipid*, Fut. exakt. *hipust* `will hold, possess, have';

Umbrian *habe* `have, hold, support, carry, wear', Imper. *habitu*, *habetu* `have, hold, support, carry, wear' (\**habē-*) besides *habiest* `they have, hold, support, carry, wear' (\**habīō*) and *sub-ahtu*, *subotu* `send different ways, send out, send forth, send about, scatter, distribute' (\**sub-hab<sup>h</sup>-tōd*), etc.; to Umbrian *-b-* compare Devoto, Tabulae Iguvinae 172 ff., v. Blumenthal, Iguv. Taf. 66<sup>2</sup>;

Maybe alb. Tosc (\**(h)ap*) *jap*, Geg *ep* (nasalized) *nep* `give': Old High German *geban* `give'.

Old Irish *gaibid* `takes, seizes etc.', later also `attains, gets' (\**ghab(h)-í-ti*), verbal noun *gabal* f. (Celtic \**gabaglā*, the ending probably attributed to \**kaglā*, cymr. *cael* `attainment'; see below *qagh-* `catch') `the taking' = cymr. *gafael* `the holding on' (*f* = *v*), corn. *gave* f. `the holds, the seizing', abret. *an-gabol* `the grabbing, resumption'; otherwise mostly in Brit. beginning *k* (attributed to *qagh-*): mcymr. and cymr. *caffael* `attainment' (besides *cael*, see above); das *ff* derives from the *s*-subjunctive (*v* + *h* > *ff*); with other suffix corn. *caf(f)os*, *cafes*, Middle Breton *caf(f)out*, bret. *kavout* `have';

about the striking congruities Irish compounds with *gaib-* with Latin compositions of *habēre* s. Pedersen KG. II 532;

here also gallorom. \**gabella* `fascicle, sheaf, bunch, bundle' from gall. \**gabaglā*,

Gothic *gabeif* f. `richness' (\**ghab<sup>h</sup>ī*), *gab(e)igs* `rich' (\**ghab<sup>h</sup>īko-*), Old High German *kepi* f. `richness', *kepic* `rich', Old English *giefig*, Old Icelandic *göfugr* ds.; *gæfa* f. `luck', *gæfr* `generous, pleasant, helpful' (Germanic \**gēbiz*), Middle High German *gæbe* ds., Modern High German *gäbe* `give'; in addition also the Germanic matron's name *Ala-gabiae* `the all giving ones', GN *Fria-gabis* `dear giver'; about den GN *Garman-gabis* s. Gutenbrunner Germanic God's names 90 ff.; Gothic PN *Gaf-ildo*, Old High German *Gab-ward*,

Germanic neologism (as replacement for *dō-* `give') is Gothic *giban* (Präter. *gaf*, Pl. *gebum*), Old Icelandic *gefa* (Proto Norse 1. Sg. present *gifu*, 3. Sg. Präter. *gaſ*), Old English *giefan*, Old High German *geban* etc. `give'; Gothic *giba* f., Old Icelandic *gjöf*, Old English *giefu*, Old High German *geba* f. `gift'; after Kretschmer Gl. 19, 208 derives the



vowel of Germanic *\*zēðan* of contrasted *neman* 'take'; Old High German PN *Gibicho*, Old Icelandic *Gjúki*;

Germanic *\*kaþiṣiō* f. in Old English *cefes*, *cyfes* 'bondmaid, concubine', Old High German *kebisa* 'concubine, mistress', besides Old Norse *kefser* m. 'captive', would lead back (doubtful) to a Indo Germanic additional form *\*gab<sup>h</sup>-*;

Lithuanian *gābana*, *gabanà* f. 'armful, armload (hay)'; besides *gabenù*, *gabéti* 'take away', Präter. dial. *at-gébau* 'has brought' (compare Latin *capiō: cēpi*), *gabùs* 'gifted, talented', *gebù*, *gebéti* 'to be able, be used to, be accustomed to'; with *ō*: *gobùs* 'greedy', *gōbis* m. 'greed, lust', dial. *guōbti* 'snatch', etc.;

Slavic (originally iterative) *\*gabajō*, *\*gabatī* in poln. *gabać* 'assail, gripe', wruss. *habác* 'take, gripe', etc.; Old Church Slavic *gobino* 'fullness, wealth', *gobъzъ* 'rich' are Germanic loanword About the expressive character of *ch-* in russ. *chábítъ* 'grab quickly', *chopítъ* 'grasp, catch' etc. s. Machek Slavia 16, 178, 208 ff.

**References:** WP. I 344 f., WH. I 158 ff., 630 f., Trautmann 74, Feist 175 f., 214.

**Page(s):** 407-409

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghaido-* or *ġhaido-*

**Meaning:** goat

**Material:** Latin *haedus*, -ī m. 'a young goat, a kid' from *\*ghaidos* (dialect *(h)ēdus*, *faedus*, *fēdus*);

Maybe abbreviated alb. (*\*ġheida*) *dhija* 'a goat' common alb. *ġh-* > *d-*; *-d-* > *-j-s*.

Gothic *gaits* and Old High German *geiz* f., Old Icelandic *geit* f., Old Swedish *gēt* f., Old English *gāt* f., Old Saxon *get* f. (consonant stem) 'goat', originally used for both genders.

From *\*ghaido-* derived *\*ghaidīnos*: Latin *haedīnus* 'of a kid', Old English *gæten*, Old High German *geizīn* 'of or pertaining to goats', Gothic *gaitein* n. 'kid', Old High German *geizīn* n. 'he-goat; billy goat'.

Old High German *ziga*, wherefore Old English *ticcen* and Old High German *zicchīn* with hypocoristic consonant stretch, is not 'through causing taboo Lautumstellung' from Indo Germanic *\*ghid<sup>h</sup>ós* originated, rather as Auslautsdublette to gr. δίζα αἴξ. Λάκωνες (Hes.) < *\*digia*, Armenian *tik* 'hose (from goatskin)' to stellen.

Daß alb. *qith* 'kid', Middle Irish *cit* 'sheep', Old Norse *kið* 'Tierjunges', Old High German *kizzi(n)*, *chizzi* n. (Germanic *\*kittīna*) 'caressing alteration' are from *ghaido-*, is a



unnecessary assumption. Rather the named words are directly an enticing (or frightening) shout, call, as *kitz*, *gitz*, *hitz*, *hetz* usw. is attested to have evolved from most different languages and dialects.

**References:** WP. I 527 f., WH. I 632, 868.

**Page(s):** 409-410

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghais-*

**Meaning:** to stick to

**Material:** Latin *haereō*, *-ēre*, *haesī*, *haesum* `to hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close to any thing or in any manner; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere ' (*\*ghaiseiō*), *haesitāre* `hesitate',

Maybe alb. nasalized (*\*gher-*) *nder* `hang, hesitate ' common alb. *gh-* > *d-*.

presumably to Lithuanian *gaištù*, *-aũ*, *gaišti* `purl, border, hesitate, dwindle ', *gaišinti* `while, spend time, destroy'.

**References:** WP. I 528, WH. I 632.

**Page(s):** 410

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghait-ā*, *-es-*

**Meaning:** curly or wavy hair

**Material:** Von *\*ghait-[e]s-* from: Avestan *gaēsa-* m. `curly hair, curls ',

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in *-h₂ʷah₁ʷe-* > Avestan *-ae-*

npers. *gēs* `droopy hair, curls ', Avestan *gaēsu-* `frizzy haired, curly haired; (from camel:) rat's hairy tail ';

gr. χαίτη `loose, flowing hair, used esp. of back hair, of a horse's mane, of a lion's mane, of a hedgehog's spines, crest of a helmet, of trees, foliage, of human hair '; in addition probably the maked. PN Γαιτιάς;

Middle Irish *gaīset* f. (from *\*ghait-s-*) `stiff hair, bristle'.

**References:** WP. I 529.

**Page(s):** 410

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghayō-*

**Meaning:** false

**Material:** Latin *haud* Concept of negation 'not', maybe from *\*hāuidom > \*hāudom (> haud* as *nihilum > nihil*), neutr. adjective 'incorrect (it would be)';

Old Irish *gāu, gāo, gō* f. 'the inaccurate, lie, falsity', *gū-forcell* 'wrong testimonial', mcymr. *geu*, ncymr. *gau* 'incorrect', Subst. 'lie, falsity', corn. *gow* m. ds., bret. *gaou* ds.; derived mcymr. *geuawc*, ncymr. *euog* 'culpable'.

Quite zweifelhafte equation. If Celtic forms must be assumed with *āu*, they could go back to Indo Germanic *\*gōu-* (to *geu-* 'bend', S. 393). compare to vocalism Pokorny ZceltPh. 11, 19, to meaning Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. Arsskr. 41 (1935), 3. Abt., S. 11.

**References:** WP. I 530, WH. I 636 f., 869.

**Page(s):** 414

**Root / lemma:** *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*

**Meaning:** to cackle (of geese)

**Note:** (compare *ghans-* 'goose'). Sowohl Urverwandtschaft as newer creation are possible.

**Material:** Old Irish *gigren, giugrann* 'goose', cymr. *gwyrain* 'Red Grouse, wild chicken' (basic form seems *\*gigur . . . ??*); Middle Irish *gēd*, cymr. *gwydd*, acorn. *guīt*, bret. *goaz, gwaz* 'goose' (*\*gigdā* because of Middle Irish Gen. *gēoid*), to *d*-forms compare Old English *ganot* under *\*ghans-* 'goose';

**expressive** alb. *gogësinj* 'belch, burp' (, G. Meyer Wb. 126);

Middle High German *gāgen, gāgern* (also *gīgen*) 'shout, cackle like a goose' (Modern High German *Gāgag, Gīgag* for 'goose'), Old High German *gackizōn, gackazzen* 'mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone; bleat, as a he-goat, shout', Modern High German *gacksen, gatzen, gackern*, Tirol etc. *gaggezen*, Swiss *gaggelen, gagelen* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, laugh shakingly', mnl. *gagelen*, Middle English *gagelin*, nengl. *gaggle* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker'; similarly Old High German *gickazzen*, Middle High German *giksen, gēksen*, Modern High German *gicksen* 'blurt fine inarticulate tones' (*i* depicting not real Ablaut, but the higher tone); Old Icelandic *gaga* and nisl. *gagga* 'deride';

Lithuanian *gagù*, *-ėti* ` chatter ', *gagà* ` eider', *gagõnas* `jabberer' (somewhat similarly *gegẽ* `cuckoo'); Latvian *gâgât* ` shout like goose ', *gâga* ` kind of duck ', *gâgars* `goose ' (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 74 f.);

Maybe alb. expressive *gogësinj* `burp, belch, yawn' (\**gha-ghans*) `\*onomatopoeic cry of goose', *gagaç* `stutterer', *guguçe* `dove kind ' (Slavic origin) also alb. *ga ga* `cry of goose' : *gegẽ* `Albanians (neighbouring the Slavs) \*stutterers ', *geg* ` North Albanian speech (according to Slavs) unknown speech '

Note:

From **Root / lemma:** *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*: `to cackle (of geese)' derived the new

**Root / lemma:** *ghan-s-*: `goose'.

Maybe alb. *për-gjigjem*, Geg *gjegj* `answer'

russ. *gogotáť* ` gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, chatter; laugh loudly ', Dialectal ` neigh ', Czech old *hohtati* `howl', poln. *gogotać* `glucken', Upper Sorbian *gagotać, gigotać* (because of *g* instead of *h* newer sound imitation) ` chatter '; russ. *gágatb* ` chatter, from geese ', *gága* `eider duck', *gagára* `aquanaut ' etc.

In bird's names except not named here:

Old Icelandic *gagl* ` greylag goose ';

Lithuanian *gaĩgalas* `drake, male duck ', Latvian *gaigale* ` a gull kind ', Old Prussian *gegalis* ` aquanaut ', See N *Gaygelith*;

russ. *gógolb* ` common goldeneye, Golden Eye ', poln. *gogoł, gagoł* ` European goldeneye ', old *gogolica* ` a coot, a water-fowl ' (Berneker 318).

Maybe alb. *gogol* `ghost'

**References:** WP. I 526, Trautmann 74 f.

**Page(s):** 407

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghe<sup>bh</sup>-el-, -el-, -lo-*

**Meaning:** weathercock; head

**Material:** Gr. κεφαλή ` head, end, acme, apex ', maked. κεβλή, κεβαλή, PN Κέβαλος; unclear γαβαλάν ἐγκέφαλονῃ κεφαλὴν Hes.; compare in addition Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 70 f., Pisani RIETBalk. 1937, 15 ff.;

Gothic *gibla* m. 'gable, pinnacle', changing through ablaut Old Norse *gaff* m. 'gable; point of an island'; Old High German *gibil* m. 'gable, pole of the earth'; *gibilla* f., *gebal* m., Middle High German *gebel* 'cranium';

Tocharian A *śpāl*- 'head' (: gr. κεφαλή), Instr. *śpālyo*-.

**References:** WP. I 571, Feist 214, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 252, 261.

**Page(s):** 423

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghed<sup>h</sup>-*, *ghod<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to join, make a bond

**Material:** Old Indic *gádhya-h* 'stick firmly'; *ā-gadhita-h* 'clipped, clinged', *pāri-gadhita-h* 'clasps' (from sexual union);

Old Frisian *gadia* 'unite', Middle Low German *gaden* (\**gadōn*) 'suit, please, be married', Old High German *bigatōn*, Middle High German *gaten*, *gegaten* intr. 'gather, so that it fits', trans. 'Gleiches zu Gleichem gesellen, zusammenbringen', refl. 'sich fügen', Old High German *gi-gat* 'fitting', Old Saxon *gi-gado* 'ilk', Old English (*ge*)*gada* 'comrade, husband', Modern High German *Gatte*; Gothic *gadiliggs* 'cousin', Old Saxon *gaduling* 'kinsman, relative', Old English *gædeling* 'comrade', Old High German *gatulinc*, *gatilinc* 'kinsman, relative, cousin, journeyman'; Old English *geador*, *tō gædere* (engl. *together*) 'together', Old Frisian *gadur*, Middle Low German *gader*, Middle High German *gater* ds., Old English *gadrian*, *gæd(e)rian* (engl. *gather*) 'gather, collect', Old Frisian *gaderia*, Middle Low German *gad(d)eren* ds., Middle High German *vergatern* 'be united, merge', Modern High German *vergattern* ds.; in addition presumably also Old High German *gataro*, Modern High German *Gatter* (*umgelaute*) Middle High German *geter*, Modern High German *Gitter*), Old Swedish *gadder*, Middle Low German *gaddere* 'Gitter';

with lengthened grade: Gothic *gōþs*, Old Icelandic *gōðr*, Old English *gōd*, Old High German *guot*, Modern High German *gut* (Germanic \**gōða*- 'fitting'); Old Icelandic *gōða* 'gut machen' etc.

Old Church Slavic *godъ* 'time, right time', *godina* 'ῥπα', *godънъ* 'compliant', russ. *gódnyj* 'suitable', Old Church Slavic *u-goditi* 'please',

maybe alb. Geg *godit* 'strike (chime?)', *goditun* 'suitable'

russ.-Church Slavic *goditi* ds., Church Slavic *ugoda* 'satisfaction', russ. *výgoda* 'benefit, advantage', Old Church Slavic *negodovati* 'be undisposed', iter. Old Church Slavic

*ugoždq, ugožditi* 'it make right, please ' (etc., Berneker 317 f., where also about poln. loanword Lithuanian *gãdas* 'association ', *gãdytis* 'occur, meet ' among others).

In addition perhaps Lithuanian dial. *guõdas*, Latvian *gũods* 'honour, fame; decorum, courteousness; festivity, feast ';

whereas are Latvian *gãds, sagãds* 'stock, acquired property ', *gãdāt* 'care, worry' probably from borrowed Russ.;

here (compare Van Windekens Lexique 32) Tocharian AB *kātk-*, is softened A *kāck-*, B *kācc-* 'rejoice ' (compare above Middle Low German *gaden* 'please '); different Pedersen Tocharian 172.

**References:** WP. I 531 ff., Trautmann 74, Feist 218.

**See also:** see also under *ghend-*.

**Page(s):** 423-424

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghed-*

**Meaning:** to defecate; hole

**Material:** Old Indic *hadati, hadate* 'defecates', Avestan *zaōah-* m. 'rump';

Armenian *jet* (*o*-stem) 'tail (of animals)';

gr. *χέζω* 'defecate ', Perf. *κέχοδα; χόδανος* 'rump';

Phrygian *ζέτνα πύλη* (leg. *πύγη?*);

alb. *dhjes* 'defecate ', *ndjete* 'hideous, disgusting', fem. 'repugnance'; *ndotem* 'be stained, smeared ', Geg *ndishem* 'hideous'; common alb. *gh-* > *d-*.

Old Norse *gat* n. 'hole, aperture ', Old English *geat* 'door, aperture ' (out of it nir. *gead* 'the bottom '), Old Frisian *jet* n. 'hole, aperture ', Old Saxon *gat* 'hole', Middle Low German also 'anus', ndd. *Kattegat* 'Katzenloch '.

**References:** WP. I 571 f.

**Page(s):** 423

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghegh-*

**Meaning:** to curve, bend

**Material:** Armenian *gog* `cavity, lap, bosom, belly' etc., as adjective `hollow, concave', *gogem* `hollow out'; *gugem* (\**ghōgh-*) `hug, embrace, hold tight, care';

Norwegian *gagr* `crooked back ', Old Icelandic *gag-hals* `with neck crooked backward ', ablaut. *gægiask* `be stretched ', etc.;

Lithuanian *gõgas* m. `withers of horse '.

**References:** WP. I 570, Lidén Armen. Stud. 93 f.

**Page(s):** 424

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheĩ<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to yearn for

**Material:** Old Irish *gĩall* = cymr. *gwystl*, acorn. *guistel* `captive ', bret. *goestl* `pay, caution', gall. in *Congeistlus* MN. (cymr. *cyngwystl* `commitment ') = Old High German *gĩsal*, Modern High German *Geisel*, Old English *gĩsel*, Old Icelandic *gĩs*/ds.; the precise concordance between Germanic and Celtic speaks perhaps for borrowing on the part of Germanic; Gothic PN *Gĩsla-mun-dus*; besides without *l* Gothic PN *Anda-gĩs*, Old English *Gĩs-wulf*, Old High German *Gĩsi-ulf*, compare Middle Low German *gĩse* `captive'.

With ablaut here Irish *gell* `sacrifice, pledge, deposit ' (\**ghistlo-*), whereof the verb Old Irish *gell-*, *gill-* `to pledge, promise' (3. Sg. Konj. *gellaid*, 3. Pl. Fut. *gillfit*), with *ad-* `swear, vow, promise ' etc.; from *gĩall* `captive' derives the verb *giall-*, *gẽill-* `serve, obey ', e.g. 3. Sg. *giallaid*, Fut. 3. Pl. *gẽillfit*.

Old High German Middle High German *gĩt* `covetousness, greed, avarice ', Old High German *gĩtag* `greedy, avaricious, stingy', Middle High German *gĩten* and *gĩt(e)sen* `be greedy, avaricious ' (from latter *z* from Middle High German *gĩze*, German *Geiz* `greed '), Old English *gĩtsian* `lust, crave', *gĩtsung* `greed ';

Lithuanian *geidžiũ* *geĩsti* `lust, crave, long, want, wish', *geidāju*, *-ti* `wish, long, want', *gaĩdas* `violent wish, desire', dial. *gidis* `greedy '; lett. *gaidu*, *gaidĩt* `wait, hold on' (originally iterative), *gaĩda* `expectation ', *dzĩdris* (?) `thirst '; Old Prussian *gẽĩdĩ*, *giẽide* `sie warten ', *sengijdi* `he attains ', *sengidaut* `erlangen';

Old Church Slavic *židq*, *žbdati* (thereafter also *žbdq*) `wait, hold on'; russ. *ždu*, *ždátʹ* `wait, hold on'.

**References:** WP. I 553, Trautmann 82, Pokorny Urillyrier 56<sup>1</sup> WH. I 576, 632, 641.

**See also:** compare *gheĩgh-*

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheĩ<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to wish for

**Note:** only Aryan and Slavic

**Material:** Old Indic *gṛdhyati* 'is greedy, demands violently' (= serb.-Church Slavic *žľžďq*), *gṛdhnũ-h* 'greedy', *gṛdhra-h* 'greedy; vulture', *gardha-h* (= Old Church Slavic *gladъ*) m. 'anxiousness, concupiscence, solicitousness', Avestan *garəða-* ds.;

Slavic *\*žildiō* 'demand' in:

serb.-Church Slavic *žľžďq*, *žľďěti* 'long for, ask, demand, call for, wish for, desire, require, expect', Serbo-Croatian *žúďim*, *žúďjeti* 'long, want, long for, yearn for';

Slavic *\*galda-* m. 'hunger' in:

Old Church Slavic *gladъ*, Serbo-Croatian *glâd* (Gen. *glâda*); Czech *hlad*, russ. *gótod* (Gen. *gótoda*).

**References:** WP. I 633, Trautmann 87 f.

**Page(s):** 434

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheĩġh-*

**Meaning:** to yearn for

**Note:** (see also that similar to *gheĩ<sup>h</sup>-*)??

**Material:** Old Indic *jēh-* only in *jēhamāna-h* 'gälmend, den Mund aufsperrend, klaffend, lechzend'; perhaps secondary to *jīhītē*, S. 418;

Gothic *faihu-geigan* 'lust, crave', *ga-geigan* 'gain', nasalized Old High German *gingēn* 'after etwas verlangen', *gingo* 'das Verlangen'; after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 41 though to *ġhei-gh-*, above S. 421.

Lithuanian *āpmaudą giēžti* 'hold a grudge, nurse a grievance', *giežiúos* 'long, want violently', *pagiēžti* 'ask for revenge', *pagiežà* 'thirst for revenge'; whether Lithuanian *giēžti*, *pa-giēžti* intr. 'im Halse kratzen' would be with it.

**References:** WP. I 552; different Feist 136 f.

**Page(s):** 427

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheis-* and *ġheiz-d-*

**Meaning:** confused, shocked

**Note:** original resemblance with *ġhei-*, *ġhei-s-* in Old Indic *hinōti* etc. is very probably

**Material:** Avestan *zaēša-* 'gruesome'

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in *-h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>ah<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > Avestan *-ae-*

*zōišnu-* 'frightening, shuddering, shaking together (before frost)', *zōizdištō* 'of the ghastliest, most hideous ones' (Superl. to a verb *\*zōiždā-* 'make shudder'; see below *ġheiz-d-*);

Gothic *us-geisnan* 'erschrecken (intr.), außer Fassung geraten', Kaus. *us-gaisjan* 'erschrecken (tr.), außer Fassung bringen' (but Old Icelandic *geisa* 'hervordringen, heranstürmen' from *\*ga-eisa*);

Old Icelandic *geiskí* n. 'fear, horror'.

root form *ġheiz-d<sup>h</sup>-*: Old Indic *hēḍ-* 'be angry with' (*áhēḍant-*, *áhēḍamāna-ḥ*, Perf. *jihīḍa*), *hēḍa-ḥ* m., *hēḍaḥ* n. 'anger' (here also *hēlatē* 'is improvident', *hēlayati* 'deride', see below *ġhēi-* 'yawn'), *hīḍati* 'excited, aroused, aggrieved', Med. 'is excited, aroused, angry'; Avestan *zōiždišta-* (see above);

Old High German *geist* (= Old Indic *hēḍa-ḥ*) m., Old Saxon *gēst*, Old English *gāst* (*gæst*) m. 'ghost (in contrast to the body); überirdisches gespenstiges Wesen' (so esp. engl. *ghost* 'ghost'), Old English *gæstan* (*\*gaistjan*) 'frighten' (tr.), engl. *aghost* 'agitated, angry, irate', *ghastly* 'grisly, terrible, dreadful'.

That in the meaning exact attuning Old Church Slavic *žasnŭti* 'frighten (intr.)', *stupefieri* 'frighten' (tr.), *užasъ* 'fright' from *\*g(h)ōs-* attunes in vowel and not in guttural.

**References:** WP. I 553 f., Feist 531 f.

**Page(s):** 427

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel(ē)ġh-*

**Meaning:** a kind of metal

**Material:** Old Church Slavic *\*želězo* in *želez(ь)нъ* 'iron', Serbo-Croatian *željezo*, russ. *želězo* 'iron';

Lithuanian *geležis* and žem. *gelžis* (therefrom *geležinis*, *gelžinis* 'iron'), Latvian *dzēlzs*, East Latvian *dzelezs*, Old Prussian *gelso* f. 'iron';



Whether in connection with gr. χαλκός, Cretan καυχός `copper, bronze'? That κ from χαλκός standing comparison not in the way, because καυχός in \*χαλχός points as common primary grade. The word probably derives from a foreign cultural circle; also the unique gradation of the 2nd syllable in Balto Slavic would be based on different substitution in the borrowed; χαλκός (έρυθρός Ilias I 365) as `red metal' perhaps to χάλκη, χάλχη, κάλχη `murex, snail emitting purple dye', which is likewise borrowed; in Balto Slavic the name would be figuratively transferred from bronze to the iron.

**References:** WP. I 629, Specht Dekl. 27, Trautmann 83.

**Page(s):** 435

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheled-*

**Meaning:** ice

**Material:** Npers. *žāla* (\**žalda*) `hail, hoarfrost';

gr. hom. χάλαζα `hail';

Old Church Slavic *žlědica* `frozen rain', sloven. *žlêd* `glazed frost, ice', klr. *oželéda* `rain with snow, ice on trees', poln. *żłódź* `sleet, smooth ice'.

**References:** WP. I 629 f., Specht Dekl. 17.

**Page(s):** 435

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghelġh-*

**Meaning:** gland

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ghelġh-*: `gland' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *gel-1*: `to curl; round, \*gland, growth, ball'.

**Material:** Armenian *getj-kh* `glands' (the obvious anlaut can be explained through dissimilation, s. Meillet MSL. 13, 244f., Lidén Arm. Stud. 71 under A. 1. 2);

East Lithuanian *gėležuones*, *gėležaunės*, *gėležūnes* `glands, craw';

Slavic \**želza* in Church Slavic *žlěza*, russ. *železá*, sloven. *žlěza*, ačech. *žléza*, nowadays *žláza* `gland' (about Czech *hlíza* `abscess' s. Meillet aaO.), poln. *zołza* ds.

**References:** WP. I 612, 632, Trautmann 84.

**Page(s):** 435

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel-ond-*, *ghol-nd-*

**Meaning:** stomach; bowels

**Note:** (A supposition about the old paradigm by Petersson Heteroklisie 228<sup>1</sup>)

**Material:** Gr. χολάδες f. Pl. `intestines, entrails, Gedärm', χόλικες ds.;

Maybe abbreviated alb. *zorra* `intestine, entrail' common alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-*; *l/rs*.

Old Church Slavic *\*želǫdъkъ* `stomach', russ.-Church Slavic *želúďъkъ*, Serbo-Croatian *žèludac*, Czech *žaludek*, poln. *żółdek* ds.

**References:** WP. I 631 f., Trautmann 82.

**Page(s):** 435

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel-ōu-*, *ghelū-*

**Meaning:** tortoise

**Material:** Gr. χέλυς `turtle, tortoise, Lyre', χελώνη ds., Aeolic χελύννα, χελεύς κιθάρα Hes. (Kuiper Notes 48);

Slavic *želū-* f. `turtle, tortoise' in:

Church Slavic *želъnъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *želъnъ*, Serbo-Croatian *žèlva*, Czech *želva*, russ. *žolъnъ* f., poln. *żółw*.

**References:** WP. I 631, Trautmann 84, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 120.

**Page(s):** 435

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel-tō* (Germanic) and *ghel-d<sup>h</sup>ō* (Slavic)

**Meaning:** to cost, pay

**Material:** Gothic *fra-gildan* `repay, compensate', *us-gildan* `repay', Old Icelandic *gjalda* `defray, pay, repay, be worth', Old English *gieldan*, Old High German *geltan* `defray, repay, serve, sacrifice' (proto Germanic *\*zelđō*), Old Swedish *gjalla* ds. (*\*žélpō*); Gothic *gild* n. `tax, interest', Old Icelandic *gjald* `payment, earnings, punishment', Old English *gield* `payment, tribute, tax, sacrifice, oblation, brotherhood', Old Icelandic *gildi* `membership', Old English *gilde* n. ds., *gilda* m. **Gildenbruder** ` (out of it Middle Irish *gilda* `squire'), Middle Low German *gilde*, out of it Modern High German *Gilde*, Old High German *gelt* `payment, repayment, sacrifice, oblation etc.', Modern High German *Geld*, Gothic *gilstr* n. `tax', Old High German *gelstar* (*\*geld-tra-*) `sacrifice, oblation, tax'; from nnd. *gellen* = *gelten* derives Lithuanian *geliúoti* `be valid';

Old Church Slavic *žlědŏ žlěsti* (*žladŏ žlasti*) `repay, pay, atone' would be, if common origin, *d(h)o*-present besides Germanic *-to*-present.

**References:** WP. I 632, Trautmann 82 f.

**Page(s):** 436

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghelunā*

**Meaning:** pine-tree

**Material:** Armenian *jetun* `palate, ceiling';

gr. χελῦνη `lip, upper jaw', in addition perhaps also χεῖλος `lip', Aeolic χέλλος, if from \*χελFος (Solmsen KZ. 29, 352);

Old Icelandic *giplnar* `pine tree', Swedish *gäl* `gill, pine tree', Danish *gjælle* ds.

**References:** WP. I 632.

**Page(s):** 436

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel-*

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Note:** also in bird name, with *-b-*, *-b<sup>h</sup>-* and *-d-* extended. compare the similar to onomatopoeic words *gal-*, *qel-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *pra-galbhá-ḥ* `courageous, determined' (: Old High German *gelbōn*);

gr. χελιδών `swallow', older χελιδFών; the high-pitched sound coloring *-ī-* reminds anMiddle High German *glīen* `cry, esp. from bird of prey', redupl. gr. κίχλη, syrak. κιχήλᾱ `choke';

**Note:**

Maybe alb. (\**ghalandus*) *dalëndyshe* `a swallow' : Latin *harundo -inis* f. `a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds' : *hirundo -inis*, f. `swallow'. Similar phonetic setting alb. *dimën* `winter' : Latin *hiemo -are* `to winter, spend the winter' [see **Root / lemma:** *ḡhei-2* : *ḡhi-* : `winter; snow' common Latin *gh-* > *h-* : alb. *gh-* > *d-*, see **Root / lemma:** *aro-m* : `reed'.

Old Icelandic *gjalla* (stem V.) `resonate', Old English *giellan* (stem V.) `cry', Old High German *gellan* `sound, clink, cry', Modern High German *gellen* (*-ll-* from *-ln-* or rather pure sound echo consonant increase); Old Norse *gala* (preterit *gōl*) `cry, crow, cackle, sing', Old English Old Saxon Old High German *galan* `sing; also enchant, fix a spell upon, bewitch,

enchant ' (Germanic present with *-a-* due to a Perf. with Indo Germanic *ō*); Gothic *gōljan* 'greet ' (actually 'shout', as Old Frisian *gēla* 'hunt, chase' actually 'das Wild durch Geschrei aufstöbern'; lengthened grades iterative, presumably denominative) Old Norse *gōla* 'make happy, please, comfort', Old Saxon *gōlian* 'gladden'; Old High German *guol- /līh* 'boasting', *ur-guol* 'illustrious'; Old High German Old Saxon *galm*, Middle High German *galm*, *gelm* m. 'clangor, din, fuss, noise', Old High German *nahti-gala* f. 'nightingale', Old Icelandic *galdr* m. 'singing, magic song', Old English *gealdor* n. 'magic song', Old High German *galdar*, *kalter* and *galstar* n. ds., Old Icelandic *gallr*, *gjallr* 'clinking';

*ō*-grade (as Gothic *gōljan*) russ. *galit'sja* 'deride', dial. *galúcha*, *galb* f. 'fun, laughter', *nagálit'sja* 'taktmäßig schreien, singen, bei der Arbeit' etc.

**b-** and *b<sup>h</sup>*-extension:

Old English *gielpa*n (stem V.) 'brag, boast', Middle High German *gelpfen*, *gelfen* 'cry, sing, brag, boast', Old Icelandic *gjalp* n. 'boastfulness', Old English *gielp* ds., Old Saxon *gelp* 'Trotzrede', derision, ridicule', Old High German *gelph* 'Trotzrede, boastfulness', adj. 'lustig, minxish, wanton', Old High German *gelbōn* 'jemd.' deceive', Old Saxon *galpōn* (schw. V.) 'loud cry, brag, boast', Danish *gylpe*, *gulpe* 'shout, cry like a raven' (with Germanic *þ* Old Icelandic *gjalf*r 'Wellengetöse', *gylfi* 'king, prince, lord', *gylfin* n. 'fiend, demon', *gylfra* f. 'witch', *gylfringr* m. 'sword', Middle Low German *gelve* 'surge', Dutch *golf* 'wave', dial. *galveren*, *golveren* 'sound, howl');

Lithuanian *guľbinti* 'vaunt, praise'; about *guľbas* 'swan' s. S. 431;

perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 198) here with expressive *ch*-Slavic *\*chľbity se* 'boast', *\*chľba* 'boastfulness' in Czech *chľubiti se*, *chľouba* (old *chľúba*), etc.; possibly also Slavic *\*chorbъ* (from *\*ghob<sup>h</sup>-lo-*) 'valiant' in Old Bulgarian *chrabъ*, *chrabъ* 'warlike' etc. (compare above Old Indic *pra-galbhá-h*).

Dental extension Germanic *gelt-*: isl. *gelta* (*\*galtjan*) 'bark, bay', Old High German *gelzōn* 'utter the voice, squeal'.

**References:** WP. I 628.

**Page(s):** 428

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghend<sup>h</sup>-* (*ghond<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** boil

**Material:** Gr. κανθύλη `ulcer, swelling, lump, growth', κονθηλαί αί ανοιδήσεις Hes.;

Gothic *gund* n. `cancerous ulcer', Norwegian dial. *gund* m. `scurf', Old English *gund* m. `pus', Old High German *gund* m. `pus, pustulating ulcer'.

**References:** WP. I 588.

**Page(s):** 438

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghend-* and *ghed-*

**Meaning:** to grab, grip

**Note:** For concurrent the unnasalized and the nasalized root form s. Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 3, 293f., IF. 32, 321

**Material:** Gr. χανδάνω (\**ghend-*) `take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch', Aor. ἔχαδον (\**ghnd-*), Fut. χείσομαι (\**ghend-s-*), Perf. with present-meaning κέχονδα;

alb. *gjëndem* (\**ghend-*) `be found', *gjënj*, *gjenj*, Geg *gjëj* `find' (G. Meyer BB. 8, 187, Alb. Wb. 140, Alb. stem III 10; *gjet* `find, regain', s. Schmidt KZ. 57, 20ff.);

Latin *praehendō*, -ere, -ī, -sum `catch, capture, take hold of, arrest, occupy, handle, gripe', *praeda* `spoils of war, plunder, booty; of animals, prey; in gen., plunder, gain'. Ablat. old *praidad* (\**prai-hedā*); *hedera* `ivy' (`clasping'; from \**ghedes-ā*);

Old Irish *ro-geinn* `findet Platz in' (\**ghnd-ne-t*), cymr. 1. Sg. *gannaf*, verbal noun *genni* (from \**gannim*, Indo Germanic \**ghnd-n-*) `enthalten sein, Platz haben'; (common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), in addition Middle Irish *geind* f. (Old Irish \**gend*) `wedge', bret. *genn* m. ds., mcor. Pl. *genow*, corn. *gedn*, ncymr. *gaing* ds. (with secondary -*ng*);

Gothic *bi-gitan* `find', Old Icelandic *geta* `reach; bring forth, assume', Old English *be-gietan* `receive, produce', *for-gietan* `forgotten' (engl. *get*, *beget*, *forget* Scandinavian loanword), Old High German *pi-gezzan* `obtain', *fir-gezzan* `forgotten' (in addition as Causative Middle High German *ergetzen* `make forget, compensate'), Modern High German *ergötzen*, Old Saxon *bi-getan* `gripe', *far-getan* `forgotten'; Middle Low German *gissen*, Swedish Norwegian *gissa* `advise, assume' (engl. *guess* nnd. or nord. loanword);

perhaps here (as with cymr. *genni* the form related \**ghend-nō*): Gothic *du-ginnan*, Old English *on-*, *bi-ginnan*, Old Saxon Old High German *biginnan* `take hold, take in hand, begin' (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), (other interpretation attempts s. by Feist<sup>3</sup> s. v.; therefrom noteworthy by Wiedemann BB. 27, 193 as \**ghen-ūō*

to alb. *zē*, Geg *zâ`* touch, catch, start, begin, occupy, conceive [from the woman], hire '  
from proto alb *\*zenō*;

common alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-*.

perhaps also Old Church Slavic *gadati`* assume, mean' ('grasp spiritually'), russ. *gadátʹ* ` conjecture, create, invent ', Czech *hadati`* advise, mean', etc.

**References:** WP. I 589 f., WH. I 638, Thurneysen Gr. 353, Berneker 288 f.

**Page(s):** 437-438

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghen-*

**Meaning:** to crack open, grind, scratch

**Material:** Only in den extensions *ghnēgh-* : *ghnəgh-*, *ghnəd(h)-*, *ghnei-*, *ghneu-*.

guttural extension *ghnēgh-*:

Avestan *aiwi-ynixta-* ` gnawed, corroded '; Old Norse *gnaga`* gnaw', Old English *gnagan*, *ginagan* (with **anaptyktischem** vowel), late *nagan* ds. - Besides with Indo Germanic *g* in anlaut and Franconian *cnagan*, Dutch *knagen* ds.;

Latvian *grīēga`* someone who eats with long teeth ' (the softening after Endzelin Latvian Gr. 136 f. characteristic for scornful expressions). compare also Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 634.

Dental extension *ghnəd(h)-*:

with intensive consonant stretch Old English *gnætt* m. ` mosquito ', engl. *gnat`* mosquito ', ndd. *gnatte`* small mosquito ', Danish dial. *gnat`* small piece', Middle High German *gnaz*, *-tzes`* scurf, niggardliness ', Modern High German *Gnatz*, *Gnätze`* scurf, skin rash '; Old Icelandic *gnotra`* clatter, rattle, clash (of skeleton)', engl. dial. *to gnatter*, Swedish *gnat`* **Genörgel**, **Gezänk`**, *gnatig`* peevish, immer grumpy, surly, sullen ', Modern High German *gnatzig`* **übellaunisch`** (compare *kratzig`* in the same meaning).

further with *dd*: Old Norse *gnaddr`* the young from animals or people ', Old Icelandic *gnadda`* **murren, mit übellaunischen Worten quälen`**, Norwegian dial. *gnaddra`* drone, grumble, growl ', ndd. *gnadderig`* **übellaunisch`**, morose '.

Persson Beitr. 95 f., 811.

*i*-extensions *ghnei-*, *ghneid(h)-*:

Gr. χνίει ψακάζει, θρύπτει (l. θρύπτει), χνιαρωτέρα χνωω[δεσ]τέρα Hes.;

Old English *gnīdan* 'rub, grind', Old High German *gnītan*, Middle Low German *gnīden*, from which probably Old Swedish *gnīdha*, Swedish *gnida*, Danish *gnide* borrowed is; compare also (likewise borrowed?) the rare Old Icelandic *gniðaðs*; Old Icelandic *gnīsta tönnum* 'clatter with the teeth', Middle High German *gnīst* 'ground', Tirol *Gneist* 'chopped or scraped stuff'; Norwegian dial. *gnita* 'kleines abgesprungenes Stück', Middle Low German *gnitte* 'small mosquito', East Frisian *gnid*, *gnit* 'sundries, small stuff; a kind of small gnats', Modern High German *Gnitze* 'small mosquito';

Latvian *gnīde* 'rough, shabby, dirty skin'; Old Church Slavic *gnijǫ*, *gniti* 'blight, decay', russ. *gnitʹ*, Bulgarian *gnija*, Serbo-Croatian *gnijiti* and *gnijiliti*, Czech *hníti*, poln. *gnić* ds.; Old Church Slavic *gnilъ* 'rotten', russ. *gnil*, Serbo-Croatian *gnjio*, Czech *hnílý*, poln. *gniły* ds., Old Church Slavic *gnojъ* 'manure', russ. *gnoj* 'pus', Serbo-Croatian *gnôj* 'ds.', Czech *hnůj* 'crap, muck, manure', poln. *gnój* ds.

Maybe alb. (\**gnola*) *njolla* 'stain, dirt' common alb. *gn-* > *nj-*.

hereupon *ghnīdā* 'nit, louse':

Old Icelandic, Norwegian dial. *gnit* f., Old Swedish *gnether*, Swedish *gnet*, Danish *gnid*, Latvian *gnīda* 'nit, louse, greedy, stingy person' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 633), Lithuanian *glinda* (dissimilated from \**gninda*?); russ. *gnída*, sloven. *gnjida*, Czech *hnída*, poln. *gnida*, about Latin *lēns*, -*dis* f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Dekl. 44.

*u*-extensions *ghnēu-*, *ghneud<sup>h</sup>-*, *ghneus-*:

Gr. χναύω 'nibble, scour, scratch, gnaw', χναῦμα 'slice, tidbit', χναυρός 'dainty', χνόος, χνοῦς 'that what can be scraped off, dust, foam, froth, underfur';

Old Icelandic *g-nūa* 'rub' (also *gnýja* 'rant, make a noise, roar', *gnýr* 'din, fuss, noise'?), Old Icelandic *gnauð* 'noise, rattle', *gnyðr* 'nag, growl', Old English *gnēaþ* 'stingy, tightfisted', Middle Low German *gnauwen* 'growl';

Lithuanian *gniūšai* 'vermin, pest', Old Church Slavic *gnusъnъ* 'disgusting', *gnōšati*, *gnušati se* 'be disgusted', russ. *gnus* 'vermin, pest', Serbo-Croatian *gnūs* 'disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut', Czech *hnus* 'disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut', *hnusný* 'disgusting', poln. *gnuśny* 'idle, blight, decay'.

**References:** WP. I 584 f., WH. I 783, Trautmann 93.

**Root / lemma:** *gher-1*

**Meaning:** expr. root

**Note:** mostly only newer parallel Wortschöpfungen, frequent, often with expressive vowel change and Gemination

**Material:** Old Indic *gharghara-ḥ* ` rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling ', m. ` rattling, laughter ', *ghargharita-* n. ` grunting ', *ghurghura-ḥ* ` a gargling sound ', *ghurghurī* ` cricket ', *ghurghurāyatē* ` whizzes, hums ';

Maybe alb. *gurgullon* ` water sounds ', *gurrē* `water spring'

Latin *hirrīre* ` whimper, growl ' ( `rr' with *i* vocalized as reproduction of of high tone);

Old English *gierran* stem V. ` sound, clink, creak, babble, chatter ', Modern High German *girren* (Middle High German also *garren*, *gurren*), Swedish Norwegian *garpa* `rant, roister, brag, boast', Old Icelandic *garpr* `intrepid pugnacious person'; Norwegian dial. *garta* `joke, chat, prate, grunt'; Old English *gierman*, Norwegian *garma* `roar, bellow', Old Norse *garmr* `dog'; further Old English *gryllan* `gnash, rage ', Middle High German *grellen* stem V. `piercingly, before rage shouts ', *grel* `rough, grell, angry, irate', Dutch *grollen* `murmur, be angry, irate', Middle High German *grüllen* `scoff ', Modern High German *grollen*;

russ.-Church Slavic *gъrkati* `coo ', Czech *hrčeti* `rattle, clash, purr, murmur', *hrkati* `crack, creak, burr '; slov. *grgati* `gargle, coo ';

Maybe alb. *grykë* `throat ': russ.-Church Slavic *gъrkati* `coo '

here perhaps *ghrē-d-* in Gothic *grētan*, Old Norse *grāta*, **asächs.** *grātan*, Old English *grætan* (*gréotan* after *réotan* ds.), Modern High German Alemannian *grātsə* `weep, cry, lament '; ablaut. causative Old Icelandic *greta* `reduce to tears, bring to tears', Old English *grætan* `assail, greet ', **asächs.** *grōtian* `call ', Old High German *gruozen*, Modern High German *grüßen*, Old Norse *grātr* m. `weeping, cry ', Old High German *grāz* `fury';

*ghrē-d<sup>h</sup>* - in Old English *grædan* `call, shout, cry'.

**References:** WP. I 605.

**Page(s):** 439

---

**Root / lemma:** *gher-2*

**Meaning:** to stroke roughly, rub



**Note:** compare also the extensions *ghrēi-*, *ghrēu-*, *ghrem-*, *ghren-*, as well as above *grōd-*

**Material:** Gr. κέγχρος `millet, sorghum, ordure', κάχρυς `parched barley, winter-bud barley' (diss. from *\*gher-ghro-* and *\*ghḡ-ghru-*); χέραδος n. and χεράς, -άδος f. `detritus, gravel' (*\*gherəd-* or *\*gherḡd-*?); χερμάς, -άδος f. `large pebble or stone, esp. for throwing or slinging, sling-stone';

Latin *furfur*, -*uris* m. `husk of grain and the legumes; the bran; scales, scurf on the skin' (reduplicated form, originally *\*for-for*); vowel gradation as in Lithuanian *gurūs* `crumbly', *gūrti* `crumb, spall, crumble'. common Illyrian *gh-* > *d-* then Latin *d-* > *f-*.

*s*-extension:

Old Indic *gharṣati* `grates', *ghṛṣṭa-h* `chafed, grated'; russ. *goróchʹ* `pea', Serbo-Croatian *grāh* `bean, pea' (the Slavic intonation development from a zero grade basic form *\*ghōrso-s* or from *\*ghorəsos*).

Maybe abbreviated alb. (*\*ghōrso-s*) *groshë* `bean, pea'

**References:** WP. I 605 f., WH. I 545 f., 570.

**Page(s):** 439-440

---

**Root / lemma:** *gher-3*, *ghrē-*: *ghrō-*: *ghrə-*

**Meaning:** to come out, stick out

**Note:** (probably identical with *ghrē-*: *ghrō-*: *ghrə-* `grow, be green', see there); s. also under *ghers-*.

**Material:** a. Gr. χαρία βουνός Hes., χάρμη `joy of battle, lust of battle, battle; upper lance point', ἄγ-χαρμον ἀνωφερῇ τήν αἰχμήν Hes., χοιράς `like a hog or a hog's back, low rock rising just above the sea like a hog's back; in pl., scrofulous swellings in the glands of the neck, etc.; sow' (*\*ghorjo-*);

at most (yet quite doubtful) here Norwegian dial. *gare* `cusp, peak', *gara* `prick, bump, poke';

from the heavy basis: Middle High German *grāt*, Pl. *græte* m. `fishbone, ear of corn, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, mountain ridge', Modern High German *Grat*, *Gräte* (*\*ghrē-tí-*);

with reduplication-grade: poln. *groń*, Czech *hroń* `arrowhead, spear, lance';

b. with **-d-**suffix: Old High German Middle High German *graz* n. 'sprout, twig, scion, branch of conifers' (also probably turned into mental Old High German *grazzo* Adv. 'violent, stern', Middle High German *graz*, *grāz* 'fury', *graz* 'furious, angry, irate');

c. with **-n-**suffix:

Gothic *\*granō* (Isidor Orig. XIX 23, 7), Old High German *grana*, Old English *granu*, Old Icelandic *grǫn* f. 'whisker, moustache; mouth, fir, spruce', Middle High German *gran*, *grane* 'cusp, point of the hair, beard hair, fishbone', Modern High German *Granne* 'ear of corn', dial. 'back bristle of pig', and 'fishbone'; (under the influence of common Celtic **-ns-**, **-nt-** > **-nn-**).

Slavic *\*granь* 'sharp point, edge, border', e.g. in russ. *granь* f. 'limit, boundary; landmark, territorial marker; facet', Czech *hrana* 'point, edge, border' etc.; in addition also russ. *gránka* 'tussock', klr. *hránok* 'bough, twig, branch', bg. Serbo-Croatian *grána* 'twig, branch';

d. with **-en-dh-** suffix:

Alb. *krande* 'straw, splinter, deadwood', Tosc *krende* 'twig, branch' (*\*ghrendh-* or *\*ghrendh-*), etc.; : alb. (*\*grendu*) *krunde* 'bran'

gall. *grennos* 'beard' (Wartburg), Middle Irish *grenn* 'beard' (*\*ghrendh-no-s*); cymr. *grann* 'eyelid, cheek', bret. *grann* 'eyebrow' (with unclear *a*; or has it originated from *\*ghr̥ndh-no-s*?). (common Celtic **-ns-**, **-nt-** > **-nn-**).

**References:** WP. I 606, WH. I 413 f.

**Page(s):** 440

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghers-1*, *ghres-*

**Meaning:** disgust, horror

**Material:** Avestan *grāhma-* 'sinner, delinquent' (?);

Armenian *garšim* 'have loathing before';

[Middle Irish *goirt* 'bitter' (*\*ghorstis*), Old Irish *gortae* 'hunger'; better to *g<sup>w</sup>her-*];

Middle High German Middle Low German *garst*, Modern High German nl. *garstig* 'spoil, rancid'; Old High German *gerstī* 'Bitterkeit'; Old Icelandic *gersta* 'stir, tease, irritate, embitter'; s. also *g<sup>w</sup>her-*;

Lithuanian *grasà* f. `threat, austereness, severeness', *grasùs* `threatening, disgusting', *gresiù*, *grēsti* `threaten, outgrow', *gristù*, *gristi* `become disgusted with', *grasinù*, *grasinti* `threaten', Latvian *grasāt*, *grasīt* `threaten'.

Maybe alb. (\**garsinù*) *kërcënoj* `threaten'

**References:** WP. I 610 f., WH. I 461, Trautmann 95.

**Page(s):** 445

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghers-2*

**Meaning:** used in names of weeds

**Material:** Old High German *gers*, *giers*, *girst* (Grassmann, Dt. Pflanzennamen 100 ff., Björkmann ZfdWtf. 3, 268) `Giersch, Aegopodium Podagraria';

Lithuanian *gařsas* m., *garšvà* f. `Angelica Archangelica'; *gařšvé* f. `Giersch', Latvian *gārsa*, *gāřša*, *gāřši* ds.; in addition also Lithuanian *gīrsa* f. = *dirsé* `darnel' (oat), Latvian *dzirši* `darnel' (these after Endzelin KZ. 44, 58 to Latin *hordeum* [see below *gherzd(h)*] `barley'; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 555, 618 f.).

**References:** WP. I 611, Trautmann 79 f.

**Page(s):** 445

---

**Root / lemma:** *gherto-*

**Meaning:** milk, butter

**Note:** only Aryan and Celtic

**Material:** Old Indic *ghṛtām* `skimmings, butter, melting butter';

after Uhlenbeck to *jígharti* (*gharati*) `sprays, sprinkles', npers. *ā-yārdan* `blend, mix, soak';

Middle Irish *gert* `milk'.

**References:** WP. I 607, II 166.

**Page(s):** 446

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheub(h)-*

**Meaning:** to bend, move

**Material:** Norwegian dial. *gūva* `sit sunk down', Swedish *jordgubbe* `Fragaria ananassa; strawberry', Old Danish *gubbe* `larynx, breast', nnd. (Estland) *gubbe* `small haycock,

haystack'; Old English *géap* 'crooked, cunning' (but *géap* 'wide, capacious, open', Old Icelandic *gaupn* 'hollow hand' see below *ghēu-* 'yawn, gape, stare with an open mouth'), Old Icelandic *gumpr* (from Old Swedish *gumper*), Swedish *gump*, Danish *gump* 'rump', Middle High German *guffe*, *goffe* ds. (but about Middle High German *gupf* 'summit of a mountain' see below *geu-* 'bend'), Old English *gupan* Pl. 'buttocks, haunches', Old High German *goffa* 'rump', further in addition the intensive formation isl. *goppa*, Swedish *guppa*, Modern High German *gupfen* 'jump up and down, swing';

Latvian *gubstu*, *gubt* 'bend down, sink', *guba* f. 'heap', Lithuanian *gubúotis* 'interweave, intertwine', *gaubiù*, *gaūbti* 'cover, wrap up, curve', *gaūbtis* 'crook oneself', *gubà* 'haycocks, heaps of standing sheaves', *gubùs* 'adroit, expert, skillful' (compare the meaning from Old English *géap*), Lithuanian *dvigubas* 'twofold', Old Prussian Gen. Sg. f. *dvigubbus* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *gъnqti* 'fold', russ. *gnutъ* 'bend, crook', klruss. *hnúty* ds., Serbo-Croatian *năgnêm*, *năgnuti* 'incline', sloven. *gánem*, *gániti* 'move, bestir', Czech *hnouti* ds., in addition Old Church Slavic *negъbljъ* 'unmoved' (from *\*gubja-*), russ. Church Slavic *гъbežъ* 'bend', Czech *příheb* m. 'flexible place, joint' (from *-gъbъ*, compare Lithuanian -*gubas*) and changing through ablaut Old Church Slavic *sugubъ*, *dvogubъ* 'double', russ. *gubá* 'bay', sloven. *gúba* 'crease', poln. *przegub* 'joint, curvature'; iterative Old Church Slavic *gybljъ gybatì* 'be destroyed, perish', *prěgybajъ*, *prěgybatì* 'bend, bow', russ. *gíbnutъ*, *gínutъ* 'spoil, perish', *gibátъ* 'bend', Serbo-Croatian *gîbljêm* (*gîbâm*) *gíbatì* 'move, weigh, rock, sway', Czech *hynouti* 'be destroyed, perish, go to waste, run wild', *hýbatì* 'move, drive, push'; causative Old Church Slavic *pogubljъ pogubiti* 'wreck', russ. *gubítъ* 'spoil', Serbo-Croatian *gùbîm*, *gùbiti* ds., Czech *hubiti* 'spoil, exterminate', poln. *gubię*, *gubić* 'lose, spoil', Old Church Slavic *paguba* 'ruin'.

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*gub-*) *hup*, Tosc *humb* 'lose': Czech *hubiti* 'spoil, exterminate'; common alb. *-b > -mb*, also alb. *gaboji* 'get lost, err'.

**References:** WP. I 567 f., Trautmann 100 f.

**Page(s):** 450

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheugh-*, *ghūgh-*

**Meaning:** to conceal

**Material:** Old Indic *gūhati*, *guhati* 'hidden' (Aor. *aghukṣat*), *gúhā* 'hideout, cave', *góha-h* 'hideout, lair'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Avestan *guz-* (*guzaēta*, *fra-guzayanta*) 'conceal, hide', Old pers. *yadiy apa-gaudayāhi* 'if you hide';

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $-h_2^w a h_1^w e-$  > Avestan *-ae-*

Old Icelandic *gýgrf.* 'Unholdin', giantess' (*\*gūgī-z*, compare formal Lithuanian *gūžė*), Old Danish *gyg* 'a subterranean, an underground', *gyger* 'murderer, robber';

Lithuanian *gūžti* 'patronize, guard, cover', also 'brood, hatch, cover warmly', *gūžỹnė* 'blind man's buff', *gūžis*, *gūžtā* 'Brutnest', *gūžė* 'heidnische Reisegöttin'; in addition *gūžas*, *gūžūtis* 'stork' (as 'the nest builder').

**References:** WP. I 566 f.

**Page(s):** 450

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheueiā* (*ǵheueiā*)

**Meaning:** pit, hollow

**Note:** Only gr. and Latin

**Material:** Gr. *χείᾱ*, Hom. *χείῃ* 'cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole' =

Latin *fovea* 'pothole, cave a small pit, esp. for taking wild beasts, a pit fall; a snare, conspiracy

'; *favissae* 'underground reservoirs or cellars near the temples, for water or for sacred utensils no longer in use; subterranean chambers', with etrusk. suffix, could be hybride formation.

Common Illyrian *gh-* . *d-* then Latin *d-* > *f-*

**References:** WP. I 564, WH. I 467 f., 538.

**Page(s):** 451

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghe-*, *gho-*

**Meaning:** an enclitic particle

**Note:** It seems two groups have to be separated, single-linguistic but to have partly begun at another place: 1. *ghe*, *gho*, 2. with palatalem gutturals, the in europ. languages as *ǵ*, in Aryan as *ǵh* appears (as in the cases like gr. *γένυς*: Old Indic *hānuh*), thus showed one of the normal so-called voiced-aspirated various articulation kind, and the vowel *i* or *e*.

## Material: 1. **-ghe, -gho:**

Old Indic *gha* (\**gho*), *ha* (\**ghe*) behind negation (*ná gha*), personal pronoun (e.g. *vayám gha*), dem *so/to*-Pron. (*sá gha*, *sá ha*), to the question pronoun (e.g. *kám ha*), to the relative pronoun (*yó gha*, *yó ha*), also behind other parts of speech; Old Indic *hánta* `well, on take, there take, see there ';

Umbrian *-hont* (e.g. *era-hunt* `by the same way, by the same piece of work; at the same time, likewise'), compare also Latin *hic* `this, this one; this present ' from \**gho* or \**ghe* + \**ke*;

cymr. *a(g)* `with' from \**ad-ghe*; see above S. 3;

Old Church Slavic *-go*, *-že* behind negation (*ní-že* `not; and not, nor; rarely not even ', *ne jedinъ že* `not only one, not one, i.e. no one, none; not at all, naught '; compare also Old Church Slavic *neže*, serb. *něgo* `as' in comparative and serb. *něgo* `however, but', Czech *než(e)* `yet', where *ne-* rather the negation has arisen as indicating the positive meaning of Pron.-stem *ne-*), behind the relative pronoun (*iže*), lengthened grade (\**ghō*) Upper Sorbian *kdy-ha* `when, then ' (; Berneker 316);

Lithuanian *-gu* (\**ghō*), *-gi* (these with dem vowel *i* the 2. group) in *negi*, *neigi*, *negù* `not', behind Pers.-Pron. (e.g. *tu-gu*, *tu-gi* `thou at least, for thy part ' : Boeot. *touga* : gr. σούγε), Old Lithuanian also *-ga*, *-ge*, dem *so/to*-Pron. (e.g. *tie-gi*), to the question pron. (*kaip-gi* `as'), *-gu* also interrogative particle (compare also Old Lithuanian *an-gu* `if', Old Prussian *an-ga* `if'), Old Prussian *beggi* `for', *kāigi* `as', *neggi* `also not, still', *niqueigi* `never more '; gr. οὐχι see below.

## 2. **-ġ(h)ī:**

in Old Indic *hí*, Avestan *zī* emphasizing particle (*ná hí*, *nahí*, Avestan *nōit zī*, Old Indic *kár-hi* `when?', *tár-hi* `damals' ), behind the first word of the sentence `then yes ';

gr. οὐ-χι, μή-χι `not', ἤ-χι `where', ναί-χι `certainly, indeed' (-χ- instead of -γ-, compare under γε, presumably through hybridization with a particle the 1. group);

Latin \**nē-gi* (after Holthausen KZ. 47, 309 = Old Saxon *nec* `and not'), assumed through *negōtium*, originally sentence compound *neg'ōtium est* (compare *haud-ōtium est* by Terenz) and *negāre* (compare Modern High German *verneinen*, *bejahen*);

klr. Bulgarian serb. *-zi* behind personal pronoun

### 3. **-ġ(h)ə**

in gr. ἐμε-γέ = Gothic *mi-k*, Old High German *mi-h* = Armenian *is`me'* (at first from *\*in-* c), ἐγώ γε, ἔγω-γε, σύ γε, Gothic *þu-k*, *si-k*, Old High German *di-h*, *si-h*, after *so/to*-Pron. *ö* γε, after the relative pronoun ὅσσα γε, ὅτινα γε, further γε, Doric Boeotian el. γὰ also behind other parts of speech. In Baltic as well as also (besides in the with *ī* vocalized form) in Slavic the guttural of the 1. group has become dominant, as well as in gr. -χι;

Venetic *me-χo`me'* has related *o* from *eχo`l'*;

Tocharian strengthening particle A - *k*, B - *k(e)* from *\*-ghe* or *-ġhe* (compare Pedersen Tocharian 136);

Hittite *am-mu-uk* (*ammuk*) `me', *tu-uk* (*tuk*) `you': Gothic *þuk* (*\*tu-ge*), etc., s. Pedersen Hittite 73 f., 166 f.

Maybe alb. (*\*mu-uka*) *mua`me'* : Rumanian *mie`me'*, (*\*tu-uk*) *ty`you'*, nasalized (*\*mu-uka*) Alb. Arbëresh *uth*, alb. *unë`l'* common alb. *-k > -th*.

**References:** WP. I 541 f., WH. I 644, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 606, 624.

**Page(s):** 418

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghlā<sup>dh</sup>-*

**Meaning:** `brilliant, smooth, shining'

**See also:** see below *ghel-* `gleam'

**Page(s):** 451

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghleu-*

**Meaning:** to be joyful, to joke

**Note:** extension from *ghel-* `cry' or *ghel-* `gleam'?

**Material:** Gr. χλεῦν f. `joke, derision';

Old Icelandic *gl̥w* n. `pleasure, joy', Old English *glēo*, *glieg*, *glīw* n. `game, pleasure, joy'.

With dental extension:

Old Lithuanian *glaudas* m., *glauda* f. `pastime, entertainment', *gláudoti`* joke', Latvian *glaudât* ds. [*glaudas`* cuddle, caress' belongs but originally to *glāūstī*, Latvian *glāūst`* cuddle, embrace, caress', Lithuanian *glaudūs`* **sich anschmiegend, einschmeichlerisch**'; see below *gel-1*, extension *gl-eu-*].

With *m*-derivative (nominal formation ***ghloumos***):

Old Icelandic *glaumr* `loud jubilation ', *gleyma* `make forget, make cheerful, make noise ', Old English *glēam* `jubilation, pleasure, joy'; ablaut. Old Icelandic *glymr* `row, din, fuss, noise', *glymja* `sound, clink', Middle High German *glumen* `din, drone';

Old Church Slavic *bezъ gluma* `firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, steady, fixed, stable, invariable, regular, persistent; consistent, harmonious; unanimous; sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, unchanging ', *glamiti se* `to talk idly, prate ', russ. *głum* `joke, derision ', *głumit'sja* `mock, sich lustig machen about', Bulgarian *glúma* `fun, joke, derision ', *glumjá se* `joke, fool ', Serbo-Croatian *glúma* f. `joke, comedy ', Czech (old) *hluma* `an actor ', poln. dial. *w głum* `in Nichts ', eigtl. `in Scherze '.

Maybe alb. (*\*hluma*) *lumë* `blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate ' common alb. *gl-* > *l-*.

With *p*-derivative:

Slavic *\*glupъ*, russ. *głupyj* `stupid, clownish ', Specht KZ. 68, 123.

**References:** WP. I 660 f., Trautmann 91.

**Page(s):** 451

---

**Root / lemma:** ***ghoilo-s***

**Meaning:** foaming; turbulent; roaming

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** ***ghoilo-s*** : foaming; turbulent; roaming, derived from **Root / lemma:** ***g<sup>h</sup>el-1*** : to stick; pain, death : Lithuanian *gėlti* `prick'.

**Material:** Perhaps Middle Irish *gāel* `kinship', nir. *gaol* also `friendship, love';

Old High German *geil*, Old Saxon *gēl* `minxish, wanton, luscious, strong', Modern High German *geil* (Middle Low German *geile* `testicles', Modern High German *Biber-geil*, Middle Low German *geile*, Modern High German *Geile* `dung, manure '), Old English *gāl* `funny, lascivious, stout, proud', Middle High German *geilen* `ridicule, make fun of ' = Gothic *gailjan* `gladden '; Old High German *keilīf*. `lasciviousness ';

changing through ablaut and partly with the meaning `foaming ' Old Icelandic *gil-ker* `fermenting vat ', Norwegian *gīl*, *gīl* n. `fermenting beer ', Dutch *gijl* ds., *gijlen* `ferment, seethe', also, as Middle Low German *gīlen* `covetous ';



Old Lithuanian *gailas* 'violent', Lithuanian *gailùs* 'irascible, irritable; sharp, biting (from vinegar, lye); bitter (from tears); pitiable, pitiful' (in latter meaning with ablaut to *gilùs* 'painful, sore', *géliti* 'prick, schmerzen' after Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 75?);

Old Church Slavic *dzělo* (*zělo*), Old Czech *zielo*, weißruss. *do zěla* 'very'.

**References:** WP. I 634, Feist 185, Trautmann 75.

**Page(s):** 452

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghom-*

**Meaning:** stall

**Material:** Armenian *gom* 'Höhlenstall';

Danish *gamme* 'sheepfold, shed', Swedish dial. *gamme* 'crib, manger', Old Norse *gammi* m. 'Erdhütte', Swiss *gämmeli* 'Viehhütte', pomm. *gamm* 'Haufe von Ziegelsteinen, die zum Trocknenaufgesetzt werden'.

**References:** WP. I 637, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 80.

**Page(s):** 452

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghosti-s*

**Meaning:** stranger; guest

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ghosti-s*: stranger; guest, derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghōs-*: to eat see below.

**Material:** Latin *hostis* m. f. 'a stranger; but esp. an enemy, foe, opponent (Old Latin), fiend' (in addition *hospes*, *-pitis* 'a host, hostess; a guest; a guest-friend, friend; a stranger; used also like adj., foreign', Paelignian *hospus* 'guest's friend' from *\*hosti-pot-s* 'master of the guest');

It is a compound of **Root / lemma:** *ghosti-s*: stranger; guest + **Root / lemma:** *poti-s*: owner, host, master, husband: gr. kor. ξένος 'foreigner': Old Bulgarian *gospodъ* 'master': Paelignian *hospus* 'guest's friend'.

Gothic *gasts*, Old Icelandic *gestr* (Proto Norse *-gastik*) 'guest', Old High German Old Saxon *gast*, Old English *giest* 'stranger, guest';

Old Bulgarian *gostъ* 'guest' (borrowing from Germanic according to Solmsen Unt. 203);

to *gostъ* probably also Old Bulgarian *gospodъ* 'master, mister' etc. as Kurzung from *gostъpotъ*.

Maybe alb. *gosti* 'feast, party' a Slavic loanword.

Barely credible is the apposition from gr. Attic ξένος, Ionian ξείνος, kor. ξένος 'foreigner, stranger, guest's friend' due to a present *\*ghs-en̥-ō*, lengthened grade of alb. *(h)uai*, Geg *(h)uj* 'strange' (from *\*ghsēn*-? s. Jokl IF. 37, 93);

Maybe the transposition of Alb. Geg (*\*heuva-*) *huej*, *Tosc huaj* 'foreigner, stranger, guest's friend'.

quite incredible Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329; about New Phrygian ξευε vocative (*\*ghs-en̥e*?) s. v. Blumenthal Gl. 20, 288.

**References:** WP. I 640, WH. I 660 f., 662 f.

**Page(s):** 453

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghou-ro-s*

**Meaning:** frightened

**Material:** Old Indic *ghōrá-h* 'dreadful, imposing, venerable', n. 'scary force, might, magic power';

Maybe alb. *gjor* 'pitiful person'

Gothic *gaurs* 'grieving', *gauriþa* 'sorrow', *qaurjan* 'mortify', Old High German *gōrag* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, arm, small'; Old Icelandic *gaurr* m. 'pitiful person' (Johansson KZ. 67, 221); perhaps here with ablaut and *n-* further formations: Old English *gyrn*, *gryn* n. 'mourning, grief', also *gnorn*, *grorn* m., *gnyrn* f. ds., *gryre* m. 'horror', with variant assimilation and dissimilation, in addition Old Saxon *gornōn*, *gnornōn*, *grornōn* 'grieve', *gruri* m. 'horror';

klruss. *žuryty* 'afflict, sadden', *žurba* 'care', russ. *žurítъ* 'scold'.

**References:** WP. I 636, Feist 208.

**Page(s):** 453-454

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghous-*

**Meaning:** to sound; hear

**Note:** Only indoiranisch.

**Material:** Old Indic *ghōṣati* ` sounds, announces aloud, hears ', *ghōṣáyati* ` findet Erhöhung bei' (Akk.) ' (Geldner Rigveda in Auswahl I 58), *ghōṣa-ḥ* m. ` sound, clamor, shout, call, din, fuss, noise', *Aśvaghōṣa* EN ` ear of the horse ', *Harighōṣa* EN ` Yellow ear ' (= Avestan *zairigaoša*);

Avestan *gaoš-* `hear', Kaus. in *gūšayaī-uxōa-* ` sein Wort zu Gehör bringend ', npers. *niyōšīdan* `hear, listen, eavesdrop ', Baluchi *gōšay* `hear', *niyōšay* `hear, listen, eavesdrop ';

Maybe alb. Geg *nigjoj*, *ndëgoj* (\**ndë-ghosa*), Tosc *dëgjoj*, alb. Greece *dëlgonj*, alb. Arbëresh *dilingonj*, *ndëlgonj*, *ndlëgonj*, *glëgonj* ` I hear ' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

afgh. *ngvaṭal* ` listen, obey ', Old pers. *gauša-*, Avestan *gaoša-* m. `ear', npers. *gōš* `ear', skyth. EN Ὠπαθαγωσος ` rattling, clashing by the war chariot ', Avestan *zairi-gaoša-* `with yellow ears';

about Latin *heus* ` hallo! ho, there! hark!' s. rather WH. I 643 f.

**References:** WP. I 569, WH. I 643 f.

**Page(s):** 454

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghou(ē)-*

**Meaning:** to notice, pay attention

**Material:** Latin *faveō*, *-ēre*, *fāvī*, *fautum* ` to favor, be well disposed, be inclined towards, favor, promote, befriend, countenance, protect; be favorable to, help, support, with dat.; with infin., to be inclined to do. Esp. as religious t.t., to speak no words of bad omen; hence to be silent; be quiet in worship ' ; *favēre* from \**fovēre* because of Umbrian *fons* `favēns', *foner* ` favorable, propitious ' from \**foyenis*; [Illyrian Latin *gh-* > *d-* > *f-*]

Old Icelandic *gā* (\**gawōn*) ` look out, take care ', Gothic *gaumjan* ` remark, see, raise up one's attention ', Old Norse *geyma* `heed, care, worry for, beware', Old English *gīeman*, Old Saxon *gōmian*, Old High German *goumen* ds., Old Icelandic *gaumr* m. and *gaum* f. `attention', Old High German *gouma* ` paying attention, observance, feast ', Swiss *gaume* `baby sitting' (from dem Germanic Latvian *gaūme* `taste', *gaūmēt* ` memorize, observe, taste '), Old Saxon *gōma* `repast, meal, guest's meal ', whereof Old Saxon *gōmian* ` host '. (The meaning relations are still to be cleared in detail; s. Slotty IF. 46, 369.) In addition changing through ablaut Old English *ofergumian* `neglect', Old Saxon *fargumōn* ` neglect ', isl. *guma* ` pay attention ';

Old Church Slavic *govějŕ, gověti* 'worship; revere, live a god-fearing life', russ. *gověť* 'fast', sloven. dial. *goveti* 'remain grumpily silent', Serbo-Croatian *gòvijêm, gòvjeti* 'obey', Czech *hověti* 'favor, spare, look after, look up; satisfy, show indulgence'; from dem Russ. derives Lithuanian *gavėti* 'fast', Latvian *gavēt* ds.

**References:** WP. I 635 f., WH. I 465.

**Page(s):** 453

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghōs-*

**Meaning:** to eat

**Material:** Old Indic *ghas-* 'eat, consume' in 2. 3. Sg. Aor. *ághas*, 3. Pl. *ákṣan*, Perf. *jaghāsa, jakṣuḥ*, (common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*) from which after Wackernagel KZ. 41, 309 present *jakṣiti*, particle Perf. *\*gd<sup>h</sup>a-* in *agdhād* 'uneaten food', later *jagdhá-*, *ságdhi-* f. 'shared meal', later *jagdhi-* s. Wackernagel aaO., *ghasmara-* 'voracious', *ghasana-* n. 'the consuming', *ghāśi-* m. 'nourishment, food'; Avestan *gah-* 'eat, devour (from daēvischen creature)';

about Latin *hostia* 'sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation', *hostīre* 'repay' s. WH. I 661 f.;

about angebl. Latvian *gōste* 'feast' s. WH. I 637.

Maybe alb. *gosti* 'feast', *ngos, ngop* 'sate, feed' Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. I 640.

**Page(s):** 452

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghreb<sup>h</sup>-1, gherb<sup>h</sup>-*; root widening *ghreb<sup>h</sup>ā-*

**Meaning:** to grab

**Note:** compare also *ghreb<sup>h</sup>-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *grabh-*, *grab-* 'gripe, catch, obtain, seize, touch, attain, arrest', Aor. *agrabham*, Perf. *jagrābha*, Pass. *grhyáte, grbháyant*, *grābha-* m. 'the griping', *grāha-* 'filled goblet'; *grāpsa-* 'bush, tussock', *grbh-* 'griping, handle, grasp', *grh-* (as 2. composition part) 'griping', *grbhá-* m. 'handle, grasp', *grbhi-* 'in recollecting, containing', *grābhá-* m. 'seizer, handful';

Avestan *grab-* 'grasp' in *hāngrabəm (čāsmainī)* 'I captured (with the eye)', Perf. *jigaurva, gaurvayeiti* (compare Old Indic *grbháyant*) 'seizes, holds firmly, agrees,

perceives ', participle Perf. Pass. *gərəpta-*, *grab-* ` structure of words, sentence ' ; Akk. *gərəbām* ` the holding on, seizing ' ; npers. *giriſtan* ` gripe ', *gīrad* ` seizes ' ;

Old Norse *grāpa* ` snatch, grasp ' (*p* in support in *grīpā?*), Old English *græppian* ` gripe ', engl. *grapple* ` grip, grasp ' ; besides Swedish *grabba* ` grapple, pack ' , Middle Low German *grabben*, *grabbelen* ` catch fast, heap ' (out of it engl. *grab*, *grapple*), Middle High German *grappeln* ` grope ' , Norwegian dial. *grafsa*, *grapsa* ` scratch, scrape ' , deutsch *grapsen*, in addition nasalized Swedish dial. *gramma* ` snatch ' , Swiss *grame* ` creep ' , Swedish *gramsa* ` take with full-hand ' , Swiss *gramse* ds.; **asächs.** *garva* ` fascicle, sheaf ' , Old High German *garba* ` a handful, bundle ' , Middle High German Modern High German *Garbe*;

Lithuanian *grabūs*, *grabnūs* ` adroit, skilful in the stealing ' , *grabinėti*, *grabaliótī*, *grabóti* ` grope, reach for something ' , *grabstýti* ` gripe, pack ' , lengthened grade *grébiu*, *grébti* ` rake, gripe, rob ' ; previous iterative. *gróbiu*, *gróbtī* ` gripe, snatch, rob ' , *grōbis* m. ` robbery, booty ' ; Latvian *grebju*, *grebt* also ` grasp ' , *grabas* f. Pl. ` the bundled together ' , *greblis* ` small rake ' , *grābju*, *grābt* ` grasp, catch, rake ' , *grābāt* iterative in addition ` rake, gather together ' ;

Old Church Slavic *grebŏ*, *greti* ` oar, row ' , russ. *grebú*, *grestí* ` pile, rake, oar, row ' , Bulgarian *grebá* ` rake, scratch, scrape, comb, oar, row, (water) scoop ' , *grebló* ` rake, rudder ' ; iterative Old Church Slavic *grabljŏ*, *grabiti* ` rob ' , Serbo-Croatian *grābiti* ` grasp, pile ' , Czech *hrabati* ` scratch, dig, burrow, rummage, rake ' , etc.

Maybe alb. *grabit* ` rob ' a Slavic loanword.

root extension ***ghre<sup>bh</sup>ā-***

Old Indic *grbhñāti*, *grbhāyāti* ` seizes, sticks, attains ' ; innovations are: *ágrabhīt* ` griped ' , Infin. *gráhītum*, participle *grbhītā-* ` reigned, caught, held on ' , *grábhīṭṛ*, *grahīṭṛ* ` seizer ' ; Avestan *gərəwnāiti*, *gəurvāyeiti*, Old pers. *garbāyaiti* ` seizes, conquers, agrees, perceives, understands ' .

**References:** WP. I 652 f., Trautmann 95 f.; different Kuiper Nasalprä. 232.

**Page(s):** 455

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghre<sup>bh</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to scratch, dig

**Note:** (Not always certain from *ghre*<sup>h</sup>-` gripe, rake ' to divide; identical with it?; see Persson Beitr. 728 A. 1).

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ghre*<sup>h</sup>-2: to scratch, dig; derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghre*<sup>h</sup>-1, *gher*<sup>h</sup>-; root widening *ghre*<sup>h</sup>-ā-: to grab.

**Material:** Gothic *graban* `dig', Old Icelandic *grafa* `notch, dig, prick ornaments ' (Plur. preterit Old Icelandic *grǫfum* indicating to a present *grafa*, really records Old Norwegian and Old Swedish (*græva*)), Old English *grafan* ds., Old Saxon *bigraþan* `bury', Old High German *graban* `dig, bury, engrave ' ; Old Frisian *grēva* schw. v. s. meaning, Dutch *groeven* `trickle, groove, make furrows or channels ' ; iterative to *graban*:- Old High German *grubilōn* `dig naggingly, rummage through, investigate ', Middle High German *grübeln* ds.; Gothic *grōba* f. `ditch, trench, channel'

Maybe alb. *gropë* `ditch, trench, channel'

Old English *grafu*, Old Icelandic *grǫff*. `pit, pothole, grave' (Germanic *\*grabō*); Gothic *grōba* f. `pit, pothole, cave', Old Icelandic *grōf* ds., Old High German *gruoba* `pit, pothole, cave, gullet' (Germanic *\*grōbō*); Old English *græfn*. `ditch, trench, channel, grave', Old Frisian *gref*, Old Saxon *graf*, Old High German *grab* `grave'; Old Icelandic *grǫptr* m. `graving, grave, burial, funeral ', Old English *græft* m. `sculpture, engraving ' (Germanic *\*graftu*), Old Frisian *greft* f. `ditch, trench, channel ' (Germanic *\*grafti*), nld. *gracht* ds., Old High German *grafft* f. `monumentum, sculpture, engraving ' (but Old High German *gruft* is folk etymology reshuffling from gr.-Latin *crypta*);

Latvian *grebju*, *grebt* `hollow out, dig with a chisel; scrape, excavate, seize ', *greblis* m. `gouge, type of chisel ' (also rake, see below *ghre*<sup>h</sup>-` gripe ');

Old Church Slavic *pogrebq*, *pogreti* `bury', Serbo-Croatian *grēbēm*, *grēbsti* `dig, scratch, scrape', with prefix *po-* `bury', Czech (old) *hřebu*, *hřebsti* `dig, bury', poln. *grzebe*, *grzesc* `scratch, scrape, dig, bury'; zero grade Slavic *\*gr̥bēti* in Old Czech *hřbieti* `lie buried ', nowadays *pohřbiti* `bury'; iterative Old Church Slavic *pogřebati*, *gribati* `bury', russ. *pogrebátʹ* ds., Serbo-Croatian (old) *zagribati* `bury ', Czech *hrěbati* `upbraid, rebuke', poln. *grzebię*, *grzebać* `curry, scratch, scrape', with *po-* `bury'; Church Slavic *grebenʹ* `comb', russ. *grébenʹ* ds., Serbo-Croatian *grēbēn* `comb, sting, prick, carding, ridge ', Czech *hřeben* `comb, garden rake ';

Maybe alb. (*\*hřeben*) *krehën* `comb' : Russian: *grébeń* `comb'.

poln. *grzebień* ds.; Old Church Slavic *grōbʹ* `grave', Serbo-Croatian *grōb* (Gen. *grōba*), Czech *hrob*, russ. *grob* (Gen. *gróba*).

Maybe alb. *graba* `erosion, hollowing out', also a zero grade noun *\*graba, grath* `tooth, prong (for digging) ', *grehull* `thicket'.

**References:** WP. I 653 f., Trautmann 96.

**Page(s):** 455-456

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghrædh-*

**Meaning:** to march

**Material:** Avestan *aiwi-gərəδmahi* `we begin, advance, go forward, march, proceed ', *gərəzdi-* f. `(\*lineup =) the captured, gained '; but Middle Indic (Aśoka-Inschr.) *adhigicya* `initiating, commencing ' = Old Indic *adhi-kṛtya-*, S. LéviGA 1912;

Latin *gradior*, *-ī* `to take steps, step, walk, go, advance ', *gradus*, *-ūs* `a step; a step as made, a pace; an approach; a step as climbed, a stair; hence any tier, gradation; a braid of hair; abstr., degree, stage; rank, position; milit., station, post', *grallae* `stilts ' (Latin *grad-* from *\*ghrædh-*, ablaut grade as in Lithuanian *gridiju*);

Gothic *griþs* (only Akk. Sg. *grid*) `footstep, grade' (but Middle High German *grit* `footstep ', *griten* `spread the legs apart ', Modern High German Bavarian *gritt, gritten* ds. and - indeed definitely the *ī*-row belonging - *graiteln* `lock the fingers or legs apart ' belong to Germanic *\*grī-* `straddled, gaping ', the strange link so far is missed);

Lithuanian *gridiju*, *-yti* (Juškevicz) `go, wander, err about '.

Present nasals:

Old Irish *in-grenn-*, *to-grenn-* `pursue ' (*-enn-* from *-ndh-n-*, themat. *n-*present, 3. Sg. *\*ghrṇ-dh-ne-ŋ*), (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), compare Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 170 f.;

Old Church Slavic *grędŏ*, *gręsti* `go, come ', russ. *grjadú*, *grjastí* `go, march ' etc.

**References:** WP. I 651 f., WH. I 615 f., Trautmann 98.

**Page(s):** 456-457

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghreib-*

**Meaning:** to grab

**Note:** compare also *ghræbh-*.

**Material:** Gothic *greipan* `grasp ', Old Icelandic *grīpa* `grasp, gripe ', Old English Old Saxon *grīpan* ds., Old Frisian *grīpa*, Old High German *grīfan* ds., in addition as iterative

Old English *grāpian*, Old High German *greifōn* `caress', and Nom. agentis Old Icelandic *greip* f. `handle, grasp, span, hand', Old English *grāp* `fist, handle, grasp', Old High German *greifa* `fork', Old English *gripa* m. `handful, fascicle, sheaf'; in addition Old Icelandic *gripr* m. `preciousness, valuable possession', Old English *gripe* m. `handle, grasp, attack, jewel', Old Frisian *bi-grip* m. `statute; agreement', Old High German *ana-griff* `attacking, specially of a free girl without agreement of her parents', Middle High German *grif* `snatch, palpation, grasp', Middle Low German *grīpe, grēpe* `handle, grasp, fork';

Maybe alb. *grep* `hook' from a Romance derivative also Italian *grappa* `hook'.

Lithuanian *griebiù, griēbti* (besides *greibiù, greĩbti*) `snatch at, seize, gripe', intensive *graibaũ, graibýti, gribšnis* m. `quick grasp, grabbing', Latvian *griba* f. `wish, volition', *gribēt* `want' (originally `reach for something').

**References:** WP. I 647, Trautmann 96.

**Page(s):** 457-458

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghrem-1*

**Meaning:** to scratch, rub

**Note:** extension from *gher-* ds.

**Material:** Gothic *gramsta* Dat. Sg. `wooden splinter' (Persson Beitr. 99); East Frisian *grum* `residuum, smut' (such meaning also by *ghrēu-* and *ghrēi-*), mnl. nnl. *grom* `intestines, entrails, smut', Low German nl. *groom* ds., Norwegian Dialectal *grumen* `cloudy, mixed with deposit, residuum', ablaut. West Frisian *gram, grim* `intestines, entrails, esp. from fish', Modern High German Bavarian *gramel* `cracklings', Old Icelandic *grōm, grōmr* `smut'; Modern High German Swiss *grummen* `pick out, pick up, collect; pinch, rummage' (Falk-Torp under *grums*);

Maybe alb. *grumbull* `pile, collection', *grumbulloj* `collect'.

Lithuanian *grémžiu, grémžti* `scrape', *grámdau, -yti* `scratch, scrape', Latvian *greņžu, greņžt* `gnaw, bite', *grāņstīt* `snatch' (against another division of Baltic words see below *ger-*, *grem-* `catch'); different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 637, 649. compare Lithuanian *gréndžiu, gręsti* under *ghren-*.

**References:** WP. I 655.

**Page(s):** 458

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghrem-2*



**Meaning:** heavy sound, thunder, grumble

**Material:** Avestan *gram-* 'become angry, feel rage' (only in participle present *grəmantəm* 'of those who are to us grimm' and participle Perf. Pass. *granta-* from \**ghramita-* 'becomes angry'), npers. *γaram* 'fierceness';

gr. *χρεμίζω, χρεμετίζω* 'neigh', *χρόμαδος* m. 'creakiness', *χρόμος* (= Old Church Slavic *gromъ*) 'noise, neighing' (Hes.);

Old Icelandic *gramr* 'enraged, hostile', Old English *gram*, Old Saxon *gram*, Old High German *gram* ds., Middle High German *gram* 'angry, irate, uncourageous', Gothic *gramjan* 'enrage', isl. *gremia* 'make angry, irate', Old English *gremman* 'infuriate, revile', Old High German *gremmen* 'enrage, infuriate', Middle High German *gremen* 'cause grief', refl. 'grieve', Old High German *gramiz* 'becomes angry, sad, infuriated', Old Icelandic *grimmr* 'fierce, grim, hostile, excited, aroused', Old English Old Frisian Old Saxon Old High German *grimm* 'wild, cruel, savage'; Old English *grimman* 'rage', Old Saxon *grimman* 'wheeze, rage, bawl, blaster', Middle High German *grimmen* 'rage before anger or pain', zero grade Old High German *umbegrummōn* 'gnaw at', Middle High German Middle Low German *grummen* 'drone, grumble, murmur', Modern High German *grummen, grummeln* 'murmur, scold, grumble, sound vaguely', Norwegian *grymta* 'grunt', Old English *grymettan* 'growl';

Lithuanian *gramù, gramėti* 'fall with noise', *grumiù, grumėti* 'thunder', *grumenù, grumėnti* 'drone vaguely, grumble, murmur, threaten'; with extension -zd- (see Persson Beitr. 349) *grumzdžiù, grum̃sti* 'gnash, creak, threaten'; Latvian *gremju, gremt* 'mumble, murmur, threaten, grumble, rumble; talk with passion', Old Prussian *grumins* m. 'distant thunder', *grīmons* 'sung, chanted', *grīmikan* 'ditty';

Maybe alb. *gumëzhit* 'sound' a Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic *възгрьмитъ, -грьмѣти* 'thunder', russ. *greměť* 'thunder, clang, clink', Serbo-Croatian *gimî, gîmljeti*, Czech *hřmítí*, poln. *grzmieć* 'thunder', wherefore the intensive in Church Slavic *grīmati* 'sound, clink', Serbo-Croatian dial. *grimăt*, Czech *hřīmati* 'thunder, fulminate'; Old Church Slavic *gromъ*, russ. *grom* 'thunder', Serbo-Croatian *grôm* 'thunder, lightning', Czech *hrom* 'thunder', poln. *grom* 'thunder, thunderbolt'.

**References:** WP. I 655 f., Trautmann 97.

**Page(s):** 458-459

**Meaning:** beam

**Material:** Latin *grunda* f. ` a gutter ', *suggrunda* f. ` the lower border of a roof, the eaves; rafter ' from *\*ghrondhā*;

Old Icelandic *grind* f. ` latticework, grid door, harbour ', Old English *grindel*, Old Saxon *grindil* `bar, bolt', Old High German *grintil* `bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow ', Middle Low German *grindel*, *grendel* `transom, bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow ';

Lithuanian *grindis*, *griñdas*, *grindà* `planking board ', Pl. *griñdos* `board layer, boarded floor ', *grindóti*, *grindyti*, *grindžiù grĩsti* `cover with boards ', *grandà* `bridge plank ', Latvian *grida*, also *grids* `floor, plank ', *gruõdi* m. Pl. `planks, balks, beams ', Old Prussian *grandico* f. `plank, balk', *grandan* (Akk.) `man, husband' (to meaning compare E. Lewy IF. 32, 162 with Lithuanian);

Slavic *gręda* in russ. *grjadá* `bed, row', Serbo-Croatian *gréda* `balk, beam', Czech *hřada* `shaft, pole, balk, beam, scaffold, trestle', poln. *grzęda* `shaft, pole, furrow, bed'; besides Slavic *gręda* in sloven. *grêd*, Gen. *gredî* `shaft, pole'.

**References:** WP. I 657, WH. I 623 f., Trautmann 98.

**Page(s):** 459-460

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghren-*

**Meaning:** to rub, stroke roughly

**Note:** extension from *gher-2* ds., mostly with dental extension (originally present?)

**Material:** Gr. *χαίρω* `touch slightly; smear, paint; besmear, anoint; stain; defile; esp. of moral pollution ';

in addition with formants *-tu-* (*-to-*), Old Icelandic *grunnr* m. (*nn* from *nþ*) `bottom, ground' (basic meaning `sand, sandy soil' as `\* the pulverized ground '), *grunn* n. `shallow place in the water ', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *grund* f. (m. gramm. variation) `field, earth', Gothic *grundu-waddjus* `foundation wall ', Old English Old Saxon *grund*, Old High German *grunt* `ground, bottom'.

***ghren-d-*:**

Gr. *χόνδρος* m. `a grain or lump of salt; in pl. groats of wheat or spelt: gruel made therefrom ' (diss. from *\*χρόνδ-ρος*);

alb. (*-d-* or *-dh-*) *grundë*, *krundë*, *krunde* `bran ' (*\*ghr̥n-d[h]ā*);

maybe alb. Geg *grind* `quarrel, fight, crush', alb. Tosc *grinj* `grind'

Latin *frendō*, *-ere* `crunch, gnash the teeth'; common Illyrian *gh-* > *d-*, from there Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

Old Icelandic *grotti* m. `mill'.

***ghren*-d<sup>h</sup>-:**

Old English *grindan* `grind, crunch', engl. *to grind* `ds., sharpen' (Old English *grindan* with *tōpum*), engl. *to grind one's teeth* `gnash the teeth'; Modern High German (nnd.) *Grand* `sand', nnd. *grand* f. `coarse sand, meal, flour, bran', Old High German *in grente* `in earth full of clay', Old Icelandic *grandi* m. `sandbank, gravel'; nnd. *grind* f. `pebble sand; scurf', nld. *grind*, *grint* `coarse meal, flour, sand', Old High German Middle High German *grint* `crust, scab, eschar, scurf', Gothic *grinda-fraþjis* `pusillanimous' (from an adj. *\*grinds* `pulverized');

Lithuanian *grėndu*, *grėsti* and *grėndžiu*, *grėsti* `rub hard, scour, clean' (zero grade present), lter. *gránd-aunder -yti* (compare *grémžti* above under ***ghrem-1***); russ. *grjada*.

**References:** WP. I 656 f., WH. I 545 f., Trautmann 96 f.

**Page(s):** 459

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghrēi-* : *ghrēi-* : *ghrī-* and (Lithuanian) *ghrei-*

**Meaning:** to smear, etc..

**Note:** extension from *gher-* `rub'; much less productive than *u*-extension *ghrēu-*.

**Material:** Gr. *χρίω* `anoint, smear, color, rub, scratch, prick' (*\*χρίσ-ιω* or *χρί-ιω*, compare *ἐχρίσθην*, *χρίστός*), *χρίσις* `smearing; anointing; colouring, varnish, wash; colour-washing', *χρίμα*, new *χρίσμα* `ointment; anything smeared on; anointing, unction; of spiritual grace; coating of wall, plaster', *ἐγχριώ* `to rub, anoint; sting, prick'; *χρίμπτω* `wander above the surface, scratch' etc.; Med. `bring near; touch the surface of a body, graze, scratch; draw near, approach';

Old Icelandic *grīma* `mask, helmet; riddle', engl. *grime* `dirt, smut', Old English Old Saxon *grīma*, *-o* m. `mask, helmet; ghost', Middle Low German *grīmet* `lined in black', ablaut. *grēme* f. `smut';

Lithuanian *griejù*, *griėti* `skim the cream' (older present form *grejù*), *graīmas* `cream'; with transference in the mental area (compare similar under *ghrēu-*) here Germanic *grīs-* in Old English *ā-grīsan* `shudder, fear, dread', *grīslīc*, Old High German *grīsenlīh* `terrible,

grisly', mnl. *grīsen*, Middle Low German *grīsen*, *gresen* 'shudder', *greselīk* 'eerie' (different Wood Mod. Phil. 5, 265: to Old Indic *jī-hrēti* 'feel shame', wherewith Johansson IF. 2, 44 are connected under a basic meaning '\*cover', Old Icelandic *grīma* etc.); after Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. *Griesgram* here Old English *grist* n. 'milling', Old Saxon *grist-grimmo* 'bruxism', Old High German *grist-grimmōn* ds. (besides *grus-gramōn* ds.); out of it Middle High German *grisgram* ds.; perhaps also Old English *gristle* f. 'gristle', Old Frisian Middle Low German *gristel* ds., also Old English *grost*, Middle High German *gruschel* ds.

**References:** WP. I 646 f.

**Page(s):** 457

**Root / lemma:** *ghrēu-1*: *ghræu-*: *ghrū-*

**Meaning:** to fall down

**Material:** Hom. Aor. ἔχραον (ἔχραFov) 'attacked, pressed', ζαχρηής 'attacking violently, furious, raging' (-χρᾱF-ής);

Latin *ingruō*, -ere 'to fall upon, assail, attack', *congruō*, -ere 'to run together, come together, meet; in time, to coincide; in gen., to be suited to, correspond with, agree';

Lithuanian *griáuju*, *grióviau*, *griáuti* 'break down (trans. intr.); thunder' (*iau* from *ēu*, out of it *í* from:); *griūvù* (*griūvù*, Trautmann 100), *griuvaũ griūti* 'collapse, fall in ruins' (*griūvù* = Latin -*gruō* from \**ghruuō*); Latvian *grāuju*, *grāvu*, *grāut* 'shatter', *grūstu*, *grūvu*, *grūt* 'collapse', *grūveši* m. Pl. 'rubble'; double anlaut besides *greu-* (see there)?

Russ. dial. *grúchnutʹ ša* 'collapse with noise', klr. *hrúchnuty* 'rumble; crow', Serbo-Croatian *grûhām*, *grúhati* 'crack, creak', sloven. *grûh* 'scree, stone fragments', *grúša* 'coarse sand, grit', poln. *gruchnać* 'fall down with crashing sound; hit fast' (*gruchać* 'coo like the pigeon').

**References:** WP. I 647 f., WH. I 700 f., Trautmann 100. from zum Folgenden?

**Page(s):** 460

**Root / lemma:** *ghrēu-2*: *ghræu-*: *ghrū-*

**Meaning:** to rub

**Note:** extension from *gher-* 'rub'

**Material:** Gr. \*χραύω, Konj. Aor. χραύση 'scratch, scrape, graze, wound slightly, injure', ἐγχαύω 'hit in', Cypriot χραύομαι, χραύζομαι 'bump, stumble, of lands, touch, be adjacent to', ἀχραής 'untouched, clean, pure cold water'; with gradation \**ghrāu-*: χρώς 'surface of a body (\*which one touches)', hence 'skin, complexion' (Nom. χρώς from

\**ghrā[ul]-s*, Gen. *χρoός* thereafter from \**ghrēu-ós*; besides then later *χρωτός*), *χρῶζω* and *χρoῖζω* `touch or coat, color, stain, blemish the surface of a body', *χρῶμα*, -ατος `skin, complexion, paint, color, makeup', *χρoιά*, Attic *χρoά* `body surface, skin, paint, color' (\**χρωF-lā*);

gall. \**grava* `gravel', cymr. *gro*, acorn. *grow*, mcor. *grow* `sand', Middle Breton *grouanenn* ds., (common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), nbret. *gro(a)* f. `sand beach', *groan*, *grouan* `engrave' (vocalism unclear);

Old Icelandic *grjōn* n. `cereal (\*crushed corn, grain)', Middle High German *grien* m. n. `gravel sand, sandy bank', Middle Low German *grēn* `grain of sand' (\**ghrēuno-*; also Norwegian isl. *grugg* n. `residuum' from \**gruwwa-* as `sandy residuum').

Because the extended root *ghreu-d-* plural applied is on the mental area (`touch hard in the mind'), one also assumes affiliation from Old High German *ingrūēn*, Middle High German *grūen*, *grūwen* `shudder, fear, dread', Middle High German *griul*, *griuwel* `fright, horror', Old High German *grūsōn*, *grūwisōn* `feel fright', Modern High German `graus, *grausen* etc., Old High German *grunn*, -*nnes* `misery, woefulness', *griuna* `eagerness, vehemency, fierceness, atrocity' (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*).

extension *ghreu-d-*:

Old High German \**firgriozan* `grind', participle *firgrozzen*, Middle High German *ver-*, *durch-griezen* `grind in small parts'; Old Icelandic *grjōt* n. (*a*-stem) `stone, semolina', Old English *grēot* n. `sand, dust, earth', Old Saxon *griot* n. `sand, bank, border, shore', Old High German *grioz*, Middle High German *griez* m., n. `grain of sand, sand, semolina', Modern High German `semolina' (Germanic \**greuta-* `rock, sand, gravel' also in VN *Greutungī* `shore inhabitant' and in Finnish *riutta* `sandbank, cliff');

Old Icelandic *grautr* m. `cereal, grain' (`ground, scrunched, crushed, crunched roughly'); Old English *grēat* `coarsely granulated, big, large, thick' (engl. *great*), Old Frisian *grāt*, Old Saxon *grōt*, Old High German Middle High German *grōz* `big, large', Middle High German also `coarse, thick' (Germanic \**grauta-*); about Old Icelandic *grotti* `mill' see below *ghren-*;

Old English *grytt* `cereal, grain' (engl. *grits* `ds., coarse sand'), Old High German *gruzzi*, Middle Low German *grütte* `cereal, grain' (Germanic \**gruṭia-*); Old English *grūt* (Dat. *grȳt*) f. `coarse meal, flour, grape marc', Old Frisian *grēt* `sand', Middle High German *grūz* m. `sand, grain', Modern High German *Graus* `grain of sand, rubble, detritus

', Middle Low German *grūt* ` brittle as ferment, yeast, substance which causes fermentation ', Dutch *gruit* ` malt, yeast, residuum ', Norwegian *grūt* n. ` residuum '; Old English *grot* n. ` coarse meal, flour' (Germanic *\*gruta-*);

with formants *-to-* or *-so-*: Middle Low German *grūs*, *grōs* ` crumbled stones, gravel ';

Balto Slavic *\*grūdiō* ` stamp ' in Lithuanian *grūdžiu* or *grūda*, *grūsti* ` stomp (barley for the pearl barley preparation); bump; touch ' ; ablaut. *graudūs* besides ` brittle ' also ` stirring, wistful ', Old Prussian *engraudīsnan* Akk. Sg. ` pity ', *grūdas* ` corn, grain'; Latvian *grūžu*, *grūdu*, *grūst* ` bump, poke, stomp', *grūdenes* f. Pl. ` pearl barley ' ; ablaut. *grāuds* m. ` corn, grain', *graužu*, *graudu*, *grāust* ` rumble, thunder ', *graudiens* m. ` lightning strike ', *graušļi* Pl. ` rubble, debris ';

Church Slavic *gruda* ` clod of earth', collective *grudije* and (deriving from an already collective *\*ghrōud-d<sup>h</sup>ā*) *gruzdije*; Serbo-Croatian *grūda* ` clump' etc. (*ū* proves initial long diphthong *ōu*); with *-mēn*: Serbo-Croatian *grūmēn* ` clod', russ. *grum* ds.; here also with transference on the mental area russ.-Church Slavic *съ-grustiti śa* ` grieve ', russ. *grustь* f. ` distress, sorrow ', sloven. *grūst* m. ` disgust, repulsion, loathing ' (*û* from short diphthong, Indo Germanic *əu*, the old sensory meaning still in *grūšč* m. ` grit, mountain rubble '), with weak grade *ŭ*: Serbo-Croatian *grst* f. m. ` disgust, repulsion, loathing ' (proto Slavic *\*grьstь*), *gīstīti-se* ` be disgusted ', as well as *\*grьdъ* in Old Church Slavic *grьdъ* ` horrendus, terribilis', Serbo-Croatian *gīd* ` hideous, unsavory, distasteful, nasty ', from which also Old Church Slavic *grьdъ* ` stout, proud' (originally ` feeling disgust, fastidiously '), russ. *górdyj* ds., Serbo-Croatian *gīd* ` stout, proud, terrible', etc.;

Maybe nasalized alb. (*\*krude*) *krunde*, crumps `debris '

about Latin *gurdus* s. WH. I 627.

extension *ghrēuġ(h?)*:-

Lithuanian *gráužas* ` gravel ', *gružótas* ` uneven, bumpy ' (is Latvian *gruzis*, Pl. *gruži* ` rubble, horror, dismay ' nnd. loanword?);

poln. *gruz* ` rubble, mortar', Pl. ` debris, ruins ', klr. *kruż* ` debris ', Pl. ` rubble ' (barely from Middle High German *grūs* ` horror, dismay ' because of:) poln. *gruzla* ` clump', Upper Sorbian *hruzła* ` clump, clod '.

extension *ghreu-b<sup>h</sup>*:-

presumably in Germanic groups from Modern High German *Griebe* `cracklings' (Old High German *griubo*, *griobo*), *Griebs*, perhaps also *grob*; compare with Germanic *p*, Norwegian Dialectal *grūpa*, *graup* `grind coarsely, crush', *gropa*, *grypja* ds., *grop* n. `crushed grain, coarse flour'.

**References:** WP. I 648 ff., Trautmann 99.

**Page(s):** 460-462

---

**Root / lemma:** (*ghrē-*) *ghrō-* : *ghrē-*

**Meaning:** to grow, be green

**Note:** only Germanic (and slavisch?)

**Material:** Gothic *gras* n. `grass, herb', Old Icelandic Old Saxon *gras*, Old English *græs*, *gærs* ds., Old High German *gras*, Modern High German *Gras*; full grade Middle High German *gruose* f. `young plant shoot, plant juice', Middle Low German *grōse* f. `plant juice', mnl. *groese* `young vegetation, young grass';

without the *s*-derivative: Old Icelandic *grōa* `grow, be healed', Old English *grōwan* `be green, bloom', engl. *grow*, Old High German *gruoen*, *gruowan*, Middle High German *grüezen* `grow, thrive, be green'; Old Icelandic *grōði* m. `growth', Middle High German *gruot* f. `greenery, fresh growth'; Old High German *gruoni*, Middle High German *grüene*, Old English *græne*, Old Icelandic *grōnn* `green, fresh, good'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *Grōnaland* `Greenland'.

With dental extension: Old English *græd* m. `grass', Middle High German *graz*, *-zzes* `young branches of coniferous wood' from *ghrē-t-*, *ghrē-t-*;

probably to *ghrē-*: *ghrō-*: *ghrē-* `project, protrude, e.g. from plants shoots, plants prickles, beard hair' and its light basic root *gher-* ds. (see there would be to be covered by Latin *herba* `vegetation; a green plant; a blade or stalk, esp. of corn or grass' to the latter, if from *\*gherz-d<sup>h</sup>ā* `barley' with suffixal of the same kind to *\*gher-d<sup>h</sup>ā*.

Berneker 355 considers doubtingly for Old Church Slavic *grozdъ* `grape', *groznъ* ds. a cognate of *\*ghras-d<sup>h</sup>o-*, *-nu-* as base; the meaning would be justified at most through russ. *gránka* `bundle': Bulgarian Serbo-Croatian *grána* `twig, branch'.

**References:** WP. I 645 f., WH. I 616 f., 639 f.

**Page(s):** 454

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghroud-*



**Meaning:** a protruding body part

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *grūd* (n. *es*-stem) 'cheek', cymr. *grudd* ds., corn. *grud* 'maxilla';

Old English *grēada* m. 'bosom'.

**References:** WP. I 658.

**Page(s):** 462

---

**Root / lemma:** *g(l)eu-*, *ġ(l)eu-*

**Meaning:** to chew

**Material:** Npers. *jāvīdan* 'chew', afgh. *žōvał*, *žōyał* ds., 'bite, gnaw ' (iran. *\*jyav-*);

Armenian *kveni* 'larch, any of a number of cone-bearing trees which yield a heavy solid wood ';

Old Icelandic *tyggja*, *-va* 'chew' (for *\*kyggja* after *tōgla* 'chew'), Swedish *tugga*, Old English *cēowan*, nengl. *chew* [common Illyrian-alb. *kh-* > *t-*, *gh-* > *d-s*];

Middle Low German *keuwen*, Old High German *kiuwan*, Middle High German *kūwen* 'chew' (*\*kewian*); Old High German *kewa*, Middle High German *kiuwe* f. 'jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone'; derived: Old English *cēace*, Old Frisian *ziāke* f. (*\*keukōn*) and Old Frisian *kēse* 'molar tooth', Middle Low German *kūse*, mnl. *kūze*, changing through ablaut mnl. *kieze* ds.;

Balto-Slavic *\*žiauīō* 'chew' in:

Lithuanian *žíaunos* f. Pl. 'jaws', Latvian *žāūnas* f. Pl. 'jaws, maxilla, gill';

r.-Church Slavic *žuju* (*\*zjou-*) and *žbvq*, *žbvati* (*\*zjbv-*), Old Czech *žiji*, *žvāti*, russ. *žujú*, *ževátʹ* 'chew'; in addition (from Balto-Slavic *\*žíaunā*) Bulgarian *žúna* f. 'lip' and Serbo-Croatian *žvǎlo* n. 'pharynxes, throat, gorge', *žvǎle* f. Pl. 'set of teeth in the bridle'; russ. *žvákátʹ* 'chew', *žvak* 'larch resin as a tooth cleaning material';

Tocharian AB *św-ā-tsi* 'eat' (Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 43);

compare further *gʷīū-* 'resin'.

**References:** WP. I 642, WH. I 601, Trautmann 372, Lidén Ann. Acad. Scient. Fennicae 27, 119.

**Page(s):** 400



---

**Root / lemma:** *glag-* or *glak-*

**Meaning:** milk

**Grammatical information:** Nom. *glakt* n.

**Note:** only gr. and Latin

**Material:** Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος n. 'milk'; originally probably \*γλακτ, Gen. \*γλακτός (compare γλακτο-φάγος), out of it \*γλάκ, \*γλακτός (hence γλακῶντες μεστοὶ γάλακτος Hes. and γλακκόν γαλαθηνόν Hes., probably a **Kinderwort** with hypocoristic gemination as μικκός), further \*γλά, with vocal development in monosyllabic word (probably in the child's mouth, whence also the initial stress:) γάλα, whereupon also γάλακτος instead of \*γλακτός. The form hom. γλάγος (περιγλαγής, later γλαγάω), on the other hand dissimilated Cretan κλάγος, goes back perhaps to Nom. \*γλαγ < \*γλακ.

Latin *lac*, *lactis* n., with dissimilation reduction of anlaut. Gutturals from \**glact* = gr. γάλα; old- and late Latin *l-*stem *lacte*, compare Pl. *lactēs* f. 'milk of the male fish'; derived *dēlicus* (\**dē-lac-os*) 'put away from the breast, weaned; the weaned mother's milk'?

About altchin. *lac* (\**glac*) from Indo Germanic \**galakt* s. Karlgren DLZ. 1926, 1960 f.

**References:** WP. I 659, WH. I 337 f., 741 f.

**Page(s):** 400-401

---

**Root / lemma:** *gleġ-*

**Meaning:** soft, tender

**Material:** Nasalized in Old Icelandic *klækkr* 'soft, pliable, flexible, sentimental' (from \**klīnkʷaz*), Old Icelandic *klækka* 'become soft, show faintheartedness or grief, groan, moan', Swedish *kläcka* 'frighten' (\**klīnkwan*), Old Danish *kliunka* ds., Danish *klynke* 'whimper', compare in addition the causative Old Norse *klækka* 'soft make', Swedish dial. *kläcka* 'melt' (\**klānkʷjan*); nnd. *klinker* 'tender, weak, lean';

Lithuanian *glėžnas* 'tender, soft, flabby', *glėžnūs* ds., *glėžtū*, *glėžaũ*, *glėžti* 'soft, slack, become wilted', Latvian *glēznš*;

Bulgarian *glézъ*, *glezíl* 'forgive, coddle', *razgléza* 'corruptness, unmannerliness'.

**References:** WP. I 661.

**Page(s):** 401

---

**Root / lemma:** *gleub<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to cut, slice, pare

**Material:** Gr. γλύφω `carve from, carve out, cut out with a knife; engrave; to note down [on tablets] ', γλυφίς, -ίδος f. `incisure, notched end of the arrow; but perh. of notches or grooves for the fingers; poet. for the arrow itself; also in pl., notches in the arrow-head; pen-knife; chisel; in Architecture, capitals of columns; in pl., a lurking-place, den, hole, cave ';

Latin *glūbō*, -ēre `to deprive of its bark, to bark, peel; to cast off its shell or bark ', *glūma* `a hull or husk, esp. of corn '(forms -*smā*, *glūbō* with *ū* = *eu*, as Modern High German *klieben*);

Old High German *klioban*, Old English *cleōfan*, Old Norse *kljūfa* `split', Old Norse *klauff*. `cleft, gap, the cloven hoof', zero grade Old Norse *klofna*, -aða `be split', *klyfia klufða* `split', *klofn*. `cleft, gap, cleft, fissure', *klofi* m. `door latch, clamp ', = Old Saxon *klobo* m. `cloven stick, hook for fowling ' = Old High German *klobo* `cloven stick for catching or capturing, hook ', Old English *clōfe* f. `buckle ', *clufu* f. `onion, bulb', Old High German *klobo-louh*, Modern High German with dissimilation *Knoblauch*, Old High German *kluppa* f. `pliers, tongs, split wood for clamping ', Modern High German *Kluppe* ( *\*klubjōn-*), Old Norse *klyff*. `the split packsaddle ', Old High German *kluft*, Modern High German *Kluft*, after Wissmann (Nom. postverb. 129 f.) with expressive lengthened zero grade *ū*: Old High German *klūbōn* `to pick to pieces; defoliate ', Modern High German *klauben* (in addition probably with Germanic intensive consonant increase Old Norse *klýpa* `clamp, nip, pinch');

Old Prussian *gleuptene* `mouldboard, curved metal blade on the front of a plow which loosens the earth '; but Lithuanian *glaudýti* `take out its shell or pod ' has probably -*d* from *gvaldýti* `take out its shell or pod, core ' referring, exactly in such a way, as *gvalbýti* ds. -*b*- is covered by *\*glaubýti*.

**References:** WP. I 661, WH. 1 610 f.

**Page(s):** 401-402

---

**Root / lemma:** *glōgh-* : *glēgh-*

**Meaning:** spike

**Material:** Gr. γλῶχες `spike of the ear ', γλωχῖς, -ῖνος f. `cusp, peak', γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶππα, Ionian γλάσσα `reed' (originally Nom. *\*γλῶχιᾱ* Gen. γλαχιᾱς);

serb.-Church Slavic (etc.) *glogъ* `thorn';

Maybe alb. -mb- formant *glem, gjemb* `thorn ' similar to alb. *delme* `sheep ', *zjarm* `fire '

perhaps Old Norse *kleggi* `gadfly, brake' as `piercing little animal ', or as *\*klajjan-* `the sticking, the clinging ' to Indo Germanic *glei-*, s. *gel-1* `clench ' extension *g-le-*, S. 363.

**References:** WP. I 662, Trautmann 91, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 474, 3.

**Page(s):** 402

---

**Root / lemma:** *gol-1*, lengthened grade *gōl-*, reduktions stem *gol-*

**Meaning:** to lie; den (of animals)

**Material:** Armenian *kalať* `cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole or lair of a wild animal';

gr. γωλεός `cave, pit, pothole';

Old Swedish *kolder* (= Old Icelandic *\*kollr* from *\*kolþaR*), Norwegian dial. *kold*, *kuld* m. and f. (*\*kolðǫ*) `birth of animal young, a full packed egg, children from the same marriage (actually of the same bed ';

Lithuanian *guõlis* `lair, camp, night campground ', Latvian *guõl'a* `lair, nest '; Lithuanian *guliù* (*gulù*), *guõlti* `lie down, go to bed, go to sleep, lay down in bed and go to sleep ', Latvian *guõlt* `lie down to sleep ', Lithuanian *guliù*, *guõlėti* `lie', Latvian *gula* `lair, camp, night campground ', Lithuanian *gulta*, *gultė* `lair (of an animal) ';

*guõlis* (and at most in *\*gõleĩ-ós* traceable back to γωλεός) with frequent lengthened grade in *i*-stem; Baltic *gul-*, Armenian *kať* from reduplication-stem *gol-*.

Because of Lithuanian *gvalis* (Szyrwid) = *guõlis*, *gvalà*, *gvalù* Adv. `lying ', *gvalĩsčias* = *guõlsčias* `lying', *gvalini torà* = *gulsčiu kartėly tvorà* (*Kvé-darna*, where *uo* would have led to *ũ*) after Trautmann KZ. 42, 373 will place the root as *\*gulo-* (lengthened grade *\*gōl-* from *\*gūōl-* with Indo Germanic loss of *u*; *gul-* then = Indo Germanic *\*gul-*); it seems Lithuanian *gval*-forms demand a single-linguistic explanation. compare but Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 93 f.

**References:** WP. I 639 f., Trautmann 93 f.

**Page(s):** 402

---

**Root / lemma:** *gol-2*

**Meaning:** branch

**Material:** Armenian *koťr* `bough, twig, branch'; russ. *gol'já* `twig, branch' (etc., s. Berneker 326).

**References:** WP. I 640, Meillet MSL. 11, 185.

---

**Root / lemma:** *gou̯ə-* (or *ga̯u̯ə-?*;) *gū-*

**Meaning:** hand; to grab

**Material:** Avestan *gava* Du., *gavō* Akk. Pl. `hands'; Avestan *gūnaoiti* `supply, gain', *gaona-* m. `profit, gain' (see below Lithuanian *gáunu*);

gr. \*γυFā assumed from ἐγ-γυάω `

to give or hand over as a pledge; to have a thing pledged to one, accept as a surety; of a father to give his daughter in marriage, to plight, betroth; to have a woman betrothed to one; also to pledge oneself, give security; to promise or engage that; to answer for'; Med. `to pledge oneself'; postverbal ἐγγύη `a pledge put into the hand: surety, security', ἐγγυος `giving security', Subst. `bondman, guarantor'; ὑπόγυος, ὑπόγυιος `(under one's hand, imminent, nigh at hand =) willing, ready; recent; sudden, actual, present'; ἐγ-γύ-ς `of Place, near, nigh, at hand; of Time, nigh at hand; of Numbers, etc., nearly; of Relationship, akin to' (as Latin *comminus*), ἐγγύθι `hard by, near; of Time, nigh at hand', ἐγγύθεν `from nigh at hand; with Verbs of rest, hard by, nigh at hand; hard by him' and μεσσηγύ, -γύς `of Space, in the middle, between; of Time, meanwhile' (`between the hands'); ἐγγυος `secured, under good security; reliable; giving security for', actually `in the hands (?)', s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 620<sup>3</sup>; compare but ἐγγυαλίζω `properly, to put into the palm of the hand, put into one's hand' (above under *gēu-* S. 397), γυῖον a limb; the hand' (under *gēu-* S. 398);

Lithuanian *gáunu*, *gáuti* `obtain, receive' (*gáudyti* `readjust'), Old Prussian *po-gaunai* `receives', Inf. *pogaut*, participle Perf. *gauuns* `receive', Latvian *gūnu*, *gūt* `catch, capture', *gūvejs* `gainer', Lithuanian *gaũklas* m. `acquisition', *guvùs*, *gavùs* `agile, skilful';

Old Church Slavic *o-*, *po-gymati* `touch' (due to a \**gy-mā* `giving a hand'?).

**References:** WP. I 636 f., Trautmann 101.

**See also:** see also under *geu-1*.

**Page(s):** 403-404

---

**Root / lemma:** *gōu-*, *gou̯ə-*, *gū-*

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Note:** (onomatopoeic)

**Material:** Old Indic *gavatē* (only Dhatup.) `sounds', Intens. *jōguvē* `allow to sound loudly, spoken loudly', *jōgū-* (Gen. Pl. *jōguvām*) `loud singing', *gaṇ-gū-yāti* `exclaim shouts of happiness';

gr. γό[F]ος `weeping, wailing', γοάω `wail, groan, weep', γόης, -ητος `magician (enchanter, sorcerer)';

perhaps here Latin *gāvia* f. `seagull' (? s. Persson Beitr. 897 f.).

Old High German *gikewen* `name, call', Old English *cīegan* `call, shout, cry' (\**kaujan*); Old High German *kūma* f. `lamentation', *kūmo* `with grief, with pain', Modern High German `with difficulty', in addition Middle High German *kūme* (\**pitiable, mournful*) weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', Old High German *kūmīg* `weak, sick', Middle Low German *kūme* `faint, languid', Old English *cyme* `fine, beautiful', Swedish (gotl.) *kaum* n. `misery'; Norwegian dial. *kauka* `entice the cattle with calls'; as base from animal names in Middle Dutch *cauwe* `jackdaw', Old High German *kaha, kã* `crow', Danish *kaa* `jackdaw' (\**kavã*) and in Old English *cȳta* m. `bittern', Middle High German *kūze*, Modern High German *Kauz* `owl', compare with identical forms isl. *kýta* `quarrel, squabble', Middle Low German *kūten* (out of it Middle High German *kūten, kiuten*) `babble, chatter'; ndd. *köter* from proto Germanic \**kautāri*, or as `farm dog' to ndd. *kot* `cottage' (above *gēu*- S. 394);

Lithuanian *gaujà* `pack of dogs, wolves', *gaudžiù, gaūsti* `dull sound, clink' (\**goud̥iet̥*), ablaut. *gúodžiu, gúosti* `comfort', reflex. `complain, bemoan' (\**gōud̥iet̥*); *gaudūs* `wistful', Latvian *gauda* `lament', *gāust* `lament', *gavilēt* `jubilate' (the Baltic words could also belong to \**ghau-* `call, shout, cry', as also e.g. Old Norse *gauð* `bark');

Slavic \**gṛdṇ*, \**gṛsti* (shaped as \**gr̥dṇ* and Latin *jungō*) in russ.-Church Slavic *gudu, gusti*, κῑθαρῖζειν', klr. *hudú, hustý* `play', Serbo-Croatian old *gúdēm, gústí* `play; dull sound', poln. old *gędę, gąść* `fiddle, play';

Old Church Slavic *govorъ* m. `din, fuss, noise', *govoriti* `rant, roister' (russ. etc. also esp. `speak'), wherefore ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *gvorъ* (\**gv̥vorъ*) m. `vesicle, blister', poln. *gwar* (\**gv̥v-arъ*) m. `din, fuss, noise, noise', lengthened grade Czech *havořiti* `talk, chat, prate', klr. *hava* `crow' (compare above Germanic \**kǣuā*), sloven. *gāvēc* `lapwing, European plover; plover, type of shorebird', and due to a \**gou-tā* `discourse' with the same forms as *govorъ* also russ. *gútor* `conversation, entertainment, humorous speech'.

**References:** WP. I 634 f., WH. I 584 f., Trautmann 80 f.

---

**Root / lemma:** *gras-* : *grōs-*

**Meaning:** to gnaw, to devour

**Material:** Old Indic *grásatē* `gobbles (esp. from animals), devours' (\**grasō*), *grāsa-h* `mouthful, morsel, bite of food';

gr. γράω `gnaw, devour' (= Old Indic *grásati*) γράσις `grass, green fodder' (Attic κράσις through assimilation in voiceless internal consonance), γάστρις `gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater', γράσος m. `smell of a goat: hence, of men' from \*γράφ-σος (originally he-goat; billy goat as nibbler, as τράγος : τρώγω, τραγείν), γαστήρ f. `belly' (\*γράφ-τήρ `devourer', compare κραστήριον `rack, manger (of horse); in pl., bed-posts', assimil. from γραστ-; γάστρα `the lower part of a vessel bulging out like a paunch'); redupl. due to a \*γαγ-γράφειν `devour': γάγγραινα `gangrene, the eating ulcer'; γρώνος `eaten out; eroded, hollowed' (\**grōs-no-s*), γρώνη `cavity, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch' (compare τρώγλη `cave': τρώγω);

Latin *grāmen* (\**grasmen*) n. `grass, turf; any plant or herb' (esp. as feed herb); about Germanic *gras* compare under *ghrē-*.

**References:** WP. I 657 f., WH. I 616 f.

Page(s): 404

---

**Root / lemma:** *gred-* : *grod-*

**Meaning:** to scratch

**Note:** Only alb. and Germanic

**Material:** Alb. *gërrusë, gërresë, krūs(ë)* `rasper' (from its first grade derives Latin *grosa* ds.), to lengthened grade present *gërruanj, kruanj, kruj*, also *gërruëj, gërüj* `scratch, scrape' (from \**grōd-*, Indo Germanic *grēd-*);

Old Norse *krota* (\**grd-*) `engrave', ablaut. (with intensive gemination) Old Swedish *kratta* `scratch, scrape', Old High German *krazzōn*, Middle High German Modern High German *kratzen* ds. (Germanic \**krattōn*), besides *j*-verbs mnl. *cretten* (and *cretsen*), Middle High German *kretzen* ds., *kretze* `scabies';

here with expressive vocalism Old High German *krizzōn*, Middle High German *kritzen* `carve, scribble', also Middle High German *krīzen* `draw a circle', with secondary ablaut Old High German Middle High German *kreiz* (\**kraitā-*) `circle' (\*`carved magic circle'); expressive probably also the *s*-extension in nld. *kratsen, krassen* `scratch, scrape'.

**References:** WP. I 607, 651, WH. I 622 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 175 f.

**Page(s):** 405

---

**Root / lemma:** *grem-*

**Meaning:** damp; to sink

**Material:** Latin *grāmia* f. Pl. ` a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes ', *oculi grammōsi* `eye drip; pus in the eye ';

Old Icelandic *kramr* `humid, wet, half-melted (of snow)', perhaps also Gothic *grammiþa* ` dampness ', if for *\*krammiþa*;

Old Church Slavic *grьměždь* ` pus in the eye ';

Balto-Slavic root extension *gremd-*:

in Lithuanian *grimstù* (*\*grimzdù*), *grimzdaũ*, *grimsti* `under-, sink ', *gramzdėti* ds., causative *gramzdinù*, *gramzdinti* ` sink ', *gramzdùs* ` deeply sinking, pensive ', Latvian *grimstu*, *grimt* ` sink ', causative *grēmdēt* ` sink ';

Old Church Slavic *pogręznoti* ` sink in the water ', Church Slavic *gręza* `ordure', russ. *grjáznutʹ* ` sink in ordure ', *grjazʹ* `ordure, smut', Serbo-Croatian *grěznuti* ` sink in ', poln. *grzęznąć*, *grząznąć* ` submerge ';

causative Old Church Slavic *pogrōžq*, *pogrōziti* ` sink, submerge ', russ. *gruzítʹ* ` sink, immerse, freight '.

**References:** WP. I 654 f., WH. I 617, Trautmann 97 f.

**Page(s):** 405

---

**Root / lemma:** *greus-1*

**Meaning:** to crackle, crush

**Note:** (and other onomatopoeic words)

**Material:** Gothic *krius-tan* ` gnash ', *krusts* ` the creakiness ', Old Swedish *krýsta* ` gnash of teeth ' and `squeeze', Old High German *krustila*, Modern High German *Krustel*, *Krostel* ` crash, rumble of the leg ';

Old High German *krus-k* ` bran ', Modern High German *Krüsche* ` bran ' (also *Grüsch*, *Grüst* through hybridization with *Gries*, *Grütze* ` cereal, grain ');

Old High German *kros-pel*, Modern High German *Kruspel*, *Krospel* `gristle', *kruspeln* ` crunching to bite ';

maybe alb. *kruspull* 'bent'

Lithuanian *grukšėti* 'gnash, rustle, crackle, of sand' (*k*-insertion?; about *gráužas* 'horror, dismay, gravel' s. in the end from *\*ghrēu-2*);

serb. *grúhati* 'crack, creak (from the cannon), hit with crack; husk by hitting', *grúšiti* 'bump, poke, shuck, husk', sloven. *grûh* 'stone rubble', *grúša* 'coarse sand', russ. *grúchnut'sja* 'collapse with noise', etc.

**References:** WP. I 650 f.

**Page(s):** 405-406

---

**Root / lemma:** *greus-2*

**Meaning:** to burn, smoulder

**Material:** Gr. γρῦνός or γρουνός 'dry wood, torch; fagot, firebrand', Γρύνειον, Γρῦνοι 'town in Aolis';

Lithuanian *gruzdėti*, *grūzti*, Latvian *gruzdēt*, *grust* 'smolder, gleam'; yet is quite doubtful, whether gr., badly attested words originally rather stand for 'spinney'.

**References:** WP. I 651, Persson Beitr. 129.

**Page(s):** 406

---

**Root / lemma:** *greut-*

**Meaning:** to press; curds

**Material:** Irish *gruth* (*\*grutus*) 'coagulated milk, curd';

Old English *crūdan* 'urge, press, push', engl. *to crowd* 'urge, press, push', mnl. *kruden*, Middle High German *kroten* 'urge, press, push', Old English *croðn.*, Middle High German *krot* 'crush, crowdedness', Middle English *crudes*, *curdes*, nengl. *curds* 'curd'.

**References:** WP. I 650.

**Page(s):** 406

---

**Root / lemma:** *grēb(h)o-s : grōb(h)o-s*

**Meaning:** hornbeam

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *grēb(h)o-s : grōb(h)o-s* : 'hornbeam' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *gerēb(h)-* : 'to scratch, write (carve wood)'



**Grammatical information:** m.

**Material:** Maked. (Illyrian) γράβιον 'torch' (' oak wood '?);

Venetic PN *Grēbia*, Illyrian VN *Grabaei*, PN Γράβος, Γράβων;

Umbrian GN *Grabovius* (== poln. *grabowy*, see below) 'Oaken God' (Old Umbrian *Krapuvi*, New Umbrian *Grabovie*, Dat.) borrowed from Illyrian *grāb-* (older *grēb-*);

likewise Illyrian loanword is Latin *grabātus* 'bed' (\*from oak wood) from gr.-Illyrian κράβ(β)ατος ds.

Maybe alb. *krevat* (*krabat*) 'bed'

***grōb(h)o-s:***

Balto Slavic *graba-* m. 'hornbeam' in:

Old Prussian *wosi-grabis* 'Spindle-tree', Latvian PN *Gruōbina* (*gruōbas*);

Serbo-Croatian *grāb*, russ. *grab*, poln. *grab* 'hornbeam', *grabowy* 'belonging to beech';

perhaps to *gerēb<sup>h</sup>-* 'crack, split'.

**References:** WH. I 171, 614 f., 855, Krahe IF. 59, 63 ff.

**Page(s):** 404

---

**Root / lemma:** *grōd-*, *grəd-*

**Meaning:** hail

**Material:** Armenian *karkut* (with metathesis from reduplicated \**gagrōdo-* s. Meillet MSL. 10, 280) 'hail';

Latin *grandō*, *-inis* f. 'hail';

Lithuanian *grúodas* (Balto Slavic \**grōda-*) 'hard-frozen street excrement, stone frost, frost without snow; mallenders';

Old Church Slavic *gradъ*, russ. *grad*, Serbo-Croatian *grād*, poln. *grad* 'hail'.

**References:** WP. I 658, WH. I 618, Trautmann 99.

Because of Armenian word anyhow difficult seems and could be kept away, is perhaps a basic form *\*ghrōd<sup>h</sup>-*, *ghrēd<sup>h</sup>-* must be assumed, to gr. χερμάς `pebble ' (see **gher-2**), compare Modern High German *Hagel*: gr. κάχληξ `pebble ', etc.

**Page(s):** 406

---

**Root / lemma:** *gru-*

**Meaning:** grunting (of pigs)

**Note:** (*gru-d-*, *gru-n-d-*)

**Material:** Gr. γρῦ `a grunt, as of swine', γρύζω (*\*γρυῖω*) `to grunt, grumble, mutter', γρύλος, γρύλλος `piglet', γρυλίζω `to grunt, of swine', γογγρύζειν τονθορύζειν, τὸ τὰς ὕς φωνεῖν Hes.;

Latin *grundiō*, with volkssprachl. assimilation *grunniō* `grunt' =

(with in onomatopoeic words faltering consonant shift in anlaut) *grunnen*, Old English *grun(n)ian*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), intensive Old High German *grunzian*, Modern High German `grunt ', Old English *grunnettān* ds., engl. *to grunt* ds.;

Old Norse *krytia* (preterit *krutta*) `growl, murmur', *krutr* m. `clamor', Danish *krotte* `drone, grumble', engl. *crout* `croak, caw ', whether not rather to *ger-2 C*.

**References:** WP. I 658, WH. I 624.

**Page(s):** 406

---

**Root / lemma:** *gves-*, *gvos-*, *gus-*, extended *gvoz-do-*

**Meaning:** branches, leaves

**Material:** Norwegian Danish *kvas* `small, chopped branches ';

1. with *-d*-extension:

alb. Geg *ghethi* `leaf', Tosc *gjethe* `foliage, twig, branch' (collective Pl. to a Sg. *\*gath* from *\*gvoz-d-*); [common alb. *gy-* > *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

Old High German *questa* f., Middle High German *queste*, *koste*, *haste*, *quast* m. f., `foliage bunch, sprinkling whisk, besom ', Modern High German *Quaste* f., **asächs.** *quest* `foliage bunch ', Old Swedish *kvaster*, *koster*, Swedish *qvast*, Norwegian Danish *kost* `foliage bunch, rice broom ';

aserb. *gvozd* m. 'wood, forest', apoln. *gwozd* 'mountain forest', *gozd* 'dense wood, forest', etc.;

2. with ~~-t~~-extension:

gr. βόστροχος 'a curl or lock of hair, anything twisted or wreathed, of a flash of lightning';

3. with ~~-p~~-extension:

Old Indic *guṣpitá-* 'interlaced, intertwined';

Latin *vespicēs* Pl. 'dense shrubbery';

Middle Dutch *quispel*, *quespel*, Middle Low German md. *quispel* 'tassel, whisk'.

**References:** WP. I 644 f., Berneker 365.

**Page(s):** 480

---

**Root / lemma:** *g~~u~~et-*

**Meaning:** swelling

**Note:** (extension from *gēu-* 'bend'? see there)

**Material:** Latin *botulus* 'intestine, sausage' (Oscan-Umbrian loanword);

perhaps Old Irish *bél* 'lip' (\**g~~u~~et-lo-s*), whether not from \**beklo-s* to gall. *beccos* 'bill, beak, neb';

Gothic *qīpus* 'stomach, womb', *qīpuhaftō* 'pregnant'; Old Icelandic *kviðr* m. 'belly, womb', *kviðugr* 'pregnant', Old English *cwið(a)* m. 'womb', Old High German *quiti* 'vulva', *quoden* 'interior of the thigh';

in addition further Old English *cwidele* f. 'pustula, varix', Old High German *quedilla* ds., nnd. *quadel* 'inflamed swelling of the skin', zero grade Middle High German *kutel*, Modern High German *Kutteln* 'tripe'.

**References:** WP. I 560, 671, WH. I 112 f.

**Page(s):** 481

---

**Root / lemma:** *g~~u~~ozd(h)o-*, *g~~u~~ozd(h)i-*

**Meaning:** nail, penis

**Material:** Gallorom. *bottos* 'hub of a wheel' (M-L. 1229a), cymr. *both* 'hub of a wheel, shield boss ', Middle Irish *boṭ*, nir. *bod* m. 'tail, penis';

Maybe alb. *bisht* 'tail' [common celt. *kw-* > *p-*, *gw-* > *b-* initial shift].

Old Bulgarian *gvozdb* 'nail', poln. *g(w)ózdź* ds., Czech *hvozděj* 'punch wood'; in addition poln. *g(w)óździk* 'carnation, clove', Czech *hvozdík* ds.

Maybe alb. (\**gvozdz-*) *gozhdë* 'nail' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** Pokorny ZceltPh. 16, 405, WH. I 574, 636, Berneker 365 f.

**Page(s):** 485

---

**Root / lemma:** *geli-*, *glī-*

**Meaning:** mouse

**Material:** Old Indic *girí-ḥ*, *girikā* f. 'mouse' (Lex.);

gr. γαλέη (\**gelei-ā*, originally 'the murine'?) 'weasel, marten', from which borrowed Latin *galea* originally 'crest of the weasel fur', then 'a helmet (usually of leather), head-piece, morion; the crest of the Guinea fowl' (also *galērus* 'a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin, a cap, bonnet, hat; so of a priest's cap; wig, a kind of peruke; a rose-bud; a conical cap of leather, fur cap' is uncovered to be borrowed from gr. \*γαληρός); to γαλέη also γαλιάγκων (γαλι- = Old Indic *giri-*), further γαληόψις, γαλεόβδολον 'brownwort, Scrofularia peregrine; deadnettle', actually 'eye of the weasel', probably also γάλιον ds.;

Latin *glīs*, *glīris* 'dormouse' (this inflection presumably after *mūs*, *mūris*); rom. also \**glēre*, compare French *loir* besides *liron*.

common rom. *gl-* > *l-*

Maybe alb. *gjer* (*gler*) 'dormouse' common alb. *gl-* > *gj-*

**References:** WP. I 630, WH. I 579, 607, different EM 409.

**Page(s):** 367

---

**Root / lemma:** *gāb-*

**Meaning:** to show, to watch

**Material:** It derived, if one might place with Zupitza gutturals 194 Old Icelandic *kōpa* (*pÞ*) 'stare, gawk', Old English *cæpan* 'observe, look out after, provide for, protect', changing through ablaut Old English *capian up* 'look up to', *asächs*. *upcapen* 'stand out, project,

reach upward ', Middle Low German *kapen* `gawk, see, show', Middle High German *kaffen* ds., Old High German (with intensive gemination) *kapfēn* `see, show, peer ' (out of it back formation Old High German *kapf* `place, one looks out from, summit ') and Old High German *ūfkepfen* `look up' to russ. *zabota* `care, worry ', *zabotit'sja* `are worried, are concerned '.

Everything quite uncertain. The beginning of a root, with voiced-nonaspirated initial and final sound, has from the start little likelihood for itself (compare Meillet Introduction<sup>7</sup> 173 f.).

**References:** WP. I 530.

**Page(s):** 349

---

**Root / lemma:** *gār-*

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Note:** besides single-linguistic *\*garr-* through expressive consonant increase in onomatopoeic words

**Material:** palatal is proved through osset. *zarin*, *zarun* `sing', *zar* `song' and through Armenian *cicaṛn* `swallow', *cicaṛnuk* `nightingale ' (redupl. *\*ḡoi-gār-ōn* or *-no-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 287);

Maybe alb. *cicēron* `(bird) sings'

gr. γῆρυς, Doric γᾶρυς `voice'; γαρριώμεθα λοιδορούμεθα Hes., with *rr* as

Latin *garriō*, *-īre* `babble, chatter, chat, prate, chatter (seldom of frogs; of the nightingale:)', *garrulus* `gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering ';

Old Irish *gar-* `call, shout, cry' in *ad-gair* `accuses' (*\*ḡar-e-ṭ*), *ar-gair* `prohibits', *do-gair* `calls' etc.; cymr. *gair* `word' (*\*ḡar-io-*), *dyar* `din, fuss, noise, sadness': Middle Irish *do-gar* `sad ' (*\*du(s)-ḡaro-*); Old Irish *fo-gor* `sound, tone, sound' (*\*upo-ḡaro-*), abret. *ar-uuo-art* `enchant, bewitch, fascinate '; Old Irish *gairm* n. (Celtic *\*gar-(s)mn*), cymr. corn. bret. *garm* ds. (: Old Saxon *karm* `lamentation '); lengthened grade Old Irish *gāir* f. `clamor', *gāire* `laughter ', cymr. *gawr* `clamor, fight, struggle';

Old High German *chara* f. `lamentation ', Modern High German *Kar-freitag*, Gothic *kara* f., Old English *cearu* f. `care ' (therefrom Old High German etc. *karōn* `bemoan, lament', Old High German *charag* `grieving ', Middle High German *karc* `smart, cunning, stingy', Modern High German *karg*, Old English *cearig* `sad, afflicted ', engl. *chary* `careful, cautious '), Old Saxon *karm* (see above), Old English *cearm*, *cierm* m. `clamor'.

**References:** WP. I 537, WH. I 583.

**See also:** compare die similar to onomatopoeic words *\*ger-* and *\*g<sup>w</sup>er-*.

**Page(s):** 352

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġeb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** branch; stick

**Note:** only Germanic and Baltic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *kafi* m. 'sliced piece', *kefli* n. 'cable, bit of wood, toggle', *rūna-kefli* 'rune stick'; Middle Low German *kavele* f. 'piece of wood (for drawing lots)', Old Frisian *kavelia* 'raffle', Dutch *kave* m. 'allotment, lot, fate', Modern High German dial. *Kabel* f. and m. ds.;

Lithuanian *žābas* m. 'bough, deadwood, bridle, rein', *žabà* f. 'rod', *žābaras* 'thin bough', *žabóju*, *žabóti* 'bridle', *žaboklas* m. 'rein', *ĩ-žaboklis* 'toggle', ablaut. *žúobris* (*žuobrys*) 'plowshare', Latvian *žabuôt* 'put a gag (stick) in the mouth of an animal'.

**References:** WP. I 571, Trautmann 364.

**See also:** compare also *ġegh-*, S. 354.

**Page(s):** 353

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġegh-*, *ġogh-*

**Meaning:** branch; bush

**Note:** (compare also *ġeb<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Material:** Norwegian dial. *kage* m. 'low bush' (Germanic *\*kagan-*), Swedish dial. 'stump (out of it engl. *cag* 'stump')', Modern High German dial. *kag* m. 'cabbage stalk, stump, Dutch *kag*, *kegge* f. 'wedge' (Germanic *\*kaziō*), Old High German *kegil* 'picket, pole, peg, plug, nail' (Germanic *\*kazila-*);

in addition with expressive consonant stretch (*g* : *gg* : *kk*):

Old Icelandic *kaggi* 'keg, chubby person', Middle Low German *kāk* 'tree trunk, pillory', Old High German *slito-chōho* f. 'tub', Modern High German (High German) *kueche* 'sledge skid'; dissim. *Kufe* ds.;

Lithuanian *žāgaras* 'thin twig, branch', Pl. 'deadwood, shrubbery, bush', *žāgrė* 'plough', *žiōgris* 'fence', Latvian *žagari* 'deadwood', *žagas* Pl. f. 'loose foliage';

Maybe alb. *dh<sub>1</sub>ega* 'twig, branch' [common alb. *ġ- > d-*].

unclear is the origin of Old English *cæg(e)* f. 'key, solution', Old Frisian *kei, kai* (\**kaiga-*), Middle Low German *keie* ds.; dubious from Armenian *cag* 'elevation, acme, apex, end' (Petersson Heter. 89 f.).

**References:** WP. I 569 f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> 334, Martinet *Gémination* 116.

**Page(s):** 354

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġeid-*

**Meaning:** to suck

**Material:** Gr. hom. νεογιλλός 'new-born, young, sucking not for long (of animal young)', Γίλλος, Γιλλῖς, Γιλλίων (from a \*γιλλός from \*γιδλός 'sucking, suckling');

Lithuanian *žindù žįsti* 'suck'.

**References:** WP. I 552, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 323.

**Page(s):** 356

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġeis-*

**Meaning:** gravel

**Note:** (*gei-s-*, if nld. *kei* 'stone' < \**keie* < \**kaijo* belongs here or *kei* < \**kagi* to *kegel?* s. Franck-v. Wijk 298)

**Material:** Middle High German *kis* m. n. 'gravel', Old English *ciosol, cisel* m. ds., Old High German *kisili, kisel, kisilinc* 'pebble, small stone', nnd. *keiserling, keserling, kiserling* ds.;

Old Prussian *sixdo* f. 'sand', Lithuanian *žiezdrà*, 'gravel, corn, grain', *žięzdros* 'gravel, coarse sand', *žięgzdros* ds., also m. *žięgzdrai*

Dubiously the affiliation of supposedly Phrygian γίσσα 'stone' by Steph. Byz. s. v. Μονογίσσα.

**References:** WP. I 553.

**Page(s):** 356

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġel-, ġelə-, ġlē-,* (also \**gelēi-* :) *ġ(e)lei-*

**Meaning:** light, to shine; to be joyful

**Material:** Armenian *catr*, Gen. *catu* 'laughter' (probably with *u* from *ō* = gr \*γαλώς, therefore γέλως), *cicatim* 'laugh', perhaps (after Petersson KZ. 47, 289) also *catik* (Gen. *catkan*) 'flower, blossom';

gr. γελάω, ἐγέλα(σ)σα ` laugh ', γελαστός ` laughable ', Doric (Pind.) γελᾶνής ` laughing, cheerful ' (\*γελασ-νής due to being reshaped from \*γέλας, n. to m. γέλως, originally *s*-stem as κρέας, Indo Germanic \**gēle-s*, Aeolic to γέλος n.), γέλως, -ωτος, Akk. γέλω m. ` laughter ' (probably after γελάω colored \*γαλώς = Armenian *catr* ds.); γελεῖν λάμπειν, ἀνθεῖν Hes.; with reduced grade the 1. syllable Γαλα-τεία Nereid name (?), γαληνός ` cheerful, peaceful' (\*γαλασνός), γαλήνη (Aeolic zero grade γέλᾶνα) ` cheeriness, calm (at sea) ';

with zero grade the 1. syllable γλῆ-νος n. `superb example, splendour piece; things to stare at, shows, wonders ', γλήνη ` the pupil of the eye, eyeball '.

**ḡlei-** in γλαινοί τὰ λαμπρύσματα Hes., at first to Old High German *kleini* `gleaming, dainty, fine' (Modern High German *klein*, in old meaning still in *Kleinod* and Swiss *chleīn* and *chīlīn*, with unexplained *ī*), Old English *clæne* `pure', engl. *clean*;

with formants -*λο-*: ἀγλα[F]ός ` of persons, famous, distinguished; of objects, events, splendid; lovely bright, superb, pretty ' (\*ἀγα-γλαFός?), ἀγλαῖα ` splendour, beauty; joy, triumph; pl., festivities, merriment; adornment, of a horse's mane, colours of oyster's shell; one of the Graces, who presided over victory in the games ' (here also ἀγάλλω ` glorify, adorn, Med. be adorned, be glad ', with ἀ- == *η* `in'? An other attempt by Boisacq 5);

about Old English *clæne* `pure', Old High German *kleini* `gleaming' see above;

the Celtic and Balto-Slavic color adjective Old Irish *gel* `luminous, white', *glan* `pure', Lithuanian *gel̃tas* `yellow, blond' etc. might be placed because of the Germanic parallels preferred to color root *ḡhel-* (see there); only if *galbus* was genuine Latin, it would have to be put together with Lithuanian *gūlbis* etc. here.

**References:** WP. I 622 ff., 628, WH. I 578 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 682, Specht Dekl. 123, 144.

**Page(s):** 366-367

**Root / lemma:** *ḡem<sup>bh</sup>-*, *ḡm<sup>bh</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to bite; tooth

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *ḡem<sup>bh</sup>-*, *ḡm<sup>bh</sup>-* : `to bite; tooth ' : **Root / lemma:** *ḡep(h)-*, *ḡe<sup>bh</sup>-* : jaw, mouth' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ḡh<sup>dh</sup>em-*, *ḡh<sup>dh</sup>om-*, Gen.- ablative *ḡh(ō)m-és* **Meaning:** `earth, man, dragon ' because the ancients believed that their ancestors killed the dragon, planted his teeth in the ground and fierce men were born from the ground. snake peeled its skin



and was reborn again, that is why warriors venerated the snake as the source of immortality in battle.

**Material:**

Old Indic *jámbhatē*, zero grade *jábhatē* `snaps', Kaus.-Iter. *jambhátyati* `crunched', Avestan *həm- zəmbayati* ds.; Armenian perhaps *camem* `chew', *cameli* `maxilla, cheek, mouth'; alb. *dhëmp*, *dhemb* `it hurts me', Lithuanian *žembiù* `cut up', Old Church Slavic *zębq*, *zębsti* `tear';

Old Indic *jámbha-ḥ* m. `tooth, Pl. teeth' (*jambhya-ḥ* `incisor tooth or molar'), gr. γόμφος `tooth', also `peg, plug, nail'; γομφίος scil. ὀδοῦς `incisor tooth', alb. *dhëmb*, Geg *dâm* `tooth', Old Church Slavic *zъbъ* `tooth', Latvian *zûobs* `tooth', Lithuanian *žañbas* `sharp edge'; *žañbis* `wooden plow';

Old High German *kamb*, Old English *comb* `comb' (`dentated'), Old Norse *kambr* `comb, jagged edge' (: Lithuanian *žañbas*), jagged ridge', Modern High German `ridge, mountain range' (but about nnd. *kimme* see above under *gem-*), Old English *cemban*, Old High German *kemben* `comb', Swiss *chambe* **Kamm bei Hähnen**; in addition Bavarian *sich kampeln* `(quarrel =) tear, rend, fight, squabble', with expressive *p*;

Tocharian A *kam*, B *keme* `tooth'.

Under a meaning mediation `tooth' - `like a small tooth of protrudent plant shoot' one lines up the family of Lithuanian *žėmbu*, *žėmbėti* `germinate', Old Church Slavic *pro-zębatī*, *pro-zębnōtī* ds., Latin *gemma* (\**gem<sup>b</sup>nā*) `eye or bud in the grapevine or in trees; gemstone, precious stone', Old High German *champ* `the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants; a bunch of berries, cluster of grapes', Modern High German *Kamm* (`dentated device'); the Lithuanian glottal stop is explainable through a lengthened grade present formation like *sérgmi*, *gélbmi*, *gélbu*.

**References:** WP. I 575 f., WH. I 588, Trautmann 369, Specht Dekl. 86 f.

**See also:** see also under *ġep(h)-*, *ġeb<sup>h</sup>-*.

**Page(s):** 369

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġem(e)-*

**Meaning:** to marry

**Material:** Old Indic *jārā-ḥ* `suitor, lover' (\**ġm̃-ró-s?*); Old Indic *jāmātar-*, Avestan *zāmātar-* `man's daughter', created after other relationship names in *-tar-* extension, with *ā* the second syllable after *mātar-*; the basic root has been abbreviated *\*jāma-*, compare Avestan *zāmaoya-* `brother of son-in-law', also Old Indic *jāmí-ḥ* `connected, related by

blood ', fem. nachved. `feminine relatives, esp. daughter-in-law ', ved. *ví-jāmi-h*) `relative by marriage ', *jāmā* `daughter-in-law ';

gr γαμέω `marry ' (Akt. of man, husband, Med. from the wife, woman), ἔγλημα (Doric ἔγᾱμα), γεγάμη-μαι; γαμέτης `husband ', γαμετή, γαμέτις, -ιδος `wife', γαμήλιος `nuptial ', γάμος m. `wedding '; γαμβρός (*\*ĝem-ro-*) `son-in-law';

Maybe alb. *dasmē* `wedding': gr. γάμος m. `wedding' common alb. *ĝh-* > *d-* phoentic mutation.

Latin *gener-*, *īds*. (for *\*gemer* after *genus*, *gēns*).

**References:** WP. I 574 f., WH. I 590 f.

**Page(s):** 369-370

---

**Root / lemma:** *ĝen-1*, *ĝenə-*, *ĝnē-*, *ĝnō-*

**Meaning:** to bear

**Material:** thematic present Old Indic *jānati* `generates, bears ', Old Latin *genō*, gr. γενέσθαι (ἐγένοντο = Old Indic *ajananta*), compare Old Irish *-genathar* Konj. (to Indik. *-gainethar* `it is born ' from *\*ĝn-je-tro*), also cymr. *genni* `be born', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), bret. *genel* `to give birth to children ';

redupl. present unthematic Old Indic *jajanti*, Avestan *zīzənti* (v. 1. *zazənti*), themat. Avestan *zīzanənti* `they bear '; Konj. *zīzanāt* `she should bear ', kaus. Aor. Old Indic *ájījanat* `gave birth to ', Old Irish Fut. *gignithir* (*\*ĝi-ĝenā-*) `he will be born ' and with (old) zero grade the root gr. γίγνομαι `to come into being; of persons, to be born; of things, to be produced; of events, to take place, come to pass, come on, happen, and in past tenses to be; to come into a certain state, to become ', Latin *gignō*, *-ere* (*genui*, *genitum*) `produce, bring forth';

Perf. Old Indic *ja-jñ-é* `I am born ', 3. Sg. *jajāna*, 3. Pl. *jajñúr*, gr. γέγονα, \*γέγαμεν, γεγάως (Schwyzer Gr. Gr I 767, 769), Old Irish *rogēnar* (*\*ge-ĝn-*) `be born ';

*n*-present Avestan *zā-n-aite* `they are born ?' (*\*ĝn-nā-m*), Armenian *cnanim*, Aor. *cnay* `is born; generate, bear ' (I 456; *\*ĝnə-n-*), gr. γεννάω `of the father, to beget, engender; of the mother, to bring forth, to produce ' (*\*ĝn-nā-?* different Meillet BSL. 26, 15 f.; postverbal is γέννα `birth, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor; descent, birth; offspring, a generation; a race, family', whereof γενναῖος `suitable to one's birth or descent; of persons, high-born, noble by birth; so of animals, well-bred; noble in mind, high-minded, of

things, good of their kind, excellent, notable, genuine, intense '); compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr I 694

Kaus.-Iter. Old Indic *janáyati* ` generates, bears ' = Old English *cennan* ` produce ' (*\*ǵonéjō*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *jo*-present Old Indic *jāyatē* ` is born ' (therefrom *jāyā* ` woman '), npers. *zāyad* (*\*ǵen-əjō*, besides *ǵn-jō* in: Avestan *zayeite* ds.; with lengthened grade of 2. Basis vowel *\*ǵnē-jō*: Irish *gnū* `I make, do' (*\*engender, create* ');

*ske*-present Latin *nā-scor* (*\*ǵn-skō-r*) ` is born ';

common lat *ǵn-* > *n-*

*to*-participle and similar: Old Indic *jātá-h* ` born ' (*jātá-m* `gender, sex, kind of'), Avestan *zāta*; Latin *nātus* (*cognātus, agnātus*) ds., ` born m., a son ';

Maybe alb. *kunat* `brother-in-law', *kunata* `sister-in-law' from Rumanian *cumnat* `brother-in-law', *cumnată* `sister-in-law'; from Latin *cognātus* `related, connected by blood; m. and f. as subst. a relation either on the father's or the mother's side. Transf., akin, similar'.

Paelignian *cnatois* ` the rump, the buttocks ' (*\*ǵn-tós*; so probably also :) gall. *Cintu-gnātus* ` firstborn ' (could be in itself also = gr γυνωτός), f. *gnātha* `daughter'; Old Norse *kundr* `son', Gothic *-kunds* (*himina-*) ` be a descendant of ', Old English *heofon-kund*, with *þ* Old Norse *ās-kunnr* ` of divine origin '; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), zero grade Latin *genitus* (*\*genə-* or *\*gene-tos*, as :) gall. *geneta* `daughter', expressive cymr. *geneth* (*\*genetta*) ds., Old Irish *aicned* `nature' (*\*ad-ǵenə-tom* or *\*-ǵene-tom*); Lithuanian *žentas* `son-in-law' (*\*ǵenə-to-s*), *gentis* `kinsman, relative' (with *g* after *gimti* ` be born '), Old Church Slavic *zētb* m., Serbo-Croatian *zēt* `son-in-law, sister's husband ' (*\*ǵenə-ti-s*);

Maybe suffixed alb. Geg (*\*ǵen-tar*) *dhândër*, Tosc *dhëndër* ` son-in-law ' [common alb. *ǵ-* > *d-*]. Phonetically alb. *dhândri* ` son-in-law ': Old Indic *jānitrī* `progenitor'.

with reduced *e* Old High German *kind* `kid, child' (*\*ǵén-tom*), Old Saxon *kind* (*\*ǵéntóm*) ds.;

with full grade the second base syllable gr. -γυνωτός ` born ' (δίο-, κασί-; proto gr. -η-; γυνήσιος ` of or belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, legitimate '), with *ō*-grade Old Indic *jñātí-h* m. `kinsman, relative' (originally f. ` kinship'), γυνωτός `kinsman, relative, brother ', γυνωτή ` sister ', mcymr. *gnawt* `kinsman, relative', Gothic *\*knōþs* (Dat. *knōðai*) `gender, sex', Old High German *knōt, knuot* `gender, sex' (compare also Old High German

*knuosa*/n. 'gender, sex, stem', Old English *cnōs*/n. 'progeny, gender, sex, family'), Latvian *znuōts* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law';

from the light basis Avestan *-zanta-*, *-zənta-* 'born' (compare φέρτρον : *bharí-tram*); also acymr. *-gint* 'kid, child' from *gen-t-*.

compare an other Aryan forms : Avestan *fra-zaintiš* 'progeny' (against Old Indic *prá-jāti-h*); Avestan *zəθra-* n. 'birth, origin' (Aryan *\*žan-tha-m*); *zəθra-* n. 'birth' (against Old Indic *jānitram* 'birth place'); *zantu-* 'district, administrative district' = Old Indic *jantú-h* 'creature'; Avestan *zəhyamna-* participle Fut. (against Old Indic *janišyatē*, Aor. *ájaništa*); Old Indic *jánman-* n. besides *jániman-* n. 'birth, gender, sex, lineage'.

Gr. γενετή 'birth', Latin *Genita Mana* 'name of a divinity', Oscan *Deívaí Genetaí* 'goddess of birth', wherefore Latin *genitālis* 'of or belonging to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative, genital';

gr. γένεσις 'origin, source, beginning; an ancestor', Latin *genetīvus* 'of or belonging to generation or birth'; with reduced *æ*. Avestan *frazaintiš* (see above), Latin *gēns* (or from *\*gnti-*) 'a clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. Transf., an offspring, descendant; a district, country' (then probably *ingēns* as 'monstrous, vast, enormous'), Germanic *kindi-* in Gothic *kindins* (*\*gēnti-no-s*) 'provincial governor', Old Norse *kind* f. 'entity, gender, sex, descendant'.

**ǵnti-** in Old Indic *jāti-h* 'birth, family' = Latin *nāti-ō* 'birth, gender, sex', Umbrian *natine* 'a birth, origin, people, nation', Old English *(ge)cynd* f. 'kind of, nature, quality, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, descendant' (engl. *kind*);

*tu-*stem Latin *nātū* (*maior-*) 'from birth', therefrom *nātūra* 'birth; nature, natural qualities or disposition, character; an element, substance, essence, nature';

*praegnās* 'pregnant', new *praegnans*, from *\*-gnātis*.

**ǵenə-ter-** in Old Indic *janítar-* 'progenitor, father', *jānitṛ-* 'begetter, mother', gr. γενετήρ, -ῆρος, γενέτωρ, -ορος 'progenitor, father', γενέτειρα 'mother', alb. *dhëndër*, *dhândër* 'son-in-law, bridegroom' (*\*genə-tr-*), Latin *genitor*, *genetrīx* (: Old Indic *jānitṛ*) 'progenitor';

Armenian *cnaut* 'progenitor, father' (*\*genə-tlo-*);

Old Indic *jāniman-* (and *jānman-*) n. `birth, gender, sex, lineage ', Latin *germen* `germ, sprout, scion, shoot, twig, branch', *germināre* `sprouted out ', *germānus*, *-a* (*-m-* from *-mn-*) `brother, 1. sister (having the same father and mother)' (*\*ĝen-men*).

**ĝenos-** in Old Indic *jānaḥ* (Gen. *jānasaḥ*) n. `gender, sex', Armenian *cin* `birth', gr. γένος `gender, sex', Latin *genus* `birth, descent, origin; race, stock, family, house; hence offspring, descendants; sex; in gen., class, kind, variety, sort; in logic, genus; of action, etc., fashion, manner, way ' (*generāre* `produce ').

**ĝon-os** in Old Indic *jāna-ḥ* (Gen. *jānasaḥ*) m. `gender, sex', Avestan (in compound) *zana-* `people, humankind ', gr. γόνος m., γονή f. `birth, parentage, ancestry';

Maybe alb. Geg *zana* `nymph, goddess';

*-ĝeno-s*, *-ĝno-s*, *-ĝenjos*, *-gnios* as 2. composition part e.g. in Latin *capri-genus* `proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind ', *indigena* m. f. `born in a country, native, indigenous ' (= Armenian *əndo-cin*, *əndo-cna-ç*, `born in the house of the appropriate patron '), *alienigena* m. f. `born in a foreign land; foreign, alien; and subst., a stranger, a foreigner, an alien ';

gall. *Boduo-genus*, *Litu-genius*; Old Irish *ingen*, ogom *inigena* `girl'.

**ĝenā** in ncymr. *adian* `progeny ' (*\*ati-ĝenā*), *anian*, bret. dial. *agnen* `nature' (*\*nde-ĝenā*), Loth RC 36, 106; 39, 63;

with gr. -γενής, thrak. *-zenes* (Διογένης = thrak. *Diuzenus*, Διζένης), compare venet. *volti-χenei* and *volti-χnos*, Illyrian PN *Anduno-cnetis* (Gen.), *Volto-gnas*; Messapic *oroagenas* `inhabitant of Uria ';

gr. νεο-γνός `new-born ', Gothic *niu-kla-hs* `under-age ' (dissim. from *niu-kna-*, with formants *-ko-*), also *aina-kla-* `isolated, occasional, sporadic (from *\*-kna-*) and Latin *singulus* (from *\*sem-gno-*) as well as Latin *malignus*, *benignus*, *prīvignus* (`separate, i.e. born in other matrimony, stepchild '), Celtic *-gnos* in people's name, originally Patronymica, e.g. gall. *Truticnos* (= *Drūtignos*), latinis. *Druti filius*, ogom Gen. *Coimagni*, Irish *Coim-ān*, gall. *Ate-gniā*; gr. ὁμόγνιος `of the same descent ';

about Cypriot ἱνίς `kid, child' (barely *\*ēv-γνίς*) compare Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 450<sup>3</sup>;

**\*ĝn-io-** (wherefore the above *-gnio-* additional weakening) in Latin *genius* `the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; the tutelar deity or

genius of a person, place; the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination; of the intellect, wit, talents, genius ', originally the personified fertility (at most zero grades *\*ĝen-ios*), Gothic *kunī* (*\*ĝn-io-m*), Old High German (etc.) *chunni* 'gender, sex', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), compare Gothic *sama-kunjans* Akk. Pl. 'the same gender': gr. ὁμό-γυιος; Latin *progenies* 'progeny ', Old Irish *gein* (*\*ĝenen* < *\*ĝen-n*) 'birth', Old English *cyne-* in compound 'royal ', Old Norse *konr* 'son, noble-born man, husband' (Germanic *\*kuninga-z* in Old High German etc. *kuning* 'king', i.e. 'sprung forth from, belonging to a noble gender').

*ĝn-* in Old Indic *jā-s* 'descendant ', *pra-jā* 'progeny ', *jās-patiṣ* 'paterfamilias, male head of a family ' (Meillet MSL. 10, 139);

about Latin *ingenuus* 'free-born, born of free parents; worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous ', *genuīnus* 'innate, native, natural; genuine' s. WH. I 593 f.

**References:** WP. I 576 ff., WH. I 590 ff., 597 ff., 868, Trautmann 370, Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

**Page(s):** 373-375

**Root / lemma:** *ĝen-2*, *ĝenə-*, *ĝnē-*, *ĝnō-*

**Meaning:** to know

**Note:** for the avoidance of the homonyms 1. *ĝen-* are often used with various with *ĝnō-* verbal forms.

**Material:** Old Indic *jānāmi* 'I know', *anu-jñā-* 'acknowledge, admit, grant', Avestan *paiti-zānənti* 'they take care of somebody ' (themat. 2. Pl. *paiti-zānatā* 'you recognize, take up, absorb, take in '), Old pers. 3. Sg. Impf. *a-dānā* 'he knew ' (Indo Germanic *\*ĝn-nā-mi*, besides enclitic *\*ĝn-nāmi* in:) Avestan *zanā-t*, *zanān*, afghan. *pē-žanī* 'distinguishes, recognizes';

Armenian Aor. *cancay* 'I recognize' (*an-can* 'unacquainted ') insecure basic form (to present *\*ĝn-nā-mi*? or from *\*ĝn-?* as:) *canaut* 'known';

Old Irish *itar-ĝninim*, *asa-ĝninaim* 'to taste, savor; to taste, smack, or savor of, to have a taste or flavor of a thing ' (Fut. *-ĝēna* from *\*ge-ĝnā-*, Pert *ad-ĝēn-sa* 'become acquainted with, acquire knowledge of, ascertain, learn, perceive, understand ; perf., to know ' from *\*ge-ĝn-*; in present stem *ĝnin-* is the Vok. still unsolved; compare Pokorny IF. 35, 338 f., Marstrander Prés. nasalized 23);

Maybe alb. (\**gina*) *di* 'know' : Old pers. 3. Sg. Impf. *a-dānā* 'he knew' common alb. *g-* > *d-*.

Gothic *kunnan* 'know, have knowledge of' (*kann*, preterit *kunþa*; originator of the zero grade plural forms *kunnum*, *kunnun* from \**ġn-nə-més*); besides weak Verb *ana-kunnan* 'recognize' etc. = Old High German *kunnēn* 'know' (already proto Germanic, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 146 f.); besides zero grades *ōn*-Verb Old Norse *kanna* 'examine'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Maybe alb. Geg *njof*, Tosc *njoh* 'recognize'

Old High German (etc.) intense Verb. *kunnan* (*kann*) 'know, have knowledge of, to be able' (in the older linguistic times only from insubstantial *können* 'can, be able to; may, might' = *kennen* 'know', contrary to *mögen*); in addition das Kaus. Gothic *kannjan* (\**ġon-*) 'announce, make known, disclose', Old English *cennan* 'apprise, inform, define, impute', Old High German *ar-kennen* 'recognize', *bi-kennen* 'avow', Modern High German *kennen*.

Lithuanian *žinaũ*, *žinóti*, Latvian *zināt* 'know, have knowledge of' (*žino* = \**ġen-*, thereafter Pl. *žinome*, Inf. *žinóti*, participle *žinótas*) == Old Prussian *posinna* 'I avow' (Inf. *posinnat*, participle *posinnāts*), *ersinnat* 'recognize';

**sko**-present Old pers. (Konj.) *xšnāsātiy* 'he should recognize'; gr. γινώσκω, epir. γνῶσκω 'recognize', Latin *nōsco* (*gnōsco*) 'recognize', *ignōsco* 'to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook, allow, indulge, make allowance' (compare Old Indic *anu-jñā-*); alb. *njoh* 'I know' (\**ġnē-skō*, 2. 3. Sg. *njeh* through umlaut); s. also under Lithuanian *pažįstu*,

Perf. Old Indic *jajñāu*, Latin *nōvī*, Old English *cnēow* (*cnāwan*) 'recognize'; gr. Aor. ἔγνω, Old Indic Opt. *jñā-yāt*, gr. γέγνω 'to call out so as to be heard' (also formally become present γεγνέω ds., γεγνώσκω);

in addition *io*-present Old Indic *jñāyāte* (Pass. to *jānāti*), Old High German *knāu* (*ir-*, *bi-*, *int-*) 'recognize' (\**ġnē-iō*), Old English *cnāwan* (engl. *know*) ds. (to *w* compare Latin *nōvī*, Old Indic *jajñāu*), with Old High German *urknāt* 'cognition', and Old Church Slavic *znajo*, *znati* 'know, have knowledge of' (\**ġnō-iō*);

Desid. Old Indic *jijñāsati*, Avestan *zixšnāñhəmnā* 'the yearning to enquire'; Lithuanian *pažįstu*, *-žinaũ*, *žinti* 'know'; after Leumann IF. 58, 118 derived from \**ġn-skō*; different Persson Beitr. 341;

Kaus. Old Indic *jñāpayati* (the *p*-form would be old, if Charpentier IF. 25, 243 places rightly Armenian *canaut* 'known', *i*-stem = Old Indic *jñapti-ḥ* 'cognition, knowledge'); but *jñapta*- rather retrograd from kausat. *jñāpita*-, IF. 57, 226 f.

**to**-participle *ġnō-tó-s* (if that has maybe covered *ō* secondarily from the verbal forms): Old Indic *jñātá-ḥ* 'known', gr. γνωτός (newer γνωστός) ds. (ἀγνώς, -ῶτος 'unacquainted'), Latin *nōtus*, Old Irish *gnāth* 'habitual, customary, known' (cymr. *gnawd* 'consuetude'; in addition cymr. *gnaws*, *naws* 'nature', bret. *neuz* 'appearance', as brit. loanword Old Irish *nōs* 'custom'), gall. Κατου-γνώτος, *Epo-so-gnātus*; Old Indic *ajñāta*-, ἄγνωτος, *ignōtus* 'unacquainted', Old Irish *ingnad* 'strange'; besides *\*ġnō-tó-s* (colored from *\*ġnē-tós* after *ġnō*?) in Latin *nota* 'distinguishing mark, sign, spot, stain' (substantive Fem. of participle), Denom. *notō*, *-āre* 'mark, observe; reprove, reprimand; rebuke', hence probably also in *cognitus*, *agnitus*, compare with the same vowel gradation gr. \*ἄ-γνο-φος in ἀγνοέω 'not to perceive or recognize; to be ignorant of; not to discern; fail to understand', ἀγνοῖα, ἄγνοια 'want of perception, ignorance; mistaken conduct, a mistake'; better about ἀγνόεω (stands for \*ἀνόεω) and Latin *nota* (to ὀνοσθαι 'rebuke') currently Leumann Homer. Wörter 228<sup>23</sup>; Tocharian A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* see below.

**ġnē-to-s** in mcymr. *yngnad*, *ynad* 'judge' (*\*en-ġnē-to-s*), *dirnad* 'power of judgement' (*\*dē-pro-ġnē-to-*), Loth RC 47, 174 f.

**ġñ-tó-s** in Lithuanian *pažintas* 'known', Gothic *kunþs*, Old English *cūþ*, Old High German *kund* 'known', Gothic *unkunþs* 'unacquainted'; with lengthened grade the 1. syllable Avestan *paiti-zanta-* 'recognized' (as *ā-zainti-* 'knowledge').

**ġnō-ti-** in Old Indic *pra-jñāti-ḥ* f. 'cognition', gr. γνώσις f. 'cognition', Latin *nōti-ō* f., Old Church Slavic Inf. *znati*, russ. *znatʹ* f. 'the acquaintance, friends'; compare Old High German *urchnât* f. 'a knowing, knowledge' (*\*ġnē-ti-s*);

**ġñ-ti-s** in Old High German *kunst* (*-sti-* for *-ti-*) 'art, knowledge, wisdom' (Gothic *kunþi* 'knowledge, cognition' from *\*kunþia-* n.), Lithuanian *pažintis* f. 'cognition';

**ġnō-ter-** in Old Indic *jñātár-*, Avestan *žnātar-* 'connoisseur, expert', compare gr. γνωστήρ, Latin *nōtor* 'one who knows a person or thing, a voucher, witness; connoisseur, expert'; compare Old Indic *jñāna-m* (*\*ġnō-no-m*) 'knowledge, cognition'.

**ġnō-mḡ** in gr. γνῶμα 'purpose; judgement; a mark, token' (out of it Latin *grōma* 'A surveyor's pole or measuring-rod; the centre of a camp, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point' and,



of Akk. γνώμονα from, also *norma* `a square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles; a rule, pattern, precept'; Old Russian *znamja* (Old Church Slavic *znamenije*, *znakъ*) `mark, token, sign' (influenced by a corresponding Latin *\*gnōmen* is *\*cognōmen*, *agnomen*); gr. γνώμη `opinion' (probably for *\*gnō-m[η]ā*), compare Lithuanian *žymė* `mark, sign' (*\*žīmē*); γνώμων `one that knows or examines, an interpreter, discerner'.

**ġnō-tel-** in sloven. *znâtelj* `connoisseur, expert', russ. *znâtelъ* `confidant'; also Old Indic *jñātār-* could belong here instead of *ġnō-ter-*.

**ġene-tlo-** : **ġnō-tlo-** `mark' in Lithuanian *žėnklas* `mark, token, sign'; Old Prussian *ebsentliuns* `identified': Old Indic *jñātra-* n. `ability of the recognizing';

Germanic *\*knōbla-* in Old High German *beknuodilen* `become perceptible', *einknuadil* `distinguished by a mark, remarkable, noted, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary'; compare Latin (*g*)*nōbilis* `that can be known or is known, knowable, known; wellknown, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned' (adjective of a *\*ġnō-d<sup>h</sup>lom* `distinguishing mark');

**ġnō-ro-** in gr. γνώριμος `well-known; familiar, acquaintance; notable, distinguished', γνώριζω `make known' (to *\*γνώρον*), wherefore with ablaut **\*ġñ-ró-**: Latin *gnārus* `a thing expert, skillful', *ignārus* `ignorant' (*ignōro* rather from *\*ignāro* after *nōsco* colored as with the ablaut grade from γνώριμος), *gnāuris* Gloss. `knowing or acquainted with a thing; skilful, practiced, expert', *ignāurēs* `ignorantly', *nārrāre* `create knowledge, tell' = Umbrian *naratu* `a relater, narrator, historian', *naraklum* `a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement made by the augur respecting what he has observed'; as final ending from compounds Old Indic *-jnā-*, Avestan *uxḍa-šna-* `knowing the speech'.

Here presumably Indo Germanic **ġnē-uxos** `expert who knows about how one has to do it, skillful' in Old Norse *knār* `proficient, strong' (Old English *gecnæwe* `admitted, known' is against its new formation from *cnāwan*); compare (from *\*ġñ-uxo-s*?) Latin *nāvus* (old *gnāvus*) `busy, diligent, assiduous, active', *ignāvus* `inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly', next to which with *\*æu-* mcymr. *go-gnaw* `familiar with' (*\*upo-uks-ġnəuxo-?*), Middle Breton *gnou* `manifesto, obvious', abret. inschr. *Bodo-cnous* (i.e. *-gnous*, Loth RC 18, 93), Middle Irish *gnō* `distinguished', nir. *gnō* `business, affairs'. A similar meaning-development in the Germanic family Old Icelandic *kānn* `reasonable, smart, proficient', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *cēne* `bold, audacious', Old High German *kuoni* `bold, pugnacious'.

(lengthened grade as γέγωνα), compare with zero grade Lithuanian *žýné* 'witch' ('the clever'), *žýnis* m. 'sorcerer';

Tocharian AB *knā-* 'know, have knowledge of, recognize', A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* 'ignorant'.

About Hittite *ḫa-an-na-i* 'adjudicates' s. Pedersen Hittite 201 (a little plausibly).

Note:

Common IE *ḫ-* > *k-*.

**References:** WP. I 578 ff., WH. I 613 f., II 176 ff., Trautmann 370 f., Feist 316 f., Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

**Page(s):** 376-378

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡenu-1, ḡneu-* (\**ḡḥenu-*)

**Meaning:** knee, joint

**Grammatical information:** n. inflection *ḡonu, ḡenués, ḡnub<sup>h</sup>ís* etc.; besides the *n*-stem according to Old Indic *jānuni* 'both knees' and gr. γόνατος etc. from *ḡonuḥ-*

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *ḡenu-1, ḡneu-* : 'knee, joint' > **Root / lemma:** *ḡen-1, ḡenə-, ḡnē-, ḡnō-* : 'to bear'. (the euphemism of lower part of the body)

**Material:** Old Indic *jānu* n. 'knee', Pahlavi *zānūk*, npers. *zānū* 'knee'; Avestan Akk. Sg. *žnūm*, dat. abl. pl. *žnubyō*; Old Indic *jñu-bādh-* 'the bending knees', *abhi-jñú* 'up to the knee', *pra-jñu-ḥ* 'saber-legged', Avestan *fra-šnu-* 'holding the knees forwards' (:gr. \*πρό-γυυ);

Armenian *cunr* 'knee' (*r*-extension to old *u*-stem \**ḡōnu-*), Pl. *cunk-k*, Gen. *cng-aç* with *g*-extension (\**ḡon-g-o-*, compare γνύ-ξ);

Maybe alb. Geg (\**ḡōnu-*) *gjuni*, Tosc *gluri* 'knee'.

gr. γόνυ, Gen. (Hom.) γουνός (\**ḡonuós*), Pl. γούνα, Aeolic γόνα 'knee' (compare also γευνῶν γονάτων Hes.), besides Gen. Sg. γούνατος (for \*γονFατος); lengthened grade γωνία 'point, edge' (\*γωνFία), zero grade (compare under πρόγυυ γυυ-πετεῖν 'drop to one's knees', γνύξ 'on the knees', ἰγνῦη (besides ἰγνύς, Specht KZ. 59, 220) 'popliteus, the part behind the thigh and knee, ham' (\*εγγνῦᾱ, -γνύς);

πρόγυυ 'with stretched out knee' II. 570 stands for \*πρόγυυ (= Old Indic *pra-jñú-ḥ*);

Latin *genū*, *-ūs* `knee; of plants, a knot, joint ', *geniculum* `knee, a little knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant; angle ';

Gothic *kniu* n., Old High German etc. *knio*, *kneo* ( *\*kniwa-*, Indo Germanic *\*ĝneuo-*) `knee' (Old Norse *knē* also from `knot in the straw', as Old English *cneoweht* `knotty, from plants ' ; Latin *geniculum* also `a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant ' ; but Latin *genista* is Etruscan); an extension with Germanic *t* in oberschles. *knutzen* `squat on the knees ' and perhaps in Gothic *knussjan* `kneel ', *kniwam knussjands* `bending in the knees together ', if in a *tu*-stem *\*knussus* from this verb *\*knutjan* `based on ';

Illyrian FIN *Genusus*, Low Italian PN *Genusia*, Messapic PN *tri-gonoχoa*, Ligurian PN *Genua*, adjective derivative *Genava* `Geneva ';

Tocharian A *kanwem*, B *kenīne* Dual. `the knees';

Hittite *gi-e-nu* (*genu*) `knee'.

Note:

Pronunciation of the labialized laryngeal: Hittite *gi-e* was *gje-* as in Albanian *gju-*

**References:** WP. I 586 f., WH. I 592 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 463, 518.

**Page(s):** 380-381

---

**Root / lemma:** *ĝenu-2*f. and (*ĝenæ<sup>dh</sup>-* : ) *ĝonæ<sup>dh</sup>-*

**Meaning:** chin

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ĝenu-2*f. and (*ĝenæ<sup>dh</sup>-* : ) *ĝonæ<sup>dh</sup>-* : chin' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ĝenu-1*, *ĝneu-* (*\*ĝhenu-*) : knee, joint'.

**Material:** Old Indic *hānu-ṣ* f. `mandible ', Avestan *zānu-* ds., in compounds (with secondary Aryan *ĝh-*, Güntert WuS. 11, 124 f.);

Phrygian α-ζήν Akk. ḏ-ζένα `beard' (prefix α- and *\*ĝen-*); (common Occidental Romance vowel prefix)

gr. γένυς, -υος f. `chin, mandible' (with secondary *ū*-stem; compare γένειον `chin beard' from *\*γενεῖον*, γενῆϊς, Attic γενῆς f. `edge of the hatchet ' from *\*γενεῖς*);

Latin *gena* f. `cheek' (fur *\*genus* after *mala*), *genuīnus* (*dens*) `grinder, molar tooth ';

Old Irish *g(u)n* 'mouth', cymr. *gen* 'cheek, chin', Pl. *geneu*, acorn. *genau*, bret. *genou* (older Pl. *\*geneues*);

Gothic *kinnus* f. 'cheek' (*\*genus*, *\*genues*, *-nn-* from *-nu-*), Old Norse *kinn* f. 'cheek, mountainside', Old English *cinn*, Old High German *kinni* n. 'chin'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Tocharian A *śanwe-m* Dual f. 'mandible, lower jaw bone' (*e*-extension from *ġenu-*).

*gonæd<sup>h</sup>*- in Lithuanian *žándas* 'mandible', Latvian *zuōds* 'chin, sharp edge'; maked. κάναδοι σιαγόνες, γνάθοι (compare Specht KZ. 59, 113<sup>1</sup>);

zero grade gr. γνάθος f., γναθμός m. 'mandible' (*\*gnæd<sup>h</sup>*-);

unclear is Armenian *cnaut* 'mandible, cheek'.

**References:** WP. I 587, WH. I 589 f., Specht Dekl. 87, 253, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 463.

**Page(s):** 381-382

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġep<sup>(h)</sup>*-, *ġeb<sup>h</sup>*-

**Meaning:** jaw, mouth

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ġep(h)*-, *ġeb<sup>h</sup>*-: jaw, mouth' : **Root / lemma:** *ġemb<sup>h</sup>*-, *ġm<sup>h</sup>* -: to bite; tooth' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ġenu-2* f. and (*ġened<sup>h</sup>* -: ) *ġonæd<sup>h</sup>* -: chin' : **Root / lemma:** *ġenu-1*, *ġneu-* (*\*ġhenu-*) : knee, joint'.

**Material:** With *ph*. Avestan *zafar*-, *zafan*- 'mouth, jaw', participle Med. *vī-zafāna*, compare *s*-stem (besides *r/n*-stem) in *θrizafah*- besides *θrizafan*-;

Maybe alb. Geg *za* 'capture, bite'.

with *b<sup>h</sup>* : gallorom. expressive *\*gobbo-*, Old Irish *gop*, nir. *gob* 'bill, beak, neb, mouth';

Maybe alb. *gop* 'vagina'.

Germanic with *ph* or to partial *b<sup>h</sup>* Old Norse *kjaptr* or *kjǫptr* (*\*keþuta-* or *\*kefuta-*) 'muzzle, mandible, jaw', Middle High German *kivel*, *kiver* 'jaw' (*\*kefra-*) Modern High German dial. *kiefe* 'gill', ndd. *keve* 'jaw, gill', wherefore the verbs Norwegian *kjava* 'quarrel, argue' ('move the jaws')

Maybe alb. (*\*zifem*) *zihem* 'quarrel' [common alb. *ġ-* > *-z-*; *-f-* > *-h-*]

Middle Low German Low German *kibbelen*, *kabbelen*, *kevelen* `babble, chatter loudly ', Middle High German *kibelen*, *kifelen* `quarrel, squabble', *kiven*, *kiffen* `gnaw ', *kifelen* `gnaw, chew '; lengthened grade Old Norse *kāfl*, Old Saxon *cāfl*, Old English *cēafl* (engl. *jowl*, *jole*) `jaw ' (\**kēfala*-).

In addition as `nibbler ':

Old High German *chevaro*, *kevar*, Middle High German *kevere* `beetle, chafer' (\**kebran*-); changing through ablaut Old English *ceafor* (\**kaḅra*- or \**kaḅru*-), nnd. *kave*/ds.;

Lithuanian *žėbiū*, *žėbti* `eat slowly ', *žėbiu*, *žėbeti* `eat, peck ';

Old Church Slavic *o-zobati* `λυμαίνεσθαι ', serb. *zòbati* `eat, devour ', *zôb* f. `oat ', russ. *zobátʹ* `eat, peck ', *zob* m. `bill, beak, neb';

Czech *žábra* `gill of the fish ', russ. *žábry* ds. could have covered *ž* from the *e*-grade and contain a variant with *g*-.

from *ġemb<sup>h</sup>*- `bite' as a nasalized form belongs to our root?

**References:** WP. I 570 f., Trautmann 364, Benveniste Origines 10 f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. `beetle, chafer' and `jaw '.

**Page(s):** 382

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġers-*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Material:** Armenian *car* `tree', Pl. `brushwood ' (\**ġrso*-); *caray* (\**ġr-āti*-) `servant, farmhand'; *cur* `slant, skew, crooked' (\**ġorsos*);

gr. γέππον n. `anything made of wicker-work; oblong shield, covered with ox-hide; wattled screens or booths, used in the Athen. market-place, generally, wattles; wicker body of a cart ' etc., also `penis' (\**rod*) (\*γερσιον);

Maybe alb. *kar* `penis' : Gypsy *kar* `penis'.

Latin *gerra* `anything made of wicker-work ', Pl. *gerrae* `wattled twigs; trifles, stuff, nonsense ' is gr. loanword; zero grade γάρρα ράβδος and γάρσανα φρύγανα. Κρήτες Hes.;

from Gr. γέρδιος derives Latin *gerdius* `weaver ';

cymr. *gyrr* m. 'drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, livestock drive' (\**ġersio-*),  
therefrom *gyrru* ds.?

Old Norse *kjarr* n., *kjorr* m. (\**kerza-*, *kerzu-*) 'shrubbery, bush', Swedish dial. *kars*, *karse* m. 'basket from withe, small bag, net bag', Old Norse *kass(i)* m. (\**kars-*) 'wicker basket, back basket', Swedish *kärsa* f. 'creel, net bag', Norwegian *kjessa* 'basket, bast netting' (\**karšiōn*).

In addition probably Middle High German *kerren* 'turn' (\**karzjan*) = Old English *cierran* 'wend, in a certain position bring, intr. turn', *becierran* 'turn', *cierr* m. (\**karzi-*) 'time, one time, business'.

**References:** WP. I 609 f., WH. I 594, 596, Loth RC 40, 375 f.

**Page(s):** 392-393

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġer-*, *ġerə-*, *ġrē-*

**Meaning:** to rub; to be old; grain

**Note:** also, esp. in formations with formants **-no-**, 'corn, grain, seed' (only NW-Indo Germanic); the oldest meaning seems to have been 'rub' (hence 'fruit grater, neatly pulverized, ground into fine particles; crushed'), intr.-pass. 'become faded, from age or disease, malady'.

**Material:** Old Indic *jarant-* 'fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, old, graybeard' (= osset. *zāron* 'old', gr. γέρων; compare also npers. *zar* 'graybeard, hag'), *jarati* 'makes fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, allows to grow old' (\**rub*, *chafe*'), *jarāṇá-* 'frail, old', *jarás-* f. (Nom. Sg. *jarāḥ*, Indo Germanic *-ōs*) and *jarā-* 'age, grow older, senescence, aging process, process of growing older, age'; redupl. *jarjara-* 'frail, breakable, decrepit' (: gr. γεργέριμος); lengthened grade *jāra-* 'aging, maturing; growing older' (= npers. *zār* 'weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', *zār* 'graybeard, hag'; also in Aor. *jāriṣuh*); heavy basis in Old Indic *jarimán-* m. 'old age, senility', *jīryati*, *jūryati* 'become fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, grows old', participle *jūrṇá-*, *jīrṇá-* 'fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, decrepit, antiquated, worn out, old, decompose, rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, old'; Avestan *azarəšant-* 'not aging, maturing' (participle of *s*-Aor.), *azarəma-* 'not decreasing, lessening, diminishing, declining' (from \**zarəma-* m. 'the abandoned, depraved, unkempt, withered, shabby, dilapidated, neglected'), *zairina-* 'attritional, tiring, languishing, wearying, exhausting', *zarəta-* 'altersschwach' (probably = Old Indic \**jīrta-*), with formant *u* (: gr. γράϋς? Old Norse *kǫr*, see below) *zaurvan-* m. 'hoariness, old age, grayness,

senility ', *zaurura-* ` decrepit, infirm, feeble, weak, frail, aged, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated ', perhaps also *zrvan-* : *zrūn-* `time';

Armenian *cer* `old, graybeard' ( *\*ġero-*);

gr. γέρων `graybeard' (γέροντ-), γερούσιος `pertaining to the council of the elders, senatorial ', γερούσια ` Council of Elders, senate, esp. at Sparta, sacred college ', γέρας n. (Indo Germanic *\*ġerə-s*, from the heavy basis) originally `\*age, \* age prerogative ', hence `honorific title; award, prize, honorary position, guerdon, reward, recompense, prize, trophy ', γεράρος `venerable, stately, respectable ', later also `old, senile ', γεραιός `old' probably from *\*γερασ-ιός*; in the meaning `age' is γέρας replaced through γήρας; η from γηράσκω `grown old ', participle present γηρᾶς `aging, maturing; growing older ', themat. Impf. ἐγήρᾱ, etc. auf γήρας (for γέρας) figurative, also in γηράω `get old, grow old, mature, ripen ', γηραλέος (by Hes. also γεραλέος) `old'; Attic γραῦς, Gen. γρά(\*F)ός (hom. Dat. γρηῖ) `old wife, woman' (hom. γρηῦς probably later inscription of a right one *\*γρη(F)ίς* after the usual one γραῦς); perhaps in relationship to Avestan *zaurvan-* m. `hoariness, old age, grayness ', perhaps originally Nom. *\*ġer-us* : Gen. *\*ġerə-u-ós*, from which γράFός; s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I, 574; redupl. γηγέριμος `dropping by itself or ripe fig or olive ' (see above);

Old Norse *karl* `man, husband, old man, husband, husband, free man, husband' = Old High German *kara* ds., with ablaut Old English *ceorl* `free man of the lowest class, husband ', engl. *churl* `rude person, person from the country, fool ', Middle Low German *kerle* `free, common man, husband, sturdy man, husband', Modern High German (from Ndd.) *Kerl*, basic meaning probably `aged man, husband';

Old Church Slavic *zbrěti* `ripen', *zbrěb* `mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned ', causative *szori* `ripe '.

In the meaning `corn, grain, seed ':

Latin *grānum* `corn, grain, seed ' ( *\*gr-nóm*, = Old Indic *jīrṇá-*, see above) = Old Irish *grān*, cymr. etc. *grawn* (Sg. *gronyn*) ds. (borrowing from Latin is not provable) = Lithuanian *žirnis*, Latvian *zīrnis* m. `pea', Old Prussian *syrne* f. `corn, grain'; Old Church Slavic *zrěno*, serb. *zrno* n. `corn, grain'; Gothic *kaurn*, Old High German Old English Old Norse *korn*, Modern High German *Korn*, Old English *cyrnel* `seed ', next to which zero grades Old High German *kerno*, Old Norse *kjarni* m., ds. (probably also Modern High German Dialectal *kern* `milk cream, milk skimmings ' granular becoming as in butter, Middle High German *kern* `churn, vessel in which butter is made ', Old Norse *kjarni*, *kirna* ds., Old English *ciern*, engl. *churn* ds.).

Maybe alb. (\**kjern*) *thjerrë* `lentil' not from Armenian *siser̄n* `chickpea'

\**grāros* (\**gr̄-rós*) `pulverized, ground into fine particles; crushed' is continual probably in Latin *glārea* (\**grārejā*) `gravel'; *d*-present \**grō-dō* perhaps in Gothic *gakrōtōn* `crunch'.

**References:** WP. I 599 f., WH. I 605 f., 618 f., Trautmann 371 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 514, 574, 682 under Anm. 5.

**Page(s):** 390-391

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġeus-*

**Meaning:** to taste; to enjoy [*to* savor, enjoy, taste', in the Germanic and Celtic 'choose', in Indo Iran. and Alban. 'love']

**Material:** Old Indic *jōṣati*, *juṣātē* `tastes, enjoys, loves', *jōśāyatē* `where one finds pleasure', *jōśa-ḥ* `contentedness, approval, sufficiency', Avestan *zaoš-*, Old pers. *dauš-* `where one finds flavor', Avestan *zaošō* `pleasure', *zuštō* `liked, beloved, fancied, desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted'; khotan-sak. *ysūṣḍē* `he appraises, appreciates', *ysua*, *ysuyān* (*ys* = *z*) `treat, delight';

gr. γεύομαι `feel, enjoy the taste of; experience, have enjoyment of, enjoy the company of' (therefrom γεύω `allow to taste');

alb. *desha* `I loved', present *do*, *dua* (\**ġēus-n-*, Jokl IF. 37, 101 f.);

Also alb. Geg me *dashtë* `to love'.

*n*-present Latin *dēgūnō*, *-ere* `taste' (\**ġus-nō*);

Old Irish *asa-gū* (\**ġus-s-ḥ*) `he wishes' (*ad-gūsi*, *asa-gūssi* `he wishes', s. to form Pedersen II 549), *do-goā* (\**ġus-ā-ḥ*) `he chooses', verbal noun *toġu* `choose', preterit *dorōigu* `elegit' (\**to-ro-ġi-ġēus-ḥ*), Pokorny IF. 35, 177 ff., etc. (see Pedersen aaO.);

Gothic *kīusan* `assay, try, test, check', Old Norse *kjōsa* `choose, wish' (also `affect through sorcery', Old High German Old Saxon *kiosan* `taste, assay, try, choose', Modern High German *kiesen*, Kaus.-lter. Gothic *kausjan* `assay, try, taste' (= Old Indic *iōśāyatē*); compare Old English *wæl-céasig* `choosing corpses' (of raven).

noun actionis of *ti-*: Old Indic *júṣṭi-ḥ* **Liebeserweisung**, favour', Gothic *ga-kusts* f. `examination', Old Frisian *kest*, Old English *cyst* m. `object of a choice, exquisiteness, excellence' (but gr. γεῦσις previously single-linguistic formation from γεύομαι): of *tu-*: Latin *gustus*, *-ūs* `a tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little of any thing, a light dish



at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish, taste, flavor ', Celtic *\*gustu-* 'choice ' in names Irish *Oengus, Fergus*, acymr. *Ungust, Gurgust* and in Old Irish *guss* 'skillfulness, power ', Gothic *kustus* 'examination ', Old High German Old Saxon *kust* m. 'examination, appraisal, choice, excellence ', Old Norse *kostr, -ar* 'choice, capriciousness, (good) quality '; derivative of participle *\*gus-tós*: Latin *gustō, -āre* 'taste, eat, drink; relish, enjoy ' = Old High German Old Saxon *kostōn* 'taste, try, assay, test ', Old English *costian* 'try, assay, test, plague', Old Norse *kosta, -aða* 'assay, try, exert oneself, strive '; previous noun actionis is *\*kuriz* in Old English *cyre* m. 'choice, judgement', Old High German *kuri* f. ds. (Modern High German *Kur-fürst* 'prince elector, elector, electoral prince, one of the princes of the Holy Roman Empire entitled to elect the emperor', Will-*kür* 'capriciousness, despotism, arbitrariness'), with intersection in neuter Old Norse *kør* 'choice ', Old English *ge-cor* 'verdict ', derived Old High German *korōn* 'taste, sip; have some experience of; enjoy, try'.

**References:** WP. I 568 f., WH. I 628 f., Feist 312 f.

**Page(s):** 399-400

**Root / lemma:** *ḡeu-*, *ḡeyə-* (besides *geyə-*)

**Meaning:** to advance; to hurry

**Material:** Old Indic *junāti* 'drive, hurry, set in motion, stir into action as if by fanning; arouse, instigate ', *jávate* 'hurries ', *jūtá-ḥ* 'hurrying', *jū-* 'quick, fast', *jūtí* 'quickness, encouragement ', *javín* 'hurrying', *javá-ḥ* 'hurrying, quick, fast', *javiṣṭha-ḥ* 'the fastest', m. 'haste, hurry, quickness ', *javas-* 'quickness ', *javana-ḥ* 'driving, animating, inciting ';

Avestan *zavah-* n. 'power, strength ', *zāvar-* n. '(physical) power, strength ' (esp. of the feet and the horse), npers. *zōr* 'power ', Baluchi *zūt* 'quick, fast', Avestan *zəvištya* 'the hastiest, most fastest, the most conducive ', *uzutay-* 'hurrying out, foaming ';

besides auf Indo Germanic *geyə-* weisend: Avestan *java* 'hurry '; npers. *zūd* 'quick, fast' could belong to Aryan *ḡ* or *ž*,

perhaps to Old Norse *keyra* 'drive, ride, push, throw, ride';

Serbo-Croatian *žuriti se* 'hurry ', from Trautmann 80 to *güriti se* 'brew ' placed, perhaps in spite of unclear anlaut here.

**References:** WP. I 555.

**Page(s):** 399

**Root / lemma:** *ġēi-* : *ġī-*

**Meaning:** to sprout

**Material:** Armenian *ciṭ*, *ciuṭ*, *ceṭ* `stem, stalk', *ən-ciuṭ* `sprout, germ, sprout';

Gothic *keinan*, *us-keinan* `germinate', *us-kijans* `germinated, sprouted'; Old High German *chīnan* `germinate, split, open', Old English *cīnan* `break, crack, be open'; Old High German *chīmo* m., *asāchs*. *kīmo* `germ, sprout'; Old English *cīð*, Old Saxon *kīð* m. `germ, sprout, young shoot', Old High German *frumakīdi* `first shoot'; Old Saxon *kio*, Old English *cēon*, *cīun* `gills' (probably *\*kijan-*).

Here probably with a previous form the bursting bud, sprout in general meaning `break, crack, sich split' Old High German *kīl*, Modern High German *Keil*, Middle Low German *kīl*, Norwegian *kīle* m. `wedge' (or this meaning of the sharpness deriving from the plant bud? formally from *\*kī-ðlā-*, compare *\*kī-þla-* in:) Old High German *kīdel*, Modern High German Dialectal *keidel* m. `wedge'; Old Icelandic *kīll* m. `narrow sea bay' (*\*cleft, fissure*), changing through ablaut Norwegian *keila* f. `small gully, canal', Middle Low German *kēl* m. `narrow Meerbucht'; with *ī* Old English *cinu* f. `cleft, col, gap', Danish Dialectal *kin* `col, gap'; perhaps Old Middle High German *chil* `leek', Middle High German *kil* m. `onion, bulb of the leek', Modern High German *Kiel* m. ds. (compare Bavarian *auskielen* from acorn, onion, `germinating the peel, break through skin');

Latvian *zēiju*, *ziēt* `flourish, bloom, appear, come into view', next to which with *ā-* extension (probably originally *ā-present*) Lithuanian *žýd(ži)u žydėti* `bloom, blossom', *pražýstu*, *-žýdau*, *-žýsti* `blossom', *žiedas* `bloom, blossom, ring', Latvian *ziēdu* (*ziēžu*), *ziēdēt* `bloom, blossom'.

**References:** WP. I 544.

**Page(s):** 355-356

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhaiso-* (or *ġhaiso-* : *ġhēiso-*)

**Meaning:** stick; dart

**Material:** Old Indic *hṛ́ṣas-* n. `projectile' (yet see below *ġhei-1* `stimulate, invigorate');

gr. *χαίος* m. (?) `shepherd's crook; crosier';

gall.-Latin *gaesum*, gall.-gr. *γαῖσον* `heavy iron spear, lance' (gall. *gaesātī* `mercenaries'); Old Irish *gaē* `spear, javelin' (*gāide* `lance'); *fo-gae*, Middle Irish *fo-ga* `spear, lance' = cymr. *gwayw* (see in addition Thurneysen IA. 26, 25, compare also *abret*).

*guu-goïuou* ` a little sharp point or sting, a weapon used for fighting at a distance; a missile weapon, missile, as a dart, spear, javelin ', BB. 17, 139), Middle Breton *goaff*, corn. *gew*,

Old High German Old Saxon *gēr*, Old English *gār*, Old Icelandic *geirr* m. ` throw spear ' (*\*gaizas*); Gothic PN *Rada-gaisu-s*, wand. *Gaisa-rīk-s*.

In addition as *-ilōn*-derivative Old High German *geisila*, Modern High German *Geißel* `lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur', Old Icelandic *geisl*, *geisli* m. ` stick of the snowshoe runners '; with ablaut (Indo Germanic *ē/? ?*) langob. *gīsil* ` arrow shaft ' (but about Old High German *gīsal* ` captive = **Bürgschaftsgefangener** ' see below *ghed<sup>h</sup>*- `lust, crave'), Old Icelandic *gīsl(i)* `staff'.

**References:** WP. I 528, WH. I 575 f.

**Page(s):** 410

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhalg(h)-*

**Meaning:** (flexible) twig

**Material:** Armenian *jaṭk* `twig, branch, horsewhip, stalk, captive' (< *\*ġhalgā*, Petersson Heteroklisie 155 expounded den variation from *g* and *gh* from a paradigm *\*ġhólgh*, *\*ġhlgnés*);

Gothic *galga* m. `picket, pole, cross', Old Icelandic *galgi* `gallows ', Old English *gealga*, Old Frisian *galga*, Old Saxon Old High German *galgo* `gallows, cross', in addition further formations Old Icelandic *gelgia* `twig, branch, shaft, pole, stick' (the oldest kind of the gallows was a pliable branch in which the criminal would be hanged);

Lithuanian *žalgà* and *žalgas* m. `long, thin shaft, pole', Latvian *žalga* f. `long rod, fishing rod'.

**References:** WP. I 540, Trautmann 364.

**Page(s):** 411

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhal-, ġhal-ar-*

**Meaning:** flaw, defect

**Material:** Old Irish *galar* n. `disease, malady, distress ', cymr. corn. *galar* `sorrow, mourning, grief, affliction, distress, lamentation, a striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise, a banging, rustling, roaring ';

Old Icelandic *galli* m. 'blemish, fault, error, damage' (but *gealla* m. 'sore-grated place of the horse', engl. *gall* ds., Middle Low German *galle* 'damaged place', Middle High German *galle* 'swelling, tumefaction of the horse, damaged place in the rock', Modern High German *galle* 'swelling, lump, growth, flaw in rock, in farmland etc.' are with *Galle* = *Gall-apfel* borrowed from Latin *galla*);

Lithuanian *žalà* 'damage, injury', *žalingas* 'wicked, harmful', Latvian *zalba*, *zolba* 'damage, injury in the body' (or borrowed from Russian? s. Endzelin KZ. 44, 66);

perhaps also klruss. *zolak* 'the most painful place of a wound', russ. *nazóla* 'ruefulness, distress, anger, irritation'.

Pedersen (Hittite 46) compares with Old Irish *galar* Hittite *kal-la-ar* (*kallaṛ*) 'evil, bad'.

**References:** WP. I 540, WH. I 580.

**Page(s):** 411

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhan-s-*

**Meaning:** goose

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ġhan-s-*: 'goose' derived from **Root / lemma:** *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*: 'to cackle (of geese)'.

**Material:** Old Indic *hamśá-ḥ* m., *hamśī* f. 'goose, swan'; soghd. *z'γ* 'sorte d'oiseau';

Latin *ānser*, mostly m. 'goose' (originally *\*hanser*, to stem formation compare Slavic *\*žansera-* (*\*gansera-*) 'gander' in Old Czech *húser*, polab. *ġúnsgarr*, etc.);

**Note:**

Common Old Indic : Latin *ġh-* > *h-*.

gr. *χῆν*, -ός, m. f., Doric Boeotian *χᾱν* 'goose' from *\*χανς*, *χανσός* (here, as in Germanic and in Lithuanian Gen. Pl. *žąsų*, still the old conservative inflection);

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*he-nos*) *rosa* 'duck' common alb. **n/r** rhotacism; also *gn-* > *n-* italic-illyrian.

Old Irish *ġēiss* 'swan' (*\*ġansī* = Old Indic *hamśī*, not reshaped from a conservative stem);

Old High German *gans* (*i*-stem has changed), Old English *gōs* (Pl. *gēs* from *\*gans-iz* = gr. χήνες), Old Icelandic *gās* (Pl. *gæss*) 'goose' (from Old English *gōs* derives Middle Irish *goss*);

Lithuanian *žasīs* f. 'goose' (Akk. *žāsī* = gr. χήνα, Gen. Pl. conservative *žāsū*, dial. also Nom. Pl. *žāsės*), Latvian *zūoss*, Old Prussian *sansyds*;

Slavic *\*gops* (with probably auf Germanic influence based *g* instead of *z*) in russ. *gusb*, sloven. *gós*, poln. *gęś* 'goose' ;

Specht Dekl. 204 will also Lithuanian *gén-š-e*, *gen-ž-ė* f. 'egret, heron' here place.

Old English *gan(d)ra* 'gander' (engl. *gander*), Middle Low German *ganre* ds. is applied as Mask.-formation of stem *\*gan-* after kind of from Old High German *kat-aro* 'tomcat, male-cat'; if ein *\*ganezan-* the basic lies, stand Swiss *gann*, *ganner* 'appellation from aquanauts' as *\*ganzá-* with it in Suffix ablaut. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Besides certainly of the abbreviated stem *ghan-* (wherefore *ghan-[e]s-* as Indo Germanic *\*mēn-ōt-*: *\*mēn-[e]s-* 'month') on the exterior formation with *-d-*: Germanic (zuerst by Plin.) *ganta* 'a kind of goose' (out of it prov. *gante* 'wild goose, stork'; the meaning 'stork' shows also Lithuanian *gañdras*, Old Prussian *gandarus*, from Germanic *\*gan[d]ro*), Old English *ganot* 'a wild water bird, e.g. a coot', Old High German *ganazzo* 'gander', also *ganzo*, Middle Low German *gante* ds. (A derivative therefrom with similar meaning as Tirol *gänzen* 'flirt', *gänsern* 'act as a goose', also 'wish, adore cravingly', siebenbürg. *goaseln* 'philander, flirt' is nisl. *ganta* 'philander, flirt', *ganti* 'an idler, loafer, man about town, a city buffoon, droll, jester, clown, pantaloons, parasite', Swedish mdart. *gant*, Danish *gante* 'dandy, fop, man excessively concerned with his clothes and appearance', wherefore as fem. Norwegian *gjente* 'girl'.)

Maybe alb. *gocë* 'girl'

There Indo Germanic *ghan-s-*, *-(ə)d-* with gr. χανέιν (see *ghan-*) and generally with the family 2. *ghē-* 'yawn' *zusammenhängt*, also from *dem heisern Anfauchen* of animals by open bill, beak, *neb den Namen hat, is um so glaublicher*, as also *ghē-* 'yawn' originally identical Ausatmen beim Gähnen identified hat. A similar Lautnachahmung (partly also base from Wasservogelnamen) see below *gha gha-*.

**References:** WP. I 536, WH. I 52, 583, Trautmann 365 f., Specht Dekl. 47, 204.

**Page(s):** 412

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghan-*

**Meaning:** to yawn

**Material:** Gr. hom. ἔχανον Aor. (actually Imperf. to \*χα-vā-μι, \*χά-vω), κέχηνα Perf. (Doric κεχᾶναντι) `yawn, gape' (thereafter later present χαίνω), τὸ χάνος `yawn', by comedian also `mouth', ἀχανής (ἀ- copulativum) `wide open, enlarged', etc.; besides χανύω, χανύσσω `speak with open mouth' Hes.;

different about gr. ἀχανής Specht Dekl. 282 f., the in ἀ- sees the anlaut of the root; about χαν-δόν `with mouth wide open, greedily' s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 626;

Old Icelandic *gan* n. `yawn' (probably = τὸ χάνος), Norwegian Swedish *gan* `gullet, jaw', also `gill, head and entrails of small fish'; Old Icelandic *gana* `gape, stare with an open mouth, lust, crave, glotzen', *gōnir* `mock' . Also the name of the goose, Indo Germanic *ghan-s-*, *ghan-[ə]d-*, is placed here, see there.

**References:** WP. I 534, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 694, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 149 f.

**Page(s):** 411

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghasto-1, ghazd<sup>h</sup>o-*

**Meaning:** twig; pole

**Root / lemma:** *ghasto-1, ghazd<sup>h</sup>o-* : (twig; pole) derived from **Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok-, (ak-sti-)*: (sharp; stone)

**Material:** Latin *hasta* `shaft, pole, staff, spear, javelin, spear, lance', Umbrian *hostatu*, *anostatu* `armed with a spear' (*o* not satisfactorily expounded), Middle Irish *gass* `lap, scion, shoot, rod' (< \**ghasto-*); besides \**ghazd<sup>h</sup>-* in Middle Irish *gat* `with', Middle Irish *tris-gataim* `drill through, pierce'; perhaps in addition Old Irish *gataid* `steal, rob' as `prick, stab with a sharp object'? (Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114<sup>4</sup>);

maybe alb. full grade *heshta* `spear' is older than Latin *hasta* `spear'

Gothic *gazds* m. `sting, prick', Old Icelandic *gaddr* `sting, prick, cusp, peak', Old Saxon *fiurgard* `poker, tool used to arrange hot coals', Old High German *gart* m. `stimulus'; in addition with *iā*-derivative Old English *gierd* f. `rod', afr. *ierde* `horsewhip, measuring rod', Old Saxon *gerdia* `horsewhip, rod, staff, ray', Old High German *gartia*, *gertia* `rod, scepter'.

**References:** WP. I 541, WH. I 636, 869.

Perhaps identical with:

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhasto-2*

**Meaning:** hand, arm

**See also:** s. more properly under *ġhesto-2*.

**Page(s):** 413

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhau-, ġhauə-*

**Meaning:** to call, \*priestess, \*goddess

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** *ġhuen-* : 'to sound' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ġhau-, ġhauə-* : 'to call'

**Material:** Old Indic *hávate* 'call, shout, send for, call out to, summon' (other phrase formations in *hváyati, huvé, hóma, juhūmás*), Pass. *hūyáte*, participle *hūtá-* 'loaded, charged, filled with emotion, called', *hávītave* Infin., *hávīman-* n. 'appeal, request, plea; prayer', *háva-* m. n., *havás-, hávana-* n. ds., *hóman* n. 'caller of the price', *hvātar-* 'caller';

Avestan *zavaiti* 'calls, shouts, curses' (besides the present *zbayeiti, zaozaomi*), participle *zūta-* 'call', *zavana-* n. 'shout, call, appeal, request, plea; prayer', *zavan* 'shout, call', *zbātār-* m. 'shouter, caller'; [common alb. Romanian Iranian -v- > -b-].

Maybe Albanian *zana* 'nymph', alb. geg (\**ġhâ-*) *zâ, zani* 'voice, call'

Lithuanian *žavėti* 'conjure, perform magic', Latvian *zavēt* ds., actually 'somebody to curse something' (compare Avestan *zavaiti* 'enchanted, spellbound, bewitched');

Old Church Slavic *zovŕ, zъvati* 'call, shout, cry', Serbo-Croatian *zòvêm, zvăti* 'call, shout, cry', Old Czech *zovu, zvati*, russ. *zovú, zvát* ds.; in addition sloven. *zòv* m. 'shout, call (whether not noun post-verbal, = Old Indic *hava-h*, m. 'shout, call').

Armenian *jaunem* 'consecrate, sanctify, bless; ordain', *n-zovk* 'curse';

gr. καυχάομαι 'praise, oneself, boast, brag' (\**ġhaughau-*, compare Avestan *zaozaomi*), from which back formation καύχη f. 'boastfulness';

maybe gemination alb. (\**ġhaughau-*) *gegë* 'northern alb. people.

Old Irish *guth* m. 'voice' (\**ġutu-s*); in addition gall. *gutwater* name a class of priests, probably from \**ġhutu-petēr* 'father (that is to say master) of calls (a god)', Loth, RC 15, 224 ff., 28, 119 ff., Rev. Archéol. 1925, 221;

Here probably (as *\*ghu-tó-m`angerufenes creature`*):

Germanic *\*gudā-* n. `god' (compare Old Indic *puru-hūtá-ḥ`loud call'*, ved. epithet of Indras) in Gothic *gub* m. `god' (the originally neutral form still in Pl. *guda* and in *galiuga-gub`idol`*), Old Icelandic *goð, guð* n. `heathenish god'; *guð* m. `(Christian) god', Old English engl. Old Frisian **asächs.** *god* ds., Old High German *got* ds.;

therefrom derived Old High German *gutin(na)*, mnl. *godinne*, Old English *gyden`goddess`*; Gothic *gudja* m. `(originally heathenish) priest', Old Icelandic *goði* m. `heathenish priest' (Proto Norse *guðija*), *gyðja* f. `priestess'; Middle High German *goting`priest`*;

previous Christian formations are Old High German *\*gotfater, gotmuoter*, Old English *godfæðer*, Old Norse *guðfaðer, guðmōðer`godfather, godmother`*, in addition of the name indicating fondness also Swedish *gubbe`graybeard`*, *gumma`hag`*, Old High German *\*goto, gota*, Middle High German *gōt(ḥ)e, got(ḥ)e`godfather, godmother`*.

**References:** WP. I 529 f., Trautmann 367; ausführl. Lithuanian by Feist 227 f.

**Page(s):** 413-414

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghāgʰh-*

**Meaning:** young of an animal or bird

**Material:** Npers. *zāq`young animal, esp. young chicken`* (*q* Arabic spelling for *y*);

[Armenian *jag`the young of an animal, esp. a bird, nestling, chick`* is pers. loanword];

alb. *zok, zogu`bird, young bird, the young of the donkey`*.

**References:** WP. I 531.

**Page(s):** 409

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġ(h)eġh-*

**Meaning:** ferret

**Material:** Old Indic *jáhakā`polecat`* (or `hedgehog'?), Lithuanian *šėškas`polecat`* (originated through double assimilation from *\*žežkas*); compare Lithuanian *oška`goat`* compared with Old Indic *ajikā* ds.

**References:** WP. I 570, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 820.

**Page(s):** 424

---



**Root / lemma:** *ġhei-1, ġhēi-*

**Meaning:** to drive; to throw; to wound

**Note:** from the meaning 'projectile' or at most verbal 'whereupon toss, fling, meet' could have derived 'wound, hurt' (group B) (root form *ġhei-s-*).

**Material:** A. *ġhei-* 'antreiben':

Old Indic *hinōti, hinvati* (participle *háyant-*) 'set in motion, motivate, energize, stimulate, hurl, sling, fling', participle *hitá-h; hēmán-* n. 'eagerness'; *hēti-h* m. 'projectile' (compare Germanic *\*gaidā*);

Avestan *zaēni-* 'astir, keen, eager', *zaēman-* 'active, awake', n. 'wakefulness, agility, liveliness, lively being, aroused being', *zaēnahvant-* (from a *\*zaēnah-* n.) 'waking, watchful, wakeful'; *zaēna-* m. 'weapon', *zaya-* m. '(\*weapon), tool, piece of armament, weapons', *zayan-* 'armed'.

Also Old Indic *háya-h* 'steed' = Armenian *ji*, Gen. *jioy* ds. here as 'the living, the energetic'?

langob. *gaida* f. 'spear, javelin', Old English *gād* f. 'sting, prick, cusp, peak, stick', PN Old High German *Gaido*; in addition Old Icelandic *gedda* f. 'pike' < *geiðida*, compare lapp. *kaito* ds.;

Gothic langob. *gain-* 'weapon' in PN (*Gainhard, Gainwald*), Old English *gæin-* in PN;

Gothic *\*gails* m. 'spear, javelin' in PN *Gēl-mīrus*, Old English *Gāl-frið*, Old High German *Geil-muot*.

B. *ġheis-* 'wound, hurt':

Old Indic *hēsas-* n. 'projectile' (but it could also be Indo Germanic *\*ġhaiso-s*, see there); in addition probably *hīsati* (previously nachved. *hinásti*) 'hurt, harm, injure';

Old Irish *gōite* 'a wounding, wound', Middle Irish *gāetas* 'strike down, knock down, cut down, cut off, kill, slay' (*\*ġhoizd-*);

Lithuanian *žeidžiù, žeidžiaũ, žėisti* 'wound, hurt', *žaidà* 'wound'. The same *d-* extension by *ġheis*: *ġheizd-* 'angry, furious'.

**References:** WP. I 546, Pokorny Urillyrier 64, Holthausen Gothic etym. Wb. 34.

**See also:** compare still *ġheis-, ġheizd-* 'be angry, furious', as well as *ġhaiso-*.

**Page(s):** 424-425

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhei-2: ġhi-*

**Meaning:** winter; snow

**Note:** after Specht Dekl. 14, 330 f. older *-men-* stem, with already Indo Germanic change of *mn* to *m*.

**Material:** A. *ġhei-men-*, *\*ġheimn-*:

The *r*-extension is analogical after *\*s<sub>e</sub>mero-* 'summers'.

Old Indic *hēman* (Lok.) 'in winter', *hēmantá-h* m. 'winter' (: Hittite *gimmanza* ds.);

Latin *hiems*, *-is* 'winter';

**Note:**

Common Old Indic : Latin *ġh- > h-*.

gr. χεῖμα n. 'winter, winter storm, coldness', χειμών m. 'winter storm, winter weather, winter' (in addition also χεῖμαρος 'spigot', it would be pulled out if the ship was brought in the land);

alb. Geg *dimën* m., Tosc *dimër(ë)* 'winter' (older Akk. *\*ġhei-men-om*);

alb. Tosc *dimër(ë)* 'winter' = Armenian ձմեռ *dzmer* 'winter' = gr. χεῖμα n. 'winter'.

Also alb. Geg (*\*χειμαρος*) *dzborë*, Tosc *dëborë* 'snow' = Armenian (*\*dzemon*) ձյուն *dzyoun* 'snow' = gr. χιών *chiôn* 'snow'.

alb. (*\*χειμαρος*) *dëborë*, *dzborë*, *bdorë*, *vdorë* 'snow' [shift *-m- > -mb- > -b-* like Latin *hibernus* (< *\*gheimrinos*) 'cold'].

Balto Slavic *\*žeimā* (from *\*žeimnā*) in Lithuanian *žiemà*, Latvian *zīma*, Old Prussian *semo* 'winter' and Old Church Slavic *zima*, Gen. *zimy*, russ. *zimá*, Bulgarian *zíma*, Serbo-Croatian *zíma*, sloven. *zíma*, Czech *zima*, poln. *zima* 'winter'.

Hittite *gi-im-ma-an-za* 'winter' see above.

In addition *ġheim(e)rinós* and *ġheimínós* 'wintery'.

In gr. χειμερινός, Latin *hibernus* (< *\*gheimrinos*), Lithuanian *žiemínis*, Old Church Slavic *zimъnъ*, russ. *zímniĭ*, Serbo-Croatian *zîmnî*, Czech *zimní* (Czech *zimný* 'cold'), poln. *zimny* 'cold, wintery' (compare with ablaut. *i* in the root syllable Armenian *jmeŕn* 'winter').

To *\*ghe-* allein: Avestan *zayan-*, *zaēn-* m. 'winter', npers. *dai*, Avestan *zayana-* 'wintery' and with Vrddhierung Old Indic *hāyana-* 'annual, yearly', *hāyaná-* m. n. 'year' (rhyme meaning to Avestan *hamana* 'summery').

Note:

Gr. ἔτος 'year' : Latin *annus* 'year' (*\*atnos*) 'year' : Old Indic *hāyana-* 'yearly', *hāyaná-* m. n. 'year' prove that **Root / lemma: en-2** : 'year' : **Root / lemma: at-**, **\*atno-** : 'to go; year' : **Root / lemma: yet-** : 'year' [prothetic *y-* before bare initial vowels] derived from **Root / lemma: ghei-2, ghi-, ghei-men-, \*gheimn-** : 'winter; snow'

B. *ghīōm*, *ghīōm*, Gen. *ghiemós*, *ghimós*, also *ghīomós* (*m* from *\*mn*?).

Avestan *zyā* f. 'winter' (Akk. *zyām*, Gen. *zimō*);

Armenian *jiun* 'snow' (< *\*ghīōm*), Gen. *jean* (< *ghīōn-*, s. Meillet Esquisse 45);

gr. χιών (\*χιώμ), χιόνος 'snow';

Ligurian *mōns Berigiema* ('schneetragend'), with a reshaped ending;

Middle Irish *gem-adaig* 'winter night' (*gam* 'winter' is reshaped after *sam* 'summer', compare Thurneysen KZ. 59, 2, 8; 61, 253); acymr. *gaem*, ncymr. *gauaf*, acorn. *goyf*, bret. *goañv*, gall. winter month *Giamon[fios]*, Eigenname *Giamillus*, other formations Middle Irish *gem-rad* n., mcymr. *gaeaf-rawd* 'winter' (*\*ghīemo-rōto-*, to **ret-** 'run'); also Irish *gamuin* 'one year-old calf';

Old Icelandic *gōi* f. and *gæ* f., *gōi-mānaðr* 'the month from middle of February till the middle of March', isl. *gōa*, under f., Norwegian *gjø* f., Swedish *göjemånad* (*gō-* < *giō-* after Bugge Ark. f. nord. Fil. 4, 123 ff.).

doubtably the apposition from Old Norse *gamall* 'old', *gemlingr* 'one year old sheep', Old English *gamol* 'old', *gamelian* 'grow old', Old Saxon *gigamalod* 'aged', Old High German only in proper name as *Gamalbold*, *Gamalberht*, *Gamalberga* etc. as 'aged', compare Latin *annōsus*.

C. *ghimo-* (from *ghi-mn-o-?*):

Old Indic *himá-* ḥ m. 'coldness, frost, snow', *hímā* f. 'winter', Avestan *zəma-* m. 'winter storm' (compare den Gen. from *zyā* : *zimō* under B.);

gr. δούσιμος `wintery, stormy', ό χίμαρος `he-goat', ή χίμαρος `the one-year-old (nanny goat)', χίμαιρα `goat'

Maybe alb. geg (\**ǵhein-*) *dhěj*, tosk *dhi* Pl. *dhen* `goat' [common alb. *ǵh-* > *dh-*].

Latin *bīmus* (< \**bihimos*), *trīmus*, *quadrīmus* `two years old or lasting two years' (compare ved. *śatá-hima-* `hundred-year-old'), Norwegian dial. *gimber*, Swedish dial. *gimber*, Danish *gimmerlam* `female lamb', dial. but `one-year-old lamb' (Pedersen KZ. 32, 248), and frk. (Lex Salica) *ingimus?* `porcus anniculus'. The forms with *y*: Old Icelandic *gymsbr* `one-year-old sow', Norwegian *gymsbr*, Swedish *gymmer* `lamb' are based probably on influence of not related - by the way, uninterpreted - Old Icelandic *gymsbill*, PN *Gumbull*, Old Swedish *gummerlamb* `aries, ram', isl. *gummarr*, Norwegian *gumse*, Swedish *gumse* `aries, ram', see Hellquist SvEO. 210.

**References:** WP. 1 546 ff., WH. I 106, 645 f., Trautmann 367, Specht KZ. 53, 307 f.

**Page(s):** 425-426

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhele-*: *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-*: *ǵhlē-* (\**ǵhwel-*)

**Meaning:** to shine; green, gold, blue, yellow, moon

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhele-*: *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-*: *ǵhlē-*: to shine; green, gold, blue, \*sun; derived from **Root / lemma:** *ǵel-*, *ǵele-*, *ǵlē-*, (also \**ǵelēi-*): *ǵ(e)lēi-*: light, to shine; to be joyful.

**Material:** In view of the frequent cases, where Indo Germanic palatals in Balto-Slavic are represented by velar, instead of through a concurrence of *ǵel-*, *ǵhel-* and *ǵhele-* agreeable with Persson (Beitr. 790) and Kretschmer (Gl. 21, 115) the Balto-Slavic \**ǵel-* is defined through borrowing from a Centum language (Venetic-Illyrian?).

Note:

The extended root (\**ǵhwel-*)-*nta*, *-na*, *-ta* formants follow the model of Illyrian - Anatolian attribute nouns, adjectives. (see alb. numbers).

Old Indic *hári-* `blond, yellow, golden, green yellow, pale', *hariṇá-ḥ* `gazelle', *harít-* `dun-colored, light grayish brown', *háríta-* `yellow, green', *híraṇya-* n. `gold, medium of trade', *hiranyáya-* `golden'; about *haṭaka-* n. `gold' s. Kuiper Proto-Munda 30; in addition being based on velar root Old Indic *ghoṭa-* `horse' as originally `fox'? (Sommer IF. 31, 364 under A. 3);

the normal development in Latin *helvus* 'honey-yellow, golden' (\**ǵheluos*) = gallo- Latin *gilvus* 'light yellow' (with dial. *i* from gall. *\*gelvos*);

in addition Latin (*h*)*olus*, *-eris* (from *\*holos*, *\*heleris*) n., dial. *folus*, old *helus*, *helusa* 'herbage, vegetables, cabbage';

Note:

Common Old Indic : Latin *ǵh-* > *h-*.

Avestan *zari-* 'yellow, yellowish, golden', *zairita-* 'yellow, paled-yellow', *zaranya-*, Old pers. *daraniya-* n. 'gold', *zaranaēna* 'from gold, golden', *zāra-* m. 'gall' (= gr. *χολή*), named after the color as gr. *χόλος*, Latin *fel*, [common Latin *ghw-* > *ph-* > *f*], Old Norse *gall* usf.; with velar root anlaut *ǵerǵō-kǵrǵta-* 'cutting out the gall' ? (see Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 523 with Lithuanian);

Note:

From Root / lemma: *ǵhel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-* stem; *ǵhele-*: *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-*: *ǵhlē-*: 'to shine; green, gold, blue, \*sun' derived Root / lemma: *dhel-1*, *dhelo-*: 'curve; hollow', Root / lemma: *dhel-2*: 'light, shining', Root / lemma: *dhel-3*: 'to tremble' [common alb.-Illyrian *ǵh-* > *d-*].

thrak. *ζηлта* 'gold' (?), Phrygian *ζέλκια λάχανα* Hes.; Phrygian *γλουρός χρυσός* and *γλούρεα χρύσεια* Hes. (borrowed from gr. *χλωρός*??);

alb. *dhelpërë*, *dhelpnë*, *dhelbun(e)* 'fox', actually 'the yellow one' (see Jokl Linguist. kulturhist. Stud. 297 ff.);

Wrong etymology:

Alb. alb. *dhelpërë*, *dhelpnë*, *dhelbuna* 'fox' derived from the transposition of Griko Salentino *lipunèddha*; *alipúna* 'fox', from earlier Greek *αλεπού* 'fox'.

gr. *χόλος* 'gall, rage, fury', *χολή* 'gall, rage, fury', *χολ-έρα* 'stomach disease', *χλωρός* 'pale green. green yellow, fresh, strong' (:Old Icelandic *glōr* 'radiance');

Latin *fel*, *fellis* (\**fel-n-is*) n. 'gall' (older *n-* stem as Old High German *galla*), *f* probably dialect; WH. I 474, EM<sup>2</sup> 342 would be placed to *fel* and Lithuanian *gėltas* 'yellow' etc. (see below) a root *\*ǵ<sup>w</sup>hel-* (??);

Note:

Latin *fel*, *fellis* (\**fel-n-is*) n. 'gall' derived from root \**del* because of common Latin *d-* > *f-*.

here also Latin *galbus* 'xanthous bird', *galbinus* 'green yellow', whether Celtic or Illyrian loanword (\**gh<sub>e</sub>l-b<sup>h</sup>o-* or \**gh<sub>o</sub>l-b<sup>h</sup>o-*, further to Lithuanian *gūlbis* see below);

Maybe alb. (\**gelben*) *gjelbër* 'green' < Rom. *galben* 'green' < *galbinus* 'green yellow'.

Old Irish *gel* 'luminous, white', nir. *gealach* f. 'moon'; cymr. *gell* 'yellow', bret. *gell* 'brown' (\**ghel-no-*);

in addition \**ghle-* in Irish cymr. corn. bret. *glan* 'pure, clean', Celtic FIN *Glanis*, *Glanā*, Irish *glain* 'glass, crystal' (\**ghlani-*), cymr. *glain* 'gemstone, jewel' (\**ghlaniō-*);

also in isl. *glana* 'clear up', *glan* 'radiance', Norwegian dial. *glana* 'shimmer, gleam, shine, clear up', Swedish dial. *glana* 'shine weakly, stare, peek', asäch. FIN *Glanā* (further see below den *s*-extensions).

Old Icelandic *gall* n. 'gall, poison' (\**gallōn-*, Indo Germanic \**ghol-n-*), Old English *gealla* m., Old Saxon *galla*, intense f., Old High German *galla*, weak f. 'gall';

zero grade Old Icelandic *gulr* 'yellow', besides full grade Old English *geolo*, Old Saxon Old High German *gelo*, Gen. *gelwes* ds. (< \**gelua-*);

Gothic *gulþ* n., Old Icelandic *gull*, *goll* n., Old English Old Frisian Old Saxon Old High German *gold* n. 'gold';

Ablaut grade \**ghlē-* in Old Icelandic *glāmr* 'moon', *glāmsýni* 'optic deception, illusion', Swedish *glåmig* 'gray-yellow in the face, with sunken eyes', Old Icelandic *glætr* 'bright' (\**glēja* = Lithuanian *žlėjà* under).

\**ghlō-* (as in gr. *χλωρός*) appears in Old English *glōm* 'twilight, dawn, dusk' (yet *ō* before *m* is ambiguous), Old Saxon *glōian*, Old High German *gluoen* 'burn', *glūhen* 'shine', Old Icelandic *glōð* 'blaze, glow, glowing coal', Old English *glæd* f. 'blaze, glow, flame, glowing coal, coal', Old Frisian *glēd* 'blaze, glow', Old High German *gluot* 'blaze, glow, glowing coals'; Old Icelandic -*glōr* n. 'radiance' (: *χλωρός*), Old Icelandic *glōra* 'sparkle, glitter'; s. also under S. 433 *ghlōu-*;

Lithuanian *želiù*, *žéliau*, *žélti*, Latvian *zel u*, *zeļt* 'be green'; ablaut. Lithuanian *žālias*, Latvian *zaļš*, Old Prussian *saligan* 'green', Lithuanian *žolė*, Latvian *zāle* f. 'grass, herb', Old Prussian *sālin* Akk. 'herb', Lithuanian *žālas* 'red' (from cattle); Lithuanian *žilas* 'gray', Latvian *zils* 'blue', Lithuanian *žėlvas* 'greenish', Latvian *zēlts* (previous Neutr.) 'gold',

East Lithuanian *želtas* 'golden'; Lithuanian *žlėjà* 'twilight, half darkness, dusk' (\**ġhlējā*), Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 364 f., 368, 372; Lithuanian *tulžis* 'gall', through Metath. from \**žultis*; Latvian *žults* ds. (\**ġhl̥t̥*); to *u*-stem in Lithuanian *žalvas, želvas* (= Latin *helvus*) 'green', *žaliūkė* 'green frog', etc. s. Specht Dekl. 120;

Old Church Slavic *zelenъ* 'green', Serbo-Croatian *zelen*, Czech *zelený*, russ. *zelénij*, poln. *zielony* ds. (compare Old Indic *híraṇya-* 'gold'; in addition Old Church Slavic *zelije* n. 'vegetables', russ. *zelje* 'herb, medicinal herbs', Serbo-Croatian *zélje* 'herbage', Czech *zelí* n. 'herb, cabbage');

in addition also russ. *zoťá* 'ash', Bulgarian *zolá* 'Holzasche', out of it cooked lye'; Old Church Slavic *zlakъ* 'herb', russ. *zlak* 'grass', Bulgarian *zlakove* 'grasses, herbs';

Slavic \**zolto* in Old Church Slavic *zlato* 'gold', russ. *zótoto*, Serbo-Croatian *zlâto*, Czech *zlato*, poln. *złoto* ds.,

besides Slavic \**zoltъ* 'golden' in russ. *zótotoj*, sloven. *zlât*, Czech *zlatý*, poln. *złoty* 'golden';

Old Church Slavic *zľčъ* 'gall' (\**ġhl̥-k̥i-s*); Bulgarian *zľčka* 'chicory' (z in folk etymology connection with *zelenъ* etc.?); compare under Old Church Slavic *žľtъ* ds. with velar anlaut.

Besides anlautendes Balto-Slavic *g-* in:

Balto Slavic \**gelta-* and \**gilta-* 'yellow' in: Lithuanian *geltas* 'yellow' (therefrom *gelšvas* 'yellowish');

Latvian *dzelts* 'yellow', *dzeltēt* 'become yellow'; therefrom derived Old Prussian \**geltaynan* (Hs. *gelatynan*); Lithuanian *geltónas*; Latvian *dzeltains* and *dzeltāns* 'yellow'; serb.- Church Slavic *žľtъ*, Serbo-Croatian *žút* (f. *žúta*); Czech *žlutý*, russ. *žólt* (f. *želtá*);

in addition Old Church Slavic *žľtъ, žľčъ* 'gall', russ. *žolčъ*, Bulgarian *žľčka* ds. and 'chicory', Serbo-Croatian *žuč*, Czech *žluč*, poln. *żółc* ds.; compare above with palatal anlaut Old Church Slavic *zľčъ* ds.;

besides the *t*-suffix in Farbadjektiv in *n*-suffix in animal names Balto-Slavic \**gilnā*- f. 'woodpecker' in Lithuanian *gīlna* 'fieldfare', Latvian *dzīlna* 'woodpecker'; Slavic \**žľna* in russ.- Church Slavic *žľna*, Serbo-Croatian dial. *žlná* 'black woodpecker', poln. *żółna* 'woodpecker', russ. *žetná* 'black woodpecker';



with other suffix Czech *žluva* f. 'oriole, songbird' (from Slavic *žь/va*, compare in addition above Latin *helvus* and with palatal. anlaut Lithuanian *želvas* 'greenish', in addition *žalvé* f. 'panicle, loose cluster of flowers', *želvỹs* m. 'green stem');

here probably also (compare but ohen S. 428 under *ġet*) Old Prussian *gulbis*, Lithuanian *gūlbis* m. (*\*gob<sup>h</sup>io-*) *gulbé* f., Latvian *gūlbis* 'swan' and 'white cow' (hence not to *ġet* 'call, shout, cry');

further with unexplained *k-*:

Slavic *\*къ/рѣ*, *\*къ/рѣ* in Upper Sorbian *kotř*, Kashubian *kôtp* ds., russ. *kótpik* m. 'spoonbill, large wading bird with a long bill with a broad flat tip';

in addition further russ. *gotubój*, Old Prussian *golimban* 'blue', Lithuanian *gelumbė* f. 'blue kerchief, cloth', Old Bulgarian *golqbb* 'dove', Serbo-Croatian *gölūb* m. ds., Czech *holub* ds., etc.; to this formation compare Latin *columba*, *palumbēs* ds.;

Root extensions with Dental:

**ġhləd-** in Old English *glæterian* 'become bright, begin to shine, derive lustre', participle 'yellow'; Middle Low German *glate*, Middle High German *glaz* m. 'baldness'.

**ġhlend(h)-** 'gleam, see, show, glance, look' in:

Old Irish *as-gleinn* 'he guides', *in-glennat* 'trace out, find out, discover, investigate, search into', *fo-gliunn* 'I learn', bret. *goulenn* 'long, want'; Old Irish *do-gliunn* 'I collect' (verbal noun *díglaimm*), bret. *dilenn* 'choose, select, pick', gallorom. *glennāre* 'Ähren lessen' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (*glenn-* < *\*glendn-* s. Pedersen KGr. I 157, II 539), *glése* 'gleaming' (< *\*glendtio-*); bret. *glein* 'clear, bright' (*\*glandio-*, Indo Germanic *\*ghlnd<sup>h</sup>io-*);

Norwegian dial. *gletta* 'peek', *glett* 'clear Fleck am sky, heaven', Swedish dial. *glänta* 'gleam out, slightly opened', Middle High German *glinzen* 'shimmer, gleam', Old High German Middle High German *glanz* 'gleaming', Middle High German *glanz*, *glunz* 'radiance', Old High German Middle High German *glenzen* 'gleam'; Swedish *glindra* 'glint, glitter', Middle High German *glander* 'gleaming, glimmering', *glander* m. n. 'radiance, shimmer'; compare with other meaning under **ġhlend(h)-**;

Balto Slavic *\*glendīō* 'look, see' (with anlaut. Velar) in:

Latvian (Curonian) *glendi* 'search, seek';



Slavic *\*ględjǫ*, *\*ględęti* in:

russ. *gljaděť* 'see, show, glance, look', Serbo-Croatian *glédĭm*, Czech *hledím*, *hleděti* ds. and as originally iterative Old Church Slavic *ględati* 'look at, see', Bulgarian *glédam*, Serbo-Croatian *ględâm*, *ględati*, Old Czech *hladati*, poln. *glądać* 'see, show' (Trautmann 92 f).

Here *ghlād<sup>h</sup>-*, *ghlęd<sup>h</sup>-* 'gleaming, smooth'?

Latin *glaber* 'smooth, hairless, naked, bald, bleak' (*\*ghlęd<sup>h</sup>-ro-*);

Old Icelandic *glaðr* 'smooth, gleaming, blithe, glad', *gleðja*, *glaða* 'cheer, entertain', Old English *glæd* 'gleaming, glimmering, blithe, glad, joyful, gratifying, pleasant', *gladian* 'gleam, shimmer, make shine, caress, comfort, cheer', Old Frisian *gled* 'smooth', Old Saxon *gladmōd* (= Old English *glædmōd*) 'cheerful', Old High German *glat* 'gleaming', Middle High German *glat* 'gleaming, smooth'; with intensive gemination Middle High German *glatz* 'bald head, baldness' (compare Middle High German *glitze* 'radiance; bald head');

Lithuanian *glodūs*, *glōdnas* 'smooth, appurtenant; (about clothing) slinky, tight, form-fitting; adjacent, near, adjoining; enclosed, gentle', *glódžiu*, *glósti* 'polish, smooth', Latvian *glaštu*, *glāstīt* 'caress', Old Prussian *glosto* 'whetstone';

Old Church Slavic *gladъ-kъ* 'smooth, even', russ. *gládkiĭ* 'smooth', Bulgarian *gladъkъ* 'smooth, polished', Serbo-Croatian *gladak*, Czech *hladký*, poln. *gładki* 'smooth, beautiful, cute'; causative russ. *gláditi* 'smooth, iron, caress', Bulgarian *gládja*, Serbo-Croatian *glăditi*, Czech *hladiti*, poln. *gładzić* ds. (Trautmann 91).

Maybe alb. *për-këdhel*: Slovenian *gladiti*, po-gladiti: Albanian Kosovo *gëdhel* 'caress', truncated alb. *dhelë* 'caress': Rom. *gudura* 'caress': magj. *gedel* 'caress'.

further with nasal infix *ghlend(h)-* 'glide, slide' in nnd. *glandern* 'sled, travel by sled, slide, skate, skid', *glander* 'floe, floating mass of ice' (perhaps also Old English *glendrian*, *glentrian* 'consume, plunge down, fall' as 'glide, let slide'); Norwegian *gletta*, Swedish mda. *glinta* 'glide, slide' (compare above *gletta* 'peek');

Lithuanian *galándu*, *galásti* 'sharpen, carve, cut', Latvian *galuods* 'whetstone', Old Prussian *glandint* 'comfort', *glands* 'consolation' (compare to meaning above Old English *gladian* 'caress, comfort'; compare above *ghlend(h)-* 'gleam');

about Lithuanian *glembù*, *glèbti* ` become smooth, soft ' see below **gel-** `clench '.

Maybe alb. *glemb* ` sharp thorn (smooth, sharp) ' : Old Prussian *glosto* `whetstone'.

**s-** and **st-** extensions:

Irish *glass* `green, gray, blue', cymr. *glas* `blue', bret. *glaz* `green', gall. *glastum* n. 1. ` woad, type of plant, Isatis tinctoria, Asp of Jerusalem', 2. ` blueberry ' (M.-L. 3779b); with plain -s- gallorom. *\*glasina* ` blueberry ' (M.-L. 3779a); to Irish *glass* still Old Irish *glaiiss* f. `river', Middle Irish *glaisīn* ` woad, type of plant', mcor. *glesin* ` vermilion or a color like vermilion ', in addition

Middle High German *glast* ` radiance ', *glanst* ds., *glanster* `spark', *glasten* `gleam', ablaut. *glosten*, *gluster*;

Latin-Germanic *glēsum* ` amber ' = Old English *glæm* m. ` amber, resin ', Old High German *glās* ` amber ', Old Icelandic *glæsa* ` make gleaming, decorate, furbelow, embellish, ornament ', ablaut. Norwegian dial. *glōsa* `sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine, glance, look', Old Icelandic *gløsi-ligr* `gleaming'; Old Icelandic *glær* n. `glass', Old English with s: *glæs* n. `glass', Old Frisian *gles*, Old Saxon *glas*, *gles* n. `glass', Old High German *glas* `glass'; Old Saxon *glasō* `grey horse ', Middle English *glaren* `gleam', Middle Low German *glaren* `gleam, glow'.

**ghlei-** lies before in gr. (poet.) χλιώ ` become warm or soft, indulge oneself, live lusciously ', χλιαίνω ` make warm, soften ', χλιαρός `warm, lukewarm';

Irish *glé*, cymr. *gloew* `gleaming, clear, bright' (< *\*ghlei-uo*), *gled* (*\*ghlijā*) `green lawn', Middle Irish *gléinech* `clear, bright', mcymr. *try-lwyn* `very distinct';

Old Norse *gljā* `glint, glitter ', Old Frisian *glīa* `glow', Old English *glæm* `radiance ', Old Saxon *glīmo* `radiance ', Old High German *glīmo*, *gleimo* `firefly ', Middle High German *glīmen* `gleam, shine, gleam', *glimmen* `glow, gleam', Norwegian dial. *glīna* `gleam, stare', Swedish *glina* `smile ', *glēna* `gleam, shine, clear up, laugh '.

**ghleid-:**

Gr. χλιδή `softness, luxuriance, richness ', χλιδᾶν `mushy, softish, delicate, mollicoddle, be luscious ';

Gothic *glitmunjan* `gleam', Old Icelandic *glita*, *glitra* `glint, glitter ': full grade Old Saxon *glītan* `shine ', Old High German *glīzzan* `gleam', *glitzen* intensive in addition, Old

Icelandic *glit* n., Old High German *glīz* `radiance, lightning', *glizemo* ds., Old English *glitenian*, Old High German *glizinōn* `shimmer'.

Here probably also *ġhleid*<sup>h</sup>- `glide, slide':

Old English *glīdan* `slide, fall', *glidder* `slippery', Old Frisian *glīda* `glide, slide', Old Saxon *glīdan* `labi', Old High German *glītan* `glide, slide'; Old English *ā-glædan* `glide, make slide', asäch. *bi-glēdian* ds., Old Icelandic *gleiðr* `with spreaded legs'.

About Lithuanian *glītūs* `smooth' see below *glei-* by *gel-* `clench'.

### ***ġhleis-***

Gall. *glīso-marga* f. `bright marl', gallorom. *\*glīso-*, older *\*glēso-* (Indo Germanic *\*ghlei-s-o-*); compare cymr. *glwys* `beautiful', abret. *glois, gloes* ds. (*\*ghlei-st-o-*); Old Icelandic *glissa* `laugh scornfully', Old English *glīsian, glisnian* `gleam, shine', Old Frisian *glisia* `shimmer, blink', Middle High German *glistern* `sparkle, glitter', Norwegian Swedish *glīsa* `gleam, shimmer'; nasalized Middle High German *glinsten* `gleam', *glinster* `radiance'.

***ġhleu-*** and ***ġhlōu-***: ***ġhlū-*** perhaps in gr. χλό(F)ος, χλοῦς `greenish-yellow or light green colour: hence, pallor', χλόη `the first green shoot of plants in spring, young green corn or grass', χλο(F)ερός `green, fresh, strong';

further in Irish *gluair* (*\*ghleu-ri-*) `clear, bright, pure, clean'; cymr. *glo* `coal', corn. *glow*, Middle Breton *glou*, abret. *glaou* (see Pedersen KGr. I 63).

Gothic *glaggwō* `clear', *glaggwaba* `carefully', Old Icelandic *glōgggr, gløgggr* `clear, bright, distinct, painstaking, stingy', Old English *glēaw*, Old Saxon *glau*, Old High German nnd. *glau* `clear-eyed, hawk-eyed, smart', Old Icelandic *gluggi* `light opening, window'.

(To arrangement of these words with Lithuanian *žvelgiù, žveĩgti* `glance, look' compare Trautmann 374.)

***ġhlōu-*** in Old Icelandic *glōa* `glow, gleam, shine', Old English *glōwan* `fulminate', Old Icelandic *himinglæva* `daughter of Ägirs and Rān' (impersonating the surge); *-glō-* f. `sun', *-glōa* f. `moon'; s. also above S. 430 under ***ġhlō-***.

***ġhlū-***: Norwegian dial. *glȳma* `dim, lookthreatening or sneaky', Old Swedish *glūna* `look askance', East Frisian *glūmen* `see and lurk hidden and secretly after something'; Old Icelandic *glūmr* m. `bear'.

In addition **s-(st)** extensions:

Irish *gluss* ( *\*ghlustu-*) 'light, brightness';

Old Icelandic *glys* 'radiance, frippery', nisl. *glosa* 'shine', Middle High German *glosen*, *glosten* 'glow, gleam', *gloste* 'blaze, glow', Middle Low German *glūren* 'lurk', engl. *to glower* 'look dim, scowl', steir. *glören* 'stare', Norwegian dial. *glȳra* 'look sideways, squint, blink', Old Icelandic *glyrna* f. 'eye', Norwegian *glōr* ds.

**ghlūd-**: Middle English *glouten*, engl. *to glout* 'stare, look grievingly or sullenly', *to gloat* (< *\*glotian*) 'feel or express triumphant and malicious satisfaction at another's misfortune, exult, look, gaze malicious', Old Icelandic *glotta* 'grin', Middle High German Modern High German *glotzen*.

**References:** WP. I 623 f., 624 ff., WH. I 473 f., 514, 578 f., 600, 607 f., 639, 654, 868, Trautmann 83 f., 88, 364 f., 368, 372, Persson Beitr. 170 f., 790 ff., 876 f.

**Page(s):** 429-434

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghel-2*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Old Indic *halá-* m. n. 'plough' (originally 'bough, twig, branch?'); *huḍu-*, *huḍa-* m. 'aries, ram' (*\*ghlḍu-*);

Armenian *joť* 'picket, pole, stick' etc., *jlem* 'groove, plow';

gr. γάλλος 'priest of Cybele, the castrator' (from Phrygian, whence also Hittite *iskalla-* 'shred, tear', *Iskallis* name of Attis?), out of it Latin *gallus* ds.;

acymr. *gylym*, mcymr. *geleu*, *gelyf* 'knife, dagger' (Vendryes Ét. celt. 4, 60) from *\*ghel-mo-* = Old English *gielm*;

Gothic *gilpa* f. 'sickle'; Old English *gielm* m. 'fascicle, sheaf'; Old Icelandic *gpltr*, *galti* 'boar', *gylr*, *gylta* 'sow; axe', Old English *gielte* 'young sow', Middle Low German *gelte* 'a castrated mother's pig', Old High German *galza*, *gelza* f. 'castrated swine'; Old High German Middle High German *galt*, Old English *gilde*, Old Norse *geldr*, Old Swedish *galder* 'giving no milk, barren, infertile', Old Icelandic *gelda* 'castrate'; Swiss *galt* also 'not giving milk', *galdvee* = 'Jungvieh'.

Lithuanian *žúolis* 'piece of wood, tree trunk' (*ghōlī-*).

the above equation always doubtful.

**References:** WP. I 626 f., Petersson Heterokl. 155 f., ЛУН. I 581.

**Page(s):** 434

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhengah-*

**Meaning:** to march, step

**Material:** Old Indic *jámhas-* n. 'footstep, flapping', *jáṅghā* 'shank, leg, shin bone', Avestan *zangəm* 'ankle of the foot', *-zangra-* (in compounds) ds., zero grade Old Indic *jaghána-* m. n. 'buttock, pubic region': gr. κοχώνη 'place between thighs' (assim. from \*καχώνᾱ);

Old English *-gīht* 'gait', Middle High German *gīht* 'gait, journey' (proto Germanic \**ginxti-* from *ġheng-ti-*), with gradation *o*: Gothic *gagg* n., Old Icelandic *gangr*, Old English Old High German *gang* 'gait' and Germanic \**gangjan* lter. (Gothic preterit *gaggida* 'walked', Old English *gengan*, Middle High German *gengen*, *gancte* 'leave; wade in') and thereafter also \**gangan*, Gothic *gaggan* 'go' = Old Icelandic *ganga* (*gekk*), Old Saxon *gangan* (*geng*), Old High German *gangan* (*giang*), Old English *gongan* ds., wherefore Old High German *gengi*, Old English *gege*, Old Icelandic *gengr* 'feasible, able to be carried out', Gothic *framgāhts* 'advance', Old Icelandic *gātt* 'incision in doorposts', *gætti* 'door frame'; zero grade Old Frisian *gunga* 'go', Danish *gynge*, older *gunge* 'swing';

Lithuanian *žengiù*, *žeñgti* 'march, step, stride, strut', *pražangà* 'contravention, violation', *žiñgsnis* 'footstep'.

A duplicate Anlaut (through dissimilation?) perhaps in Old Irish *cingim* 'march, step, stride, strut' (3. Pl. *cengait*, Perf. *cechaing*), cymr. *rhy-gyngu* 'going pass', Old Irish *cing*, Gen. *cinged* 'warrior', gall. *Cingeto-rīx*, zero grade proto Celtic \**kngsm̥* in Old Irish *céimm* (\**kenksmen*), cymr. corn. *cam*, bret. *comm* 'footstep' (\**kanksman*).

An other variant \**ghenk-* is (under *ōkú-s* 'quick, fast') for Old High German *gāhi* 'rash, hasty, sudden' take into consideration.

**References:** WP. I 588, WH. I 217, Trautmann 370.

**Page(s):** 438-439

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġher<sup>dh</sup>-* and *gher<sup>dh</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to encircle, enclose

**Note:** because of Latin *hortus* (see *ġher-4*) extension from \**ġher-4* 'catch';

**Material:** A. *gher<sup>h</sup>*- (here also about the original anlaut nothing conclusive about words of the centum languages):

here also about ursprüngl. Initial sound nothing to determining words of the Kentum spoke

Old Indic *grhá-* (\**grdhá-*) 'house, dwelling', Pl. 'rooms', Avestan *garəḍā-* m. 'Höhle als Behausung daevischer Wesen' (an older meaning 'house, dwelling' could be proven through fiugr. loanword, as wotj. *gurt* 'residence, village', syrjän. *gort* 'house, dwelling' and 'underground dwelling, vault, sepulchre, grave',);

alb. *garth, gardhi* 'hedge' (\**ghordhos*, Jokl Slavia 13, 297ff.);

Phrygian *-gordum* 'town, city' in *Manegordum* 'Mannesstadt' (besides *Manezordum*);

gr. (by Hes.) κορθίς σωρός, κορθέλαι σύστροφοι, σωροί;

Gothic *bigairdan* 'cincture', Old Icelandic *gyrða*, Old English *gyrdan*, Old Frisian *gerda*, Old High German *gurtan* ds.; Gothic *gaírda* f., Old Icelandic *gjǫrð* 'belt, girdle', ablaut, Old Icelandic *gyrðell*, Old English *gyrde*, Old Frisian *gerde*, Old High German *gurtil(a)* ds. (Middle High German *gurt* is nomen post-verbal); Gothic *gards* m. 'house', Old Icelandic *garðr* m. 'fence, paddock, courtyard, homestead', Old English *geard*, Old Saxon *gard* 'enclosed, fenced property', Plur. 'dwelling', Old High German *gart* m. 'circle' in *mittilgart* 'circle; territory, region; sphere', *heimgart* 'forum' etc.; Gothic *garda* 'hurdle, stockyard', Old Frisian *garda* 'garden', Old Saxon *gardo*, Old High German *garto* ds. (or from Indo Germanic \**ghor-tó-*; compare χόρτος under *gher-4*);

Lithuanian *gārdas* m. 'corral, pen, fold', *gardis* f. 'gate, trellis, grate';

Slavic \**gordъ* in Old Church Slavic *gradъ* 'castle, town, city, garden', russ.- Church Slavic *ogradъ* 'garden' (therefrom Old Church Slavic *graždъ* m. 'stall'), russ. *górod* 'town, city', Bulgarian *gradъ*, Serbo-Croatian *grād*, sloven. *grád* ds., Czech *hrad* 'castle, palace', poln. *gród* ds.; zero grade Slavic *žrdъ* in Old Church Slavic *žrdъ* 'wood', russ. *žerdъ* 'long, thin shaft, pole', poln. *żerdź*, sloven. *žrd* 'point tree';

Tocharian B *kercīye* 'palace' absents (Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 34f.);

Hittite *gurtas* 'fortress' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 139)?; s. also *gher-4*.

about Latin *urbs* 'town, city', ostensibly from \**ghord<sup>h</sup>os*, s. Georgiev IF. 56, 200.

B. *gher<sup>h</sup>*-:

Phrygian *-zordum* 'town, city' (in *Manezordum*, see above);

Lithuanian *žárdas* 'rack for the drying of grain or flax sowing, pinfold, place for housing stray animals, animal pound', Latvian *zārds* 'rack for drying, wooden layer, pyre', with intonation change Lithuanian *žārdis* 'horse garden' m., Prussian *sardis* 'fence' (= 'unfenced horse garden');

russ. *zoród* 'barn, haystack', weißruss. *azoród* 'dry hurdle'.

**References:** WP. I 608 f., WH. I 242 f., Trautmann 78 f., 366.

**Page(s):** 444

---

**Root / lemma:** *gher-1*

**Meaning:** to yearn for

**Note:** partly with forms from a basis *\*gherē(i)-*: *gheri-* (see Persson Beitr. 728)

**Material:** Old Indic *hāryati* 'finds pleasure, desires'; Avestan *zara-* m. 'striving, purpose';

Oscan *herest* (for *\*heriest*), Umbrian *heriest* 'volet', *heris-heris* 'conj. and adv. prop., will, choose, take your choice, hence, as disjunctive conjunction, to introduce an alternative as a matter of choice or preference, or as not affecting the principal assertion, either ... or, be it ... or, in general but where the alternatives are necessary and exclusive, that is, where one must be right and the other wrong', Oscan *heriam* 'a judgment, decision of an arbitrator, mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free-will, choice, pleasure, denoting or containing power', *Herentateis* 'Veneris', prälin. *Herentas*, sabin. *horetum* 'a decree, decision, ordinance, vote, resolution, principle, doctrine, dogma'; Latin *horior*, *-īrī* 'actuate, encourage', *horitor*, syncopated *hortor*, *-ārīds*.

**Note:**

**Common Old Indic : Latin *gh-* > *h-*.**

gr. χαίρω (*\*χαρι-ω*), χαρῆναι 'be pleased', χάρις f. 'pleasantness, agreeableness, favour', χαρᾶ 'pleasure, joy', χαροπός 'glowing joy of battle', χάμμα n. 'pleasure, joy, pleasure'; also χάρμη 'fight, struggle', originally 'joy of battle, lust of battle'? χαρτός 'joyful, gratifying' (?); after Pedersen 5<sup>e</sup> décl. Latin 73 here χρή etc. S. under *gher-6*, here after Leumann Homer. Wörter 318<sup>109f</sup> also δυσχερής 'unfriendly, unpleasant', εὐχερής 'unworried, undisturbed, light' (previously later in χεῖρ 'hand' attribute);

Old Irish *gor* 'godly, pious', *goire* 'devoutness, piety'; Middle Irish *do-gar* 'unlucky', *so-gar* 'very lucky' (: gr. χαρᾶ); cymr. *dyar* 'sad', *hyar* 'pleasant' (I. Williams RC 40, 487);



Maybe alb. *gjurē* ` poor, wretched '

Old High German *ger* ` yearning', *gerōn* `lust, crave', Old High German *girīg*, Old Saxon *gerag* ` greedy '; Gothic *faīhu-gairns* ` avaricious, greedy', Old Icelandic *gjarn*, Old English *georn* `wherefore willing, inclined, whereupon eager, avid', Old High German Old Saxon *gern* ` eager, avid, eager after something', Adv. Old High German *gerno*, Modern High German *gern*, Denom. Gothic *gairnjan*, Old Icelandic *girma*, Old English *giernan*, Old Saxon *girnean* `lust, crave'.

Perhaps here as d<sup>h</sup>-formation from the basis *ǵh(e)rē*: Gothic *grēdus* `hunger', *grēdags* ` hungry', Old Icelandic *grāðr*, *grāði* m. `greed, lust, hunger', Old English *gnæd* `greed, lust', Modern High German *jrāt* `hunger' (Berlin), Old English *grædig*, Old High German *grātag* ` greedy '. In addition as *\*ghræd<sup>h</sup>*- Germanic *\*graða-* `eager, avid, rutting, in heat' in Old Icelandic *graðr* `not castrated', *graðungr* `bull'? In Middle High German *grīt* m. `eagerness', *grītec* `eager, avid', Old Icelandic *grīð* f. `vehemency', *grīðjungr* m. `bull' ein ablaut. Indo Germanic *\*ǵh[e]rēi-d<sup>h</sup>*- or *\*ǵh[e]rī-d<sup>h</sup>*- to search, could be possible.

Middle Irish *grād* n. `love' is from Latin *grātum facere alicui* and similar change of direction or position borrowed (*d* instead of *th* after *grad* `step; position').

**References:** WP. I 600 f., WH. I 657 f.

**Page(s):** 440-441

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵher-2*

**Meaning:** to scratch, scrape

**Material:** Gr. *χαράδρᾱ* `Erdriß, crevice, gorge, ravine, gulch'; *χαράσσω*, Attic -ττω `whet, sharpen, notch, incise', *χάραξ*, -ακος `picket, pole, vine-prop, pole, pale, used in fortifying the entrenchments of a camp, cutting, slip, esp. of an olive, a seafish, one of the breams, Sargus', *χαράκτηρ* `engraver, one who mints coins', then `mark engraved, impress, stamp on coins and seals, distinctive mark or token impressed (as it were) on a person or thing, by which it is known from others, characteristic, character' (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 254);

Lithuanian *žeriù*, *žeĩti* `scrape, scratch', *žarstýti* `scratch often, scrape'.

**References:** WP. I 602.

**Page(s):** 441

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵher-3* and *ǵherē-*, *ǵhrē-*

**Meaning:** to shine, shimmer



**Material:** Old Icelandic *grár* ( \**ǵhrē-ȳo-s*), Old English *græg* ( \**ǵhrē-ȳio-s*), engl. *gray*, Old Frisian *grē*, Old Saxon *grā*, *grē*, Old High German *grāo* (Gen. *grāwes*) `gray';

Lithuanian *žerū*, *žerėti* `shine in brilliance ', *žėruóti* `glow, sparkle, glitter', ablaut. *žarijá* f. `glowing coal', Old Prussian *sarí* f. `blaze, glow';

Old Church Slavic *zъrjō*, *zъrěti* `see, glance, look', russ. *zrěť*, sloven. *zrėti*, Czech *zřítí*, poln. *źrzeć* ds., Old Church Slavic *zorja* `shine, radiance ', *zarja* `ray', kluss. *zórja* `star, stars, aurora', russ. *zařá* `redness in the sky, heaven', Serbo-Croatian *zòra* `rosy dawn', Czech *zoře* `aurora', *záře* `shine, radiance, ray', poln. *zorza* `aurora'; Old Church Slavic *pozorъ* `sight, spectacle ', russ. *pozór* `sight, shame', *nadzór* `custodianship ';

Maybe alb. *zor* `difficulty, shame'

Czech *pozor* `attention, **Acht** ', *názor* `outlook, conception'; here also Old Church Slavic *zrakъ* `sight, form, kind of', russ. dial. *zórok* `look, front ', Serbo-Croatian *zrák* `light', Czech *zrak* `vision, face, eyesight', poln. *wzrok* `eyesight, face'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *zъcalo* n., Serbo-Croatian dial. *zřcalo*, Czech *zrcadlo* `mirror';

about Latin *grāvastellus* s. WH. I 620.

root extension *ǵhrēi-*:

Old Irish *grían* f. `sun' ( \**ǵhrēinā*);

Old Frisian Old Saxon Old High German Middle High German *grīs* `gray', Modern High German *greis* `gray, old', wherefore probably also Old Icelandic *grīss* `piglet', Old Swedish *grīs* ds., Swedish Danish *gris* `piglet, swine'.

root extension ( \**gherēu-*) : *ghrū-*.

In Old Icelandic *grýjandi* f. `aurora', Old Swedish *gry* `(of days) fright', Danish *gry* ds., *gryn*. `fright'; here also Old Icelandic *grey* n. `bitch, wimp ', *greyhundr* `greyhound', Old English *grēghund* `greyhound'?

**References:** WP. I 602 f., Persson Beitr. 300 ff., Trautmann 366.

**Page(s):** 441-442

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵher-4*

**Meaning:** to gripe, grab, enclose

**Note:** extended *ǵherd<sup>h</sup>-* (see below)

**Material:** Old Indic *hárati* ` brings, carries, gets, takes ', *háraṇa*- n. `the bringing, receiving, donation ' etc., *hāras*- n. ` receiving, griping, handle, grasp, power, force, might';

gr. *χότρος* m. ` enclosed place (v. sub fin.), but always with collat. notion of a feeding-place: in ll., farmyard, in which the cattle were kept, generally, any feeding-ground, pasturage, fodder, provender, esp. for horses and cattle, courtyard, meadowland '; doubtful, whether here *χορός* ` dancing place, place for dancing ' as originally ` inserted place'; about *χόριον* ` placenta, afterbirth ', etc. see below **gher-5**, about *χείρ* `hand' under **ghes-**;

Oscan *heriad* ` furred, ', *[h]erríns* ` wrinkled, to drawn together in wrinkles ', Latin *cohors* ` fenced courtyard, stockyard, troop, multitude, crowd, cortege ', from \**co* + Indo Germanic \**ghrtís* ` summarization', in ablaut to *hortus* `garden as fenced place' (in old latin also *villa*), Oscan *húrz* ` **hortus lucus** '; dubious is Latin *hīr, īr* ` palm of the hand ', s. WH. I 649;

Irish *gort* ` cornfield, the standing corn, growing corn, crop in a field, a field, ground, soil ', gall. *gorto-* and *gortīā* ` hedge ' (v. Wartburg), cymr. *garth* ` corral, pen, fold, hurdle, paddock ' (das *a* after Old Icelandic loanword *garðr*), bret. *garz* ` hedge, fence', in addition Irish *lub-gort* `garden', acymr. Plur. *luird*, ncymr. *lluarth*, acorn. *luworth-guit* `wild garden', mcor. *lowarth* `garden', bret. *liorz* ds.

Maybe Albanian *gardh* ` fence ' : Welsh *garth* `fold, enclosure' common Illyrian Celtic -th suffix.

Is not to be decided, whether Gothic *garda* ` hurdle, stockyard ', Old Frisian *garda*, Old Saxon *gardo*, Old High German *garto* `garden' in Indo Germanic \**ghor-tó-* or in \**ghord<sup>h</sup>o-* are based on (see below **\*gherd<sup>h</sup>-**). - Norwegian *gaare* ` annual ring (in a tree) in wood', Swedish *gåra*, nisl. *gāri* ` col, gap in wood' Ablauts form to *χορός* as ` place for dancing, choir, band of dancers and singers ', is incredible.

Doubtful, whether here Lithuanian *žāras* `run, flow, way, circle, turn ' (Wackernagel AIGr. 251); compare above gr. *χορός*;

Hittite *gurtas* `fortress' (Benveniste BSL. 33, 139)?; s. also **gherd<sup>h</sup>-**.

**References:** WP. I 603 f., WH. I 242 f., 660, 857.

**Page(s):** 442-443

---

**Root / lemma:** **gher-5**, **ghor-nā**

**Meaning:** bowels

**Material:** Old Indic *híra-h* m. 'band, strap', *hirā* f. 'vein';

Latin *haru-spex* 'a soothsayer, diviner among the Etruscans, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims' actually 'intestinal beholder', *hīra* 'jejunum, middle part of the small intestine', Pl. 'intestines, entrails', *hillae* 'the smaller and anterior intestines of animals (other than men and sheep), a kind of sausage, smoked sausage' (Ī Sabine for ē), *hernia* 'medical condition in which an organ protrudes through an opening in its surrounding walls, break';

**Note:**

Common Old Indic : Latin *gh-* > *h-*.

gr. χορδή f. 'intestine, catgut, gut string, string made from animal intestines, sausage'; dubious χόριον 'placenta, afterbirth, meal from milk and honey, skin, leather';

Old Icelandic *gorn* f., Pl. *garnar* 'intestine', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (\**ghornā*), Old English *micgern* n. 'fat, lard, suet', Old Saxon *midgarni*, Old High German *mitti(la)-garni* ds.; Old Icelandic *garn* n. 'thread, string, lift (in weaving)', Old English *gearn* ds., Middle Low German *garn*, Old High German *garn* 'thread, string';

Lithuanian *žarnà*, Akk. *žárnā* 'intestine, small intestine', Latvian *zārna* f. 'intestine', Pl. 'intestines, entrails'.

**Note:**

Maybe alb. *zorrë* (\**ghornā*) 'bowel', Pl. 'intestines, entrails'.

Albanian proves that **Root / lemma: *g<sup>w</sup>er-1, g<sup>w</sup>erē-*** 'to devour; throat' derived from **Root / lemma: *gher-5, ghor-nā*** 'bowels'. [common alb. *gh-* > *z-*].

whether Armenian *jar* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved' belongs here, to modify meaning according to the root.

**References:** WP. I 604, WH. I 635 f., 869, Trautmann 367.

**Page(s):** 443

---

**Root / lemma: *gher-6* (*gherē-* : *ghrē-*?)**

**Meaning:** short, small

**Material:** Gr. χείρων (Aeolic χέρρων) from \*χεριων 'bad', in addition Superl. χείριστος and hom. Kompar. χερείων, χέρηες etc. (see Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 2 ff., different Schwyzer

Gr. Gr. I 538), χερύω, -όομαι `dazzle, blind with bright light'. In addition perhaps χρή `it is necessary', χρεώ `necessary, necessity, need, desire', \*χρήος, χρεῖος, χρέος, χρέως `necessary, desire, blame', χρήσθαι `take advantage of, utilize etc.' (< \*χρηῖσθαι), besides dial. χρη-εῖσθαι, χρήμα `thing (the man used), event', Pl. `fortune, currency, possession'; s. different under **gher-1**;

Old Irish *gair* `short' (\**gh<sub>eri</sub>-s*), *gaire* `life shortness, near proximity, shortly', Old Irish *garait*, nir. *goirid* `short'.

root extension **gheres-**, **ghres-**, **ghers-**:

Old Indic *hrasvá-* `minder, short, small', compounds *hrásīyañs-*, Superl. *hrásiṣṭha-*, *hrasati* `abate, reduce, become shorter', Kaus. *hrāsayati* `decreases', Avestan *zara-hehīš* `the small, weak' (for *zra* . .);

Middle Irish *gerr* `short', *gerraim* `I shorten, abscise, remove, cut off', *gerrān* `(castrated) horse'.

**References:** WP. I 604f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 538 under Anm. 10, 539, 675 under Anm. 8.

**Page(s):** 443

---

**Root / lemma:** **gher-7**

**Meaning:** `gaze, stare'

**See also:** s. **ghers-**.

**Page(s):** 443

---

**Root / lemma:** **ghers-** and partly **gher-**

**Meaning:** rigid, \*pig

**Note:** (see also **gher-3**)

**Note:**

From an extended zero grade of **Root / lemma:** **eghi-** (\***eghi-no-s**): `hedgehog (\*serpent eater)' derived **Root / lemma:** **ghers-**, **gher-**: `rigid, \*pig' > **Root / lemma:** **porko-s**: `pig': Illyrian-italic-celtic *gh<sup>w</sup>h-* > *p-*; also (\***eghi-no-s**) > (\***ghers**) abbreviation and rhotacism **n/r**.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** **eghi-** (\***eghi-no-s**): `hedgehog (\*serpent eater)' derived from **Root / lemma:** **ang<sup>w</sup>(h)i-** (\***eg<sup>w</sup>hi-**, **og<sup>w</sup>hi-** and **eghi-**): `snake, worm, (\*hedgehog = snake eater)'

**Material:**

Old Indic *hárṣatē*, *hṛṣyati* ` becomes stiff, ruffles, shudders, is excited, is glad, is aroused ' ; Latin *horreō*, *-ēre* ` to stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be rough, tremble, shudder, quake, shudder at, tremble at, be afraid of, dread ' (= Avestan *zaršaya-*); in *\*gher-kʷo-* with dial. *i* from *e* before *r* + gutturals (e.g. *stircus* : *stercus*) based on Latin *hircus*, sabin. *fircus* `he-goat' (*hirquīnus*, *hircīnus* `of he-goat; billy goat ') = Oscan-sab. *hirpus* `lupus' (whereof the people's name *Hirpinī*); in addition also *hirtus* `bristly', *hirsūtus* `struppig, rough'; based on parallel to *\*ġhers-kʷos* (as Oscan-Umbrian loanword) *hispidus* `rough'; mars. sabin. *herna* n. Pl. ` rocks ' (*\*ġhers-no-*);

Note:

Common Old Indic : Latin *ġh-* > *h-*.

Maybe Latin *horreō*, *-ēre* ` dread ' > alb. n. *urrejtja*, v. *urrej* ` hate ': Sardinian Campidanese n. *tirriu* ; *tirria*, v. *tirriai* : Romanian n. *ură*, v. *urî* ; *urgisi* : French n. *horreur*, v. *horreur* ` hate '.

Probably Latin *horreō*, *-ēre* ` dread ' (*\*ghorreō*) : Basque n. *gorroto*, v. *gorrotatu* : Hungarian n. *gyűlölet*, v. *gyűlöl* ` hate ' as in: **Proto-Altaic**: *\*gǎli* **Meaning**: to **hate**, wild : **Turkic**: *\*K(i)al* : **Mongolian**: *\*galžaγu* : **Tungus-Manchu**: *\*galu-* : **Japanese**: *\*kíráp-*.

Avestan *zaršayamna-* ` **die Federn aufsträubend** ' (*zarš-* = *zrš-* = Latin *horreō*); *zarštva-* n. ` stone ';

Armenian *jar* (*-i*, *-iv*) ` mane of horse ' (*\*ġheri-*);

Maybe from Armenian *jar* (*-i*, *-iv*) ` mane of horse ' > turk. *yele* ) ` mane of horse ' > alb. *jele* ` mane of horse '.

gr. *χέρσος* (Attic *χέρρος*) f. ` mainland, continent or the main part of a continent as distinguished from islands or peninsulas', nachhom. also Adj. ` barren, dry, tight, firm';

Maybe alb. (*\*ġher*) *djerrë* ` barren, dry land '.

gr. perhaps lengthened grade noun from the *s-* loose root form *ġher-* (or *gher-*): *χῆρ χηρός* `hedgehog' (= Latin *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērīnāceus*, *hērīnāceus* ds.);

Maybe Latin *ērīcius*, ii, m. [er], ` a hedgehog, urchin ' : Romanian (*\*ērīcius*) *arici* `hedgehog': Albanian (*\*ērīcius*) *iriqi* `hedgehog' [conservative singular definite form (alb. phonetic trait)].

gr. χοῖρος (< \**ĝhorios*) 'piglet' (as pig), χοιράς 'inflated gland in the neck; cliff' (or to *gher-3* 'project, protrude', see there);

alb. *derr* 'swine' (< \**ĝhōr-n-* with lengthened grade as in χήρ), *derk* 'piglet, sow' (< \**ĝhōr-ŋ-k*);

#### Note:

Common alb. shift *ĝh-* > *d-*; also alb. (\**derk-us*) *derkuc* 'piglet', (\**ĝhork-os*) *dosë* 'sow' : Latin *hircus*, sabin. *fircus* 'he-goat' proves that solidified *-us* : *-os* ending was attested also in proto alb.

Unique similarity Albanian *derri* : Basque *txerri* 'pig'

Old Irish *garb*, cymr. *garw* 'rough' (*ghŕ-uo-*); Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

Old English *gorst* 'gorse' and the etymological cognate group *ĝherzd-* 'barley'.

compare in allg. Fick I<sup>4</sup> 219, 435, II<sup>4</sup> 107, III<sup>4</sup> 130 (and Falk-Torp under *gjørs* m. Lithuanian about the fish names Norwegian *gjørs* 'Pike Perch', Swedish *gers* 'ruffe, perch, chub', prakrit. *jhaṣa-* 'a kind of fish').

**References:** WP. I 610, WH. I 413 f., 650, 659.

**Page(s):** 445-446

---

**Root / lemma:** *ĝherzd(h)*, Gen. *ĝhrzd(h)-es*, *ĝherzdā*

**Meaning:** barley, grain, spike

**Material:** Gr. κῆ n. (conservative stem, as alb. *drith*) 'barley', probably from Indo Germanic \**ĝhrzd<sup>h</sup>*, from which proto gr. \**kŕth*, κῆ, mostly Pl. 'barley', Sg. (later covered) 'barley';

alb. *drith* (\**ĝhrzd<sup>h</sup>*), *drithë* m. n. 'barley, corn, grain';

Maybe alb. *drizë* 'bush'.

Latin *hordeum* (dial. *fordeum*) n. 'barley' (from \**ĝhrzd(h)ejom* 'grain awn', substantive adjective);

zero grade: Old High German *gersta* 'barley' (\**ĝherzdā*).

In addition perhaps gr. (\**ákherdo*-s) ἄ-χερδος f. 'wild pear tree, hawthorn', maked. ἄ-γέρδα, gr. ἄ-χράς 'wild pear tree' (ἄ < \**sm̥*-), alb. *dardhë* 'pear, pear tree' (\**ghor*-d<sup>h</sup>-) and the antike VN Δάρδανοι;

alb. *dardhë* 'pear, pear tree' = Armenian *tandz* 'pear'

only under assumption a of guttural change (above S. 18, Anm. 1) has made Lithuanian *girsā* 'darnel' here place (see below *ghers-2*).

**References:** WP. I 611, WH. I 414, 657, Specht Indog. Dekl.

**Page(s):** 446

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghéslo-*

**Meaning:** thousand

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ghéslo-* : 'thousand' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : 'hand, \*hand count' [r//allophones]

**Material:** Old Indic *sa-hásram* n. 'thousand' (*sm̥-ghéslom*, to *sem-* 'one'), *sa-hasriya-* 'tausendfach', Avestan *hazanrēm* n. 'thousand', npers. *hāzar*, from which borrowed Armenian *hazar*, sogd. *z'r* (= \**zār*), afgh. *zār*,

Perhaps also Latin *mīlle* 'thousand; a thousand', whether from \**smī ghzhlī* (*ghslī*) 'one thousand'; \**smī*: gr. μία.

gr. Ionian χείλιοι, Aeolic χέλλιοι (χελληστus 'a division of the people at Ephesus'), Attic χῖλιοι (\*χέσλιοι).

The basic word component \**χεςλο-* has been found in Sakisch *ysāra* and in loanwords of Finno-Ugric languages (Jacobsohn Arier and Ugrofinnen 105 ff.).

**References:** WP. I 633, II 488, 491, WH. II 88 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 593.

**Page(s):** 446

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* (\**ghestor*), (\**ghestān*)

**Meaning:** hand

**Note:**

Both **Root / lemma:** *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : 'hand' and **Root / lemma:** *ghesto-2* : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *ghes* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*.

**Material:** Armenian *jeṛn* (\**ġhes-r-n*), Pl. *jeṛ-k* 'hand' (Meillet Esquisse 83);

gr. χεῖρ f. 'hand', Gen. χειρός, Doric χηρός, Dat. Pl. χερσί (thereafter the form χερ-);

Tocharian A *tsar*, B *ṣar* 'hand' (after Pedersen Tochar. 236 from \**kesar* =) (common labialized gr. - Tocharian *kʷ* -> *t*).

Hittite *ki-es-sar* (*kessar*) n. and *ki-es-si-ra-as* (*kesseras*) m., f., Dat. Sg. *ki-is-sa-ri* (*kesri* = gr. χεῖρι?);

The earlier Hittite form was probably *ġhes-tar* > *ġhessar* common Illyrian suffix -*tar*, -*tor*.

about Latin *īr*, *hīr* 'hohle hand' (from Oscan-Umbrian \**hēr* < \**ghēsra*?) s. WH. I 649.

Maybe alb. (\**ġhestor*) *dorë* 'hand'

**Note:**

Clearly **Root / lemma:** *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : 'hand span' derived through **Root / lemma:** *ġhesor-1*, *ġhesr-* : 'hand'; **Root / lemma:** *ġhesto-2* : 'hand, arm' through Illyrian intermediary.

Page(s): 447

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhesto-2* (\**ġhes-tor*)

**Meaning:** hand, arm

**Note:**

Both **Root / lemma:** *ġhesor-1*, *ġhesr-* : 'hand' and **Root / lemma:** *ġhesto-2* : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *ġhes* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants -*tar*, -*ter*, -*tra*, -*tre*.

**Material:** Old Indic *hástā-h* m. 'hand', Avestan *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

Maybe alb. (\**dasta*) *djathta* 'right hand'

Maybe Latin *īr*, *hīr* 'hohle hand'

**Note:**

Common Old Indic : Latin *ġh-* > *h-*.

Maybe alb. (\**ġhestor*) *dorë* 'hand'



Latin *praestō* ` at hand, ready, present, here ' from *\*prae-hestod* (EM 805f.)?; different see below *stā*;

Lithuanian *pa-žastē, pa-žastis* f. ` place under the arm, armpit '.

Note: common Baltic-Illyrian *gh-* > *z*.

There Armenian *jein* also in *\*gher-m* could also go back to gr. forms could have expounded better from *\*gher-s*, there further alb. *dorë* f. `hand', Pl. konson. *duar* required a basic form *\*ghēr-* (*ghēs-* has produced *\*dostrē*), with Belardi (Riv. Studi Orient. 23, 69 ff.) could be considered, if not for the Hittite and Tocharian metathesis from *-rs-* to *-sr-* is to be accepted, and to be placed the group 1 from 2 to separate and to *gher-* `grasp '.

**References:** WP. I 541, 603, WH. I 243, Trautmann 367, Duchesne-Guillemin BSL. 39, 211, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 446, 569, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 75.

**Page(s):** 447

---

**Root / lemma:** *gheu-*

**Meaning:** to pour

**Material:** Old Indic *juhōti, juhutē* `pours in fire, sacrifices ', Passiv *hūyātē, hutá-ḥ* `sacrificed ', *hōman-* n. `sacrificial downpour, sacrifice, oblation' (= gr. χεῦμα), *hōma-ḥ* m. ds., *hōtar-* `offerer, sacrificer, priest', *hōtrā* f. `oblation ', *havis-* n. ds., *hāvanam* n. `sacrifice, oblation';

maybe alb. *dhjamë* `fat' : gr. ὀημός `fat' [common alb. *gh-* > *d-*];

Avestan *zaotar, zaoθr-* m. `priest, priest of sacrifice ', Middle Persian *zōt*, Avestan *zaoθra* n., *zaoθrā* f. `liquid sacrificial donation, sacrificial drink, sacrificial downpour ', npers. *zōr* `holy water ', Avestan *āzūtay-* f. `fat, lard, luxuriance, abounding fullness, wealth';

Note:

First of all Old Indic then Avestan, Middle Persian, npers. and alb. seem to employ **Root / lemma:** *gheu-* : to pour + *-tra* suffix.

Armenian *joyl* `poured' (< *gheulo-*), *jew* `form, shape'; here also *jor* `valley' (< *ghouer-* o)?

Phrygian ζευμάν πηγὴν Hes. (= gr. χεῦμα); thrak. ζετραία χύτρη (*\*gheutr-*), FIN Γεῦδις, -ος;

gr. χέ(F)ω `pour', Aor. hom. ἔχευα < \*ἔχευσα, Perf. κέχϋκα, χυτός `poured', χεῦμα `that which is poured, stream, cast vessels, bowls, river, libation, drink offering made to the gods', χόανος, χῶνος `a copper cup, mold', χοή `libation for the dead', χοεύς m., f. `measure for fluids', χοῦς ds., Gen. χοός and χοῦς, older dial. χοῦ m., f. `heaped earth', χῶμα `earthwall', χόω `pile up earth, pour'; χύτρος, χύτρᾱ `earthen pot, pan, χύτλον `anything that can be poured, liquid, fluid, water for washing, the bath, a mixture of water and oil, running water, stream', χύδην `as if poured out, in floods or heaps: without order or system, promiscuously, indiscriminately, in unfettered language, i.e. in prose, abundantly, rich' (to δ compare the root extension *gheud-*), κοχυδεῖν `stream forth copiously', κοχύ πολύ, πλήρες Hes.; χύσις `shedding, pouring out or forth, diffusion, e.g. of nutriment, melting, liquid poured forth, flood, stream, of dry things, heap, of fluency or copiousness of speech, quantity, abundance', χῦλός `juice, sap' (< \**ghuslo-*, W. Schulze *mündl.*), χῦμός ds. (< *ghu-smo*); further here χῶομαι `rage against, be unwilling' (χωόμενος = συγχεόμενος a severe critic; the term is derived from the name of the Greek grammarian and critic Aristarchus, who was known for his harsh judgments)?

Latin *fū-tis* f. `watering can, canister used for pouring water', *fū-tilis*, *futtilis* `that easily pours out, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta and Ceres, that can not contain, brittle, untrustworthy, vain, worthless, futile', *exfūti* = *effūsī*, *effūtiō* `babble out'.

### Note:

common Latin *d-* > *f-* shift. derived only from an intermediary Illyrian (\**gheu-* > *du-* > *fu-*).

very dubious is the affiliation from Middle High German *gūl* `male animal, boar, horse', Modern High German *Gaul* (in Bayr. `stud', Swiss *gūl* `rooster, cock', compare Dutch *guil* `mare, has not given birth to young yet', s. Sommer IF. 31, 362 ff.), as `seed spiller, seed molder'.

Root extensions:

*gheud-*:

Latin *fundō*, *-ere*, *fūdī*, *fūsum* `pour, lay the bottom, make a foundation, found, begin' (about *fūsus* `spindle' s. WH. I 474);

### Note:

According to phonetic laws Latin initial *d-* > *f-* hence Latin *fundō* cognate must have derived only from an Illyrian (*\*ǵheun-* > *deun-*) since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d-*; see maybe alb. *dhjamë* 'fat' : gr. *ῥήμους* 'fat', common alb. *ǵh-* > *d-*; also common alb. *n* > *nd* shift .

Gothic *giutan* 'pour', Old Icelandic *gjóta* '( boy) throw', Old English *gēotan* 'pour, flow, schütten', Old Frisian *jāta*, Old Saxon *giotan*, Old High German *giozzan* ds., nisl. *gjóta* 'cave, narrow alley', Old Swedish *giuta* 'mold', Old High German *giozo* 'running water', Old English *gyte* 'downpour, flood', Old High German *guz* 'a pouring out, a melting, founding, casting of metals', nld. *gēte* 'low waterway', Norwegian *gota* 'incised gully', Old Saxon *gota* 'canal', holl. *goot* 'gutter, gully', Modern High German *Gosse*, Old English *gutt*, engl. *gut* 'intestine'.

Maybe alb. *gotë* 'glass of water'.

*gheus-*

Middle Irish *guss* (*\*ghus-tu-s*) 'power, vehemency, rage, fury';

Old Icelandic *gjósa*, *gaus* 'burst out, break out, effervesce', *geysa* 'bring into motion, stir, agitate', *Geysir* 'the known hot jumping streams in Iceland', nisl. *gusa* 'effervesce', Old Icelandic *gustr* 'gust of wind', engl. *gush*, Middle Dutch *guysen* 'flow out', Old High German *gussa* 'inundation', *urgusi* 'overabundance'.

contrariness of irregular Anlautes (compare above S. 18 Anm.) perhaps here Lithuanian *gausùs*, *gausingas* 'rich, productive, fertile', *gausinga upė* 'plentiful amount of water of the main river', *gausėti* 'be provided with plentiful', *gausakālbis* 'who is able to speak a lot, well-spoken' (compare Norwegian dial. *gausta* 'fast and indistinct talk, as if one hastens to tell something'), Latvian *gaũss* 'long lasting'.

**References:** WP. I 563 ff., WH. I 563 f.

**Page(s):** 447-448

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵheu-*, *ǵheu-d-*

**Meaning:** to disappear, get away

**Material:** Middle Irish *gūass* f. (*\*ǵhound-tā*) 'danger', *guss* ds. = cymr. *gwst* 'evil, wickedness, disease, malady' (*\*ǵhud-tu-s*);

Old English *gíetan*, *ā-gíetan* 'injure, slay';

Lithuanian *žūvù, žūti* 'perish', *žudaũ, žudyti* 'slay'; Latvian *zũdu, zust* 'disappear, get lost', *zaudēt* 'lose'.

**References:** WP. I 564, WH. I 568, Loth RC 45, 193 ff.

**Page(s):** 448

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhē-1, ġhēi-*

**Meaning:** to be empty, lack; to leave, go out

**Note:** perhaps to *ġhē-, ġhēi-* 'yawn, gape' (compare ' yawning emptiness '); from ' stand gapingly ' can also be changed ' leave, depart '.

**Material:** With the meaning- coloring B:

Old Indic *jāhāti* ' leaves, gives up, abandons, leaves behind ' (*jahimaḥ*, Imper. *jahihi*, Aor. *ahāt, ahāyi*, participle *hīná-ḥ*), *jīhītē* ' goes, run into, bump into, come up against ', *hīyatē* ' become abandoned, falls behind '; *hāni-ḥ* f. ' lack; release, giving up, giving way, conceding ' (*vihāyas-* ' empty room ' because of prefixes, that also in *vi-hā-* ' gape '); compare S. 427;

Latin *hērēs* ' heir ' (\**ghēro-* + *ē-d[ō]*-, ' das verwaiste Gut an sich nehmend '? , s. about the ending under *ē*-particle);

**Note:**

Common Old Indic : Latin *ġh-* > *h-*.

Avestan *zazāmi* ' I dismiss from, fire from ', with *avā-* ' leave, go away, scare, frighten ', with *upa-* and *fra-* ' leave, allow here, lead here, conduct here '; *ā-zā-* ' go near, approach ', *uz-zā-* ' jump, be elevated ' (*uzayantō* participle Nom. Pl.);

Maybe alb. Geg me *zanë* ' quarrel, capture, occupy '

gr. hom. *κιχᾶνω* (\**κιχανFω*), Attic *κιγχάνω* (\**ghə-n-υ-*), Inf. present hom. *κιχήμεναι*, participle present *κιχείς* ' reach, catch up, meet, attain, take '; with formant -*α-*: gr. *χάζομαι*, Fut. ep. *χάσσομαι*, Aor. ep. *χασσάμην* ' retreat, flee, cease, stop, halt, desist ', *ἀναχάζω* tr. ' drive back, repel ', intr. ' retreat, go back ', as Med. *χαλάω* ' reduce, decrease, become limp ' in partizip. Adj. \**ġhə-lo-s* ' going away, leaving ' or ' gaping, loose, slack '? be based on, is perhaps mentionable; after Meillet Esquisse 36 rather to Armenian *xat* ' game ', *xatāt* ' peaceful, friendly ' (with Indo Germanic *kh-*);

Maybe alb. *ndal* 'cease, stop, halt, desist' [common alb. *gh-* > *d-*] : gr. χαλάω 'reduce, decrease, become limp'.

Old High German *gān* (= Old Indic *hāna-m*) 'go', Old Frisian Old Saxon Old English *gān*, Old Swedish Old Danish *gā*, Crimean Gothic *geen* ds.; about the additional form Old High German *gēn* s. Kluge<sup>11</sup> 193, Braune Old High German Gr.<sup>5</sup> p. 382<sup>1</sup>; Lithuanian by Feist, 182 b.

With the meaning- coloring A:

gr. \*χήτις (**Risch** word formation d. hom. Spr. 74), Dat. χήτει 'in absence of, lack of', ablaut. (\**ghē-t*) χατέω, χατίζω 'lack, need, long for, yearn for, lust, desire'; χήρος 'stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking' (= Latin \**hēro-* in *hērēs*), χήρᾱ 'orphan, widow'; with gradation χῶρος, χώρᾱ 'empty, free room, free country (in contrast to town, city), region', epid. χώρᾱ 'empty eye socket', χωρίς Adv. and preposition m.Gen. 'apart, separated; without; with exception from; besides', χωρίζω 'slit, separate', χωρεῖν 'catch, can absorb, from container' (actually 'make room') and 'withdraw, leave, depart; go forever';

Gothic *gaidw* n. 'lack', Old English *gād*, *gæd* n. 'lack, need, desire', Old Frisian *gād* 'necessary', Old Saxon Gen. Pl. *metigēdeono* 'lack of food, famine' (basic form \**ghēi-tuó-*); in addition probably also Old High German *geisini* 'indigence, penury, necessity, want', Old English *gæsne* 'lacking, missing';

**References:** WP. I 542 ff., WH. I 451, 641 f.

**Page(s):** 418-419

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghē-2*: *ghē-* and *ghēi-*: *ghī-*

**Meaning:** to gape, yawn

**Note:** onomatopoeic for the yawning sound (in addition the further formation stem *ghīi-ā*); (see also under *ghans-* 'goose'; similarly, but with Velar, *gha gha* for gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker and likewise, see there). Beside *ghēi-* also *ghēu-*: *ghəu-* (see there), either as other perception of yawning sound, or with originally formant *u*.

**Material:** Gr. χάσκω (*ghē-skō*) 'yawn, gape' (only present and Impf.; later replaced by χαίνω, see below *ghan-*), χάσμα 'gaping mouth'; χηραμός 'hole', χηραμός 'a big, giant shell', after χαραμόςή τῆς γῆς διάστασις Hes., χηλός f. 'hutch, chest; drawer'; χήμη 'the yawn, mussel living in the coral seas, mussel whose bowls have a leafy surface'.

Maybe alb. (*ghē-skō*) *guaskë* 'shell' a Greek loanword.

Von *ghēi-* from: Old Church Slavic *zějǫ* 'to gape wide' (\**ghēiō*).

Von *ǵhji-ā-* from:

Latin *hiō, -āre* (\**ǵhjiā-iō*) `yawn, gape, be open ', Oscan *eehianasúm* `ēmittendārum (an animal sacrificed, victim, sacrifice) ', Umbrian *ehiato* `let go, let loose, release, drop, let out ';

Lithuanian *žió-ju, -ti* `open', reflexive *žiótis* `yawn ' (*žiótys* Pl. f. `crack, deep cleft, gap; mouth, jaw '), wherefore Lithuanian *žióvauti*, Latvian *žāvâtiēs* `yawn ' (*žāvas* f. Pl. `yawns ')

and with *p*: Lithuanian *žiopsaũ, -sótĩ* `sit there, remain with open mouth ';

Serbo-Croatian *zjâm, zjâti* `open the mouth', iterative Old Church Slavic *zijaĵa, zijati*, russ. *zijaĵu, -âtʹ* ds. and sloven. *zêvati* `hold the mouth open ', Czech *zívatĩ*, russ. *zěvátʹ* `yawn ' (sloven. *zêv*, poln. *ziew*, russ. *zěv* `jaw ');

with *p* (compare under the root form *ǵheip-*): blg. *zěpam*, poln. *ziepac* `breathe with difficulty ', klr. *zípaty* `struggle for breath ', Czech *zípati* `pant, gasp'.

similarly, but after *ē*-verbs, Old High German *gēn* `yawn ' (would be Gothic \**gijan, -aida*); besides with still the need for clarification (but barely deriving from the root form *ǵhēu-*) *w* in Hiat Old High German *anagiwēn* `gape, be open mouthed with astonishment, covet, desire ', *gēwōn* `open the mouth, yawn ' (Middle High German *gewen, giwen* ds.), Old English *giwian, giowian* `long, want, arrogate' (from `\*with open mouth, greedy whereupon pant for, long for, desire '); in addition Old Icelandic *gjā* f. (\**giwō*) on the one hand `col, gap, cleft, gap in the earth', on the other hand (from `pant for, long for, desire ' from) `voluptuous life', Middle High German *giude* (\**giwiþō*) `loud pleasure, joy', *giuden* `boast, brag (\*open the mouth wide); be in noisy joy, live wastefully ', Modern High German *vergeuden*; Old High German *inginnan* `open up, open, lacerate, split' from \**ginȳan* is probably Causative to Old High German *ginēn* (see below) in formal connection with the similar sound *biginnan*. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*).

**sko**-present: Latin *hīscō, -ere* (\**ǵhī-skō*) `yawn, gape, be open '; similarly Old English *giscian*, Middle High German *gischen* `sob, weeping ' and Norwegian Dialectal *geiska* `stretch the legs ' (see Persson Beitr. 318).

**n**- present and related nouns: Old Icelandic *gīna* stem V., Old English *tō-gīnan* stem V. `gape, yawn '; with *ī* Old Icelandic *gīne*, Old High German *ginēn*, Middle High German *ginēn, genēn*, Modern High German *gähnen* = Old English *ginian, gionian* `be far open ',

Old Icelandic *gina* `yawn', *gin* n. `gullet', Old English *gin* n. ds.; with Germanic *ai* (Indo Germanic *ǵhei*-? or rather the preterite ablaut of stem V. *gīnan*?) Old High German *geinōn*, Swiss *gäine*, Gothic *\*gainon*, Old English *gānian*, but engl. *yawn* `yawn' for *\*yone* from Old English *gionian*,

Old Church Slavic *zinŭ*, -*ŭti* (*\*ǵhīnō*) `yawn, gape'.

other nominal formation:

with *u*: Old English *giw*, *gēow* m. `vulture' (*\*gīwaz* `the voracious');

with *m*: Old Icelandic *gīma* f. `cleft, mouth', Swiss *gīm* ds.; Old Icelandic *geimi* m. `Meeresschlund'; nisl. *geimr* `big, empty room';

with *r*: Germanic *\*gīr(i)a* `greedy' (actually `\*long for, desire'), in Norwegian Dialectal *gīr* m. `eagerness, ferventness, passion', Old High German *gīri* `eager, avid', *gīr* `vulture';

with *l*: Old Icelandic Norwegian *gil* n. `cliff crack', Swedish Dialectal *gilja* f. `defile, narrow passage between mountains', Old High German Middle High German *gil* `break, hernia'; Old Icelandic *geil* f. `defile, narrow passage between mountains, Engpaß'; Middle Low German *gīlen* `lust, crave, beg' (from *\*gīla* Adj. `yearning', compare to meaning above Old English *gīwaz*).

With meaning-development from `gape' to `stand crookedly (at first e.g. from woods)' probably to be added nnd. Dutch *gillen* `abscise slantwise', Dutch *gillinghout* `cut through wood at an angle', further isl. *geila* `separate' (`\*make gape'), Old English *gælan* (*\*gailjan*) `hinder, hesitate'; from *r*-forms Low German *gīren*, Dutch (out of it Modern High German) *gieren*, Norwegian Dialectal *gīra* `deviate from the course'; Dutch *geeren* ds., Norwegian Dialectal *geira* `run crookedly'.

extensions with *i*-vocalism:

*\*ǵhei-gh-*: Old Icelandic Norwegian dial., *geiga* `deviate sideways', Old Icelandic *geigr* m. `damage' (originally outlook `\*stand crookedly, gape' e.g. from woods); compare Modern High German Swiss *Geigle* `double branch in a tree which breaks up in any corner; Pl. the thighs', Modern High German *Heugeige* `Stecken mit seitwärts abstehenden Astresten zum Aufschobern des Heus'; Modern High German dial. *geigen* `move to and fro', Old Icelandic *gīgja*, from Middle Low German Middle High German *gīge*, Modern High German *Geige* as musical instrument; Old English *for-*, *of-gægan* `deviate from, overstep', *gægl* and *gāgol* `exuberant, bending', Old Frisian *gēia* `contravene,



refrain from, desist from, penance, atonement pay for, atone'; Norwegian dial. *giga*, *gigla*, *gigra* 'lose stand, wobble, sway', engl. *gig* (nord. loanword) 'light cart, light racing boat', *whirligig*, Danish *gig* 'spinning top as plaything'; ndd. *giggelen*, engl. *to giggle* 'titter, laugh in a foolish high-pitched manner, furtive, sneering laugh'; as 'sticking out freely, movable sail pole' here Dutch *gei* 'Raa' (basic form *geig(\*j)a?*), ndd. *gīk*, Dutch *gijk* ds. and Middle Low German *geck* from revolvable things (e.g. lid, top, cover, shutter, **Pumpstangen**), also 'fool' (Modern High German *Geck*); here (after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 41) Gothic *geigō* f. 'greed, lust', *ga-geigan* 'gain', *faihu-geigan* 'lust, crave'; s. S. 427.

similar is (from *ghjiā* from) with *gh* shaped Lithuanian *ziógauti* 'yawn', *žiógas* 'locust, grasshopper', *žiōgris* 'palisade, fence made from stakes; protective fence made from poles that are inserted into the ground'.

*ghei-p-* (in Germanic perhaps partly also *ghei-b<sup>h</sup>-*):

Maybe with *b-* formant alb (*\*ghēi-bo-n*) *zhgabonjē*, *shqiponjē* 'greedy, voracious' eagle, vulture': Old English *giw*, *gēow* m. 'vulture': Old High German *gīr* 'vulture'

Latin (Gloss.) *hippitāre*, *exippitāre* (*\*hīpitāre*) 'hietare', gape; yawn' (span. *hipar* 'sob, weeping'); Czech *zípatí* 'pant, gasp' (etc., see above);

Old English *gīfer* 'devourer', Old Icelandic *gīfr* m. 'fiend, demon'; Modern High German dial. *geifen*, *geiben*, *geipen* 'yawn, gawk, desire greedily'; from 'stand crookedly, stand loose' Norwegian dial. *geivla* 'deviate sideways; shiver', also *geivra*; from stretching the mouth ndd. *gib(b)elen* 'mocking laugh', Modern High German *geifeln* 'mocking laugh', engl. *to gibe*, *jibe* 'mock'.

In Germanic also:

*ghei-b-*, Germanic *\*gīp-*: Old Icelandic *gīpr* m. 'muzzle, jaw', FIN for *Gipa*, Norwegian Dialectal *gipa* 'make gape, struggle for breath' = Old English *gīpian* 'struggle for breath'; Middle Low German *gippelt* 'crazy, stupid'; Swedish dial. *gippa* 'crack, col, gap'; with *ī* schwed dial. *gipa* 'stretch the mouth', ndd. *gīpen* 'struggle for breath'; Modern High German Bavarian *gaif(f)en* **von einem nicht festsitzenden, schlotternden Schuh**; with the meaning 'twist mockingly the mouth'.

With Germanic *ai*: Old Icelandic *geipa* 'babble, chatter', Norwegian dial. *geipa* 'chatter; open the mouth wide; sit or go with spread legs';



Old Icelandic *geispa* `struggle for breath', Middle English *gaspen* < Old English *\*gāspian*, probably from *\*gaipsōn* (through amalgamation from *\*gaip-* and *\*gais*).

*gheis-*: isl. *gisinn* `leaking, cracked from dryness' (participle from *\*gīsa* =) Norwegian dial. *gīsa* `grin, blink'; Norwegian dial. *gīsta* `get split, become thin, of the wood', Old Swedish *gīstinn* `leaking, cracked from dryness'; from this meaning further Middle Low German *gēst*, Old Frisian *gēst*, *gāst* `the higher dry land in contrast to marsh depression' (related *u*-forms Low German *gūste*, Dutch *gust* `infertile, dry, gelt' from the basis *ġhēu*-?? S. Persson Beitr. 318).

extensions with *ē-* : *æ*-vocalism (fast only Germanic):

*\*ġhægh-* (: *ġhēgh-*):

Old English *gēag*/m. n. `mandible, lower jaw bone, throat', Pl. `grinder, molar tooth', Middle Low German *gāgel*, *gēgel*/m. n. `palate, gums' (*\*gāgula-*, *-ila*);

Modern High German dial. *gagen*, *gageln*, *gagern* `spread themselves (from the legs, the fingers), wobble, gesticulate, flutter', *gackelicht* `foolish, loony', Middle High German *gagen*, *gageren* `move to and fro, thrash, wriggle', Old Icelandic *gagr* `writhed, crooked, humped, crooked behind', *gaghals* `back crooked neck', Norwegian dial. *gag* `crooked backward (e.g., from crooked standing off device parts)', engl. *gag-toothed* (nord. loanword) `with protruding teeth': ablaut. Old Icelandic *gægjask* `prestretch oneself to look', and (both with consonant-sharpening) md. *gāken* `gawk'. `'

Maybe alb. *guak* `gawk', expressive form alb. (*\*ġhə-skō*), *gogësj* `yawn, gape'

Old Icelandic *gǫggrar* Pl. `cliff gaps' (*\*gegura-*) compares Lidén Armen. Stud. 70 f. probably more properly with Armenian *gez* `col, gap, crack, incisure'.

*\*ġhēp-*:

Old Indic *hāphikā* `echo, resound, ring' (with new *ph* instead of *p*, Persson Beitr. 565).

*\*ġhəb-*: Old Icelandic *gap* `wide aperture, hole, chaos; shout, call, scream', *gapa* `open the mouth, cry', Old English *gapan*, nnd. *gāpen*, Middle High German Modern High German *gaffen* `look with open mouth'.

*\*ġhəb<sup>h</sup>-*:

Old English *geafflas* Pl. `jaws ' (in the meaning directed after *ceaffl` jaw '`, see below *ġeph-*), Old Danish *paa gaffe`weit offen'*, Swedish *på gavel* ds.*

Maybe Latin (*\*gnoffula*) *offula* (-ae) [n] `slice ' : alb. *nofulla` jaw ' : Rumanian *falcă` jaw '.**

Old Icelandic *gabba` play jokes, play a joke on, fool '`, Old English *gabbian`babble; deride, mock '`, *gaffetung` derision '`, *gafspræc` brainless speech '`, Dutch *gabberen` trifle, joke ' (probably from Ndd. derive Lithuanian *gabl(i)ó-ju, -ti` banter, vex '`, *gablỹs` one who teases, vexes '`, s. Berneker 287 f. - also about poln. *gabać` stir, tease, irritate, banter'*).*******

**References:** WP. I 548 ff., WH. I 647 ff., Trautmann 368, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 694.

**See also:** compare still *ġhē-1` empty, bare, lacking sein, fehlen'*; Specht (Dekl. 282) places eine root *\*aġh-ē-* etc. an; see above under *ġhan-*.

**Page(s):** 419-422

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhēlā*

**Meaning:** wine

**Material:** Old Indic *hālā`alcohol'*;

gr. *χάλις, -ιος` unmixed wine '`, *χαλί-κρητος* ds.; maked. *κάλιθος οἶνος. 'Αμερίας* Hes.;*

thrak. *ζίλαι ό οἶνος* Hes. (*\*ġhēl-*).

Maybe alb. (*\*ġhēlā*) *gjella` food, dish '.*

**References:** WP. I 631. very dubious.

**Page(s):** 434

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhēu- : ġhō(u)- : ġheu-*

**Meaning:** to yawn, gape

**Note:** (see above *ġhēi-*)

**Material:** Gr. *χάος* n. `the empty room, airspace' (later also `cleft, gap'; probably from *\*χαFος*), *χαῦνος` gaping, lax '`, *χαυλι-όδοντ-* `with spread teeth';*

whether here also Gothic *gawi`land, region'*, Old High German *gawi*, Modern High German *Gau*, Old English *gē*, etc. from *\*ġhēuīom* with similar meaning-development as by gr. *χώρος, χῶρα* (see below *ġhēi-* `lack; abandon ') and Armenian *gavar` portion of land, area, region'?* or from Germanic *\*ga-awja* (to *ak"ā*, above S. 23) `scenery in the water '?

Old High German *goumo* m. (\**ġhæu-men-*), *giumo* (\**ġhēu-men-*) `palate', ablaut. Old Norse *gōmr* `gums, palate', Old English *gōma* (engl. *gums* `gums'), Old High German *guomo* (\**ġhō[u]-m-*) `roof of mouth = palate'; about Lithuanian *gomurỹs* see below;

in addition probably Old Icelandic *geyja* `bark, bay, scold, chide, mock', Old English *gíegan* `cry', Old Icelandic *goð-gā* `blasphemy', *hund-gā* `bark' and further formations Old Icelandic *gauta* `babble, chatter, brag, boast', nld. *guiten* `scold, mock', Modern High German dial. *gauzen*, *gäuzen* `bark, bay, cry', Gothic *gaunōn* `wail, grieve', Old Icelandic *gaula* `howl'; about Lithuanian *gaũsti* see below *gou-* `call, shout, cry'.

In spite of the non-palatal root initial sound (see above about Lithuanian *gomurỹs*) it could belong here, because many originally palatal gutturals appear in Lithuanian as *g*, *k*.

further in the meaning `yawn' with *k*-forms (: gr. χαυλί-) perhaps here Middle High German *gie*/m. `jaw, gullet', Old Norwegian *-gjōl* in place names? as well as Norwegian dial. *gyl* `cleft, gap, cliff gap' (\**gulja*; so also Swedish *göl* `puddle, slop, pond', Middle High German *gülle* `puddle, pool, slop', Middle Low German *göle*, *goel* `swamp, marsh' as `the cavity in which water is collected '?).

Modern High German *Gosche*, *Gusche*, nld. *goske*, *guske* `big muzzle' as *sk*-formation belongs here however, they would possibly be used with Old Indic *ghóṣati* `calls, shouts, howls' are related (see Persson Beitr. 116 f.), it is not likely a trivial expression without pursueable history;

Maybe alb. *gusha* `throat'

Baltic \**gāmurja*- m. `palate' in Lithuanian *gomurỹs*, Gen. *gómurio* m., also *gomerė* (Akk. *gómere*) f.; Latvian *gāmurs* m. `windpipe, larynx' (only by Miežinis doubtful *guomurs*); a sound equivalent to Modern High German *Gaumen* produced Lithuanian Latvian *úo* (Baltic *ō*); perhaps in vocalism it influenced German; to *g*- compare above S. 18 Anm.

An extension *ġheub<sup>h</sup>*- in Old Icelandic *gaupa* f. `lynx, wildcat' (probably actually `the thirsting, the greedy', as Old English *earn-géap* `noble falcon'), ablaut. Norwegian dial *gōp* `gorge, ravine, gulch, abyss'; Old English *gēap* `wide, capacious'; *gēopan* `intertwine, entwine; devour, swallow up, engulf, consume', Old Icelandic *gaupn* f. `the hollow hand', Old High German *goufana* ds., wherefore Lithuanian *žìupsnis* `a little less than a handful'; compare still Persson Beitr. 835 m. A. 2.

Maybe alb. *gop* `vagina, hole'

**References:** WP. I 465 f., WH. I 470, Trautmann 77.

**Page(s):** 449

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhðem-, ġhðom-*, Gen.- ablative *ġh(ð)m-és*

**Meaning:** earth, man, dragon

**Note:** It was developed from the zero grade, from where the simple anlaut *ġh-* also in lengthened grade spread forms (about Old Indic anlauts *jm-*, *gm-* besides *kṣm-* compare Johansson Xenia Lideniana 1912, S. 116-126)

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *ġem<sup>bh</sup>-, ġm<sup>bh</sup>-* : 'to bite; tooth ' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ġhðem-, ġhðom-*, Gen.- ablative *ġh(ð)m-és* **Meaning:** 'earth, man, dragon ' because the ancients believed that their ancestors killed the dragon, planted his teeth in the ground and fierce men were born from the ground. snake peeled its skin and was reborn again, that is why warriors venerated the snake as the source of immortality in battle.

**Material:** compare to anlaut still Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 129, 241, pp. 109, 209by, III 241 ff., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 326, 631, 10, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff., Specht Dekl. 241.

Old Indic stem *kṣam-*, Nom. Sg. *kṣāḥ* (= Avestan *zā*) f. 'earth, ground; face of the earth, earth's surface' [common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*], (Akk. *kṣām* = Avestan *zām*, Lok. *kṣāmi* and \**kṣām*, if *kṣāman* from this form with postposition \**en* 'in' to define is, compare Old Indic *pāri-jman* 'all around on the earth'; Instr. *jmā*, Gen. *jmāḥ*, secondary *gmāḥ*, *kṣmāḥ*); *kṣāmya-ḥ* 'placed on earth, earthly ';

Avestan *zā*, Akk. *zām*, Lok. *zāmē*, Gen. *zāmō* 'earth, ground, earth; face of the earth, earth's surface';

**Note:**

the *-m-* suffix similar to alb. *delme* 'sheep ', *zjarm* 'fire '. Illyrian Nominative is the same as Indo Iranian and in general Indo European Locative.

gr. *χθών* f. 'ground, earth; face of the earth, earth's surface' (\**χθώμ*; thereafter with *v* also Gen. *χθονός*, *χθόνιος* 'subterranean, underground' etc.), *χαμαί* originally 'on the ground, to earth ', (in addition to the other vowel gradation = Old Prussian *semmai* 'low' and presumably also = Latin *humī* 'to bottom'), *χαμᾶζε* 'to the ground, on the ground ', *χαμηλός* 'low', *χθαμαλός* 'near the ground, on the ground, low ' (: Latin *humilis*), perhaps *νεο-χμός* 'new, always of things, drastic, egregious, rude, flagrant, discourteous, impolite (\*low)';

Phrygian ζεμελω (thrak. Σεμέλη) 'mother earth' (?), also Phrygian ζέμελεν βάρβαρον ἀνδράποδον Hes. (compare russ. *čelovek* 'person' and 'servant') ; Γδαν Μα 'Χθών Mā' can be genuine Phrygian (Indo Germanic *ē* > Phrygian *ā*), *gd-* : *z-* as Old Indic *kṣāh-* : Avestan *zā-*, common Old Indic *ǵh-* > *kṣ-*

alb. *dhe* 'earth' (= χθών) ;

Note:

Albanian *dhe* 'earth' : Phrygian ζεμελω \*/h<sub>1</sub>/ for the non-colouring laryngeal.

[common Old Indic *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ǵh-* > *gz-*]

Note:

[common Old Indic *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ǵh-* > *gz-*]

Avestan *gz-* > Greek χθ- > Baltic *dz-* > Illyrian *d-* : Baltic *dz-* > Slavic *z-*]

compare gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δᾱμᾱτήρ, Thessalian Δαμμάτηρ, Aeolic Δωμάτηρ; Illyrian Δω-, Δαμ- (Pisani IF. 53, 30, 38) from Indo Germanic *\*ǵd̥hō-*, respectively Vokat. *\*ǵd̥hom-*, about Δαμία, epithet of Demeter, s. WH. I 321;

Note:

Clearly Δημήτηρ 'mother earth' was shaped according to Illyrian and alb. phonetic laws [common alb. *ǵh-* > *d-*, *dh-*] Δημή-τηρ common venetic Illyrian suffix *-ter*, *-tre*. Therefore Δημήτηρ is an Illyrian goddess of earth.

Note:

gr. Δημήτηρ 'mother earth' : Old Irish *duine*, cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* : Illyrian Δημήτηρ, alb. *dhe* cognates evolved according to Illyrian and alb. phonetic laws [common alb. *ǵh-* > *d-*, *dh-*] suggesting a shared origin of those lang.

Latin *humus* (from *\*homos*) 'earth, ground, earth; face of the earth, earth's surface', probably reshaping of an old consonant-stem *\*ǵd̥hom-*; hence also f. as χθών; *humilis* 'low' (: χθαμαλός); in Oscan-Umbrian *\*homi-teros*, *-temos* as Kompar. Superl. of Lok. *\*homi* 'under' (: Old Indic *kṣāmi*) : Oscan *hu[η]truis* 'below, beneath, underneath, lower', *huntrus* 'below, beneath, underneath, lower'; Umbrian *hutra*, *hontra* 'on the under side, below, underneath', Abl. *hondomu* 'the lowest'; Umbrian *hondu* *pessumdatō* 'from *\*hon(d)-tōd*, about Latin *hūmānus* see below;

Old Irish *dū*, Gen. *don* 'place' (Pedersen KG. I 89, s. also under to *duine*; the development from *ǵhō* to *d-* similar to *t* from *-kþ-* in *art* 'bear' from *arkþos*; *n* instead of *-m-* as in *χθόνοϛ* extended from the full grade *\*dōn* - from *\*dōm* - from *dū*);

Note:

Old Irish *duine*, cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den*: Illyrian Δημήτηρ, alb. *dhe* cognates evolved according to Illyrian and alb. phonetic laws [common alb. *ǵh-* > *d-*, *dh-*] suggesting a shared origin of those lang.

Lithuanian *žėmė*, Latvian *zeme*, Old Prussian *same*, *semme* 'earth', *semai* 'base, low' (: χαμαί, see above), Latvian *zem* 'under' (probably Verkürzung of Lok. *zemē*); Lithuanian *žėmas*, Latvian *zems* 'low';

Old Church Slavic *zemlja* 'earth'; in addition also Old Church Slavic *zmbja* 'snake' ('creeping on the earth'), *zmbjb* 'dragon': gr. *χθαμαλός* 'near the ground, on the ground, low'.

Maybe alb. (*\*dhemle*) *dhemje* 'earth worm' very important see up or below.

In addition words for 'person' as 'earthly, of the earth':

Latin *homō*, *-inis* 'person', Old Latin *hemō* (also in *nēmō* 'nobody, no person, no one' from *\*ne-hemō*), Akk. *hemōnem*, to *humus* probably *hūmānus* 'human, of human beings, of people; humane', with unclear vocalism (*\*hoim-* würde to *oí* of Old Irish Pl. *doíni* 'people', whether here lay before an older diphthong, but for Indo Germanic *\*ǵdhoim-* lacks every probability; s. also under); Oscan-Umbrian *\*homōn-* (ablaut grade *\*ǵhom-* as *humus*, compared with Latin *hemōn-* or dialectic umlaut from *\*hemōn-*), Oscan *humuns* 'a human being, man, person', Umbrian *homonus* 'a human being, man, person';

Gothic *guma*, Old Icelandic *gumi*, Old English *guma*, Old High German *gomo* 'person, man, husband', Modern High German in *Bräuti-gam* (Indo Germanic *\*ǵhemon-* or *\*ǵhomon-*);

Lithuanian (old) *žmuō* (Daukša m. Akk. *žmūnī*) 'person', nowadays *žmogūs*, *žmōgus* (*g-* forms as in Old Church Slavic *mъ-žb*) 'person', Old Prussian *smoy* (leg. *smoa?*), other formations Old Prussian *smunents* m. 'person', *smonenawins* ds., and *smūnī* f. 'person', Lithuanian *žmonà* f. 'wife, woman', *žmónės* Pl. m. 'people' (Akk. Pl. *žmónis* dial. from Indo Germanic *\*ǵhmōnēs*).

Pedersen (KG. I 69, 89, 116, 173) places here also Old Irish *duine*, cymr. *dyn*, corn. bret. *den* 'person', Proto Celtic *\*don̥io-* from *\*ĝh̥dom̥io-* = χθόνιος, Old Indic *kṣamya-ḥ*, however, this would be the only evidence for Celtic *n̥* from *m̥*, it could be considered the transference of *n* from the paradigm *\*dōn* 'place' (see above). However, then the Pl. Old Irish *doíní*, nir. *daoine* 'humans, people' (typical diphthong) would have to be separated from *duine*; far likely it is connected *doíní* as *\*dʰe̯u̯en̥io-* or *\*dʰo̯u̯en̥io-* and *duine* etc. as strong grade *\*dʰun̥io-* with Gothic *diwans* 'perishable, mortal' connected (see *\*dʰu̯en-* under dʰeu- 'die'); incredible Borgström NTS. 12, 83 f.;

Note:

common Illyrian-celtic *ĝh-* > *d-*

Tocharian A *śom* 'lad, young boy, youngling', B *śaumo*, Pl. *śāmna* 'person' (: Latin *hemōnem*); s. Pedersen Tochar. 107 f.;

Hittite *te-e-kan* (*tegan*), Gen. *tagnās* 'earth' and Tocharian A *tkam*, Gen. *tkanis*, B *keṃ* ds.

**Luvian:** tiyamm(i)-

**Meaning:** 'earth'

**Attestations:** [NSg] ti-ya-am-mi-iš: 54 ii 41.42.43\*.51.iii 28 .35; 56,2\*; KBo XXIX 40,5e.

ti-ya-am-me-iš: 107 ii 4\*.

[ASg] ti-ya-am-mi-in: 103 iii 13; 139 i 4(?).iv 10e(?).

ti-ya-am-me-in: 107 ii 11.

[D-LSg] ti-ya-am-mi: 94,11e; VII 53 + XII 58 i 59e; KBo XXII 254 Vo 7\*.

[ErgSg] ti-ya-am-ma-an-ti-iš: 39 ii 15.

[GenAdj]

[NSgC] ti-ya-am-ma-aš-ši-iš: 45 ii 26; 107 ii 12\*.

[NPIC] ti-ya-am-ma-aš-ši-in-zi: KBo XXII 254 Vo 11\*.

**Commentary:** Delocative formation, as per Kimball, Hittite Plene Writing 42720, NOT direct formal match of Hittite *tēkan*!

**Hittite:** tekan n., gen. taknas 'earth', dagan, tagan 'down, to the ground'; HLUw takamia 'earth', Luvian tiyammi- id. (Friedrich 204, 220)

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Note:

Common Hittite Tocharian *gh-* > *tk-*: common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Illyrian Albanian *gh-* > *dh-*: Celtic *gh-* > *d-*.

They derived through metathesis from *\*ĝ(e)ǵhom-*, *\*ĝh(e)ǵhom* (Pedersen Group. 41 f.), these explained from Indo Germanic *\*ǵh(e)ǵhom* (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 66 f.); against it with substantial reasons Beuveniste Mél. Van Ginneken 193 ff.; a root in *\*ǵhegh-* places also Specht Dekl. 241; I with Benveniste would rather keep away the Hittite and Tocharian forms.

**References:** WP. I 662 ff., WH. I 654 f., 663 ff., 869, Trautmann 369.

**Page(s):** 414-416

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghǵiés* (zero grade *ghǵis?*), vereinfacht (?) to *ghǵés*, *ghǵiés*, *ghés*

**Meaning:** yesterday

**Material:** Old Indic *hyáh* 'yesterday' (*ghǵiés*), *hyastana-h* 'yesterday';

Latin *heri*, *herē* 'yesterday', *hesternus* 'yesterday' (from *\*hestrinos* with *-tro-* as in Germanic *\*gestra-*); Common Old Indic: Latin *gh-* > *h-*.

Avestan *zyō*, Old pers. *diya(ka)*, pers. *dī(g)*;

alb. *dje* 'yesterday', dial. 'morning' (*\*ĝhes*), *djethine* ds., *para-dje* 'the day before yesterday, two days ago';

Old Irish *in-dē* (*\*gdǵiés*), cymr. *doe*, acorn. *doy*, ncorn. *dē*, Middle Breton *dech*, nbret. *deac'h* 'yesterday' (the brit. forms from *\*gdǵies*); cymr. *neithiwr* etc. 'yesterday evening' rather from *\*nokti* + cymr. *hwyr* 'late' (loanword from Latin *sērus*);

gr. **eleisch** σερ-ός χθές Hes. (from *\*χίε*, Indo Germanic *ghǵiés?*); gr. χθές (*\*ghǵés*), ἐχθές (after ἐκεῖνος: κεῖνος, independent particle or suggestion vowel, see above S. 283 and Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 413, Lejeune Traité 182); χθιζός, adverb. χθιζά 'yesterday', after Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351 from χθές + *\*ḏiá* to Old Indic *a-dyā* 'today' (Instrum. from Indo Germanic *\*ǵios* 'day'; lacks above S. 183), with sound weakening from ε to ι, after Specht



KZ. 68, 205 from \**ghōdis* > *ghis* with adverbial suffix (as in gr. κρύβ-δα); χθесινός `yesterday';

Gothic *gistra-dagis* `morgen', Old English *geostra*, wsächs. *giestran-dæg*, North Umbrian *gioster-dæg* `yesterday', Old High German *kestre*, *gesteron*, *gesterên* `yesterday'; lengthened grade Old Norse *í gærr* (\**gēz*-), *í gjār* (Noreen Old Icelandic Gr.<sup>4</sup> p. 72, 263a 1); s. above Specht KZ. 68, 202 f.

**References:** WP. I 664, WH. I 642 f., 869, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 631, 10, Specht KZ. 68, 201 ff.

**Page(s):** 416

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghōdū-* (or *ghīū-*?)

**Meaning:** fish

**Material:** Armenian *jukn* `fish' (extension as in *mu-kn* `mouse');

gr. ιχθῦς, -ύος (\**ghōdūs*) `fish' (i- is a vocal development as in ικτῖνος `a number of small predatory birds belonging to the hawk family type of predatory bird, kite': Armenian *çin* `falcon, kite', Indo Germanic *kPīno-*);

*ghōdu-*: Lithuanian *žuvis* (Gen. Pl. *žuvų*) f., Latvian *zivs*, *zivs* m. ds.; in addition the verbs East Lithuanian *žústa*, *žùvo*, *žúti* `fish, catch fish';

Gutturalsuffix: Old Prussian *suckis* m. (Akk. Pl. *suckans*) `fish' (Lithuanian *žuk-* in *žūk-mistras* `Fischmeister', *žuk-sparnis* `Fischaar', *žūklỹs* `fisherman'); in addition further Latvian *zutis* m. `eel, snakelike fish'; Lithuanian *žvejỹs* m. `fisherman', Lithuanian *žvejóti*, Latvian *zvejuôt* `fish, catch fish', *žvýnas* m. `fish scale', Latvian *zviņi* m. Pl. `fish scales'; Old Prussian *sucka-ns* besides ιχθῦς, as Latin *sucu-la* besides *sūs*, Old Norse *askr* besides Lithuanian *úosis*.

To the initial sound question (*ghō* or *ghī*?) compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325; it is of the same kind especially χθών : *žémé*, and a parallel proposed with *k-* ικτῖνος : *çin*. No quite sure indication is in \**ghī-*, because in its affiliation somewhat dubious, the fish name ält. Swedish *gius*, New Swedish *gös* `Perca Lucioperca', Modern High German dial. *giesen* `Cyprinus cephalus' and ält. Swedish *fiska-giusen* `a bird of prey, Falco haliaetus', wherein \**gjuse* `fisherman'.

**References:** WP. I 664, Trautmann 373, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325, 413; to Indo Germanic *ō* compare lastly Lejeune Traité de Phonétique grecque S. 31 f.

**Root / lemma:** *ghlād-*

**Meaning:** to sound, call

**Material:** Old Indic *hrādatē* 'sounds', *hrāda-* m. 'Getön, noise', Avestan *zrāda-* m. 'coat of mail, garment made of linked metal rings' ('rattling, clashing, clinking, chinking'), npers. *zirih* 'armor, coat of mail, garment made of linked metal rings';

gr. κέχλαδα (Pind.) 'swell, of sound, ring out, murmur, rustle, roar, blossom', καχλάζω 'plash or bubble, of the sound of liquids, of the sea, of rain, of boiling water, frothing forth foam';

Old Irish *ad-glādur* 'I address, speak to; refer'.

The Aryan words can but just as well with Indo Germanic *r* to Gothic *grētan* belong; see below *gher-1*.

**References:** WP. I 659 f.

**Page(s):** 451

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghō*

**Meaning:** behind, towards

**Grammatical information:** preposition and Partikel

**Material:** Armenian *z* preposition and preverb 'referring to, applying to, pertaining to' etc. (Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 166);

Baltic *\*a-žō* in Lithuanian dial. *ažúo*, *ažu*, *až* 'behind, for' (compare *ažúot* 'instead, instead of', East Lithuanian *ažuomarša* 'oblivion'); Latvian *az* (compare *azuots* 'bosom' = East Lithuanian *ažuñtis* ds., to Latvian *\*uots* = Lithuanian *añtis* 'bosom'), newer *aiz* (unexplained) 'behind, after, because of, instead of', also verbal prefix 'behind, from, to, to-';

Slavic *za* 'behind; for, after, because of, during, at, in, on', also verbal prefix; also in Old Church Slavic *zadъ* 'the behind, buttocks part', compare *na-dъ*;

perhaps instrumental a Pronom.-stem *gho-* to *ghe*, *gho* (above S. 417) with anlaut. *gh-*; s. also under *ūd*.

**References:** WP. I 533 f., Trautmann 336, Endzelin Latvian Gr. 485 f.

**Page(s):** 451-452

---

**Root / lemma:** *ġhuel-*

**Meaning:** to bend, swerve

**Material:** Old Indic *hvarātē* `turns from the straight direction, makes crooked way', *hvalati* `makes on error, stumbles, wanders', *juhurāṇā-ḥ* `failing', *vīhruta-ḥ* `defective, faulty, lewd, sick', *hruṇāti* `go astray, lose one's way', participle *hrutá-*, it has changed *hṽrtá-*; *hūrchatī* `fails, glides, sways, falls'; *hvaras-* n. `curvature', *hvará-* m. `snake', *vīhrút-* f. `kind of snake or worm';

Maybe alb. *zvarranik* `reptile', *zvarris*, *zvarrit* `drag', *zvarritem* `draggles, creep along, trapes, crawl'.

Avestan *zbaramna-* `walking in a crooked way', *zbaraṣa-* n. `foot of a **daēvischer** being', *zbarah-* n. `hill', *zūrah-* n. `wrong; injustice, deception', npers. *zūr* `incorrect; lie, falsity';

gr. φαλίπτει μωραίνει Hes., φαλός `stammering, deaf, stupid' Hes. and probably φάλος m. `horn of a helmet', presumably φολκός, epithet of Thersites B. 217, perhaps `bowlegged, bandy-legged'; perhaps also ἀποφώλιος `empty, vain, idle, useless, fruitless, deceitful, deceptive' (*ō-grade*), φῆλος `deceitful', φηλήτης `cheater', φηλώω (Doric φᾱλώω) cheat, deceive, swindle; betray, be disloyal; gull, fool';

Latin *fallō, -ere* `trip, cause to fall: glacies, deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, elude, fail, disappoint, be misled, lead into error, be deceived, err, mistake, deceive oneself, to mistake, be deceived, violate, break, betray, deceive, disappoint, put on, avoid, confound, deceive in swearing, swear falsely, be perjured, swear falsely by, faith pledged to, lie concealed, be unseen, escape notice, remain undiscovered, elude, arrive secretly, infuse undetected, escape recognition, lighten, appease, silence, beguile' (*\*walk in a crooked way; veer, swerve, turn about*); *\*ġhuelnō*, compare Old Indic *hruṇāti*);

Lithuanian *nuožvelnūs* `declive, sloping downwards; precipitous, very steep, having a high degree of inclination, sloping, oblique'; *žvalūs* `skilful; agile, nimble; graceful; sharp, keen' (*\*slightly bending*); ablaut. *įžvilnas* `slantwise, slant, skew' (*\*ġhul-*), *pažvil-ti, -au* `bend oneself', *žvylúoti* `swing, waver'; *pražūlnas* (*\*ġhul-*) `slantwise, sloping, slant, skew', *pažūlnus* ds.; *atžūlas, -us* `brusk, curt, rude; abrupt, sudden, steep, hard, rude, pitiless';

Latvian *zvel'u, zvēl'u, zvēlt* `roll, move, knock over, knock down, hit', refl. `move slowly, roll, fall down', *zvaļstītiēs* `stagger, sway', *zvaļns* `fluctuating';

Old Church Slavic *zъ/bъ* 'mad, wicked, evil, bad', Serbo-Croatian *zǎo* (f. *zla*), russ. *zot* (f. *zla*) ds.;

perhaps \**ghu-el* from a *ghēu-* 'slant, skew' extended; compare \**ghu-er-* in Lithuanian *žurlė* 'a tendril plant' (\**ghu-lō-*), gr. *θέρμος* m. 'lupine, lupin, any of a number of leguminous plants which bear tall clusters of flowers in a variety of colors' (\**guher-mō-*).

Note:

Greek *gh-* > *θ-* common Greek Dorian Illyrian Celtic.

**References:** WP. I 643 f., WH. I 448, Trautmann 372 f.

**Page(s):** 489-490

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghuēlg-*

**Meaning:** to glance

**Material:** Gr. *θέλω* 'properly, to stroke or touch with magic power, in bad sense, to cheat, cozen, to produce by spells, beguile, enchant, charm, captivate; bewitch, entrance; cast a spell on' (incredible above S. 247);

Note:

Greek *gh-* > *θ-* common Greek Dorian Illyrian Celtic.

Lithuanian *žvelgiù, žvēlgti* 'look, gaze; watch; stare, gaze fixedly with wide open eyes', Iterat. *žvalgaũ, žvalgýti* and *žvilgis* m. 'look', *žvilgiu, žvilgėti* 'look briefly'.

**References:** WP. I 644, Trautmann 374, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 302.

**Page(s):** 490

---

**Root / lemma:** *ghuēn-*

**Meaning:** to sound

**Note:** extension from *ghau-*, s. Persson Beitr. 191

**Material:** Armenian *jain* (*ghuon-î*), *î*-stem 'voice' (with *î*-epenthese); alb. Tosc *zē* 'voice', Geg *zâ* (< \**ghuono-s*);

Armenian *Հայկի dzayn* = Albanian Geg *zani* 'voice' conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)]

Note:

Alb. shows that **Root / lemma:** *ghuēn-* : 'to sound' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghau-*, *ghauē-* : 'to call'

russ.- Church Slavic *zvъnju*, *zvъněti* 'ring, sound, clink', russ. *zveněť*, Old Czech *zvnieti*, Czech *zníti*, altpoln. *wznieć* ds., ablaut. Old Church Slavic *zvonъ* 'sound, tone', Slavic *zvon* 'bell', Bulgarian *zvънъ* 'sound, clangor', *zvънecъ* 'bell', Serbo-Croatian *zvōno*, russ. Czech *zvon*, poln. *dzwon* 'clangor, bell'.

Balto-Slavic root extension ***ǵh̥ueng-***:

Lithuanian *žvéngiu*, *žvéngti* 'neigh', *su-žvīngu*, *-žvīngti* 'burst in neighing', *žvangùs* 'loud, resounding', *žvāngu*, *žvangėti* 'rattle, clash, ring, clang, clink', Latvian *zviēgt* 'neigh';

Old Church Slavic *zvēgo* 'announce', russ.- Church Slavic *zvjagu* 'sing, babble', russ. dial. *zvjagù*, *zvjačъ* 'bark, bay'.

Slavic root extension ***ǵh̥uenk-***:

Old Church Slavic *zvēkъ* m. 'sound', *zvēknōti* 'sound, clink', *zvēcati* 'call, shout, cry', Serbo-Croatian *zvék* 'sound', poln. *zwięk*, *dźwięk* 'sound, clangor'; with ablaut Old Church Slavic *zvpkъ* 'sound', russ. *zvuk*, Czech *zvuk* 'sound, tone, sound, clangor';

Slavic root extension ***ǵh̥uent-***:

Bulgarian *zvъntja* 'sound, clink'.

**References:** WP. I 642, Trautmann 374.

**Page(s):** 490-491

---

**Root / lemma:** ***ǵh̥uēr-***

**Meaning:** wild beast

**Material:** Gr. θήρ, -ός, m. late f. (θήρες, θηρῶν = East Lithuanian *žvéres*, *žvérĩ*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 424), Lesbian φήρ, hom. Φήρες, Thessalian φείρ (πεφειράκοντες = τεθηρακότες, Φιλόφειρος) 'animal';

**Note:**

Common Greek Illyrian Celtic ***ǵh-*** > ***d-***, ***θ-***.

Latin *ferus*, *-a*, *-um* 'wild, untamed, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, fierce, cruel' (\**ǵhuero-s*);

Maybe alb. *ferrë* 'thorny bush, prick, blackberry, blackthorn' Latin loanword.

with structure in *i* declination (after Akk. Sg. Pl. *-b, -i = m̃, -ns*) Lithuanian *žvėris* m. f., Latvian *zvērs* m.; Old Prussian Akk. Pl. *swīrins*;

Old Church Slavic *zvěrb* 'wild animal', sloven, *zvēr*, Old Czech *zvěř* m. f., russ. *zvěrb*;

substantive adjective Lithuanian *žvėrienà* f., russ. *zvěrina* 'venison, deer meat', to Latin *carō ferīna* ds.

**References:** WP. I 642 f., WH. I 487 f., Trautmann 374 f.

**Page(s):** 493

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵh̥uoiǵʷ-*

**Meaning:** to shine; star

**Material:** Gr. φοῖβος 'pure, clean gleaming', ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (*\*ǵh̥uoiǵʷ-*) 'impure, unclean';

Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

From **Root / lemma:** *ǵh̥uoiǵʷ-*: 'to shine; star' derived **Root / lemma:** *bh̥eigʷ-*: 'to shine' (sse above) common *ǵh̥u-* > *Greek ph-* > *Old Indic bh-*.

Balto Slavic *\*žuaigzdā* f. 'shine, star' (Indo Germanic *\*ǵh̥uoiǵʷ(e)s-dā*) in:

Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *swāigstan* 'shine', *poswāigstinaī* 'illuminate' (?) ; Lithuanian *žvaigzdė*, *žvaigždė*, dial. *žvaizdė*, Latvian *zvaigzne* f. 'star'; in addition further Lithuanian *žvygulys* 'radiance', *žvāinas* 'silberfleckig', Latvian *zvaigstīties* 'gleam', *zvaidrīt* 'shimmer';

Slavic *\*gvězda* (from *\*g̃uaigzdā*, through dissimilation from *\*žuaigzdā*) in Old Church Slavic *dzvězda*, Serbo-Croatian *zvigèzda*, poln. *gwiazda*, russ. *zvězdá* f. 'star'.

**References:** Trautmann 373 f., Pedersen La cinquender décl. Latin 74, Mikkola Urslav. Gr. 166 f. Probably inaccurate about gr. φοῖβος etc. above 118.

**Page(s):** 495

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵh̥uōkʷ-*, *ǵh̥uəkʷ-*

**Meaning:** to shine, shimmer

**Material:** Gr. διαφάσσειν διαφαίνειν Hes., φῶψ φάος Hes.; παραι-φάσσει τινάσ-σει . . . Hes., reduplicated παιφάσσω 'dart, rush about, quiver, wave violently';

Latin *fax* (old *facēs*), *facis* f. 'torch; agitator, inciter, troublemaker, fomenter', Demin. *facula* 'torch', *facētus* 'elegant, witty', *facētia* and *-ae* 'a jest, witticism; drollery, piece of humor, a witty or clever thing in action or behavior, Wit, witty sayings';

Lithuanian *žvāké* 'candle'.

**References:** WP. I 645, WH. I 438 f., 471, 864, Trautmann 374.

**Page(s):** 495

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡlei-*

**Meaning:** to run up to

**Note:** Only indoiranisch.

**Material:** Old Indic *jráyati* 'onrushes, attacks, starts, activates', *jráyas-* n. 'impetuousness, hastiness, run, flow, river flow', *pr̥thu-jráya-* 'distant running';

Avestan *zrayah-*, Old pers. *drayah-* 'sea', Middle Persian *zray*, npers. (with **metathesis**) *daryā*, *pərəu-zrayah* 'wide water surface stretching above'.

**References:** WP. I 660, WH. I 608.

**Page(s):** 401

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡuer-, ḡuerə-*

**Meaning:** to burn and be hot

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ḡuer-, ḡuerə-* : to burn and be hot' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ḡher-3* and *ḡherə-, ḡhrē-* : to shine, shimmer'.

**Material:** Old Indic *jváratī* 'has a temperature, is feverish', *jvara-h* 'fever, pain, distress', *jūrvati* 'singes, burns', *jūrṇí-h* 'blaze, glow' (< \**jvūr-*, \**ḡūr-*); besides *jvalati* 'flames up, glows, shines', *jvalita-h* 'flaming, burning, luminous', *jvalaná-h* 'burning, ignitable', m. 'fire', n. 'the burning, blazing', *jvala-h* m. 'light, flame, torch', *jvālā* f. ds.;

mnf. *coorts* m., Middle Low German *korts* 'fever'??;

Lithuanian *žiūriù*, *žiūrėti* 'see', *žiūrà* 'view, look', *žiūras* 'eagle owl';

full grade Latvian *zvērs* 'scintillant, flickering, sparkling', *zvēruot* 'glow, flash'.

**References:** WP. I 643, Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I p. 228.

**Page(s):** 479

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡ(ə)lōy-*

**Meaning:** sister-in-law

**Material:** Gr. \*γάλωFος in hom. Dat. Sg. and Nom. Pl. γάλω, Gen. Pl. γάλων, Attic γάλως, Gen. γάλω `a husband's sister or brother's wife, a sister-in-law ';

Latin *glōs, glōris* `a husband's sister, wife, woman of brothers' (\*ǵ/ǵl̥s);

spätChurch Slavic *zъlva*, Old Czech *zelva*, serb. *zǎova*, russ. *zotónka* `a husband's sister ';

perhaps also Armenian *tal* `a husband's sister ' (for \**cal* after *taigr* `husband's brother ').

That Phrygian γέλαρος ἀδελφοῦ γυνή Hes., also γάλλαρος, belongs here, is most doubtful; whether recommended for \*γελαFος?

After Jokl EbertsRL. X 142<sup>b</sup> were the non-palatal guttural through influence of *ʃ* limited, whereupon also poln. *żetw, żotwica* (\**ǵeluyā*) besides *zetw, zotwica* (\**ǵeluyā*) `husband's sister ' should indicate; compare though that under *ǵhet* it is explained by Balto-Slavic *gel* `yellow'.

A gr. conservative stem \*γάλω[λ]-ς has contravened (only the case oblique) in the *σ*-Dekl. experienced; in Slavic lies an older *ǵ*-stem *zъly*, Gen. *zъlve*, before which could be compared with Latin *glōs*.

**References:** WP. I 631, WH. I 610, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 480.

**Page(s):** 367-368

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵʷādh-*

**Meaning:** to sink, submerge

**Material:** Old Indic *gāhatē* `dives, permeates, soaks', participle *gāḍha-h* `deep, dense, tight ', *gāhā-h* `depth, the interior '; with *ā*: *gāhana-*, *gāhvara-* `deep, dense', n. `depth, abyss, thicket ', *dur-gāha-m* `wicked place or way';

the participle *gāḍhā-* is probably analogical form after roots with Old Indic *h* = Indo Germanic *ǵh*; *gādhā-* `shallow, having little depth ', m. n. `shallow, ford' is perhaps from an Old Indic root noun *gā* (to Indo Germanic *ǵʷā-* `gait ') + *dha* as `granting passage ' to define;

Avestan Akk. Pl. *vi-gāθō* `canyon, gorge, gulch, ravine, abyss, steep narrow valley carved by running water ' (: Old Indic *vi-gāhā-*) `dipping oneself ', zero grade *guḍa-* `depth';



gr. βῆσσα, Doric βᾶσσα (\*βᾶθια) f. ` wooded combe, glen, mostly in the mountain glens, gorge, ravine, gulch ' ; βάσσοις n. ds. (\*βαθσος), zero grade βυθός, βυσσός ` the depth, esp. of the sea ' with β instead of γ after βῆσσα; ἄβυσσος ` with no bottom, bottomless, unfathomed ', βάθος n. `depth'; βένθος `depth' secondary after πένθος : πάθος; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Old Irish *bā(̃)dim* ` go under, dive, submerge; sink, drown', cymr. *boddi* ` drown, flood ', corn. *bedhy*, Middle Breton *beuziff* ` drown ' ; cymr. *diffoddi* ` extinguish, annihilate, erase ' from \**dī-spād-* (\**dī-eks-bad-*).

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ā<sup>dh</sup>-* : to sink, submerge, derived **Root / lemma:** *b<sup>h</sup>āu-1* : *b<sup>h</sup>ū-* : to hit.

**References:** WP. I 665, Schwyzer Rhein. Mus. 81, 193 ff.

**Page(s):** 465

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ā-, g<sup>w</sup>em-*

**Meaning:** to go, come

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ā-, g<sup>w</sup>em-* : `to go, come' from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *aġ-* (\**heġ-*): `to lead, \*drive cattle'.

**Material:** Old Indic *jí-gā-ti* `goes' (= gr. \*βίβησι, compare lak. 3. Sg. βιβαντι, hom. participle βιβᾶς ` walking along with big steps ', in addition also hom. βιβάσθων), Aor. *á-gā-m* ` I got to, arrived at, reached, got there , left ' (Avestan Injunkt. *gāt* ` he will get to, arrive at ') = Armenian *kam* ` stand ', gr. ἔβην, Doric ἔβᾶν ` I undid; (a jacket, package, door, etc.) opened, went ' ; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Old Indic *gātram* `limb, member, body'; *gātú-ḥ* ` gait, way, room, place', Avestan *gātu-š* `place, couch, long upholstered seat, folding bed; small spare bed; camp bed, seat, throne', Old pers. *gāθu* ds.; Old Indic *ví-gāman-* n. ` footstep ' (*prthú-pra-gāman-* ` walking further ' ; compare *gāmin-* `going', further formations an *o*-stem *gāma-ḥ*), Avestan *gā-man-* n. ` footstep ', Old Indic *gāya-m* ` footstep ' in *uru-gāyá-* ` walking further, walking far ' (of way), Avestan *gāya-* (Akk. *gāim*) ` footstep ' (with formants *-ya-*);

Armenian *kam* ` stand ' ( : gr. ἔβην);

gr. \*βίβησι, βιβᾶς, ἔβην see above; βηταρμός ` dance ', βητάρμων ` dancer ' (from \*βᾶτος or \*βᾶτᾱ ` **das Fußaufsetzen** ' + ἄρμα ` structure, composition '); ἀμφισβητέω, Ionian ἀμφισβᾶτέω ` dispute, argue, fight ' ( ` **nach zwei Seiten auseinandergehend** '), βῆμα

n. `footstep' changing through ablaut βωμός m. `step, tread; kick, strike or blow delivered by the foot; footprint, track, grade, rack, altar'; infinitive βήμεναι; βηλός m. `doorsill'; βέβηλος, Doric βέβᾱλος, kyren. βάβᾱλος `enterable, unhallowed, not consecrated, not sanctified' (contrast from ἄβατος `immortal, holy'); zero grade βέβαιος `certainly' (\*good feasible); βάδην Adv. `in footstep'; βάδος m. `way', βαθμός m. `grade, threshold, footstep', βάθρον `foundation', ἐμβάτης `man's shoe'; **Note: common Illyrian  $g^w-$  > b-**

alb. *ngā* `I run, drive' (\**ga-ŋiō*); **Actually (\**ga-sŋiō*) nasalized form prevented common alb.  $\hat{g}-$  > d-**

Maybe alb. *ngathë* `slow, lazy (walk)' [common alb. - Old Irish -s > -th]

Maybe zero grade in alb. *garë* `race' < Rumanian *goană* `race, battue'.

Lithuanian dial. *gōti* `go'; Latvian *gāju* (preterit to *iēt*) `I walked' (places a present \**gāiō* ahead, whose *j* would be present formant), therefrom further *gājums* `gait, row'; *gāita* `gait' (with analogical *ai*, Endzelin Latvian Gr. S. 678); *gātis* Pl. `Fluglöcher der Bienen'; Lithuanian *prōga* `occasion, opportunity, term, deadline' (\*end of the road) (prefix \**prō* + *gā*); Lithuanian *gātvė* `road, livestock pasture', Latvian *gatva* `way, passage' are Germanic loanword

Perhaps here also Celtic words for `die' (as `leave, depart', ἐκ βροτῶν βῆναι), as Old Irish *baīd* `dead' (\**bā-a-ti* from \**g<sup>w</sup>ā-*), *at-bath* `died' (\**g<sup>w</sup>ā-t* . .), *bath* `death' = cymr. *bad* `pest, pestilence', bret. *bad* `anesthetization', corn. *bad-us* `phrenetical'; Old Irish *bās* `death' is shaped after *gnās* `consuetude' etc.. Contrariness of Thurneysen Gr. pp. 547, 728 is a stem *bās-* not proved; s. more properly Pedersen Litteris 2. 89 f. **Note: common Illyrian  $g^w-$  > b-**

## 2. *g<sup>w</sup>em-*:

Unthematic \*(*e*)-*g<sup>w</sup>em-t* (> \**e-g<sup>w</sup>en-t*), -*g<sup>w</sup>m̐-té*, -*g<sup>w</sup>m-ent* in Old Indic Aor. *ágan*, *gan* (*g* for *j* after forms with original \**g<sup>w</sup>m̐-*, \**g<sup>w</sup>m-*; 1. Sg. *ágamam*), *ágata* (\**g<sup>w</sup>m̐-*), *ágman*, *ágmata*; Gatha-Avestan 3. Sg. Inj. *uz-jēn*, 3. Pl. *g<sup>m</sup>mən*;

Armenian 3. Sg. *ekn* `he comes' (= Old Indic *ágan*); about still unclear 1. Sg. *eki*, 3. Pl. *ekin* see Meillet Esquisse 134 f.;

gr. βάτην 3. Du., ὑπέρβᾶσαν 3. Pl. probably to root form \**g<sup>w</sup>ā-*; **Note: common Illyrian  $g^w-$  > b-**

Konj. *\*g<sup>w</sup>emeti* in Old Indic *gám-at*, *-anti*, Gatha-Avestan *jama'ti*, *jima'ti*, Opt. *g<sup>w</sup>m̥-jēt* in Old Indic *gamyāt*, Avestan *jamyāt*, ap. *jamjā<sup>h</sup>* (*j* for *g* from forms with lengthened grade Indo Germanic *\*g<sup>w</sup>em-*); Old English *cyme* see below;

thematic: zero grade Old Indic *gámati*, Avestan *jamaiti* 'goes' (Old Indic *gamáyati* 'allows to come, brings about, causes, makes happen', Avestan *jāmayeiti* 'brings to the side, flank'), zero grade Old Indic (Opt. Aor.) *gamēt*, *gaméma*, *gamemahi*, probably also Aor. *ágamat*, Perf. *ja-gāma* 'I walked' (compare Gothic 1. Pl. *qemum*); Avestan *frā-yamāt* (Gatha-Avestan *-g<sup>o</sup>ma<sup>t</sup>*) 'he comes over, joins; ensues, follows as a consequence of, happens as a result of', Old pers. *a-gmatā*;

Oscan *kúmbened* 'it agrees, came together', *cebnust* (from *\*ce-benust*) '(huc) vēnerit', Umbrian *benust*, *benurent* 'venerit, -int'; Latin Konj. *advenam* (about *n* for *m* see below; perhaps with analogical *-en-* after the forms as Latin *veniō*, *ventum*, *vēnī*);

Gothic *qiman* (preterit *qam*, 1. Pl. *qemum*: Old Indic 1. Sg. Perf. *ja-gāma*), Old High German *queman* and (zero grade?) *coman* = Old English *cuman*, Old Norse *kōma* 'come'; Old English Konj. Präter. (older Optat.) *cyme* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>em-ī*);

Tocharian A *kām-*, *kum-*, B *kām-*, *kam-*, *śem* 'come'.

*jo*-present *\*g<sup>w</sup>m̥-iō* in gr. βαίω 'go' (Fut. βήσομαι etc.), Latin *veniō* 'come' with very old alteration from *-m̥-* to *-n̥-*; after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 309 could *n* also be related to forms as Avestan *jantu* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>em-tu-*), Armenian *ekn* (*\*e-g<sup>w</sup>em-<sup>t</sup>*); to *vēnimus* stimmt Gothic *qemum*;

*sko*-present *\*g<sup>w</sup>m̥-skō*: Old Indic *gácchatī*, Avestan *jasaiti* 'he goes', gr. βάσκε 'go! come!' Tocharian A *kumnäsch* 'he comes', Med. *kumnästär*, B *känmasträ*.

Verbaladjektiv: Old Indic *gatá-h* 'gone, departed, left; dead; lost', Avestan *gata-* ds., gr. βατός 'feasible, able to be carried out' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>m̥-to-s*), Latin *in-ventus*.

other nominal formation:

Old Indic *gáti-h* f. 'gait', Avestan *aiwi-gati-* 'coming along = entry, beginning', gr. βάσις f. 'footstep; base' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>m̥-ti-s*), Latin *con-venti-ō* 'gathering, assembly, meeting, convention', Gothic *gaqumþs* 'gathering, assembly, meeting, convention' (*\*-g<sup>w</sup>m̥-tis*), Old Norse *samkund* f. ds., Old High German *cumft*, Modern High German *Ankunft* 'arrival, appearance, approach, incoming'; Old Indic *gántu-h* m. 'gait, way', Latin *adventus*, *-ūs* 'arrival, appearance, approach, incoming'; Gothic *qums* 'arrival, appearance, approach, incoming' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>em-is*), Old English *cyme*, Old High German *cumi*, Old Indic *gamyā-* 'where

one can go or should go ', Oscan *kúmbennieís* Gen. 'meeting, rendezvous, coming, together, circuit, congress, assembly, union, session '; Old High German *biquāmi* 'bequem ' (compare 'digestible '), Old English *gecwēme* 'pleasant, fitting', Old Norse *kvæmr* 'capable or allowed to come '; *kvāma* f. 'coming, visit, dropping by; inspection ', *kōma* ds.;

Tocharian A *kum-*, AB *kam-*, A *kām-*, B *śem-* 'come', A *kumnəṣ*, Med. *kumnəṣtar* 'comes ', A *kakmu*, B *kekamu* 'arrived; resulted '.

With a meaning- development 'come (to the world) ' = 'be born ':

Avestan *ni-jāmayeinti* 'be born ' (\**ni-jāma-* 'birth');

gr. ἐ-βάθη ἐγεννέθη Hes.;

alb. *pre-gjim* 'feast in the first birth '; (common pronunciation alb. *gj-* = Slavic *dz-*)

Lithuanian *gemù*, *gimti* 'be born ' = Latvian *dzemu*, *dzimt* ds., Lithuanian *gimstu* (for pronunciation see Schulze KZ. 45, 230) = Latvian *dzimstu* ds., Lithuanian *giminė* 'family ', *gỹmis* 'birth', *gāmas* 'the innate ', causative *gaminti* 'generate children, breed cattle ', Latvian *dzimts* 'congenital, existing from birth, innate, inherited ', *dzimša* 'birth' = Old Prussian *gimsenin* Akk. Sg. 'birth', Old Prussian *gemton* 'to give birth to children ', *gemmons* participle Perf. 'born '.

**References:** WP. I 675 ff., Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 134 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 309, 689, 742<sup>3</sup>, 707<sup>2</sup>, Trautmann 76, Pedersen Tocharian 170 ff., 221, 234.

**Page(s):** 463-465

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷədʰ-*

**Meaning:** to push, hit, harm

**Material:** Old Indic *gandh-* 'bump, poke, prick, injure, destroy' (by grammarians), *gandhá-ḥ* m. 'smell, odor, fragrance ', Avestan *gantay-* 'fetidness ', Middle Persian *gand* 'fetidness ', Old pers. *gasta-* 'disgusting, unsavory, distasteful', afgh. *ḡandal* 'disgust, repulsion, feel loathing ', Baluchi *gandag* 'evil, bad'. (to meaning development 'bump, poke, prick' > 'smell, odor' compare e.g. Old High German *stinkan* 'smell, stink' against Gothic *stigqan* 'clash, bang together, collide, crash ' and gr. κνίση 'steam and odour of fat which exhales from roasting meat, smell or savour of a burnt sacrifice ' compared with Old Icelandic *hnīta* 'bump, poke, prick'.)

Gr. δέννος `vituperation, shame' (\**g<sup>w</sup>end<sup>h</sup>no-*); after Kuiper Nasalpräz. 65 here φθόνος m. `envy' (present \*φθένω from \**g<sup>w</sup>d<sup>h</sup>-en-*);

Note:

common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > d-*; *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

about Middle High German *quetsen, quetschen* `hit, bump, poke, squeeze' s. Kluge s. v. *quetschen*,

Lithuanian *gendū, gėsti* `be damaged, spoil, be destroyed, perish; wither, wilt, die', *gadinū, gadinti* `spoil, damage, disturb, bother', *pagadas* `ruin', Latvian *ģinstu, ģint* `be destroyed, perish; wither, wilt, die'.

Maybe alb. *godas* `hit' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 672 f., Benveniste BSL. 38, 143.

**Page(s):** 466-467

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>eid(h)-*

**Meaning:** mud

**Material:** Gr. δῆισα `filth, slime, mud' (\**g<sup>w</sup>eid<sup>h</sup>-ja* or *-sa*, or \**g<sup>w</sup>eid-s-a*); perhaps Old Norse *kveisa* f. `swelling, blister, lump, growth', Middle Low German *quēse* `blood blister, blood pustule', besides Norwegian *kvisa*, Swedish *kvissla* ds.;

Old Church Slavonic *židъкъ* `succous, succulent, sappy, sapful, juicy, rich, opulent', russ. etc. *židkij* `fluid, liquid, runny; soft, pliable'.

**References:** WP. I 671.

**Page(s):** 469

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ei-1*

**Meaning:** to cry, weep

**Note:** Beyond the Germanic only unsafe comparisons; probably onomatopoeic.

**Material:** Gothic *qainōn* `weep, cry, grieve', Old Norse *kveina* `lament', Old English *cwānian* `wail, be sad', Old Norse *kveinka* `wail, lament' and with other derivative Old Icelandic stem Verb. *kvīða* `be frightened', *kvīða* f. `trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm', *kvīði* m. ds.; Old English *cwīðan*, schw. Verb. `wail, bemoan', Old Saxon *quīðian* `lament';

here recalled formally Lithuanian *giedu* and *giestu*, *giedóti* `sing, crow ', etc., to the only registered root in Satem languages *\*gēi-* `sing' (see there); it is not listed because of meaning in question.

**References:** WP. I 665 f.

**Page(s):** 467

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ei-2*

**Meaning:** to put together, enclose

**Material:** Umbrian *bio*, Paelignian Akk. *biam* `enclosed district, region, area '; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Old Norse *kvē* f. `pen, fold, narrow enclosed passage ', *kvīa* `coop, place in a pen or coop, pen '.

**References:** WP. I 666.

**Page(s):** 467

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>eiə-*

**Meaning:** to prevail, be mighty

**Material:** Old Indic *jyā*, *jyā* f. `suzerainty, sovereignty, political control ' (= gr. βῖα) = alb. f. (*\*g<sup>w</sup>eiə*) *zija* `mourning, grieving, lamentation; act of feeling sorrow for someone's death; period of mourning; clothes worn by mourners; signs of mourning '.

Old Indic *jyāna-m*, *jyāni-ḥ* `oppression, depression, exploitation, suppression ', *jyāyān* `mightier, more prepotent ', *jyēṣṭha-*, *jyeṣṭhā-* `most incredible, strongest '; *jáyati* (Perf. *jigāya*) `overmatched, overpowered, defeated ' (Avestan Inf. *jayāi*, full grade I the root, `to defeat, conquer'), *jayiṣnu-* `victorious ', *jētár-* `defeating '; *jīnāti* (Fut. *jyāsyati*, Pass, *jīyáte*, participle *jītá-*) `beaten, overpowered, oppressed'; *jígīṣati* `will defeat, conquer ' ( : Avestan *jijišaiti* `tries to attain for himself, cause to be found '), *jigyú-* `victorious ';

Old Indic *jīnāti* stands also for `bring about sth ', *jyāni-ḥ* also `decrease, loss' and is so both the extender of the palatal anlaut. root from Avestan *zināt* `damages ', Old pers. *adināt* `bring about, take away, take off, remove ', participle Perf. Pass. *dīta-*, Avestan *zyānā*, *zyāni-* f. `damage, harm ', Inf. *zyānāi* `to harm', Baluchi *zinay* `seize, take forcibly; grasp, snatch, take abruptly, seize hastily, take away by force ' (external Aryan correspondences not known);

Maybe alb. Geg *me zanë* `to gripe, capture ', Geg *me u zanë*, Tosc *zihem* `quarrel '.

gr. βιά ` force, might, power ' **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*** (= Old Indic *jīyā*), βιάω, βιάζω ` force, coerce ', βίαιος ` violent, brutal ', Αvτιδιος probably = Αvτιβιος; βῖνεῖν ` futuere ', ζάει βινεῖ Hes. ` rape ' (whereas βῖνεῖν would have derived from a participle \*βῖ-vó-ς = Old Indic *jī-na-*, Gramm.); after Lidén IF. 19, 328 with npers. *gāyad* ` futuit ', Inf. *gādan*, *gān*, from a root \**g<sup>w</sup>āi-* or (?) \**g<sup>w</sup>ōi-*, which would be compatible only with the latter beginning with *g<sup>w</sup>ei-* as lengthened grade of the *o*-gradation at most theoretically;

Maybe alb. (\**zyānā*) *dhunē* ` force, violence, forcing, viciousness, rape ' : Old pers. *adināt* `bring about, take away, take off, remove ', participle Perf. Pass. *dīta-*.

with *g<sup>w</sup>eiə-* ` suppress, crush; repress ' appear also the following words for ` exhaust, weaken, make feeble ', Intr. Pass. ` go altogether, grow old, dwindle ' originally belonged together:

Old Indic *jīnāti* also ` grows old ', *jyāni-h* ` senility ', *ājyāni-h* ` immortality ', *jīna-* ` aged, old', *ā-jīta-* ` unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged ', *ā-jīti-h* ` intactness, completeness, entireness, wholeness ', *jīvri-* ` old, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, helpless ', Avestan *jyā-*, present *jīnāiti* ` exhausts, weakens ', *ajyamna-* ` not decreasing, inexhaustible ', wherefore Middle High German *verquīnen*, preterit *quein* ` dwindle away, decrease ', Old English *cwīnan*, *ā-cwīnan*, preterit *cwān* ` dwindle away, decrease, abate, pain, feel ill ', extended Old English *cwincan*, *ācwincan* ` disappear, abate ' (Kaus. with ablaut neologism *ācwencan*, engl. *quench* ` extinguish, put out '), and with *m*-forms wfäl. *kwīmen* ` pain, feel ill ', *kwīmelig* ` softened, made soft; overindulged '.

From Germanic seem in both meaning of colouring addable:

Old Norse *kveita* ` dazzle, blind with bright light ' (*d*-present); *s*-extensions Middle Low German *quisten* ` let perish, waste ', *quist* ` damage, loss', mnl. *quisten* ` rub, rub away, wear away, bruise, grind, bray triturate, rub against, wear ', Gothic *qistjan* ` spoil', Old High German *quist* f. ` annihilation ', *archwistan*, *firquistan* ` spoil, destroy', Old English *cwīesan* ` crush, squeeze hard, squash ', jüt. *kwīs* ` press, extract, squeeze ', nisl. *kveisa* ` stomach ache '; Norwegian *kveisa* ` verkümmertes Geschöpf ', *kvisla* ` dwindle away, decrease '; *g*-extension (fragmented reduplication?) Frisian *kwīke*, *kwikken* ` pinch, tweak, nip ', in the reduced meaning in Prussian *queicheln* ` fondle '.

**References:** WP. I 666 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 300, 694.

**Page(s):** 469-470

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ei-3* and *g<sup>w</sup>eiə-* : *g<sup>w</sup>(i)jē-* : *g<sup>w</sup>(i)jō-* : *g<sup>w</sup>f-*, frequent, often with *-u-* extended



**Meaning:** to live

**Material:** A. from *\*g<sup>w</sup>ejō-*

Old Indic *jīvātu-h* 'life' (see below), *gáya-h* 'house, courtyard, Hauswesen' (see below);

Avestan *jīyaēsa* 'you should live' (2. Sg. present Med., or themat. 2. Sg. Opt. for *\*jigāyaēša*); *jīišanti* (originally subjunctive) 'be refreshed, nourished', *jaya-* m. 'incitation'; *gayō* m. 'life, lifetime, lifestyle' (= Old Indic *gáya-h* 'house and courtyard, Hauswesen' = russ. *goj* 'peace; salvation!'); Avestan *gaēθā*, Old pers. *gaiθā* 'entity, house and courtyard';

Armenian *keam* 'live' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>iyā-ye-m*); Meillet Esquisse 110, 176.

gr. hom. βέομαι 'I will live' (*\*βεῖσομαι*; Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 780, 788<sup>1</sup>); **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-***

Lithuanian *gajūs* 'slightly healing'; Lithuanian *gyjù, gyti* (*\*gīt-*) 'revive, recover, become healthy' (in addition *j-gyti-* 'attain', actually 'live there'), Latvian *dzīt* 'heal; become healthy', *gydau* 'heal', Latvian *dziēdēt* 'heal, cure' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 559), Old Church Slavic *žiti* 'live' (present *živŭ* see below); in addition Old Church Slavic *žitb* 'life' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ītis*), *pa-žitb* 'pasturage, food, fodder, provender, esp. for cattle, grass, generally, any feeding-ground, any moist, grassy place, meadow';

Slavic *\*gojь* 'life' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ojō-s*) in Old Russian *goj* 'peace', old Serbo-Croatian *gôj* ds., Old Czech *hoj* 'fullness, wealth' (: Old Indic *gáya-h*), causative Slavic *\*gojiti* 'make live', Serbo-Croatian *gòjiti* 'care, fatten, overfeed', etc.;

Tocharian B *śai-* 'live', Van Windekens Lexique 127.

*\*g<sup>w</sup>ijō-* in:

Avestan *-jyāiti-* f. (in compounds) 'life', *jyātuš* Gen., *jyātum* Akk. 'life' (in Old Indic if this became *\*jyā-tu-h* after *jīvati* to *jīvātu-h*);

ep. Ionian ζῶω, gort. δῶω 'live' (from *\*ζω-ιω*, Indo Germanic *\*g<sup>w</sup>ijō-iō*), Aor. ἐβίωον (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ijō-m* with vokal. *i*, which was presumably supported by βίωω), Attic ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ (\*ζηει, Indo Germanic *\*g<sup>w</sup>iē-*), ζῶός 'living', ζῶη 'life', ζῶον 'animal'; gr. ὑγίης 'fit, healthy' (*\*su-g<sup>w</sup>ijēs* 'living well');



**\*gʷf-** (except in baltosl. *\*gīlti-*, see above) in Avestan *yavaē-jī-* 'perpetually living', Avestan *jīti-* f. 'life', Old Indic *jīrá-* 'agile, lively, rash, hasty', Avestan *jīra-* 'brisk of mind, smart'; Old Prussian *geits* 'bread', Old Church Slavic *žito* 'corn, grain'.

Maybe alb. Geg *gja* 'thing, property' : Old pers. *gaiṣā* 'entity, house and courtyard' ;

With Indo Germanic **g**-suffix (*gʷīg-*): Old High German *quēh* and *quēk*, Gen. *quēckes* 'living', Modern High German *keck*, Swiss *check* 'strong, tight, firm' (*kk* from a form with *kw* as Middle High German *quicken* 'refresh'), Old English *cwicu*, *cucu* 'living', Old Norse *kvikr*, *kykr* (Akk. *kykkvan*) 'living', also Modern High German *Quecke*, Old English *cwice* 'orchard grass, cocksfoot grass, cock's foot' (from the extraordinary vitality and germ strength of the plant);

Latvian *dzīga* 'life' (as *dzīve* ds.), *dzīguôt* 'live' (as *dzīvuôt* ds.).

Latin *vigēre* 'be lively' separate from *vegēre* 'move, excite, quicken, arouse, be lively, active' to, seems unjustified. Wood KZ. 45, 68 puts in a line an nord. *kvikr* etc. also plenty Germanic words for lively movement of all kind, thus except Old Norse *kveikja* 'animate, kindle, inflame', with other further formation Old English *cwiferlice* Adv. 'keen, eager', engl. *quiver* 'agile, lively, nimble', Frisian *kwistern* 'wave, wag (tail, etc.), sashay', *kwispeln* 'sich rasch und unruhig hin und her bewegen', Swedish dial. *kvīd* 'throw', jüt. *kwīðær* 'alert, awake, smart'.

B. from **\*gʷiōu-**, **\*gʷi-u-**:

with *ī*. Old Indic *jīvá-* 'living, m. life', Old pers. *jīva-*, Avestan *jva-* (i.e. *jīva-*) 'living' = Latin *vīvus* ds., Oscan *bivus* Pl. 'vivi', cymr. *biw*, corn. *biw* 'horned cattle' ('\*living cattle'), Lithuanian *gývas*, Latvian *dzīvs*, Old Church Slavic *živъ* 'living' ;

with *ī*: gr. βίος 'life' (*\*gʷi-u-os*), Gothic *qius* 'living' (*gaqiunan* 'ἀναζήν'), air, *biu*, *beo*, cymr. *byw*, bret. *beo*, corn. *byw*, *bew* 'living' (therefrom Celtic *\*bivo-tūt-s* in Old Irish *bethu*, Gen. *bethad* = cymr. *bywyd* 'life');

**\*gʷf-** in Celtic *\*bitu-*, Old Irish *bith* (Gen. *betho*), cymr. *byd*, bret. *bed* 'world';

Maybe alb. (*\*gʷ(i)ō-tē*) *botë* 'world' : βίωτος; 'life, means of living, substance, the world, mankind, etc.' common Celtic - Illyrian gr. *gʷ-* . *b-*.

gall. *Bitu-rīges*, i.e. 'Leute des Weltkönigs' (compare the similar meaning from Avestan *gaēṣā*); besides zero grades Indo Germanic *\*gʷeito-* in cymr. *bywd* 'eat', acorn. *buit* 'dish',

food', abret. *boitolion`esciferis`*, nbret. *boed`nourishment, food`*; the disyllabic Old Irish *biad*, Gen. *biid`nourishment, dish, food`* (previous *\*biveto-m*).

with *k*-suffix: Latin *vīvāx`tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious, lively, vigorous`*, similar formation with Lithuanian *gyvókas`living`*, distant Old Indic *jīvaka-* ds.;

with *t*-suffix: 1. with *ī*: Old Indic *jīvita-m`life, living being etc.`*, Lithuanian *gyvatà`life, livelihood, farm`* = Latin *vīta`life`* (*\*gʷī̯otā*) and Old Church Slavic *životъ* m. `life', Old Indic *jīvatha-ḥ*; common Latin *gʷ- > gv- > v-*.

Maybe alb. *jeta* : Bolognese *vétta* : Bresciano *eta* : Latin *vīta`life`*.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *aiu-, aju-* : `vital energy, vitality' derived from reduced **Root / lemma:** *gʷej-3* and *gʷejə-* : *gʷ(i)jē-* : *gʷ(i)jō-* : *gʷt-*, frequent, often with *-u-* extended: to live

English	life
Italian	vita
Spanish	vida
French	vie
Aragones	bida
Basque	bizi
Breton	buhez
Bolognese	vétta
Bresciano	eta
Albanian	jetë
Calabrese	vita
Catanese	vita
Corsican	vita
Furlan	vite

Galician	vida
Irish	beatha
Scots Gaelic	beatha
Welsh	bywyd
Manx	bea
Papiamentu	bida
Latin	vita
Leccese	vita
Leonese	vida
Lucchese	vita
Mudnés	vètta
Napulitano	vita
Paduan	vita
Portuguese	vida
Romanian	viață
Sardinian Logudoresu	vida
Sicilian	vita
Triestino	vita
Umbro-Sabino	vita
Wallon	vèye

2. with ῥ: βιοτή, masc. βίος; `life, means of living, substance, the world, mankind, etc.';

Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>*- > *b*-.

with *oi*: Lithuanian *gaivùs* `alert, awake, smart, living ';

verbal derivative: Old Indic *jīvati*, Avestan *jvaiti* (i.e. *jīvaiti*) `lives', ap. *jīvā* `live!' = Latin *vivō*, Old Church Slavic *živŭ* `live ' (Inf. *žiti* see above), extended Lithuanian *gyvenù* `live '; Old Indic *jinvati*, *prá-jinōṣi* `be alive, get excited; stimulate, animate, refresh '.

**References:** WP. I 668 ff., Meillet Introduction<sup>7</sup> 165, Specht KZ. 62, 111, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 298, 300, 330, 501<sup>4</sup>, 675<sup>6</sup>, Trautmann 75 f.

**Page(s):** 467-469

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** womb; young of animal

**Material:** Old Indic *gárbha-h*, Avestan *garəwa-* `womb, foetus', *garəbuš* n. `the young of an animal '; Old Indic *sá-garbhya-h* `son of the same mother, brother and sister ' (= gr. ἀδελφεός ds.);

gr. δελφύς, -ύος f., Doric δελφύᾱ `womb, uterus' (see below); \*δέλφος n. ds. as base from ἀδελφεός (Hom.) `couterinus, brother ' (\*ἄ-δελφε[σ]-ός), next to which Attic ἀδελφός ds.; δέλφαξ m. f. `piglet', δελφίς, -ῖνος m. `dolphin', δολφός ἡ μήτρα Hes.; Specht (Indo Germanic Dekl. 268) reconstructs from gr. ἀδελφι-ήρ ἀδελφός. Λάκωνες (Hes.) an originally root *\*g<sup>w</sup>el-*;

the *-us*-stem reappears in Old High German *kilbur* n., *chilburra* f. `mother lamb', Old English *cilforlamb* ds. (besides of *es*-stem Old High German *kilbira* ds. and - with gradation *o* after *o*-stem as δολφός, *gárbha-h* - Modern High German *Kalb*, see above S. 359 under *\*geł*, *\*geleb<sup>h</sup>-* `clench '), which point to purely velar anlaut (as gall.-Latin *galba* and Gothic *kil-bei* `womb' etc.).

Different and mutually influencing but similar in sound families lie before: *\*g<sup>w</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-*, *\*g<sup>w</sup>ereb<sup>h</sup>-*, and from *geł* extended *b<sup>h</sup>*-forms whose stem formation and specific meaning, however, in Germanic are presumably assumed by absorption from *g<sup>w</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>*-forms.

**References:** WP. I 692 f., WH. I 578, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 295.

**Page(s):** 473

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>el-1*

**Meaning:** to stick; pain, death

**Material:** 1. Gr. δέλλιθες `wasp, hornet', Hes.; [*g<sup>w</sup>- d-* Illyrian Albanian].

gr. βελόνη f. 'cusp, peak, needle', ὄξυβελής οἰστός Hom.; but βέλος n. 'projectile' probably rather to βάλλω, s. about the secondary amalgamation with the latter family under 2. *g<sup>w</sup>el-* 'trickle down, drip; throw'; ὀβελός, ὀβολός, Arcadian Doric ὀδελός 'spit, cusp, peak, pointed square pillar, obelisk, coin' s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 295;

Balto Slavic *\*geljēti* 'it stings, hurts' in:

Lithuanian *gėlti* 'prick', unpers. 'ache', *gilti* 'begin to ache', *geluõ, geluonis* 'sting, prick', *Giltinė* 'death goddess, death', *gėlas* m. 'end, death, bottom, stretch, part, slice, lump' and *gėlà* 'pain' (= Modern High German *Qual*), Latvian *gals* 'cusp, peak, end, region', *dzēlt* 'prick'; Old Prussian Akk. *gallan*, Vok. *golis* m. 'death', *gallintwei* 'slay', ablaut. *gulsennin* Akk. 'pain';

russ.-Church Slavic *želějǫ, želěti* 'mourn', Old Czech *želeti* 'bemoan', Old Church Slavic *želja* f. 'affliction', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *žalb* f. 'pain', Old Russian *žalb* ds., russ. *žalb* f. 'pity', dial. 'grave, graveyard', etc.;

the pure physical meaning 'pricking, pointed' presumably also in Armenian *ciut* 'twig, branch, finger' (from *e* before *t*), in alb. *glisht* 'finger' (Pedersen KZ. 39, 393, Jokl IF. 36, 125, whereupon at first from *\*glen-st-*; Brugmann IF. 11, 286 Anm. had compared βλῖμάζω 'touch, feel, grope'), alb. gr. *glimp* (*gjěmp, gjěmbi*) 'thorn' (*\*gle-mo-*, Jokl aaO. 141);

but Middle English *quille*, engl. *quill* 'long feather; weaver's reel, pen made from a feather; hollow spine found on some animals (i.e. porcupines)', Middle High German *kil*, Modern High German *Federkiel* (why *w* dwindled?), westfäl. *kwiəle* 'quill' have derived because of mrhein. *Keil* 'keel, wedge' (Middle High German *\*kīl*) probably an *í*-root, whether not folk etymology distortions exit through influence of Middle High German Middle Low German *kīl* 'wedge' and Middle High German *kiel* 'ship'.

2. With the meaning 'pain - sorrow - death':

Armenian *keřem* 'afflict' (Meillet Msl. 8, 165);

Old Irish *at-baill* 'dies' (*ess* + *baln-* from *\*g<sup>w</sup>l-n-* with prefixed object pronoun 'it'; nevertheless barely after Pedersen KG. II 459 as namely 'it throws life away' to ἐκ-βάλλω, because of the meaning 'die' returns also out of Celtic; compare also corn. *bal* 'a deadly, esp. an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence', cymr. *aballu* (*\*ad-ballu*), *ballu* 'die' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>l-n-*), *ad-feillio* (*\*ate-bal-* from *\*g<sup>w</sup>el-*) ds.; **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-***

perhaps Latin *vallessit* 'perierit' (placed as Celtic verb, a present *\*gʷal-nō* ahead; different EM² 1129);

Old High German Old Saxon *quelan*, *qual* 'endure sorrow', Old English *cwelan* 'die'; Old Norse *kvelia* 'afflict', Old Saxon *quellian*, Old High German *quellen* ds., Old English *cwellan* 'slay'; Old Norse *kvǫf* f. 'torment, pain, agony', Old English *civalu* 'killing, violent murder'; Old Saxon *quāla* 'agony, torture', Old High German *qualā* ds., 'violent death', Modern High German *Qual* (lengthened grade as Lithuanian *gėlà*, Old Church Slavic *žalb*); Old High German, Old Saxon *qualm* 'death. devastation', Old English *cwealm* ds., Swedish *kvalm* 'abrupt indisposition, minor illness, nausea'; Old English *cwiæld* 'death' (*\*gʷel-tī-*), *cwiældtīd* 'eventide (\*end of day)', Old High German *quiltiwerk* 'evening work', Old Norse *kveld* n. (*\*gʷel-tó-*) 'evening'.

About 'anlaut variations' (probably at best rhyme meaning) s. Siebs KZ. 37, 315, Lewy KZ. 40, 420.

**References:** WP. I 689 f., Trautmann 83, Vendryes RC 40, 433 ff.

**Page(s):** 470-471

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*gʷel-2*, *\*gʷelə-*, *\*gʷlē-*

**Meaning:** to drip, flow; to throw, **\*boil over**

**Note:** though after Wackernagel KZ. 67, 159 belong *a*) and *b*) variant verbs.

**Material:** *a*) Old Indic *gálati* 'trickles down, falls down, disappears', *galitá-h* 'vanishes, retreats, withdraws', Kaus. *gālayati* 'pours away, makes flow, strains off'; Old Indic *galana-* 'dribbling, running' (Lex.), n. 'the trickling, gully, trench, ditch, small ravine, runnel' = *ga-rana-m* (Gramm.);

gr. βαλανεύς 'bath attendant', βαλανεῖον 'spa, bath' (> Latin *balneum*); βλύω, βλύζω 'gush forth' (formation after φλύω), βλύδιον 'humid, wet' Hes., and from the family of βάλλω in similar meaning ἀμβολάδην 'bubbling up (of water)', Δέλλοι 'bubbling fountain in Eryke', compare also εἰς ἄλλα βάλλειν 'flow'; **Note: common Illyrian *\*gʷ-* > *b-*.**

**In e- grade:**

**Hittite:** *kweluwana-* (*kuluwana-*) c. 'washbasin, bowl' (Tischler 604)

Old High German *quellan* (*quall*) 'spring up, bubble, to swell' (// probably from *ln*), Old English (*ge*)*collen* 'swollen', Old High German *quella*, Modern High German *Quelle*, Middle Low German *qualm* ('the gushing forth' =) 'fume, smoke, vapor, smoke', Old

Danish *kval* 'vapor, haze, mist'; Modern High German *Qualle*, Dutch *kwal*, *kwalle* 'medusae'.

In connecting meaning (perhaps from 'cave in, crumple, collapse inward') Old Indic *glā-ti*, *glāyati* 'feels tired, is irritated, dwindles', participle *glānā-*, *glāna-m*, *glāni-h* 'exhaustion, feebleness, decline, reduction', Kaus. *glāpāyati* 'exhaust, press; allow to decay'?

b) Avestan *niyrāire* 'they are flung down' (*ni-gar-*);

gr. βάλλω 'throw, cast, hit, strike' (\**g<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>/h-ō*), zero grade Arcadian ἐσδέλλοντες = ἐκβάλλοντες, ζέλλειν βάλλειν Hes., Aor. βαλεῖν, Perf. βέ-βλη-κα, Aor. ἔβλην 'received a shot, was offended, hurt', ἔβλητο, βλητός; βλήμα 'throw, cast, of dice, of a missile, shot, wound, coverlet', βολή, βόλος m. ds., βολίς, -ίδος 'missile', βέλος, βέλε-μνον 'projectile', Ὠεκατη-βελέ-της;

Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

From New Testament Greek παρα-βάλλω 'to throw beside or by' > παραβολή 'juxtaposition, comparison, a comparison, illustration, analogy, a parable, i. e. a fictitious narrative by which some religious or moral lesson is conveyed, a by-word, proverb' > Latin *parabola* 'parable' > Italian *parlare*: Spanish *hablar*: French *parler*: Bergamasco *baià*: Ladin *baié*: Bresciano *parlà*: Calabrese *parlà*: Catalan *parlar*: Catanese *parari*: Furlan *sfevelâ*: Galician *falar*: Portuguese *falar*: Albanian geg *me folë* 'to speak', Albanian tosk *flas* 'speak', Aorist *folá* 'spoke'.

Also Spanish *hablar*: French *parler*: Galician *falar*: Portuguese *falar*: Albanian tosk *flas* 'speak', Aorist *folá* 'talk'.

from Celtic perhaps cymr. *blif* 'catapult' (\**g<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>/l̥-mo-*, compare gr. βλή-μα); about Old Irish *at-baill* 'dies' s. *g<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>/-* 'prick';

Tocharian AB *kālā* 'fall', Van Windekens Lexique 40.

With a meaning development 'sich im Geiste auf etwas werfen', βάλλεσθαι ἐν θυμῷ, μετὰ φρεοῖ places one to βάλλω also (?) the gr. family of βούλομαι 'will, wish, be willing' (\**βολσομαι*, Konj. of *s*-Aor. to βάλλω); βουλή, Doric βωλά: f. 'resolution, decision, advice, counsel'; but Thessalian βελλόμενος, Doric δηλ- from \**g<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>/so-*; here also βάλε 'prevail god, O that! Would God!'.

**References:** WP. I 690 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 284, 693 under Anm. 9.

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>el-3, g<sup>w</sup>el-, g<sup>w</sup>lā-*

**Meaning:** acorn; oak?

**Note:** only in derivatives with the meaning 'acorn' receive (after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 60 f. previous noun *g<sup>w</sup>el-s*, secondary *g<sup>w</sup>ī-s*, Gen. *g<sup>w</sup>el-ós*)

**Material:** Armenian *kaṭin*, Gen. *kaṭnoi* 'acorn' (\**g<sup>w</sup>el(ə)-eno-*, *t* from dem Gen.); *kaṭni* 'oak';

gr. βάλανος m. 'acorn' (*g<sup>w</sup>el-eno-*); **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Proto Baltic *\*gīls* (\**g<sup>w</sup>īl-s*), Gen. *\*gīlés*, what from *\*gīliā* in Latvian (*d*)*zīle*, Lithuanian *gylė*, and *\*gīlija* in Lithuanian *gilė* 'acorn', Old Prussian *gile* 'acorn, oak';

extension *-n-d-* in:

Latin *glāns, glandis* f. 'acorn';

Maybe alb. Geg *landë*, tosk (\**glandis*) *lënde* : Galician *landra* 'acorn' [Italian *ghianda*, French *gland*, Albanian geg *landë*, Catalan *gla*, Galician *landra*, Romagnolo, *génda*, Roman *ghianna*, Romanian *ghindă*, Umbro-Sabino *ghianna*, Venetian *gianda*, Zeneize *gianda*, Bolognese *gianda*, Bresciano *gianda*.]

Lithuanian *giléndra, giléndrė* 'rich harvest in fruits (originally acorn)';

russ.-Church Slavic *želudь* (Slavic *\*želqđь*) m. 'acorn', Serbo-Croatian *žěľud* m., russ. *žóludь* m. ds.

**References:** WP. I 692, WH. I 604 f., Trautmann 82, Specht KZ. 66, 56, Indog. Dekl. 60 f., 173, 230.

Page(s): 472-473

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>em-*

**See also:** see above *g<sup>w</sup>ā-*.

Page(s): 473

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>er(ə)-4*

**Meaning:** to raise the voice; praise

**Material:** Old Indic *grṇāti, grṇītē* 'sings, praises, praises, announces' (Fut. *gariṣyati*, Abs. *abhiḡūrya*), *sam-giratē* 'promises, pledges', *gurātē* 'greet', *gīr* f., Gen. *giráh* 'laudation,



song ', Avestan *gar-*, *aibi-gərānte* `praise, lobend einstimmen', *garo* Gen. f. `laudation, praise, laudation; praise song ' (=Old Indic *giráh*), *garah-* n. `laudation, canticle ', *aibi-jarəta-* `laudation song ', *aibi-jarətar-* `lauder' = Old Indic *jaritār-* `caller, singer, bard, glorifier', Avestan *\*ā-gra-* `approving ' in *āgrəmati-* `sense of approval '; Old Indic *gūrti-ḥ* f. `laudation ' = Latin *grātēs* Pl. f. `gratitude ' (in addition *grātia* `acceptableness, good favor, grace, gratitude '), Old Indic *gūrtá-ḥ* `welcome ' = Latin *grātus* `compliant, praiseworthy, grateful '; Oscan *brateis* `favor, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship, partiality; thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment ', βρατωμ `a service, office, post, employment, function, duty; burden, tribute; a service, favor, kindness; present, gift ', Paelignian *bratom*;  
 Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

here gall.-Latin *bardus* `bard ', Old Irish *bard*, cymr. *bardd* ds. ( *\*g<sup>w</sup>īr-d(h)o-s*);

alb. *gërshás*, *grish* `invite to the wedding ';

Also alb. *gërthas* `scream'

Maybe alb. Geg *gërshanë* `scissors', *gërshet* `braid, tress, plait, queue, tail, plat'

Lithuanian *giriù*, *girti* `praise, laud, vaunt ', Latvian *dzīrtiēs* `boast ', Old Prussian *girtwei* `praise, laud', *pogirrien* Akk. Sg. `laudation ', also Lithuanian *gėras* `good' and Old Church Slavic *granъ* (*\*gornos*) `formula, verse' (u likewise, see Berneker 332).

With *b-* extended: Lithuanian *geĩbti* `honour', *garbẽ* `honour', Old Prussian *gerbt*, *gērbt* `speak', *gīrbīn* `number'; Old Norse *karp* `boastfulness ' does not prove for original *g* in this *b*-extension *g<sup>w</sup>er-b-*, because it would be reshuffled from from the equal meaning *garp* through hybridization with onomatopoeic words with Germanic *k-* in anlaut.

With *d<sup>h</sup>*-extension perhaps here (see above gall. *bardus*) Armenian *kardam* `raise the voice ', Lithuanian *geĩdas* `clamor, message, official notice, communication transmitted through a messenger ', *iš-gīrsti* `accepted to hear ', *girdėti* `hear', *gaĩsas* `clangor ', Old Prussian *gerdaut* `say', Latvian *dzirdēt* `hear', Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 552 with Lithuanian

maybe alb. (*\*gaĩsas*) *gërthas* > *thėras* `scream' : Lithuanian *gaĩsas* `clangor '.

gr. δειριᾶν λοιδορεῖσθαι. Λάκωνες; δειρεῖοι λοιδοροί. οἱ αὐτοί; δερῖαι λοιδορίαι Hes. (i.e. probably δηρ- from *\*g<sup>w</sup>er-s*);

Old High German *queran* `sigh'.

Compared with the similar onomatopoeic words *ger-*, *ġār-* a sure separation is not everywhere possible; however, the concept of high utterance is unmistakeable here under *gʷer-* combined words, not surely to be attached therefore up to d<sup>h</sup>-extension.

**References:** WP. I 686 f., WH. I 583, 619 f., Trautmann 88 f.

**Page(s):** 478

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷer-1*, *gʷerə-*

**Meaning:** to devour; throat

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *girāti*, *gilāti*, *gṛṇāti* 'devours' (Fut. *gariṣyati*, participle *gīrṇá-* 'devour'; *-gír* (in compounds) 'devouring', *-gara-* ds. (*aja-gara-* 'devouring nanny goats', *boa* 'gr. δημο-βόρος, Latin *carni-vorus*, gr. βόρος 'voracious') **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-***, *gará-h* 'drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion', *gala-h* 'throat' (perhaps to parallel root *\*gʷel-* 'intertwine, entwine; devour, swallow up, engulf, consume'), *tuvi-gri-*, *-gra-* 'devouring a lot';

Avestan *jaraiti* 'gulp, sip, swallow, send down the throat', *-gar* (in compounds) 'devouring' (*aspō-gar-* 'horse v.'), f. Pl. 'throat, neck', npers. *gulū* 'throat', Avestan *garəman-* 'throat, neck';

**Maybe Latin *gula* 'throat'.**

Armenian *ker* 'dish, food, food fed to livestock', *kur* ds. (*\*gʷur-*), *eker* 'ate', *kokord* 'throat' (also *krcum* 'gnaw'?? Pedersen KZ. 39, 427);

alb. *ngranë* 'eaten';

**Note:**

alb. *hangra* 'I ate': Armenian *eker* 'ate' (common Avestan Greek Armenian aorist prefix);

From there alb. Geg. *hangër* 'to eat', *ha* 'to eat'.

gr. βόρα f. 'food fed to livestock, dish, food' (= Latin *\*vorā*, whereof *vorāre*), βόρος (see above), βιβρώσκω 'consume', hom. Opt. Perf. βεβρώθοις; βρώμα, βρώμη, βρώσις 'dish, food', βρωτήρ 'trencherman'; βρω- could have also originated from *\*gʷr̥-* (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 361); **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-***.

**Maybe alb. *bar* 'fodder, grass, food fed to livestock'.**

gr. βάραθρον, hom. βέρεθρον, Arcadian ζέρεθρον, δέρεθρον 'gullet';

alb. *zorrë* 'bowel', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' (\*food fed to livestock, bowels') from \**g<sup>w</sup>ēr-nā*, in addition *zgurdhë* (\**dz-g<sup>w</sup>orda*) 'intestines, entrails', *ánger(r)*, *angúrrë* (\**a-n-g<sup>w</sup>or-nā*) ds., Jokl Mél. Pedersen 139 ff.;

Note:

Maybe alb. *zorrë* 'bowel', Pl. 'intestines, entrails' didn't derive from Root / lemma: *g<sup>w</sup>er-1*, *g<sup>w</sup>erə-*: to devour; throat; but from Root / lemma: *gher-5*, *ghor-nā*: bowels. [common alb. *gh-* > *z-*].

Latin *vorō*, *-āre* (see above) 'engorgement', *vorāgo* 'gullet', *carni-vorus*;

Maybe alb. *uri* 'hunger' a Latin loanword.

Maybe alb. Geg (\**g<sup>w</sup>er- g<sup>w</sup>ha*) *verza* '(\*throat), gill of fish'.

Old Irish *túarae* 'dish, food' (\**to-g<sup>w</sup>r-jiā?*), mcymr. *breuad* 'dead worm', *breuan* 'carrion crow' (proto Celtic \**brāvato-*, \**brāvanā* after Fick II<sup>4</sup> 181; \**brā* = gr. βρω-?);

Old High German *querdar* 'sugarplum, bait' (\**kver-Pra-*), Modern High German 'bait'; Old Icelandic *krās* f. 'tidbit' (\**g<sup>w</sup>rē-so-*);

Balto Slavic \**girō* and \**gerō* 'gobble' in:

Lithuanian *geriù*, *gérti*, Latvian *dzeru*, *dzeĩt* 'drink' (Baltic \**geriō* reshaped from Balto Slavic \**gerō*), ablaut. Lithuanian *gēris* m. 'drinking, drink' and *girà* f. 'beverage, drink'; Kaus. Lithuanian *girdyti*, Latvian *dziĩdīt* 'water, soak';

Slavic \**žbr-q*, *žerti* in Old Church Slavic *požbro*, *požrěti*, sloven. *požrēm*, *požrěti*, Old Czech *požru požřieti* 'entwine; devour, swallow up, engulf, consume, gobble up', besides Slavic \**žerq*, *žbrati* in Czech *žeru*, *žrátí* 'devour', compare russ. *požrátʹ* 'eat up';

Balto Slavic participle Perf. Pass. \**gīrta-* in Lithuanian *girtas* 'drunk, intoxicated': Old Church Slavic *požrbtʹ* 'devourer' (\**gī-to-*, compare Old Indic *gīrṇá-* 'devour');

Balto Slavic *gurtla-* n. 'craw, throat' in:

Old Prussian *gurcle* f. 'gullet', Lithuanian *gurklỹs* m. 'craw, Adam's apple, projection of cartilage in the front of the throat';

Maybe alb. (\**gurk-*) *grykë* 'throat' a borrowing of Lithuanian *gurklỹs* m. 'craw, Adam's apple, projection of cartilage in the front of the throat';

Slavic *\*gъrdlo* n. in russ.-Church Slavic *grъlo* 'throat', Serbo-Croatian *grlo* 'neck, gullet', poln. *gardło* ds., russ. *gorło* ds., besides Slavic *\*žъrdlo* in russ.-Church Slavic *vozopi žerlom* 'crying voice' and klr. *žóro* 'riverbed'; as well as Slavic *\*žerdlo* in sloven. *žrélo* 'jaw, gullet'; Old Russian *žereło* 'embouchure, estuary';

Maybe alb. *grellë* 'deep place, abyss' a Slavic borrowing.

Baltic *-gara-* 'devouring' in Lithuanian *pra-garas* 'abyss, hell', Latvian *pragars* 'wolverine' (compare above Old Indic *-gara-* 'devouring', gr. βopός 'voracious', Latin *carni-vorus* 'carnivorous').

## 2. With full or fractured reduplication:

Old Indic *gárgara-ḥ* 'gullet, whirlpool'; Intens. *ni-galgalīti*, *ni-jalgulīti* 'devours', participle *járgurāṇa-*;

Latin *gurguliō* (*-ur-* as in Balto-Slavic) 'gullet, windpipe', *gorges* '(gullet =) whirlpool, whirl, deep pool', *gurgustium* (suffix after *angustiae*) 'a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut';

Old High German *quer(e)kela*, *querka* 'gullet', Old Norse *kverk* (*\*gʷergā*) 'crawl, whereof Old Frisian *querka*, Old Norse *kyrkia* 'strangulate';

Lithuanian *gargaliúoji* 'groan, gurgle'; after Specht KZ. 59, 110<sup>1</sup> here Lithuanian *gvĩgšti*, *gvarždėti* 'be hoarse', Latvian *gveŗg(z)dēt* 'creak, babble, chatter'; s. above WH. I 628;

## 3. With formants *-uā-*:

gr. Attic δέρη, Ionian δειρή, Lesbian δερρᾶ:, δέρᾶ, Doric δήρα 'neck, nape' (*\*gʷer-uā*);

Note: [common Illyrian Albanian *g-* > *d-*].

due to an *f* feminine *\*gʷ(e)rī. \*gʷrīuā* 'neck, throat area' in:

Old Indic *grīvā* f., Avestan *grīvā* 'nape', Latvian *grīva* 'embouchure, estuary; triangular land between rivers', *grīvis* 'tall grass';

Old Church Slavic *grīva* 'mane', *grīvna* 'collar, neckband'.

Maybe alb. *krifa* 'mane', *grifshë* 'jay, shrew, lumberjack' Slavic loanwords.

4. As *gh*-extension presumably here *\*g<sup>w</sup>rōgh-*:

in gr. ἔβροξε, Aor. `devoured', hom. ἀνα-, κατα-βρόξειε, ἀνα-βροχείς, βρόξαι ροφήσαι Hes., βρόχθος m. `gullet, throat'; **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

Middle High German *krage* `neck, throat, nape'; Modern High German Kragen `collar', Old Norse *kragi* `neckwear, collar', Middle English *crawe*, engl. *craw* `bird or insect's crop; stomach' (lengthened grade in addition Middle Low German *krōch*, *krūch* `hostelry, inn', Modern High German *Krug* in the meaning `inn' meaning as in Latin *gurgustium* `a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut');

Old Irish *brāgae* `neck, nape' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>̥r̥g-nt-*), acymr. *abal-brouannou* `throat' (actually `Adam's apple'), mcymr. *breuant* `windpipe' (proto Celtic *\*brāg-*); acorn. *briansen* `guttur', abret. *Brehant-Dincat* gl. `guttur receptaculi pugnae', maybe from *\*br̥g-*, Pedersen KG. 100. **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

With nasalization in addition perhaps gr. βρόγχος m., Ionian βρογχίη `windpipe', βράγγχα, βαράγγχα `gill of fish; trachea, windpipe' seems in Vok. reshaped after βραγγῶω `be hoarse', βράγγχος `hoarseness', that related to Old Irish *brongide* `hoarse' (above 103), but it must be separated from βρόγχος to (: ἔβραχε `jangle, crack, shout', Old Indic *br̥mhati* `barrire' Johansson KZ. 36, 345).

**Note:**

Gr. βράγγχα, βαράγγχα `gill of fish': alb. Geg (*\*g<sup>w</sup>er- g<sup>w</sup>ha*) *verza* `(\*throat), gill of fish': Latvian *bārda* `gill of fish': Latvian: *bārda* `beard' [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) `beard'.

**Root / lemma: *g<sup>w</sup>er-1, g<sup>w</sup>erē-* : `to devour; throat' > Root / lemma: *bh<sup>ar</sup>dhā* : `beard'**

5. With pure velar: gr. γέργερος βρόγχος Hes., γαργαρέων `uvula in mouth', γαργαρίζω `gurgle' (: Armenian *kerkerim* `become hoarse'?) perhaps through labialization after forms with γυρ- (γοργύρη `subterraneous, underground jail, water pipe'), yet is previously *ger-* besides *g<sup>w</sup>er-* because of *ge-* besides *g<sup>w</sup>el-* is safe.

**References:** WP. I 682 ff., WH. I 627 f., Trautmann 89 f., 98, Specht KZ. 59, 110, 1.

**Page(s):** 474-476

---

**Root / lemma: *g<sup>w</sup>er-2, g<sup>w</sup>erē-, g<sup>w</sup>erāu-, g<sup>w</sup>erī-***

**Meaning:** heavy

**Material:** Old Indic *gurū-h* `heavy, important, venerable' (compounds *gārīyān*, Sup. *gārīṣṭha-h*), *āgru-* `available, unoccupied; unmarried', *gru-muṣṭī-h* `heavy handful',

*garimā* `heaviness' (\**g<sup>w</sup>erə-*); Avestan *gouru-* (in compound) `heavy'; npers. *girān* `heavy' (\**grāna-*; reshuffling after \**frāna-* `full');

gr. βαρύς `heavy', βαρύων `beschwere', βάρος n. `heaviness'; Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Maybe alb. *barrë* `burden, pregnancy'.

Latin *gravis* `heavy, weighty' (\**g<sup>w</sup>erə-u-is*);

Middle Irish *bair* `heavy' (?), *baire* `distress' (?), *bruth* `weight, mass' (\**g<sup>w</sup>rutu-*), cymr. *bryw* `strong, strength' (\**bruwo-*), Middle Irish *bró* `bulk, mass'; Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Gothic *kaúrjōs* Nom. Pl. f. `heavy', *kaúrjan* `grouch';

Lithuanian *gūrstu*, *gūrti* `lie down (from the winds)', Latvian *guřstu*, *guřt* `tire; lie down (from the winds)', *guřds* `fatigued, faint, languid' (compare also βαρύς and *gravis* in the meaning `weighted, pressed down, faint, languid'), whereof with further shifting from `faint, languid, weighted' to `tame, domesticated, mild' (compare Old High German *jāmar* `sorrowful': gr. ἡμερος `tame, domesticated') perhaps:

Gothic *qaírrus* `of persons, gentle, kind', *qaírrei* `gentleness, softness, kindness', Old Norse *kyrr*, *kvirr* `still, peaceful', Middle High German *kürre*, Modern High German *kirre* `tame, domesticated, trustful' (\**g<sup>w</sup>er-ərós* or *-erós*, *-urós*);

Latvian *grūts* `heavy' = Latin *brūtus* (Oscan-Umbrian loanword) `heavy, clumsy, insensible, unreasonable';

Tocharian A *kra-marts* `heavy' (?); Van Windekens Lexique 44.

Here further as *n-* derivatives from *g<sup>w</sup>erə-* and *g<sup>w</sup>erāu-*: Gothic (*asilu-*) *qaírnus* `(*Esels*)mühle' (\**g<sup>w</sup>erənu-*), Old Norse *kvern* f. (\**g<sup>w</sup>ernā*) `millstone, quern', Old English *cweorn* ds., Old High German *quirn*, *quirna* ds.;

zero grade Balto Slavic *ū*-stem *gīrnū*-f. `quern' (\**ġ<sup>w</sup>īrnu-*) in:

Old Prussian *girnoywis* (\**girnuwis*), Latvian *dziřnus*, *dziřnavas*; besides Latvian *dziřnas* f. Pl. and Lithuanian *gīrnos* f. Pl.; in addition Lithuanian *gerúkštis*, Latvian *dzerūkslis* m. `dens molaris';

Old Church Slavic *žrěny* f. Pl. 'mill', in addition *žrěnonъ* m. 'millstone'; sloven. *žrěnov* f. 'quern', poln. *żarna* N. Pl. ds.; russ. *žěmon* m. 'millstone';

Old Church Slavic *žrěny* 'mill', and on the other hand Old Indic *grāvan-* m. 'stone to press the Soma', Armenian *erkan* 'millstone' (*\*gʷrānā*), Old Irish *bráu*, Gen. *broon* 'millstone, quern', cymr. *breuan* (from the stem of the oblique case *\*gʷrāu-*), acorn. *brou*, bret. *breo* (nominative case form *\*gʷrāuō*) 'millstone'.

***gʷer-***: besides Old Indic *gārī-yan* (? , see above) here:

gr. βρῖθος n. 'force, weight, load', βρῖθύς 'massive, heavy', βρῖθω 'be heavy, loaded, trans. grouch', probably also βρῖμη ' (massive) attack, rage, fury, abusive word, insult', βρῖμοῦσθαι 'heavy be angry with', ὄβριμος 'vast, grand, strong', βριμός μέγας, χαλεπός Hes.; βριαρός 'tight, firm, strong', next to which the composition form *\*βρι(ι)-* in βρι-ήπιος 'crying intensely' **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.**

Maybe alb. *britmë* 'scream', *britmë* 'autumn month'.

gr. Βρι-άρεως ('wer großen Schaden bringt'), βρι-ηρόν μέγλωος κεχαρισμένον Hes. (βρῖ βριαρόν and βρῖ ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου perhaps previously from den compounds released, liberated), here with prefix gr. ὑ- (*\*u-*) probably also gr. ὕβρις 'wanton violence, arising from the pride of strength or from passion, insolence, lust, lewdness', ὕβρις ἀνὴρ 'violent man, husband' on grounds of the image 'rush with the whole weight of one's strength towards something'; -vō-present βρινδεῖν θυμοῦσθαι, ἐρεθίζειν Hes.;

Old Irish *brīg* 'force, power, value, worth', cymr. *bri* 'stateliness', corn. *bry* 'value, worth'; **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.**

Modern High German *Krieg*, Old High German *krēg* 'stubbornness', Middle High German *kriec* 'exertion, fight, struggle', md. Middle Low German *krīgen* 'exert themselves, strive, fight, attain, achieve' (*\*grīgh-*, respectively Germanic partly *grēigh-*)??

Latvian *grīns* 'cruel, savage, angry, irate', *grīnums* 'hardness, austereness, severeness'?

**References:** WP. I 684 ff., WH. I 117 f., 621, Trautmann 89.

**Page(s):** 476-477

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷer-3*, *gʷor-*

**Meaning:** mountain

**Grammatical information:** originally inflection *g<sup>w</sup>ores*, Gen. *g<sup>w</sup>eros*

**Material:** Old Indic *gíri-h* m. 'mountain', Avestan *gairi-* ds.;

gr. δειρός (Hes.) 'hill', ὑψίδειρος 'with high cliffs', δειράς, Cretan δηράς f. 'hill, tableland, hill, plateau' (\**g<sup>w</sup>erio-*?);

Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > d-*.

in addition βορέας 'northerly wind' (to \*βόρειος 'mountain', Schwyzzer Gr. Gr. I 461 and Anm. 2); βαρύες δένδρα Hes.?

the thrak. VN ὨΥπερ-βορέοι 'living beyond the mountain' contains probably gr. loanword \*βορίς;

lit *nugarà* 'back, ridge';

with the meaning development 'mountain - mountain wood - tree': Lithuanian *girė, girià* 'wood, forest', Latvian *dziřē* ds., and Old Prussian *garian* n. (Akk. *garrin*) 'tree'; further Latvian *garš* 'wood, forest', *gārsas* 'swamp, marsh';

Old Church Slavic *gora* 'mountain', Serbo-Croatian *gōra* 'mountain, wood, forest', etc.

alb. *gur* 'rocks, stone' (*g<sup>w</sup>eri-*) = Armenian քար *kar* 'stone'

Also alb. (\**g<sup>w</sup>eres*) *gërxi* 'rock'

**References:** WP. I 682, Trautmann 78, Pedersen La cinquender décl. Latin 37, 66.

**Page(s):** 477-478

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>eru-*

**Meaning:** pole, pike

**Material:** Avestan *grava-* 'stick, cane, rod, reed' (to ablaut compare Latin *genu*. Gothic *kniu*);

Latin *uerū*, *-ūs* n. 'spit, pike'; Umbrian *berva* 'uerua', *berus* 'ueribus';

Old Irish *b(ū)r* n., later f., 'spear, javelin, spit, pike', cymr. corn. bret. *berf.*, m. ds.; Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Gothic *qairu* n. 'picket, pole, sting, prick';



perhaps as 'twig, branch' to gr. βρύω 'sprout, bud, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling', βρύον n. 'moss, catkin, type of flower without petals', ἔμβρυον n. 'the newborn child' and (?) Germanic *\*krūda-* (Indo Germanic *\*gʷrū-to-*) in Old High German Middle High German *krūt*, **asächs.** *krūd* 'herb'.

About Latin *bruscum* 'an excrescence on the maple-tree' s. WH. I 117.

**References:** WP. I 689.

**Page(s):** 479

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷes-*, *zgʷes-*

**Meaning:** to extinguish

**Material:** Old Indic *jāsate*, *jāsyati* 'is exhausted', *jāsāyati* 'extinguishes, exhausts';

gr. Attic σβέννυμι 'extinguish' (for \*σβείνυμι), Aor. hom. σβέσ-σαι, ἄσβεστος 'inextinguishable', with σβεσ- after σβοσ- (see below) for **lautges.** σδεσ-, that in ζείναμεν σβέννυμεν (*\*zdēn-* from *\*zgʷesn-*) Hes. is present; **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.**

ἔσβην 'I die, I am extinguished' (from the 2. Sg. *é-zgʷēs-s*, 1. Pl. *é-zgʷēs-me* 'from which ἔσβης, ἔσβημεν, whereupon also ἔσβην etc. because of type ἔβλην and weil also in σβέννυμι the root final sound *s* for the sense of language no longer existed); Ionian κατασβῶσαι 'extinguish, put out', from \*σβοάσαι from a present \*σβο[σ]άζω, next to which with from the type ζείναμεν carried anlaut ζοᾶς σ[ε]βέσεις, ζοᾶσον σ[ε]βέσον Hes.;

Lithuanian *gęstù* (old *gęsu*), *gesaũ*, *gęstì* 'die, be extinguished, be exhausted', causative *gesaũ*, *gesýti* and *gesinũ*, *gesinti* 'extinguish, put out', *gesmẽ* 'small, still smoldering fire'; Latvian *dziēstu* (from *\*genstu*), *dzisu*, *dzist* (ablaut derailment), 'die, be extinguished, become cool', *dzēšu* (*dzešu*), *dzèsu* (*dzesu*), *dzèst* (*džest*) 'quench; annihilate', *dzesma* (*dzèsma*) 'the cool breath, breeze in the morning', *dzèstrs* 'cool';

**Maybe reduced alb. (*\*ga-su*) *shuaj* [extinguish, put out]**

Old Bulgarian causative *\*gašq*, *\*gasiti* 'die, be extinguished, leave', in Old Church Slavonic *ugasiti* 'extinguish'; it is insecure, if in addition the changing by ablaut *gʷēs-* in Old Bulgarian *užasъ*, russ. *úžas* 'fright', Old Bulgarian *žasiti* 'daunt, scare' is present (Pedersen IF. 5, 47; perhaps as *\*gēd-s-os* to nasalized Lithuanian *gañdinu-*, *-inti* 'daunt, scare', *išsi-gastù*, *-gandaũ* *-gąsti* 'frighten, intrans.', *išgastis* 'fright', Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 155). from here Celtic *\*bās-* 'die'? (see below *gʷem-*, *gʷā-* 'go, come');

doubtful is the kinship from Old High German *quist* f. 'ruin, annihilation' as *\*g<sup>w</sup>es-ti-s* 'die, be extinguished', whereof Gothic *qistjan*, *fraqistjan* 'spoil, trans.', *fraqistnan* 'spoil, intrans.', Old High German *firquisten* 'spoil, trans.'.

**References:** WP. I 693, Trautmann 86, Feist 388 f.

**Page(s):** 479-480

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>et-1*

**Meaning:** resin

**Material:** Old Indic *jātu* n. 'varnish, rubber';

Latin *bitūmen* 'bitumen, asphaltum' (Oscan-Umbrian or Celtic loanword); *betulla* 'birch' (gall. loanword), Middle Irish *be(i)the* (*\*betuiā*) 'the pale, evergreen box-tree', cymr. *bedw* (*\*betuā*) 'the birch', corn. *bedewen* 'populus', bret. *bezuen* 'the birch' (named, because 'bitumen ex ea Galli excoquant', Plinius NH. XVI 75); **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

Old English *hwīt cuidu*, *cweodo*, *cwudu* 'mastic', Old High German *cuti* 'gluten', Middle High German *küte*, *küt*, Modern High German *kütt*, *kitt* 'putty'; changing through ablaut Old Norse *kvāða* f. 'resin', Old Danish *kvade*, Norwegian dial. *kvæde* 'birch juice', Norwegian *kôda*, *kvæda* 'beestings'.

**References:** WP. I 672, WH. I 112.

**Page(s):** 480

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>et-2*

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:** Old Indic *gadati* 'says' (whether through analog. influence from *\*gátati*)?

sogd. *žāyām*, *žam* 'I say', *žut* 'he says' (Proto-Iranian *\*jāt-at*);

Armenian *kočem* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ot-i-*) 'shout, name, invite', *koč* 'invitation' (probably to post verbal nouns); Gothic *qipan* 'say, speak, name', Old Norse *kveða* ds. and 'sing, poetize', Old English *cweðan* 'speak, say, name, order, define', Old Frisian *quetha* 'say, speak, signify', Old Saxon *quedan*, Old High German *quedan* ds.; Old Icelandic *kviðr* 'saying, gossip', Old Saxon *quidi* stem m. 'discourse, word'; causative Old Icelandic *kveðja* 'greet, address, speak to, arrogate, exert', Old Saxon *queddian*, Old High German *chetten* 'greet' (that is to say 'bring to the discussion'); Old Norse *kvǫp* 'demand, subpoena, invitation to court, summoning, commitment' is to *kveða* retrograde shaped; Gothic *un-qēps* 'inexpressible' (compare Old Norse *sam-kvæðr* 'accordant, suitable; harmonious, agreeing, concordant,

congruous '), *sama-qiss* f. 'accord, agreement, settlement' (\**g<sup>w</sup>et-ti-*), to Old English *ge-cwiss* f. 'conspiracy, plot'.

**References:** WP. I 672, Feist 389, G. Morgenstierne NTS. 7, 116 ff.

**Page(s):** 480-481

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ēb<sup>h</sup>-1* (or *g<sup>w</sup>āb<sup>h</sup>-?*), *g<sup>w</sup>ēb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to sink, submerge, plunge

**Material:** Gr. βάπτω 'dip, dunk', βαφῆναι, βαφή 'diving, coloration' (Aeolic βύπτειν βαπτίζειν Hes. after δύπτω, the same hybridization from βάπτω with δύω; βιπτάζω reconverted with metathesis from βαπτίζω); **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-***

made. βαβρήν 'residuum of oil' Hes.; whether also γυβᾶ 'dives' Hes.?

Old Norse *kafa* 'dive', *kvefja* (and *kefja* after the preterit *kōf* from \**kvōḥ*) trans. 'submerge, choke; suppress, crush', *kvafna* intrans. 'choke; suppress, crush', *kafn*. 'depth of the sea', then 'dive, submersion, swimming under water'; Old Swedish *kvaf* 'depth', Old Norse *kvæfa* (Indo Germanic *ē*), *kōfa* trans. 'choke; suppress, crush', Middle High German *erqueben* 'choke; suppress, crush' (= Old Norse *kvefja*).

A possible cognate, but only the meaning 'deep' showing the Aryan root \**g<sup>(w)</sup>emb<sup>h</sup>-*, \**g<sup>(w)</sup>mēb<sup>h</sup>-* (whereas in Old Indic *g* of the zero grade or *o*-grade is carried out, compared with Avestan *j* of the *e*-grade): Old Indic *gabhīrā-*, *gambhīrā-* 'deep', *gambha-*, *gámbhan-*, *gambhára-* n. 'depth, abyss', *gabhá-* m. 'vulva', *gabhi-śák* Avestan Adv. perhaps 'right down at the bottom or inside', Avestan *jaiwi-vafra-* Adj. 'with deep snow', *jafra-* 'deep', *jafnu-š-* 'immersion, sinking in'; compare Frisk nominal formation 30.

Fick places the root \**g<sup>w</sup>ēb<sup>h</sup>-* in what squeezes to the acceptance that Old Norse *kvæfa* ablaut is a new formation.

**References:** WP. I 674, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 75.

**Page(s):** 465-466

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ēb(h)-2*

**Meaning:** slimy; toad

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ēb<sup>h</sup>-1* (or *g<sup>w</sup>āb<sup>h</sup>-?*), *g<sup>w</sup>ēb<sup>h</sup>-*: to sink, submerge, plunge, derived **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ēb(h)-2*: slimy; toad.

**Material:** Presumably onomatopoeic; yet it is possible to reckon, that an old word for frog was involved previously only in the Germanic sound-coloring family.

Asächs. *quappa, quappia, quappo* `burbot' (with onomatopoeic words of frequent consonant gemination), out of it Middle High German *quappe, quape, kobe*, Modern High German *Quappe*, holl. *kwab(be)* `tadpole, frog or toad larva, crawl, dewlap', isl *kvap, kvapi* `jelly or gelatinous things', Swedish dial. *(s)kvabb* `something fat', *(s)kvebba* `squabby wife, woman', engl. *quab* `morass', *quaver* `tremble, vibrate'. In addition the verb of Norwegian dial. *kvapa* `emit liquid', Swedish dial. *kvabba*, nnd. *quabbeln* `shake from fatness';

Old Prussian *gabawo* `toad' (\**gʷəb(h)-*);

Maybe alb. *zhgaba, shkaba, shqiponjë, gabonjë, zhgabonjë* `vulture, eagle'.

Slavic \**gēbā* `toad': in Old Church Slavic *žaba*, russ. *žába*, Serbo-Croatian *žäba*, etc.

Maybe alb. *zhaba* `toad' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 674, WH. I 121, Trautmann 8.

**Page(s):** 466

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷēi-* (or *gʷejə-*): *gʷi-*

**Meaning:** skin

**Note:** with formants *-no-*, *-lo-*

**Material:** Old Indic *jīna-* `leather bag', *jīla-ḥ* `hose'; Middle Irish *bīan* `skin, fell, fur'; **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

the Irish cognate word could certainly belong also to *bʰei-* `hit', whose Celtic representative have also the meaning `cut, clip' (compare *scortum* : *scheren*) ; see above S. 118.

**References:** WP. I 666.

**Page(s):** 469

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷēnā* (\**ǵʰʷēnā*)

**Meaning:** woman, wife, \*goddess

**Grammatical information:** Gen. *gʷn-ās* and \**gʷən-ās*, also Nom. *gʷenə-*, *gʷenī-*

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ǵʰʷēnā* `woman, wife, \*goddess' could be a truncated **Root / lemma:** *ǵʰau-*, *ǵʰauə-* (\**ǵʰauvana*): `to call, \*priestess': mnl. *godinne*, Old English *gyden* `goddess'

**Material:** Old Indic *gnā* (\**g<sup>w</sup>na*) f. 'divine woman, goddess' (to partly disyllabic \**g<sup>a</sup>na*), Gen. *gnās*; Avestan *ganā*, *ynā* 'wife, woman'; Old Indic *jāni-ḥ* = Avestan *jāni-*, npers. *zan* ds. (Old Indic also *jāñ*); in compounds Old Indic lengthened grade *-jāni-* = Avestan *jāni-* ds.;

Armenian *kin* (\**g<sup>w</sup>ena*) 'woman', Pl. *kanai-k* (\**g<sup>w</sup>en-ai* + Plur.- ending-*k*) ; Old Phrygian βovok, New Phrygian βανεκος 'woman, wife' is probably loanword from Aeolic Gr.; differently Kleinbans with Pedersen Groupement 48 Anm.

gr. γυνή 'woman' (\**g<sup>w</sup>na*), Gen. γυναικός, beside Boeotian βανᾱ (\**g<sup>w</sup>na*), Pl. βανῆκες; \**g<sup>w</sup>na-*, from it \*βνᾱ-, gr. μνᾱ- puts in μνάομαι 'unengaged, free', in addition μνηστήρ 'suitor', μνηστύς 'courtship', μνηστη ἄλοχος 'lawful wife' (with secondary -σ-);

Old Irish *ben* (\**g<sup>w</sup>enā*), Gen. Sg. *mná* (\**g<sup>w</sup>n-ās*), Gen. Pl. *ban* (\**g<sup>w</sup>en-ōm*), ), in the compound *ban*-(*ban-chú* 'female dog'); besides *bé n.* 'woman' (\**g<sup>w</sup>en*); cymr. *ben-yw* 'feminine, female', corn. *ben-en* 'bride, betrothed woman'; [common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*].

alb. gheg. *grue*, Tosk *grua* 'wife, woman' (\**g<sup>w</sup>n-ōn*), pl. *grā*;

Note: alb. *grua* : Breton *gwreg* : Welsh *gwraig* 'wife, woman'.

after Vetter Gl. 23, 204 here Messapic *benna* 'wife' and (?) lepont. *venia* (Gl. 15, 12);

Note: corn. *ben-en* 'bride, betrothed woman' = Messapic *benna* 'wife'.

Gothic *qino* (\**g<sup>w</sup>en-ōn-*) = Old English *cwene*, Old High German *quena*, Middle High German *quene* 'woman, wife'; besides zero grade Middle High German *kone*, ds., Old Norse *kona* (Gen. Pl. *kvenna*) 'wife, woman' (\**g<sup>w</sup>en-on-*); lengthened grade Gothic *qēns* 'wife' (\**g<sup>w</sup>ēni-s* = Avestan *jāni-*, Old Indic *jāni-*), Old Norse *kvæn*, *kvān*, Old English *cwēn*, asächs. *quān* ds.;

Old Prussian *genna*, Vok. *genno* 'wife, woman';

Old Church Slavic *žena* 'wife, woman'; *ženinъ* 'female' = Gothic *qineins* ds.;

alb. *zonjë* 'mistress, wife, woman' (\**g<sup>w</sup>eniā*).

Maybe alb. (\**g<sup>w</sup>aniā*) *zana* 'nymph, goddess', (\**g<sup>w</sup>oniā*) *zot* m., Pl. *zota* f. 'god' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *ŋ* : npers. *zan*, Old Church Slavic *žena* 'wife, woman']

Tocharian A *śām* (Pl. *śnu*) = B *śana* (Obl. *śno*) 'wife, woman'; Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. 37 f.

**References:** WP. I 681 f., WH. I 112 f., Trautmann 84, Meillet Esquisse 84, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 296, 582 f., Tagliavini L'Albanese di Dalmatia 126.

**Page(s):** 473-474

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷhedʰ-*

**Meaning:** to beg, wish for

**Material:** Avestan *jaiḍyemi*, Old pers. *jadiyāmiy* 'I beg for, entreat';

gr. Aor. θέσασθαι (*\*gʷhedʰ-s-*) 'plead, beg', participle -θεστός in ἀπόθεστος 'curses, disdains', πολύθεστος 'longs very much', Pers.-N. Θεό-θεστος, Boeotian Θιό-φειστος; πόθος m., ποθή f. 'longing, yearning, desire', ποθέω 'long for, miss painfully, ask';

Old Irish *guidiu* 'beg' (= ποθέω), Perf. 1. Sg. *ro-gād*, *s*-Konj. 1. Pl. *gessam* (etc.); *geiss* f. 'curse, enchantment, spell, bewitchment, taboo' (*\*gʷhedʰ-ti-s*); *guide* 'prayer' (*\*gʷhodʰiā*); *foigde* 'begging' (*\*uo-gediā*); cymr. *gweddi* 'prayer' (*\*uo-godīmā*);

Lithuanian *gedáu-ju*, *-ti* 'long, seek longingly, ask, want', *gedù* (and *gedžiù*), *gedėti* 'long; be sad, mourn'; nasal present *pasigendù*, *-gedaũ*, *-gèstí* 'long; miss something', ablaut. causative *gadinti* 'spoil, disturb, bother', hence secondary the *ō*-vocalism (instead of *uo*) from *gōdas* 'greed, lust; burdock', *godūs* 'avaricious, stingy', *godžiúos*, *godétis* 'lust, crave, whereupon crave, wish, eager, be avid';

in Slavic with implemented nasalization: Old Church Slavic *žęždq*, *žędati*, Old Czech *žádati* 'lust, crave, after which covet', *žęždq*, *žęděti* 'cupere', *žęžda* 'thirst', poln. *żądza* 'lust, greed, lust, longing, yearning, wish';

doubtful because of the anlaut Old Norse *geð* n. (*\*gaðja-*) 'sense, mind, character, desire, lust', *geðlauss* 'characterless' perhaps = Old High German *getilōs*, Middle High German *getlōs* 'unrestrained, bratty';

one follows the correspondent grouping θέσασθαι : ποθέω = Irish *gess-am* (*\*gʷhedʰ-s-o-mos*) : *guidiu* (*\*gʷhodʰ-ejō*).

**References:** WP. I 673, Trautmann 84 f., Endzelin Latvian Gr. 577.

**Page(s):** 488

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷheie-* : *gʷhī-*

**Meaning:** vein, sinew

**Material:** Cymr. *gŷ-au* Pl. ` nerves, tendons ';

Lithuanian *gijà* ` Faden im Aufzug eines Gewebes ', Latvian *dzija* ` filament', Pl. threads, strings';

Old Church Slavic *žī-ca* `sinew', russ. dial. *žīca* `worsted, knit made from spun wool ', Serbo-Croatian *žīca* `filament, wire, cord, string '; the Balto Slavic-forms could also belong to *gʷijā-*.

***gʷhīslo-***

Armenian *jil* `sinew, cord';

Latin *filum* `filament ';

Maybe alb. *fill* `thread' a Latin loanword.

Lithuanian *gysla* `vein, sinew, midrib, center vein of a leaf ', Latvian *dzīsla, dzīksla* `vein' (the nasalization in žemait. *gīnsla* is secondary), Old Prussian *pettegislo* `Rückenader '; but Old Church Slavic *žila*, russ. *žīta*, Serbo-Croatian *žīla* etc. `vein, sinew' are neologisms to *žī-ca*, see above.

**References:** WP. I 670, 694, WH. I 497 f., Trautmann 87, 90.

**Page(s):** 489

---

**Root / lemma:** ***gʷhel-***

**Meaning:** to wish

**Material:** Gr. θέλω, ἐ-θέλω (to prefix s. *ē-, ō-*particle) `will, wish, desire ', changing through ablaut φαλίζει θέλει Hes.; ἐπιζάφελος `violent';

Old Norse *gildra* f.; *gildri* n. `dragnet ', *gilja* `allure, entice', Old Swedish *giæl-skaper* `lubricity ';

Old Church Slavic *želěti, želati*, iter. russ.-Church Slavic *žalati* `wish', Old Church Slavic *želja* `wish, longing, yearning' (also `grieve ' and `mourning, grief' through support in *žalb* `pain' from *\*gʷel-* `prick').

**References:** WP. I 692.

**Page(s):** 489

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hemb-*

**Meaning:** to spring, hop

**Material:** Gr. ἀθεμβοῦσα ἀκολασταίνουσα ('exuberant') Hes.;

Middle High German *gampen, gumpen* 'spring', *gampel, gumpel* 'amusing wilful jumping, farce play', *gümpel*, Modern High German *Gimpe!*, with High German consonant shift Middle High German *gampfm.* 'the swaying'; Norwegian dial. *gimpa* 'sway, swing', *gamp* m. 'big clumsy guy, ungainly horse'.

A short root form *g<sup>w</sup>hem-* perhaps in Old Icelandic *gaman* n. 'pleasure, joy, friskiness, playfulness, sensuality, voluptuousness', Old High German *gaman* n. ds., etc.

**References:** WP. I 678 f.

**Page(s):** 490

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hen-1*

**Meaning:** to swell, abound

**Material:** Old Indic *ā-hanā-* 'tumescent, plentiful, luscious', *ghanā-* 'dense, thick', m. 'compact mass';

npers. *ā-gandan* 'fill', *āganiś* 'full';

Armenian *yogn* 'much, great, many, of things' (Prap. *i* + *\*o-g<sup>w</sup>hon-* or *\*o-g<sup>w</sup>hno-*, in prefix *o-* standing next to Aryan *ā-*);

gr. εὐθενής 'rich, in fullness, wealth', Hes. εὐθενέω 'flourish', εὐθένεια 'fullness, blossoming state', lengthened grade Ionian εὐθηνής 'rich, in fullness, wealth', Ionian Attic εὐθηνέω 'flourish, be in bloom, blossom and power', εὐθηνία f. 'fullness, wealth'; *o*-grade Πολυφόντης = Πολυκτήτης, Κλεοφόντης, etc., reduced-grade φανᾶν θέλειν Hes., probably actually 'be horny, lustful';

Lithuanian *ganà* 'sufficient', *ganėti* 'suffice', *gandėti* 'have enough', Latvian *gana* 'sufficient';

Old Church Slavic *gonějetъ, goněti* 'suffice', Denomin. from *\*gona* = Lithuanian *ganà*,

whether here gr. ἄφενος, ἄφνος n. 'plentiful supply, richness', ἀφνειός 'propertied, owning property' (φ and the vowel suggestion from the vowel loss form (α)φν- or *\*sṃ-g<sup>w</sup>h(e)n-?*), also παρ-θένος 'virgin' (physical fullness, wealth?)?



---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hen-2(ə)-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** nominal formation: *g<sup>w</sup>hóno-s* `hit', *g<sup>w</sup>hṇ-tó-s* `beaten', *g<sup>w</sup>hṇ-tí-s* and *g<sup>w</sup>hṇ-tiā* (?) `hit', *g<sup>w</sup>hen-tel-* `hit', *g<sup>w</sup>hen-tuo-s* `occidendus'.

Old Indic *hán-ti* (newer thematic *hanatī*) `hits, strikes, kills, slays', 3. Pl. *ghn-ánti*, Imp. *ja-hí*, Opt. *han-yāt*, *ghn-īta*, Perf. *jaghána*; *jaghanvās*, Gen. *jaghn-ús-aḥ*, Pass. *hanyáte*, participle *hatá-* `beaten, killed' (= Avestan *jata-*, gr. -φάτος), *hántva-ḥ* `to hit, to slay' (: Avestan *jaḍwa-*, Old Church Slavic *žetva*), *vṛtra-hán-*, Gen. *-ghn-áh* (= Avestan *vərəθra-jan-*, Gen. *-γ-nō*) `knocking down the opposition', *ghaná-* `killing, m. shillelagh, club, mace, joint' (= gr. ἀνδρο-φόνος, Latvian *gans*), *saṃ-há-t* `layer, stack, pile', *hatí-ḥ* `hitting, blow, multiplication' (: gr. διφάσι-ος, Avestan *-jaiti-*, Old Norse *guðr*, *gunnr*), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *hatyā* (late!) `killing' (: Old High German *gundea*, Lithuanian dial. *ginčią*), *hantár-* `one who hits or kills' (= Old Church Slavic *žeteljъ*); from the heavy basis Old Indic *hanitum* (late!) and *ghāta-* `killing', m. `blow, knock, killing, annihilation', *ghātayati* `slays'; Note: common Old Indic *g<sup>w</sup>h-* > *h-*.

Avestan *jain-ti* (= Old Indic *hánti-*) `he hits, strikes, kills', Imp. *jaiḍi*, 1. Sg. Med. *ni-yne* `I knock down', Opt. *paiti-ynīta* (= Old Indic *ghnīta*) `he would like to fight around', participle *jata-* (= Old Indic *hatá-*, see above), *jaḍwa-* `occidendus', participle Perf. Akt. *jaḡnvā*, npers. *ajanam* `I killed = defeated', 3. Sg. *aja<sup>(n)</sup>*; Avestan *jana-* `punching', *jantar-* `the hits, knocks, slays', *janti-* f. `the hitting, the killed', *-jaiti-* (as 2. compound part) `the hitting' (= Old Indic *hatí-*); *Vərəθrajan-* `knocking down the opposition' = Old Indic *Vṛtra-han-*;

Armenian *gan*, Gen. *gani* (\**g<sup>w</sup>he-n*) `blow, cudgel', *ganem* `hit, beat', *jin* `stick' (\**g<sup>w</sup>hen-*), *jnem* `I hit' (about \**jinem* from \**g<sup>w</sup>henō* = *hánatī*, Lithuanian *genù*, Old Church Slavic *ženq*), *jinjem* `destroy, clean' (from \**g<sup>w</sup>heniō* = θείνω, Lithuanian *geniù*);

gr. θείνω (\**g<sup>w</sup>hen-iō* = Armenian *jinjem* `slay, kill', alb. *gjanj* `hunt, chase', Lithuanian *geniù* `ästle ab') `hit', θενῶ, ἔθεινα; redupl. ἔπεφνον `slay', πέφεται; -φάτος in hom. ἀρηι-φάτος (= Old Indic *hatá-ḥ*), also in δίφατον διφάσιον Hes. i.e. `double' (`Mal' = `blow, knock', also:) δι-φάσι-ος (: Old Indic *hatí-* s. above); φόνος `murder' (= russ. *gon*), φονή ds., φονεύς `murderer', ἀνδροφόνος `men killing' (see also Boisacq under φοινός); Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>h-* > *d-*, *b-*.

alb. *gjanj* ` hunt, chase, pursue' (\**g<sup>w</sup>henjō*);

Latin *dēfendō*, -ere ` refuse, defend ', *offendere* ` stumble, offend ', *infensus* (participle *\*infendō*) ` hostile ';

Old Irish *gonim* ` wound, slay, kill', Perf. 1. Sg. *gegon*, 3. Sg. *geguin*; *guin* ` wound';

Old Norse *guðr*, *gunnr* f. (= Old Indic *hatī*), Old Saxon *gūðea*, Old English *gūþ* (\**gunþjō* = Old Indic *hatyā* besides the pronunciation) `fight, struggle, battle', Old High German *gund-fano* ` war flag '; Old Norse *gandr* `stick', Swiss *gunten* `a kind of wedge'; Norwegian dial. *gana* ` clear out the boughs in trees ' as Lithuanian *genėti*;

Lithuanian *genù* (= Old Church Slavic *ženq*, Old Indic *hánatī*, Armenian *jnem*) *giñti* `drive (cattle on the pasture) ', Latvian *dzenu-*, *dzīt* ds., heavy basis: *geniù* (= *θείνω*) *genē-ti* `branch off, ramify, fork, divide' and *ginù*, *ginti* `defend, shield ' (*giñti*: *ginti*, *giñtas*: *gintas* = Old Indic *hatá*: *ghātá*); to *genù* Iterat. *ganyíti* ` (drive cattle =) protect, graze cattle '; Lithuanian *gānas*, let. *gans* `herdsman, shepherd' (= Old Indic *ghaná*-), *gani* m. Pl. `pastures ', lengthened grade Lithuanian *nakti-gonis* m. `night bird, reveller, merryman'; Lithuanian *genỹs*, Latvian *dzenis* `woodpecker ', Lithuanian dial. *ginčià* (= Old Indic *hatyā*), *giñčas* `fight', *giñklas* m. `weapon' (\**gintlas*, compare Old Church Slavic *želo* from *\*gindla*-), *išganūs* `salutary, beneficial ' (Lithuanian *gáinioti* is iterative to *giñti*; Latvian *dzenis* `das in der Gabel der Pflugschar eingeklemmte Holz ', *dzenulis* `sting, prick' (compare to meaning under Old Church Slavic *želo* `sting, prick'));

Old Church Slavic *ženq*, *gъnati* `drive, push' (as Lithuanian *genù*), Iter. *gonjō*, *goniti* `drive, push, hunt, chase', whereof again *poganjati* `pursue '; russ. etc. *gon* `drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, hunt' (= *φόνος*), Czech *úhona* `injury, damage', serb. *prijègon* `fight, struggle' (in addition perhaps klr. *honóba* `annoyance, plague', sloven. *gonóba* `damage, ruin', *ugonóba* `annihilation, Untergang ');

Maybe alb. (\**ghanas*) *gjah* `hunt '.

Old Church Slavic *žbnjō*, *žeti* (serb. *žěti*, also heavy basis) `reap', *žetva* (serb. *žětva*) f. `harvest' (: Old Indic *hántva*-); also *želo* (\**žēdlo*) n. `sting, prick', poln. *żądło* ds., russ. *žáto* `sting, prick, cutting edge of a knife, an axe'; Slavic *\*gen-tel-* m. `reaper, mower' in Old Church Slavic *žeteljъ* (= Old Indic *han-tár* `one who hits, kills ');

Hittite *ku-en-zi* `slays ' (= Old Indic *hántī*), 3. Pl. *ku-na-an-zi* (*kunanzī*); compare Old Indic *ghnántī* (\**g<sup>w</sup>hn-entī*).

**References:** WP. I 679 ff., WH. I 332 f., Trautmann 85 f.

**Page(s):** 491-493

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>her-*

**Meaning:** hot, warm

**Material:** Old Indic *hāras-* n. 'blaze, glow' (= gr. θέρος, Armenian *jer*), *ghṛṇá-* m. 'blaze, glow, heat' (= Latin *fornus*, Old Church Slavic *grъnъ*), *ghṛṇóti* 'glows, shines', *gharmá-* m. 'blaze, glow, heat', Avestan *garəma-* 'hot', n. 'heat, blaze, glow', Old pers. in *garma-pada-* name of a month, perhaps '\* beginning of the heat' (= Latin *formus*, German *warm* 'warm'; Old Prussian *gorme*); **Note: common Old Indic *g<sup>w</sup>h-* > *h-*.**

Armenian *jer* 'warmth, good weather; warm', *jernum* 'warm me', *jerm* 'warm' (= gr. θερμός; perhaps as *\*g<sup>w</sup>her-mn-os* derivative of *men*-stem:) *jermn* Gen. *jerman* 'fever' (also gr. θερμα f. 'warmth' originally a neuter?);

thrako-Phrygian *germo-* 'warm' (in many PN: Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 142 f., 13, 285, 292, 294), kappadok. *garmia(s)* 'Stadtname auf der Peutingerschen Tafel' (*a* = Indo Germanic *o*);

Gr. θέρος n. 'summer heat, harvest', θέρομαι 'become hot', θερμός 'warm', θερμασσα 'oven';

also *Germ-* in Illyrian PN, as also probably in originally North Illyrian VN *Germani* (Pokorny ZceltPh. 21, 103 ff); alb. Tosc *zjarr* 'fire, heat' (*rr* from *rm*), gheg. *zjarm* (: θερμός), *ngroh* 'warm' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>hrē-* as in Old Church Slavic *grěti* 'warm', Latvian *grēmens* 'pyrosis, heartburn'); alb. *gatsë* 'burning coal' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>hortiā* ?);

Maybe alb. *grij* 'freeze' : *ngroh* 'warm'

Maybe other alb. cognates: *zjej* 'boil, cook', duplicated *zezë* adj., f. 'black, burnt'.

Also alb. Tosc *zjarr* 'fire, glow, heat, fervour' : Rumanian *jar* 'fire, glow, heat, fervour'.

Latin *formus* 'warm' (Festus), *fornus*, *furnus* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>horno-s*), *fornāx* 'oven' (latter being based on a fem. *ā*-stem), *fornix*, *-icis* 'dome' (*\*fornicos* 'having the figure of a stove');

**Note:**

The shift *ĝ(h)-* > *d-* is of Illyrian alb. origin, hence the common Latin shift *d-* > *f-* testifies a loanword from Illyrian

Old Irish *fo-geir* 'warms up, heats up' etc., bret. *gred* m. 'warmth, heat; courage' = Middle Irish *grith* 'sun, heat' (\**gʷhrtu-s*), Middle Irish *gorim*, *guirim* 'warm up, get warm, burn', nir. *gor* 'heat; brood; ulcer'; cymr. *gori* 'brood', *gor* 'brood, pus', bret. *gor* 'burning fire, boil'; Old Irish *gorn* 'fire' (= Latin *fornus*); against it is Irish *gorm* 'blue' loanword from cymr. *gwrn* 'dark-(blue)' and this together with abr. *uurm* in *Uurm-haelon* MN 'aux sources bruns' from Old English *wurma* 'purple color' borrowed (Gwynn Hermathena 20, 63ff.); Old Irish *goirt* 'bitter' ('the burning taste'), wherefore Old Irish *gorte* (\**gʷhortiā*) 'hunger';

Maybe truncated alb. (\**gʷhoria*) *uria* 'hunger', *ura* 'burning log'.

Old Norse *gǫrr* (\**garwa-*), *gerr*, *gørr* (\**garwia-*) 'ready, willing, perfect', Old High German *garo* 'prepared, ready', Old English *gearu*, Modern High German *gar*, Old Norse *gørva*, Old High German *garawen*, Middle High German *gerwen* 'finish, prepare, make ready, tan, convert hide into leather', Old English *gierwan* 'prepare, concoct, cook', Old Norse *gerð* (\**garwiþō*) 'fermenting the beer' (formal indeed = Old High German *garawida* 'preparing'), Middle High German *gerwe* 'yeast, filth', Middle Low German *gere* 'fermentation, stench, dung pool, dirt', *geren* 'ferment, seethe' are rather after Holthausen Wb. of old westn. 102 defined from prefix *ga-* and \**-arwa-* > Old Norse *ǫrr* 'rash, hasty, skilful' (above S. 331);

Old English *gyrwe-fenn* 'morass', *gyre* 'manure', mnl. *gore*, *göre* 'smoke, smell, odor', Middle Low German *göre* 'puddle, slop', Norwegian dial. *gurm* 'yeast, ordure, food mash', Old Norse *gorn* 'the half-digested stomach contents', *gjǫr* (\**gervā-*) 'residuum, sludge', Old English Middle Low German Old High German *gor* 'crap, muck, manure'; to meaning compare above cymr. *gor* 'pus';

here probably Old Norse *gersta* 'embitter', Middle High German *garst*, Modern High German *garstig* 'spoil';

about Gothic *warmjan* 'warm' etc. see though under *uer-* 'cook';

Lithuanian *gāras* 'vapor; intense desire', Latvian *gars* 'vapor, ghost, soul', Old Prussian *goro* f. 'stove, hearth', *gorme* 'heat', Latvian *gaīme* 'warmth', Old Prussian *garewingi* Adv. 'rutting, in heat', Latvian *grēmens* 'pyrosis, heartburn';

Old Church Slavic *goritъ*, *gorěti* 'burn', *grějo*, *grěti* 'warm', *žeravъ* 'blazing', *požarъ* 'blaze', *grъnъ* 'Kessel' (= Latin *fornus*), *grъnilo* 'oven', russ. *gorn* 'stove, hearth', poln. *garniec* 'pot, pan'; further Old Church Slavic *gorьkъ* (\**gʷhori-ko-*) 'bitter' ('burning of

taste'; compare above Irish *goirt*, but sloven. *górak* also 'warm', Czech *horký* 'warm', against it Old Czech *hořký* 'bitter'; isolated Serbo-Croatian *gr̂k*, f. *gr̂ka* 'bitter', compare Berneker 232; Old Church Slavic *gorъbъ* compounds 'evil, bad' ('\*burning, bitter'), *gore* 'blow!'

***g<sup>w</sup>hrē-ns-o-*** (due to *es*-stem *g<sup>w</sup>hre-nes-*):

Old Indic *ghramśá-ḥ* m. 'solar glow, sunshine, brightness' = bret. *groez*, *grouez* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>hrenso-*) 'solar heat', cymr. *gwres* 'heat' (to *w* s. Pedersen KG. I 108, *e* through the influence of *tes* ds.); *ī* from Old Irish *grīs* 'fire', *grīsaid* 'fires, stimulates' probably from *\*ghrēnso-*, in spite of Thurneysen Gr. 130.

**References:** WP. I 687 ff., WH. I 532 ff., Trautmann 79, 102.

**Page(s):** 493-495

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hđei(ə)-*

**Meaning:** to perish, destroy

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣiṇāti*, *kṣiṇōti* (: gr. \*φθινF-ω), *kṣáyati* 'destroys, allows to pass', participle *kṣitá-ḥ* 'exhausted' (= gr. φθιτός; *śráva-ḥ ákṣitam* = gr. κλέος ἄφθιτον 'indestructible fame'), *kṣīṇá-ḥ* ds., *kṣīyátē* 'schwindet hin, nimmt ein Ende', *kṣayá-ḥ* 'decline, reduction, ruin' (: gr. φθόν f.), *kṣítí-ḥ* 'crime, ruin' (= gr. φθίσις and -?- Latin *sītis*; compare *-tu*-stem Latin *sītus*); [common Old Indic *ḡ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *kṣ-* : gr. *ḡ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *ph-* : Latin *kṣ-* > *s-*]

prakr. *ajjhitah-* (= ἄφθιτος), *jhīṇa-* (= Old Indic *kṣīṇa-*);

Avestan *ayžōnvamnəm* 'sich nicht mindernd' (Kuiper Nasalpräes. 65<sup>1</sup>);

gr. ep. φθίνω, Attic φθίνω (\*φθινFω, see above) 'destroy', mostly intr. 'decay, wane, perish', φθινύ-θω 'decay, wane, make disappear', Fut. φθείσω (Attic ἀποφθίσω), Aor. ἔφθεισα (Attic ἀπέφθισα), ἐφθίμην, φθίμενος 'destroy', Pass. 'be destroyed, perish', participle Perf. Pass. φθιτός, φθόν 'consumption, tuberculosis', φθίσις ds. (see above); about perhaps old double forms, as ψίνεσθαι, ψινάξειν 'allow to drop, lose flowers or fruits', ψίσις ἀπώλεια Hes., s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 326.

From Latin probably *sītus*, *-ūs* 'rust, mould, mustiness, dust, dirt, filthiness of the body, neglect, idleness, absence of use, a rusting, moulding, a wasting away, dulness, inactivity' and *sītis* 'thirst' (if actually '\*decline, languishing').

Maybe alb. *et`* 'thirst' : Italian *sete*, Spanish *sed*, Catalan *set*, Croatian *žed*, Czech *žízeň*, Furlan *sêť*, Galician *sede*, Leonese *sede*, Portuguese *sede*, Romanian *sete*, Sardinian Campidanese *sidi*, Valencian *set`* 'thirst' < Latin *sitis`* 'thirst'.

**References:** WP. I 505 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff.

**Page(s):** 487

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hōer-*

**Meaning:** to run, flow

**Note:** (or better *g<sup>w</sup>ōer-??*)

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣāratī`* 'streams, flows out, melts away, disappears', *kṣara-m`* 'water', *kṣārayati`* 'allows to flow', *kṣālayati`* 'washes away' (compare Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 241); Avestan *γžaraiti`* 'streams, boils up', *γžārayeiti`* 'allows to flow', with *vī-* 'allows to overflow'; further formations in *ā-γžrāḍayeiti`* 'allows to surge', *vī-γžrāḍayeiti`* 'leaves apart, flows'; reconverted with metathesis *žyar-* in *avīfra-žyaraiti`* 'flows here to'; common

Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *gh-* > *gz-* > gr. φθ

probably Armenian *jur*, Gen. *jroy`* 'water' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>hōōro-*);

Maybe alb. (*\*g<sup>w</sup>hōōro-*) *bdorë*, *vdorë*, *dzborë`* 'snow'.

gr. Attic φθείρω (*\*φθερῶ*; Lesbian φθέρρω, Arcadian φθήρω), zero grade Doric φθαίρω (*\*φθαῖρω*) 'ruin'; in addition also φθείρ 'louse' (ψείρει φθείρει Hes. is result of the later spirant pronunciation of θ), φθορά 'destruction, ruin, of persons, death, esp. by some general visitation, as pestilence, of animals, loss by death, passing out of existence, ceasing to be, deterioration, loss by deterioration, damage, seduction, rape, abortion or miscarriage, gradation of colours in painting, storm-tossings or shipwrecks' also συμφθείρω besides 'ruin at the same time or totally' also 'let colors flow into each other', then also 'melt, mix generally', συμφθείρεσθαι 'flow together'.

Maybe truncated alb. (*\*bdōr*) *morri`* 'louse' 'the scratching'? : gr. φθείρ ds.: φθείρω : modern Greek ψείρα 'louse' : Basque *zorri`* 'louse'.

**Note:**

It seems that from **Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hōer-* : to run, flow, derived **Root / lemma:** *mer-5*, *mere-* : to rub, wipe; to pack, rob, common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>h-* > *b*.

**References:** WP. I 700, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 326, 714, Benveniste BSL. 38, 139 ff.

**Page(s):** 487-488

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hřen-*

**Meaning:** phrenic; soul, mind

**Material:** Gr. φρήν `phren' (Pl. `intestines, entrails'), `soul, ghost, reason, heart', φρονέω `think', φρόνησις `thought, reason', φρονίς (: Old Icelandic *grundr*) `care', ἄφρων `injudicious, crazy', σώφρων `sensible, wise', εὐφρων `the kindly time; of sense, pleasing, favorable', εὐφραίνω `make glad, entertain';

Old Icelandic *grunr* m. `suspicion', *gruna* `be suspicious of', *grundr* m. `contemplation', *grunda* `think'.

**References:** WP. I 699.

**Page(s):** 496

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>hrē-*

**Meaning:** to smell, scent

**Material:** Old Indic *jíghrāti*, *ghrāti* `it smells, it smells in anything, kisses, perceives', participle *ghrātá-*, *ghrāṇa-* m. n. `smell, odor, fragrance', *ghrāṇā* f. and *ghrāṇa-* n. `nose', *ghrāti-* `olfaction, smell, odor';

gr. ὀσφραίνομαι `smell, scent, feel' (< *\*odes* `smell, odor' + *\*g<sup>w</sup>hr-*), Aor. Attic ὠσφρόμην; ὀσφρησις `olfaction, smell, odor' (: Old Indic *ghrāti-*);

Tocharian A *krām*, B *kor* `nose'.

**References:** WP. I 697, WH. I 540.

**Page(s):** 495

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>jiā, g<sup>w</sup>jiós*

**Meaning:** sinew

**Material:** Old Indic *jyā* `sinew, tendon, string esp. of the bow', Avestan *jyā* `bowstring (in compounds also sinew of flesh)';

gr. βίος m. `bowstring'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

about Lithuanian *gijà* `filament', Old Church Slavic *žī-ca* `sinew' etc. see below *g<sup>w</sup>hei-*.

**References:** WP. I 670, 694, Trautmann 87, 90.

**Page(s):** 481

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>is-ti-s*



**Meaning:** finger

**Material:** Cymr. *bys*, acorn. *bis*, *bes*, bret. *biz* 'finger', Middle Irish *biss ega* 'icicle'; Celto-Germanic PN *Bissula* 'little fingers'(?); **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ- > b-*.

Old Norse *kvistr* m. 'twig, branch';

Middle Low German *twist* 'twig, branch' had to be a miscellaneous word from *kvistr*, what is as doubtful, as Old Norse *kvīs/f.* 'twig, branch, fork, arm of a river' to be separated from Old High German *zwisila* 'fork-shaped object, twig, branch'; see above S. 232.

Maybe alb. *gisht*, *glisht* 'finger', *bisht* 'tail' common Illyrian *gʷ- > b-*.

Note: alb. proves that **Root / lemma:** *gʷis-ti-s*: 'finger' derived from zero grade of **Sanskrit:** *aṅguṣṭhá-*

**First attestation:** ŚB+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'thumb'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HanguštHa-

**Page in EWAia:** 49

**See also:** aṅgúri-

**Avestan:** YAv. *aṅgušta-* [m] 'toe'

**Khotanese:** *haṃguṣṭa-* 'finger'

**References:** WP. I 694.

**Page(s):** 481

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷīu-*

**Meaning:** resin

**Material:** Armenian *kiv* m., Gen. *kvoy* 'resin, mastic' (*\*gʷīu-*), therefrom *kveni* 'the pitch-pine, larch';

Old Irish *bīf.* (?) 'tar' (*\*gʷīu-*); **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ- > b-*.

russ. *živica*, Lower Sorbian *žyvica* 'resin';

the connection with *g(i)eu-* 'chew' is dubious, but not impossible.

**References:** Thurneysen Mél. Pedersen 301 f.

**Page(s):** 482



---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷltur(os)*

**Meaning:** vulture

**Grammatical information:** m.

**Material:** Gr. \*βλοσυρός (with Aeolic λο for λα) `vulture', Hom. βλοσυρ-ώπις `grim-looking', hence Adj. βλοσυρός `with terrible eyes, grisly looking, hairy, shaggy, bristling, ', etc.;

**Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Latin *voltur* (*vultur*), *-uris* and *volturus* `vulture'.

**References:** M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 141 f.

**Page(s):** 482

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷor-gʷ(or)o-*

**Meaning:** dirt, dung

**Material:** Armenian *kork* `smut';

gr. βόρβορος `slime, mud, smut, ordure, crap, muck'. **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

**References:** WP. I 694.

**Page(s):** 482

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷou-*

**Meaning:** cattle

**Grammatical information:** m. f. Nom. Sg. *gʷōus*, Gen. *gʷous* (and *gʷoḡos*?), Akk. *gʷōm*, Lok. *gʷoḡi*

**Material:** Old Indic *gáuḥ* m. f. `cattle' (= Avestan *gāuš* ds.), Gen. *góḥ* (= Avestan *gāuš*), Dat. *gāve* (= Avestan *gave*), Lok. *gāvi* (= Latin Abl. *boue*), Akk. *gām* (also 2silb., as Avestan *gaṃ*); Pl. Nom. *gāvah* (= Avestan *gāvō*), Gen. *gāvām* (= Avestan *gavām*), Akk. *gāḥ* (= Avestan *gā*, Indo Germanic *\*gʷōs*, gr. Doric βῶς); therefrom *gō-pā-ḥ* `herdsman, shepherd', *gōpāyāti*, *gopayati* `hütet', etc.;

Armenian *kon* `cow';

gr. Attic βούς m. f. `cattle, cow', Akk. βούν [both with fake ou in place of old \*βούς (with real ou), Akk. \*βῶν], Doric βῶς, Akk. βῶν, Gen. βο(F)ός, etc.; also in βου-λῦτός m. `time of unyoking oxen from the plough, evening', βού-τυρον m. `butter' (out of it Latin *butyrum*, Modern High German `butter'), actually `cow's cheese' (τύρός `cheese'), further in

strengthening prefix βου- from βού-λιμος `ravenousness', etc. (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 434, 6; 577 β); **Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

Latin *bōs*, *bovis* m. f. `cattle' (Oscan-Umbrian loanword for Latin *\*vōs*); derivatives of stem *bov-* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-* before vowel) or *bū-* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-* before consonance), *būb-* (redupl. formation): *bovīle* `cowshed', *bubīle* ds., *bovīnus* `of or pertaining to oxen or cows: medulla', *būbulus* ds. (lautl. identical with gr. βούβαλος `gazelle', that with Old Indic *gavala-h* `wild Büffel' is not to be immediately equated), *Bubona* `cattle goddess', etc.; Umbrian *bum* `bovem' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ōm*), *bue* `bove', Oscan in *Búvaianúd*, Volscan *bim* `bovem';

Old Irish *bó* f. `cow' (from arch. *\*báu*, Indo Germanic *\*g<sup>w</sup>ōus*), Gen. arch. *bóu*, *báu*, later *báo*, *bó*, in Brit. replaced through the derivative acymr. *buch*, ncymr. *buwch*, acorn. *buch*, bret. *buc'h* `cow' (*\*boukkā*); here the Proto Irish FIN Boouivḏa (= *\*Bovovindā*), nowadays engl. *Boyne*, Old Irish *Bó(f)ind* `die Kuhweiße'; *\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-*, Celtic *\*bou-* in compounds gallorom. *bō-tege* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-tegos*) `cowshed' (M.-L. 1229a), cymr. *bugail* (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-k<sup>w</sup>olios*) `βουκόλος', bret. *bugenn* `cowhide', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), next to which *\*bovo-tegos* in abret. *boutig*, cymr. *beudy* `cowshed'; Middle Irish *búasach* `rich (in cows)' from *buas* `richness' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ouo-uid-to-s* `cow- knowledge');

Old High German *chuo*, **asächs.** Old Swedish *kō* (from dem Akk. *\*kōn*, Indo Germanic *\*g<sup>w</sup>ōm*), Old English Old Frisian *cú*, Old Icelandic *kýr* `cow' (*\*kūz* from *\*g<sup>w</sup>ōus*; Old English *cū* could also be = Old High German *kuo*);

Latvian *gūovs* `cow', Demin. *guōtiņa*;

Slavic *\*govędo* `cattle', Old Church Slavic *gu-mъno* `threshing floor', i.e. `place where steers out the grain';

Tocharian A *ko* `cow', Pl. *kowi*, B *kau*, Pl. Obliq. *kewän*; A *kayurs*, B *kaurše* `bull' < *\*g<sup>w</sup>ou-urso-*, to Old Indic *vṛṣaṇ-* `bull'.

**Maybe alb. (*\*k<sup>w</sup>o-*) *kau* `ox': Rumanian (*\*g<sup>w</sup>o-*) *bou* `ox' common Illyrian - Celtic *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.**

compare still *io*-derivative Old Indic *gávya-*, *gavyá-*, Avestan *gavya-* **bovinus**, hom. τεσσαράβοιος `worth four steers', Armenian *kogi* `butter' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ouio-*), and the zero grade Old Indic *śata-gu-* `owning hundred cows' = Old pers. *šatagu-* `name of a country' (originally people, actually `owning hundred cows'), Old Indic *náva-gva*, *dása-gva-*, Avestan *aēta(\*g)va-* EN, i.e. `one who has gleaming steers'; gr. ἐκατόμ-βη (*\*g<sup>w</sup>u-ā*) `an offering of a hundred oxen; sacrifice'; against it is Latin *bū-bulcus* `one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman, a herdsman' after *sū-bulcus* `a swine-herd' shortened from

\**būbulcus*; after Specht Indog. Dekl. 234 here Old Norse *kvīgr* 'bull calf', *kvīge* 'young cow' (after Holthausen Wb. of old westn. in addition westfäl. *quīne*, nld. *kween* ds.) and *kussi*, *kursi* 'calf', etc.

To cattle name one places the gr. family of βόσκω 'graze, feed', βοσκή, βόσις 'feed, pasture', βοτόν 'cattle', βοτάνη 'pasture herb, feed', βοτήρ, βώτωρ 'herdsman, shepherd', βωτιάνειρα 'man-feeding, nurse of heroes, epith. of fruitful countries'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Maybe alb. (\*βώτωρ) *bari* 'herdsman, shepherd'.

as well as Lithuanian *gaujà* 'herd', *gujū*, *gūiti* 'drive, push', *gúotas* 'herd'; the oldest parts of these rows may have possibly been \**g<sup>w</sup>ō[u]-to-m* 'herd of cattle' and \**g<sup>w</sup>ou̯iō* 'be cattle shepherd'? About gr. πρέσβυς 'old' see below *per-3*.

numerous would become borrowings from sumer. *gu* (older \**gud*) 'bull, cattle'. Against it Specht Indog. Dekl. 33.

**References:** WP. 1696 f., WH. I 112, 118, Trautmann 94, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 577, 708.

**Page(s):** 482-483

---

**Root / lemma:** *g<sup>w</sup>ōu-*, *g<sup>w</sup>ū-*

**Meaning:** dung, dirt

**Note:** in Germanic and esp. in Balto-Slavic with meaning -development from 'repugnance, disgust, repulsion, loathing' to 'small, disgusting animal, reptile' and from 'pollute, soil, defile, mutilate, deform' to 'vilify, revile, rebuke'.

**Material:** Old Indic *gū-tha-ḥ*, *-m* 'excrement', Avestan *gū-ṭa* n. 'smut, ordure' (only by Gramm. also *guvāti* 'cacat', *gūnam* 'cacatum');

Armenian *ku* and *koy* 'crap, muck' (\**g<sup>w</sup>ōu-sō*; ? see below);

Latin *būbināre* 'soil with the menstruations' could be transfigured from old \**bovinō* (with Oscan-Umbrian *b* for *g<sup>w</sup>*), as *bovīle* to *bubīle*; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

maked. γοτάν (leg. γοῦταν) ὕν Hes. (?);

Slavic \**gonъno* 'ordure' in russ.-Church Slavic *govno* etc., in ablaut Slavic \**gavjō*, \**gaviti* in russ.-Church Slavic *ogaviti* 'vexare', serb. *gaviti se* 'be disgusted' (and changing through ablaut *gŭvī mi se* 'disgusts me, I must throw up', *gŭviti se*), Czech *o-haviti* 'mutilate, deform', *ohavný* 'hideous', russ. dial. *gávedʲ* f., 'horror', klr. *hávedňa* 'plebs',

Czech *havěd'* `fowl, plebs ', poln. *gawiedź* `small children and domestic animals; fowl, lice; rabble, mob '.

d<sup>h</sup>-extension *g<sup>w</sup>ē[u]* d<sup>h</sup>-, *g<sup>w</sup>ō[u]* d<sup>h</sup>-, *g<sup>w</sup>ūd* d<sup>h</sup>-.

Lithuanian *géda* f. `shame, disgracefulness', *gédingas* `schandbar ', *gédinti* `humiliate, revile ', Old Prussian *gīdan* Akk. `shame';

Old Church Slavic *gadъ* m. `reptile (\*disgusting animal); harmful animal' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ād* d<sup>h</sup>-), Church Slavic *gaždu*, *gaditi* `abhor, detest, rebuke', russ. *gáditi* `smudge, befoul, spoil', serb. *găd* `disgust, repulsion, loathing; snake, worms ', Czech *haditi* `vilify, rebuke' (etc., s. Berneker 289);

poln. *żadać się* `abominari ', *żadny*, *żadliwy* `ugly, nasty ' (*\*g<sup>w</sup>ēd* d<sup>h</sup>-); russ. dial. *gídkij* `disgusting', klr. *hyd* `disgust, repulsion, loathing '; with formants *-d(h)a* in Czech *o-hyzda* (*\*gyz-dā*) `disgust, repulsion, loathing, repugnance', *hyzditi* `rebuke, vilify, reject', poln. Dialectal *gizd* `disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut, impure person' (with other meaning change serb. *gízda* `pride, elegance, jewellery, pleasantness, agreeableness ', s. Berneker 374);

Middle Low German *quād* `dung, excrements, ordure, manure ', Old High German *quāt*, Middle High German *quāt*, *kōt*, *kāt*, Modern High German *Kot*, Tirol *kōt* `disgusting animal', Pl. *kōter* `all kinds of vermin ', Middle Low German *quād*, Middle Dutch *qwaet*, holl. *kwaad* `mad, wicked, evil, ugly, spoiled', md. *quād* `mad, wicked, evil, disgust, weak';

with Indo Germanic *-əu-*:

cymr. *budr* `dirty, filthy', *budro* `smudge', Middle Irish *buadraim* `cloudy, bewilder' (compare Pedersen KG. I 112); Note: common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

Old English *cwēad* `ordure', Old Frisian *quād* `evil, bad';

with *u* from *\*-əu-* slovak. *ohuda* `monster', klr. *ohúda* `reprimand', Old Russian *guditi* `slander, blaspheme, accuse, blame ';

with *-ə-* as zero grade from *-ā[u]* or Germanic ablaut neologism ndd. *quadder* `dirty dampness, mucus' = Middle Low German *koder* `mucus', Modern High German dial. *koder*, *Köder* `glutinous mucus, catarrh';

also ndd. *quassen* (*\*kwadsōn*) `dribble (in humidity) ', *quasken*, *quatsken*, Modern High German *quatschen*, engl. *quask*, *squash* and perhaps the people's name *Quadi*;

alb. *zī* (\**gʷedʰjio-*), fem. *zeze* (\**gʷedʰjā*) 'black, unlucky, bad', *zīf.* 'mourning, grief, famine'.

**References:** WP. I 694 ff., WH. I 118f., Trautmann 81.

**Page(s):** 483-485

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷrēbʰ-*

**Meaning:** embryon, young

**Material:** Gr. βρέφος n. 'foetus, youngling', Middle Irish *brommach* (\**gʷrombʰākos*); **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Old Church Slavic *žrěbъ* 'plenitude'.

**References:** WP. I 689.

**Page(s):** 485

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷreigʰ-*

**Meaning:** to sleep, dream

**Material:** Gr. βρίζω (\*βριγίω) ἔβριξα 'sleep, be inactive', ἄβριξ ἐγρηγόρως Hes.; **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

russ. *grézitʹ* 'talk in sleep, fantasize' (barely \**grez-*, rather \**grʷz-*), *grěza* 'dream, maundering, silly discourse'. very doubtful; s. also Berneker 351.

**References:** WP. I 698.

**Page(s):** 485

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷrēndʰ-*

**Meaning:** to swell; breast

**Material:** Gr. βρένθος 'pride', βρενθύομαι 'bear oneself haughtily, hold one's head high, swagger, plume oneself on'; **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Latin *grandis* 'Of things, full-grown, large, great, full, abundant: tumulus, Of persons, grown up, large, big, tall: Of style, great, lofty, dignified, noble' (*a* = *e* or *o*);

Old Church Slavic *grъdbъ* 'breast', slovak. *hrud* 'elevation', poln. old *grędzi* 'breast', *grąd* 'erhöhte Stelle im Sumpf, alt 'Insel, Werder' (etc.).

**References:** WP. I 699, WH. I 617 f.

**Page(s):** 485

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷretso-*

**Meaning:** thick, big

**Material:** Latin *grossus* 'thick' one maintains to bring together with Middle Irish *cymr.* *corn.* *bret.* *bras* 'big, large, thick', Middle Irish also 'strong'. However, it makes the Celtic vocalism a problem, and Middle Irish *bres* 'already' is barely an additional obstruction.

**Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Whether *bras* rather as *\*gʷrə-sto-* to Latin *gravis*, above S. 476?

**References:** WP. I 698, WH. I 623.

**Page(s):** 485

---

**Root / lemma:** *gʷrēuġh-, gʷrūġh-*

**Meaning:** to gnash the teeth; to bite

**Material:** a) gr. βρῦχω 'crunch with the teeth, to eat with much noise, to eat greedily' (besides through derailment from βρύξω, ἔβρυξά βρῦκω) 'bite', βρύγδην 'biting', βρυγμός 'bruxism', βρῦχετός 'cold fever' ('chattering of teeth').

b) Old Irish *brōn* 'distress', cymr. *brwyn* 'piercing, biting pain' (proto Celtic *\*brūgnos*);

**Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Lithuanian *gráužiu, gráužti* 'gnaw', *sugrūžinti* 'destroy';

Old Church Slavic *gryzq, grysti* 'gnaw' (in other Slavic languages also from gnawing grief; here probably also sloven. *grúže* Pl. f. 'scabies').

To *gryzq* probably russ. *grustʹ* 'distress', sloven. *grúst* 'disgust, repulsion, loathing'.

**References:** WP. I 697 f., Trautmann 100.

**Page(s):** 485-486

---

**Root / lemma:** *ha ha!*

**Meaning:** interjection of laughter

**Material:** Old Indic *ha ha*, gr. ἄ ἄ (ngr. χαχα inscribed), Latin (*ha*)*hahae*, Modern High German *ha ha*, serb. *ha ha*, russ. *cha cha*.

**Maybe alb.** *ha ha*

**References:** Hirt Indo Germanic Gr. I 284 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 303, WH. I 630, 632; Schwentner Interjektionen 18.

**Page(s):** 497

---

**Root / lemma:** *hã*

**Meaning:** ha! oh! (surprise)

**Material:** In certain interjections is probably to be accepted the anlaut *h*- or a kind of guttural spirant; s. also above S. 293 and under *kha kha*.

Old Indic *ha*, gr. *ἤ*, Latin *hā*, Modern High German *ha*.

**Page(s):** 497

---

**Root / lemma:** *iēlo-* : *iəlo-*

**Meaning:** unripe, raw

**Note:** only Celtic and Balto-Slavic

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $h u-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $h a-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic = *y-*, *j-* Old Indic = *j-* East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = *w-*, *f-* Old Celtic = *v-* Old Slavic = *g<sup>h</sup>-* Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = *z-* Greek, Baltic, Slavic = *gj-* Albanian Geg, *gl-* Albanian Tosc.

Gall. *-ialo-* `clearing', often in PN, as *Nanto-ialo-*, French *Nanteuil* `valley- clearing', etc.; cymr. *ial/f.* `clearing', PN *ial* (J. Loth Mabinogion<sup>2</sup> II 356); *an-ial* `waste land, wilderness';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* > *ia-* Celtic

Latvian *jēls* `unripe, uncultivated, raw, sore (from the skin)';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > *ye-* > *je-* Baltic

Slavic *\*jalъ* and *\*jalovъ* in russ. *játyj* and *játovyj* `infertile, uncultivated (of land)', serb. *jälov* `infertile', Czech *jalový* ds., poln. *jałowizna* `empty, waste place'.

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* > *ja-* Slavic

**References:** Trautmann 107, Dottin Langue Gauloise 262.

**Page(s):** 504-505

---

**Root / lemma:** *iē-ro-*

**Meaning:** ` year, summer '

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $Øe-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $Øu-$ ,  $Øü-$ ,  $Øy-$ ,  $Øi-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 296 f. (*ei-*).

**Page(s):** 506

**Root / lemma:** *jagh-*

**Meaning:** to chase, wish for

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $Øe-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $Øu-$ ,  $Øü-$ ,  $Øy-$ ,  $Øi-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yahú-*, *yahvá-* `restless, rash, hasty shooting ahead', *yahvī* ds. (from Flüßen), but *sáhasō yahúh* `son of the powerful', whereas the concept `kid, child, son' has probably evolved from `the cheerful, movable'; in any case, it corresponds to the latter usage of Avestan *yazuš puθrō* `the youngest son', *yezivī dugədrəm* `the youngest one of the daughters' (Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1280); Old Indic (*pra-*)*yakṣati* `penetrates, hurries, strives', *yakṣin-* perhaps `keen, eager, vivid' (after Graßmann `pursuing, avenging'), *yakṣya-* `active, quick, lambently fast' (previous to *s*-formations).

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ya-$  Old Indic

Old High German *jagōn*, holl. Modern High German *jagen*, Middle High German *jaget* (\**jagōp*), Modern High German *Jagd*, Middle Low German holl. *jacht* `hunt', perhaps after Graßmann Wb. 1001 to Old Indic.

**Note:**



labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ya- Old Indic > ja- Germanic

**References:** WP. I 195 f.

**Page(s):** 502

---

**Root / lemma:** *jag-*

**Meaning:** to worship

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *jag-* : to worship : **Root / lemma:** *aġ-* : to lead.

see Latin *agō*, *-ōnis* 'of the priests killing the sacrificial animal', *agōnium* 'a victim, beast for sacrifice'.

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > ĥu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ĥa- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>-

Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yājati* 'venerates with prayer and sacrifice, oblation' (Perf. *ījē*, participle *iṣṭá-*) = Avestan *yazaitē* ds. (participle *yasta-* with lengthened grade after the present), Old Indic *satya-yáj-* 'really adoring, veritable', with zero grade *ṛtv-ij-* 'sacrificing regularly according to regulation' = 'sacrificial priest', *ijya-* 'to worship, revere, m. teacher', *ijyā* 'sacrifice, oblation';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ya- Old Indic

Old Indic *yajas-* n. 'worship, veneration' = gr. ἄγος n. 'blame, maculation, sacrifice, oblation', \*παναγής 'totally holy';

Old Indic *yajñá-ḥ*, Avestan *yasna-* m. 'worship (of God), sacrifice, oblation' (*yajñíya-*, Avestan *yesnya-* 'honorable offering, belonging to the sacrifice'), gr. ἁγνός 'holy, pure, candid';

Tocharian A *yäks-* 'hug, embrace, hold tight' (Van Windekens Lexique 167f.)?

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ya- Tocharian

gr. ἄζομαι (\*ἄζιομαι) `shy', ἅγιος `holy, consecrated' (identical with it Old Indic *yájya-* `to worship' has been used in Vopadeva as a gerund. Debrunner GGA. 1910, 9), ἀγίζω `consecrate, sanctify, bless; ordain';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  >  $h a-$  = Greek Øǎ-

Meillet (BSL. 21, 126ff., EM<sup>2</sup> 845) will connect the gr. words rather with Latin *sacer* `holy';

**References:** WP. I 195, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 303.

**Page(s):** 501-502

---

**Root / lemma:** *jāi*

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $h u-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $h a-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 285 (*e-3*)

**Page(s):** 502

---

**Root / lemma:** *jām-*

**Meaning:** to dig

Comment:

**Root / lemma:** *jām-* (\**jā-mor-*): to dig, derived from a prefixed **Root / lemma:** *mori, mōri*: sea.

see Old Saxon *meri* m. `ditch, pond'.

**Note:** (or *jem-* : *jēm-* : *jōm-*)

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $h u-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $h a-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Church Slavic *jama* 'pit, pothole' (originally anlaut *j-* verified through Old Bulgarian and through that dial. russ. *ńama*, grown from \**νλn-jamě*, \**jamq*).

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ya-, ja- Old Indic = ja- Slavic

Gr. ἄμῃ f. 'shovel, hack, mattock, hoe', δι-αμάω 'dig up, excavate, dig out', ἐξαμάω, -ομαι 'dig out'; ἀμάρπᾱ 'ditch, trench, channel, canal, furrow', ἀμαρεύω 'irrigate';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ḡa- = Greek Øǣ-

**References:** WP. I 198 f., Berneker 444.

**Page(s):** 502

---

**Root / lemma:** *jām*

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > ḡu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ḡa- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 285 (*e-ǵ*)

**Page(s):** 502

---

**Root / lemma:** *jā-* : *jō-*

**Meaning:** to be angry; to be punish

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > ḡu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ḡa- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic ved. *yā-van-* 'attacker, persecutor, pursuer', *yā-tár-* 'avenger', *ṛṇa-yā-*, *-yā-van-*, *-yāt-* 'avenging the guilt', Old Indic *yā-tú-* m. 'witchery, ghost, magic demon';

Avestan *yā-tu-* m. 'sorcery, magician', *yā-sā* 'wish';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Old Indic

Armenian *janam* 'I exert myself' (Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 52);

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Old Indic > *ja-* Armenian

Slavic *\*jōra-* 'violent' in Old Church Slavic *jarъ* 'strict, harsh', *jarostъ* 'rage, fury, vehemency', russ. *járyj* 'irascible, irritable, gamy, violent, fiery, fast, rapid, hurried', etc.; in addition nsloven. *jâl* 'envy' (: gr. ζήλος)? Different above Berneker 28.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Old Indic > *ja-* Slavic

In *-m-* formant:

Maybe alb. *jerm* 'rage, fury, vehemency';

gr. ζήλος, Doric ζᾱλος m. 'eagerness, jealousy, envy' (: nsloven. *jâl*), ζητρός 'tormenter', ζημία, Doric ζᾱμία 'punishment, penance, atonement, loss'; ζωρός 'fiery, strong, not mixed (of wine), pure, sheer, prop. of wine without water' (: Old Church Slavic *jarъ*); ablaut. ἐπι-ζαρέω; 'onrush, attack, press'?

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Proto Greek *ye-* > *ge-* > Old Greek *ze-*,  $h_3^w o-$  > Proto Greek *yo-* > *go-* > Old Greek *zo-*,  $h_2^w a-$  > Proto Greek *ya-* > *ga-* > Old Greek *za-*

Old Irish *á(i)lid* 'wishes eagerly, requests, craves', cymr. *iawl* 'command, laudation', *iolaf* 'I praise, laud', *eiriolaf* (*\*are-jāl-*) 'I beg urgently', abret. 3. Pl. Konj. *iolent* 'precentur';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Proto Celtic *ye-*, Old Celtic *ie-*,  $h_3^w o-$  > Proto Celtic *yo-*, Old Celtic *io-*,  $h_2^w a-$  > Proto Celtic *ya-*, Old Celtic *ia-*

**References:** WP. I 197, 775, WH. I 718, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 330, Trautmann 108, J. Morris-Jones, Welsh Gr. 383.

**Page(s):** 501

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵā-*

**Meaning:** 'go'

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 296 (*ei-*).

**Page(s):** 501

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵeb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 298 (*eb<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Page(s):** 503

---

**Root / lemma:** *ǵeg-*

**Meaning:** ice

**Note:** only Germanic and Celtic

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

Old Norse *jaki* m. (*\*ekan-* < *\*jekan-*) 'ice piece', compare Swiss *jäch*, *gicht* (= *gejicht*) 'hoarfrost, frozen dew on trees'; demin. formation Old Norse *jǫkull* m. 'hanging down icicle, glacier'; Old English *gicel(a)* m. 'icicle, floe, floating mass of ice', engl. *icicle* = Old English *īses gicel*, Old Norse *ichilla* 'a frozen drop; an ice-drop, ice-drop, icicle', nnd. *īshekel*, *jäkel* 'icicle' (Middle Low German *jokele* ds. might derive from Nord.); Old High German *ihilla* (= *\*jichilla*) 'a frozen drop; an ice-drop, ice-drop, icicle';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Proto Germanic *ye-*, Old Germanic *je-*, *ie-*,  $h_3^wo-$  > Proto Germanic *yo-*, Old Germanic *jo-*, *io-*,  $h_2^wa-$  > Proto Germanic *ya-*, Old Germanic *ja-*, *ia-*

Maybe alb. *akulli* 'ice', abbreviated (*\*ihella*) *helli* 'icicle': Old Norse *jǫkull* m. 'hanging down icicle, glacier'.

Middle Irish *aig* f. (Gen. *ega*) 'ice' (*\*jegī-s*), cymr. *iā* m. ds., *iaen* (*\*jeginā*) 'glacicula', acorn. *iey* gl. 'glaties', *iein* gl. 'cold, coldness, coolness', mcor. *yeyn*, *yen* 'cold', br. *ien* 'cold'.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Proto Celtic *ye-*, Old Celtic *ie-*,  $h_2^wa-$  > Proto Celtic *ya-*, Old Celtic *ia-*

about Hittite *e-ku-na-š* 'cold' compare Pedersen Hittite 171.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$  Hittite.

**References:** WP. I 206; Swiss Idiotikon II 112 f., 1120, III 5, IV 1010.

**Page(s):** 503

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*jek-*

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w$ - > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yācati* `begs, demands', *yācñā* `request'; *yācitá*-, *yācitum*-, *yācitar*-, etc.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w$ a- > ya- Old Indic

Tocharian A B *yask*- `long, want, beg' (Van Windekens Lexique 165 f.), A *yāṣṣuce*, B *yāṣṣūca* `beggar'.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w$ a- > ya- Tocharian

Old High German *jehan*-, *gehan* `say, speak, avow', *asächs*-. *gehan* ds., Old High German *jih*t (\**jex*tī-) `declaration, confession, admission', *bijih*t = Modern High German Beichte `confession, admission', in addition illness name *Gicht* `gout, disease characterized by the inflammation of the joints' (`caused by discussing');

Lithuanian *juōkas*-, Latvian *juōks* `joke' is perhaps Latin loanword, as well as Modern High German *Jux* `joke'; against it Trautmann 108;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w$ e- > Proto Germanic ye-, Old Germanic je-, ie-,  $h_3^w$ o- > Proto Germanic yo-, Old Germanic jo-, io-,  $h_2^w$ a- > Proto Germanic ya-, Old Germanic ja-, ia-

Latin *iocus* `funny speech, joke'; Umbrian *iuka*-, *iuku* Akk. Pl. n. `prayers', Oscan *iúklei* `inconsecration';

mcymr. *ieith*-, cymr. *iaith*-, bret. *iezh* `language' (\**jek*tī-);

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w$ e- > Proto Celtic ye-, Old Celtic ie-,  $h_3^w$ o- > Proto Celtic yo-, Old Celtic io-,  $h_2^w$ a- > Proto Celtic ya-, Old Celtic ia-

**References:** WP. I 204 f., WH. I 715 f.; Sommer WuS. 7, 104 ff. will also put here *jæk*- `heal, cure', but because of Old Irish *hīcc* (Indo Germanic *ē*) it is not credible.

**Page(s):** 503-504

---

**Root / lemma:** *jem-*

**Meaning:** to hold

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$

Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk.

Old Indic *yámati* `reins, steers; stretches, presents', *yácchatī* ds., *yatá-ḥ* `kept, held',

*yáma-ḥ* m. `rein', *yántra*-n. `rope, band, strap'; Avestan *yam-*, *yasaitē*, Old pers. Imperf.

*ayasatā*, participle Avestan *yata-* `hold, stop', *yāta-* `assigned allotment, possession' (to *ā*

compare the heavy root form Old Indic *yámitavai*, Bartholomae IF. 11, 141 f.); Old Indic

*yamá-ḥ* m., Avestan *yēma*-m. `twin'; Old Indic GN *Yamá-ḥ* `twin, hermaphrodite' =

Avestan *Yimō*;

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $y e i-$ ,  $y i-$  Avestan,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $y a-$  Old Indic

Latin *geminus* `born at the same time, twin-born, twin' probably *g-* is attributed to the root *gem-* `grasp, press together' (above S. 368 f.);

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $j e-$  Proto Illyrian >  $g e-$  Latin, Illyrian (an Illyrian substrate because Latin would have produced  $j e-$  >  $i e-$ )

Middle Irish *emon* m., *emuin* f. (*\*emno-*, *\*emnā*) `pair of twins', *emnaid* `double';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $\emptyset e-$  Celtic =  $h_1^w e-$  >  $\emptyset e-$  Hittite

perhaps here Germanic *\*ibna-* `even, equable, uniform', whether from *\*imná-* <

*\*jemnó-*, in Gothic *ibns* `even', Old Norse *jafn*, *jamn*, Old English *efn*, engl. *even*, asächs.

*eðan*, Old High German *eban* `flat, even';

after Güntert (Weltkönig 337 ff.) here the Old Norse GN *Ymir* as `hermaphrodite' from

Germanic *\*jumjiaz*, Indo Germanic *\*iem(i)jós?*



Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we$  > Proto Germanic ye-, Old Germanic e-, i-, y-,  $h_3^wo$  > Proto Germanic yo-, Old Germanic jo-, io-,  $h_2^wa$  > Proto Germanic ya-, Old Germanic ja-, ia-

it is not certain, whether it also belongs here gr. ἥμερος `tame, domesticated, mild', ἡμερίς, -ίδος `the cultivated vine', ἡμερώω `tame, make tame' (with lengthened grade  $\bar{e}$ ), and as zero grade Latin *redimiō* `to bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, wind, deck, crown', as well as *infula* `a white and red fillet or band of woollen stuff, worn upon the forehead, as a sign of religious consecration and of inviolability, a sacred fillet; so a priest's fillet' (\**im-d<sup>h</sup>lā*??).

That with gr. ἥμερος identical Old High German **asächs.** *jāmar*, Old English *gēomor* `sad', Subst. Old High German *jāmar* `sorrowful, sad, regretful, full of pain, grieving, mourning, lamenting' (originally supposedly `sad, gloomy') might belong though because of Old Norse *amra* `lament', that to *emja*, *ymja* `howl', has rather originated from an interjection. Cymr. *afar* `affliction, lament' (Middle Irish *amar* ds.) could not have lost *j* and therefore it must have already been absent.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we$  > Proto Germanic ye- > Øe- Celtic, Greek

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wo$  > Proto Germanic yo- > Øo- Celtic, Greek

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^wa$  > Proto Germanic ya- > Øa- Celtic, Greek

**References:** WP. I 572, WH. I 587, Marstrander Ériu 5, 160.

**Page(s):** 505

---

**Root / lemma:** *jéneter-*, reduced case *janetr-* (*jñtr-*)

**Meaning:** husband's brother's wife

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *jéneter-*, reduced case *janetr-* (*jñtr-*): husband's brother's wife = **Root / lemma:** *ġen-1*, *ġenə-*, *ġnē-*, *ġnō-*: `to bear' suffixed in *-ter* formant.

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we$  > Øe-,  $h_3^wo$  > ħu-,  $h_2^wa$  > ħa- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yātar-* ds. (pronunciation the strong case + vocalism of the weak case);

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > ya- Old Indic

Phrygian Akk. ιανατερα;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > Øya- Proto Phrygian > ia Phrygian

gr. ἐνάτηρ `husband's brother's wife' (Ionian Psilose), Hom. εἰνατέρες, -έρων (ει- verbalized metr. lengthening for ἐν-), inschr. (klein Old Saxon-gr.) ἐνατρί;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe- Greek =  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe- Hittite

Truncated ( *\*ianiter*) Armenian *ner*, more properly *nēr*, Gen. *niri* `the wives of brothers or the wives of the same husband' (to the basic form supposition by Hübschmann Arm. Gr. I 478; Bugge IF. 1, 445, 449, Meillet BSL. 30, CR. 90, in the end Cuny Recherches 66 f.);

Latin *janitrīcēs* (extension from *\*ianiter* after Fem. of noun agents in *-īc-*) `the wives of brothers' (*i* derives from *\*ianiter*);

Old Lithuanian *\*jéntė*, *-ers* ds. (*gentė*, *žentė* through hybridization with *gentis* `kinsman, relative', *žentas* `son-in-law'), Latvian *ieterē*, *iētal'a* and Curonian *jentere* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *\*jetry* (ending after *svekry*), russ.-Church Slavic *jatry* ds., serb. *jětrva* ds.

**References:** WP. I 207 f., WH. I 668, Trautmann 107 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 568.

**Page(s):** 505-506

---

**Root / lemma:** *ies-*

**Meaning:** to foam, boil

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $\text{h}_1^w\text{e-}$  >  $\text{Øe-}$ ,  $\text{h}_3^w\text{o-}$  >  $\text{hu-}$ ,  $\text{h}_2^w\text{a-}$  >  $\text{ha-}$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $\text{h}^w\text{-}$  >  $\text{Øu-}$ ,  $\text{Øü-}$ ,  $\text{Øy-}$ ,  $\text{Øi-}$  West Germanic =  $\text{y-}$ ,  $\text{j-}$  Old Indic =  $\text{j-}$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $\text{w-}$ ,  $\text{f-}$  Old Celtic =  $\text{v-}$  Old Slavic =  $\text{gh-}$

Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $\text{z-}$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $\text{gj-}$  Albanian Geg,  $\text{gl-}$  Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *\*yásati*, *yásyati* `bubbles, boils; struggles ', *yayastu* `shall scald '; with *ā-* `exert oneself ' (*ā-yas-ta-* `arouses, instigates, strains, exhausts, grows tired, languishes ', *ā-yās-ayati* `strains, fatigues, afflicts'), *prá-yasta-* `boiling, bubbling ', Intens. *i-yas-yatē* `grows tired, dies away, disappears ', redupl. *yeṣati* (*\*je-is-*) `flows, bubbles ', Avestan *yaēšyeiti* `boils (intr.)';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $\text{h}_1^w\text{e-}$  >  $\text{yei-}$ ,  $\text{ye-}$  Avestan,  $\text{h}_2^w\text{a-}$  >  $\text{ya-}$  Old Indic

gr. ζέω (= *yásati*) `cook, boil, simmer, seethe, boil (intr.)', ζέσσε, ζεστός, ζέσμα and ζέμα ` decoction, extract acquired by boiling', ζόη τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος (`scum, froth, foam') Hes.;

Maybe alb. (*\*je-*) *ziej*, *zjej* `cook, boil, simmer, seethe ', in *-m-* formant like (*\*ζέσμα*) ζέμα ` decoction ': alb. (*\*zesh-*) *zemëroj* `make angry', *zemërim* `anger', *zemër* `heart '.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $\text{h}_1^w\text{e-}$  > Proto Greek  $\text{ye-}$  >  $\text{ge-}$  > Old Greek  $\text{ze-}$ ,  $\text{h}_3^w\text{o-}$  > Proto Greek  $\text{yo-}$  >  $\text{go-}$  > Old Greek  $\text{zo-}$ ,  $\text{h}_2^w\text{a-}$  > Proto Greek  $\text{ya-}$  >  $\text{ga-}$  > Old Greek  $\text{za-}$

gallo-rom. *\*iestā* `scum, froth, foam' (v. Wartburg), cymr. *ias* f., Pl. *iasau* `boiling, foam, bubbles, cooking '; Old Irish *ess* m. (older n., from *\*iestu*) `waterfall'; bret. *gòl* `ferment, seethe' perhaps abstracted from *gòell* `yeast' (*\*upo-ies-lo-*); (common Celtic Illyrian *-sl-* > *-ll-*)

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $\text{h}_1^w\text{e-}$  > Proto Celtic  $\text{ye-}$ , Old Celtic *ie-*,  $\text{h}_3^w\text{o-}$  > Proto Celtic  $\text{yo-}$ , Old Celtic *io-*,  $\text{h}_2^w\text{a-}$  > Proto Celtic  $\text{ya-}$ , Old Celtic *ia-*

Old High German *jesan* `ferment, seethe, foam ' = Swedish Dialectal *esa* (*as*) `ferment, seethe', Norwegian *æse*, Swedish Dialectal *äsa* (*\*jēsian*) ds., Norwegian Dialectal *asa* (*\*jasàn*, preterit *ōs*) `flare up, foam, ferment, seethe, roar, storm, dash', *esja* (*\*jasjan*) `ferment, seethe', Old Norse *ōsa* (*\*jōsjan*) `stir in violent movement ', compare Norwegian Dialectal `the roaring, restlessness in animals and people ', Old Norse *jōstr*, Gen. *jastar* m.

(at first from *\*estuz*, *\*estauz*, older *jes-*) and *jastr* n. (at first from *\*estra*) 'yeast', Old English *giest* (engl. *yeast*) 'scum, froth, foam, slobber, yeast', Middle Low German *gest* 'yeast', Middle High German *jest*, *gest* m. 'scum, froth, foam', Modern High German *Gest* and *Gischt* 'scum, froth, foam, yeast';

Tocharian A *yäs-* 'simmer, seethe, boil'.

**References:** WP. I 208. O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 144 f.

**Page(s):** 506

---

**Root / lemma:** *jet-*

**Meaning:** to set out for; to strive

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $h u-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $h a-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset ü-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$

Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yátati*, *-te* after Pet. Wb. 'connects, joins together; set out for; to strive', after Geldner Ved. stem 3, 11 ff. (doubt by Sommer Gr. Lautst. 157) 'amounts, is equal with, agitates after, competes; it is jealous, envies, argues; pushes to the front, attacks, stirs oneself, hurries, marches', Kaus. *yātáyati* 'forms an alliance, combines; lays the responsibility, prosecutes, avenges', *yátī-* m. 'ascetic' ('\*striver'), *yatúna-* 'keen', *yatná-* m. 'aspiration, endeavor, exertion, toil', Avestan *yateiti*, *yatayeiti* 'sets into movement (Perf. be in motion), stirs, is industrious, strains eagerly', with *frā-* 'approaches; it concerns somebody about something', Kaus. *yātayeiti* 'brings to the use, pursues, worries, takes pains';

perhaps here Tocharian A *yat-* 'reach, attain', present Med. *yatatär*, B *yototär*, Schulze-Sieg Tocharian Gr. 487, Van Windekens Lexique 167, Pedersen Tocharian 221; also AB *yāt-* 'be able, command' (Van Windekens aaO.)?

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  >  $ya-$  Old Indic, Avestan, Tocharian

cymr. *add-iad* 'longing, yearning', gall. *Ad-ietu-mārus*, *Ad-iatunnus*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *Ad-ietuanus* (: Old Indic *yatú-na-*), nasalized (compare with nasal suffix Old

Indic *yat-ná-*) cymr. *add-iant* `longing, yearning', Irish *ḗt* (nir. *éad*) `eagerness, jealousy', gall. *lantu-māros*, *lentu-māros* (= Irish *ḗtmar* `jealous'); Old Irish *ītu*, Akk. *īlith*, nir. *íota* `thirst' maybe from lengthened grade *\*jētu-tut-s*;

Maybe alb. *etja* `thirst'.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Proto Celtic *ye-*, Old Celtic *ie-*,  $h_3^wo-$  > Proto Celtic *yo-*, Old Celtic *io-*,  $h_2^wa-$  > Proto Celtic *ya-*, Old Celtic *ia-*

**References:** WP. I 197.

**Page(s):** 506-507

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeu-d<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to move swiftly, to fight

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic = *y-*, *j-* Old Indic = *j-* East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = *w-*, *f-* Old Celtic = *v-* Old Slavic = *g<sup>h</sup>-* Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = *z-* Greek, Baltic, Slavic = *gj-* Albanian Geg, *gl-* Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *ud-yōdhati* `boils up (from the water); make someone angry', Kaus. *yōdháyati* `involves in fight', *yúdhyati*, *yōdhati* `fights', *yúdh-* m. `combatant', f. `fight, struggle, battle', *yudhmá-ḥ* `warlike', m. `combatant', *yódhīyas-* `more pugnacious, combative, better fighting'; Pali *yūhati* `fights';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wo-$  > *yo-*, *yu-* Old Indic =  $h_3^wo-$  > *yui-* Avestan =  $h_3^wo-$  > *yu-* Tocharian

Avestan *yūīdyeinti* `sie kämpfen', *yūīdišta-* `he fights best of all';

Tocharian A *yutk-* `worry about'.

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_3^woh_1^we-$  > Avestan (*\*you-ei-*) *yui-*

changing through ablaut Lithuanian *jaudà* f. 'enticement, seduction', whereof *jáudinti* 'wake somebody's passion, entice somebody', refl. 'be agitated, get excited', Latvian *jaūda* 'fortune, power', *jaūdāt* 'have the necessary strength';

**Note:**

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_3^w o-$  > Baltic (\**ya-ou-*) *yau-*

Latin *jubeō*, *-ēre* 'order, give an order, bid, tell, command' (= Lithuanian *judėti*), *jussī* (alt. *iousī*), *jussum* actually '\*set in movement, rouse', hence; *juba* f. 'the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane' ('\*the shuddering, flowing ones'); (about *jubar*, *-āris* 'the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendor, brightness, sunshine' see WH. I 724);

acymr. *acorn*. *abret*. *Jud-* 'fight, struggle' (\**ioud<sup>h</sup>o-*), 'combatant' (\**ioud<sup>h</sup>ios*), in MN as acymr. *Jud-gual*, *abret*. *iud-uual* 'tremendous fight'; this *Jud-* (= *iud-*) became later in anlaut polysyllabic names of mcymr. to *ld-* (= *lō-*), in all other positions to *ud* (= *ūd*), so acymr. *Mor-iud* 'sea fighter' to mcymr. *Mor-ud*, independent cymr. *udd* 'master, mister' (\**ioud<sup>h</sup>ios*);

Lithuanian *judù*, *-ėti* 'be shaking, trembling, move, quarrel, squabble', *jundù jùsti* 'in zitternde Bewegung, in Aufruhr geraten', Old Lithuanian *judùs* 'quarrelsome', *judra* 'whirlwind';

poln. *judzić* 'stir, tease, irritate, incite, argue about something bad' (: Old Indic *yōdháyati*); perhaps Old Church Slavic *ojьminъ*, Pl. *ojьmi* 'warrior' (= Old Indic *yudhmá-h* with prefix *o-*); (common Occidental Romance = Slavic prefix)

also Bulgarian *juda* 'nymph';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > *yēi-*, *yī-* Avestan,  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Old Indic

gr. hom. *ύσμινι* Dat., *ύσμινη* 'fight, battle, combat' (\**iud<sup>h</sup>-s-mīn-*, derivative from a \**iud<sup>h</sup>-s-mó-s*, compare Old Indic *yudhmá-h*); (Illyrian substrate abbreviation)

**References:** WP. I 203 f., WH. I 724 f., Trautmann 109.

**Page(s):** 511-512

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeuĝ-*

**Meaning:** to wave, unsteady

**Material:****Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $g^h-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk. Avestan *yaozaiti* 'be moved, be excited, sprunt up (from the water, from restless lands)', *yaōšti-* 'activity, wakefulness, agility, liveliness';

Armenian *yuzem* 'enrage' is iran. loanword;

Tocharian A *yok-*, A B *yuk-* 'defeat, conquer'.

**Note:**

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal in  $h_2^wah_3^wo-$  > Avestan *yao-* > Armenian *yu-*, Tocharian A *yo-*, B *yū-*

Gothic *jiuka* 'rage, fury, fight', *jiukan* 'fight', Middle High German *jouchen*, *jöuchen* 'drive, push, hunt, chase' and Old English *gēocor* 'full of hardship', *gēocre* Adv. 'stern';

**Note:**

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal in  $h_1^weh_3^wo-$  > Germanic ( $*yiu-$ ) *jiu-*, *jeo-* > Old English *jeo-* > *geo-*

**References:** WP. I 203, Feist 301 b.

**Page(s):** 512

**Root / lemma:** *jeu-1*

**Meaning:** to mix (of meal preparation)

**Note:** ( $:\dot{j}ēu-$ ,  $\dot{j}ō[u]-$ ;  $\dot{j}u-$ ,  $\dot{j}ū-$ ; latter due to the lengthened grade or from a heavy basis  $*jēuə-$ ), originally probably 'set in motion'; s. *jeu-d<sup>h</sup>-*.

**Material:****Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc. Old Indic *yāuti*, *yuvāti* `mixed', *ud-ā-yāuti* `agitates, stirs up', *pra-yāuti* `stirs, mixes', *yūti*-f. `mixture', *ā-yávana*-n. `mixing spoon';

Lithuanian *jaunù*, *joviaũ*, *jaũti* `pour hot water about', Latvian *jaut* `stir in, mix dough', *javs* `mixture of cattle feed', Lithuanian *jõvalas* `pig's food; waste, pigswill, grape marc';

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_3^w o-$  > Old Indic *yau-* > Baltic *jau-* =  $h_3^w o h_3^w o-$  > Baltic *jou-*

gr. ζῦθος, ζύθος `Egyptian barley beer'??; (Illyrian substrate g- > z-)

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o-$  > Proto Greek *jou-* > *gou-* > Greek *zu-*

alb.-Tosc *gjär* `soup' ( $*iō-no-$ ), Geg *gjanë* `smut, pond, pool, watering-place';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > Proto Albanian *ja-* > Albanian *gja-*

Maybe alb. ( $*jes/a$ ) *gjella* `soup, dish' (common Celtic Illyrian -sl- > -ll-)

ablauteud gallorom. *iutta* from gall.  $*ju-tā$ , Middle Latin *iotta* `broth', mcymr. *iwt*, ncymr. *uwd*, *iwd* m., acorn. abret. *iot*, nbret. *ioud*, *iod* `porridge, mash'; Old Irish *íth* `porridge, mash, broth' *í* probably is attributed to *íth* `fat' (Thurneysen Gr. 39).

Note:

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o h_3^w o-$  > Celtic *iou-*

*s*-stem  $*iō(u)s-$ ,  $*iūs-$  `broth':

Old Indic *yūṣ* (only Nom.), *yūṣá-*, *yuṣa-* m. n. `broth', Latin *iūs*, *iūris* `broth, soup', Lithuanian *júšė* ( $*iūsjiā$ ) `bad soup from sour dough mixed with water thoroughly', Old Prussian *juse* `broth, meat broth', Old Church Slavic *jucha* ( $*iousā$ ) `broth, soup' (Modern High German *Jauche* from West Slavic); in addition *to-* derivative of New Swedish *ōst*



(\**jūsto*), Old Norse *ostr* (secondary *ō*) 'cheese' and Finnish-Proto Norse *juusto*, New Swedish dial. *ūst* ds.;

Note:

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o h_3^w o-$  > Germanic *juu-*

perhaps in addition gr. ζῆμη 'sourdough' (\**jūsmā* or *jūmā*) and ζυμός 'broth, soup' (\**jō[u]smos* or *jō[u]mos*).

**References:** WP. I 199, WH. I 734, Trautmann 110.

**Page(s):** 507

---

**Root / lemma:** *jēu-2*, *jēuə-*, *jēu-g-*

**Meaning:** to tie together, yoke

**Note:** probably as 1. *jēu-* 'mix' evolved from 'set in motion'; s. also *jēu-dh-* and *jēu-ni-*.

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > *Øe-*,  $h_3^w o-$  > *hu-*,  $h_2^w a-$  > *ha-* Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > *Øu-*, *Øü-*, *Øy-*, *Øi-* West Germanic = *y-*, *j-* Old Indic = *j-* East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = *w-*, *f-* Old Celtic = *v-* Old Slavic = *gh-* Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = *z-* Greek, Baltic, Slavic = *gj-* Albanian Geg, *gl-* Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yáuti*, *yuváti* 'bands, joins together, harnesses, places a harness on a draft animal' (also 'mixed'), participle *yutá-*, *yūti-* f. 'connection' (and 'mixture'), *ni-yút-* f. 'row, yoke, pair of harnessed oxen', *yūthá-* m. 'association, troop, multitude, crowd', *yōtra-* n. 'rope, band', *yūna-* n. 'band, strap, cord', *avayava-* m. 'limb, member, part'; Avestan *yav-* 'occupy oneself with sth.' (present *yavayeiti*, Inf. *yūtō*, *yūta*), *yaona-* n. 'occupation', *yav-* (*yu-*) Adj. 'holding, standing by somebody' = Old Indic *yú-* 'journeyman, fellow' (see Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1264 f., where also about *yáv-* 'duration');

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Old Indic =  $h_3^w o-$  > *yo-*

Latvian Pl. *jūtīs* 'joint' (\*'connection), crossroads', Lithuanian *jáutis* m. 'ox' (\*'strained before wagon, a beast used for drawing or carrying, draught-cattle' = Latin *jumentum*; Baltic heavy root); here also Latvian *jumis* 'Doppelfrucht, Felddämon', *jūmt* '(roof) cover'

(Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 177ff.). doubtably Armenian *yaud* 'connection' because of vocalism (iran. loanword?).

Perhaps here Latin *juvāre* 'support, help; delight'; probably compatible with Old Indic *yu-yō-ti* 'cuts off, protects from, separates, severs, defends, keeps away, it is separated', *vī-yavanta* 'tending to repel, driving away' merge to a particular family.

Note:

Reduplicated initial laryngeal in  $h_3^w o h_2^w a-$  > Latin *juvā-* =  $h_3^w o h_3^w o-$  > *yu-yō-*

with as *g*-derivative also Old English (\**jeoc*) *géoc* 'help, consolation, certainty', *géocian* 'preserve, protect, rescue'; see below *jeu-4*. (common Occidental Romance *j-* > *g-*)

Specht (KZ. 65, 207 f., 68, 52 ff.) places *juvāre* to Old Indic *ávati*, whereat above S. 77; against it M. Leumann Gl. 29, 173 f.

*ju-go-m* 'yoke':

Old Indic *yugá-* n. 'yoke; pair' (also 'gender, sex, generation') =

gr. ζυγόν 'yoke' =

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w eu-$  > Proto Greek *yeu-* > *geu-* > Greek *zu-*

Latin *jugum* ds. (see also WH. I 728 f. about Umbrian *Iguvium*) =

Gothic *asächs. juk* n., Old English *geoc*, Old Norse *ok* 'yoke', Old High German *juch*, *joch* yoke; also so much land when one can plow with an ox's pair during one day';

Lithuanian (with *n* after *jūngiu*) *jūngas* 'yoke';

Old Church Slavic *igo* (Gen. *iga*) 'yoke' (*es*-stem), Czech *jho* ds. (Slavic *\*j̥bgo* from *\*j̥bgo*, see also Berneker 421 f.; in addition Old Russian *obžā* 'a land size; so much that a man plows with a horse' from *\*ob-j̥bgjā*, nowadays *obža* and *obga*- d. j. *\*ob-j̥bga* 'Deichselarme des Hakenpflugs'; Church Slavic Pl. *ižesa*, sloven. Gen. *ižêsa* with results of Indo Germanic stem *\*jeugos-*, see below);

cymr. *iau* f., acymr. *iou*, acorn. *ieu*, bret. *ieo*, *geo* 'yoke', *kazelyé*, *kazelgé* 'bondage, slavery' = mcymr. *kesseyl-yeu* 'axillary yoke' (Loth RC 40, 153 f.); gall. PN *Ver-iugo-*

*dumnus*; see also Pedersen KG. I 98; Thurneysen IA. 26, 26 doubts the affiliation of Irish and proto relationship of brit. words; doubtful is also the assessment from Irish *cuing* 'yoke'; after Hessen ZceltPh. 9, 39 maybe from *\*uing* (*\*iungis*) through influence of the preposition *com-*; furthermore mcymr. *kyn-iwng* 'association' (Loth RC 38, 160);

Armenian *luc* 'yoke' created not originally for anlaut *li-* root; influence of *lucanem* 'unhitch, unharness'; (common Celtic Armenian *j-* > *l-* see acymr. *Jud-gual*, abret. *lud-uual* 'tremendous fight')

Hittite *i-ú-ga-an* (*yugan*) 'yoke';

Note:

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>ou-* > *hyu-* > *iu-* Hittite

Tocharian A *yokām* f. 'door, gate' (Old Indic loanword?).

without historical connection between them are Old Indic *yugalá-* n. 'pair', Latin *jugulum* (Demin.) 'cheekbone, collarbone', *jugulae* 'the three stars which form Orion's belt; also, the whole constellation'

Maybe alb. Slavic *jugu* 'south, southern night sky'

Gr. ζεύγλη 'loop attached to the yoke, through which the beasts' heads were put, cross-bar of the double rudder'; with Hittite *yugas* 'annual', *dāyugas* 'biennial' compare Lithuanian *dveigys* 'biennial' (*treigys* 'triennial', etc.), above S. 229, 230.

*\*ieu-gos-* es-stem:

Maybe alb. Geg *zgjedhë*, -a 'yoke', *gjedhë* (harnessed) oxen', *zgidh*, *zgjidh*, Tosc *zglidh* 'untie', Geg *zgjedh* 'select' (common alb. -g > -dh).

gr. τὸ ζεύγος 'yoke, pair of harnessed oxen', Pl. ζεύγεα = Latin *jūgera* (*\*iougesa*), wherefore a new Sg. *jūgerum* 'an acre, or rather measurement of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth' = Middle High German *jiuch* n. 'measurement of land', compare also above Church Slavic *īžesa*, further perhaps (that certainly late) ἄζυγός 'not joined, unmarried', as well as Latin *iouxmenta*, *iūmentum* (see S. 510); zero grade (as ἄζυγός, but from ζυγόν could be a neologism from) probably Gothic *jukuzif*. 'yoke, bondage, slavery', compared with Old English *gycer* 'yoke' (*\*jukizī*), with *u* the 2. syllable through assimilation? (common Occidental Romance Old English *j-* > *g-*)

verb stem *jēu-g-*:

Old Indic *yunákti* (3. Pl. *yuñjánti* = Latin *jungunt*), *yuñjati* ` harnesses, tightens, connects', compare full grade *yōjayati* (\**jeugejēti*) ` joins'; Avestan *yaoj-*, *yuj-* ` harness an animal, yoke up; accustom';

gr. ζεύγνυμι `harness, bandage', ζεύξαι ζυγῆναι;

Latin *jungō, -ere, -nxi, -nctus* ` connect';

full grade Old High German *untar-jauhta* ` subjugavi';

Lithuanian *jūngiu, jūngti* ` connect, tighten in the yoke'; participle Old Indic *yuktá-*, Avestan *yuxta-*, with präs. *-n-* Latin *junctus*, Old English *geoht, iukt* n. ` yoke', Lithuanian *jūngtas*, with the (as in present deriving from ζεύξαι, ζευκτήρ etc.) lengthened grade ζευκτός;

root nouns *jug-* in:

Old Indic *yúj-* ` **Gefährte, Genosse; geschirrt, bespannt mit**', *ayúj-* ` without comrades, not in pairs' = gr. ἄζυξ `unyoked, unpaired, unmarried, isolated', σύζυξ `of a wedded pair, united', Latin *conjux* ` husband, wife'; Superl. *\*jugistos* in Latin *juxtā* ` of several objects, near together, in close proximity, near at hand, near, near by, hard by, close to, by the side of, next to, immediately after, beside, on a par with' (\**jugistā*, scil. *viā* ` via, by way of, by means of'); in the strong **Kas.** analogical Old Indic *yúñj-*, Latin *conjunx*.

Additional derivatives in:

Old Indic *yōga-* m. ` harnessing, connection'; *yōgya-* m. ` draft animal', compare Old Norse *eykr* ` draft animal, horse' (Germanic *\*jaukiz*, compare also Kaus. *\*jaukian* ` harness' assumed through Old Norse *eykt* f. ` working hours between the meals' from *\*jaukiþō*) = Latin *jūgis* `perpetual; beständig flowing' (besides *iūges, -ētis* `angespannt'); Old Indic *yōjana-* n. ` a road measure', Avestan *yujasti-* f. ds.; Old Indic *yukti-* f. ` harnessing', gr. ζεύξις `harnessing, bandage', Latin *juncti-m, juncti-ō*, compare of *es*-stem Avestan *yaōxšti-* `ability, capacity, skill, adroitness'; Old Indic *yōktár-* `harnesser', *yōktra-* n. `rope, belt', Avestan *yaōxəδra-* n. `warlike strain, undertaking, attack', gr. ζευκτηρες `yoke straps', Latin *junctor, junctūra*, Old Indic *yugmán-* `paired, coupled', gr. ζεύγμα `that which is used for joining, a band, bond, yoke, a bridge of boats', Latin *jug(u)mentum* `jamb, crossbar, crossbeam', due to *es*-stem in addition Old Latin *iouxmenta*, Classical *iūmentum* `yoke, pair of harnessed oxen'.

Perhaps with *jeu-* are also related the families *jeu(e)s-* 'statute' as 'obligation, commitment, liability, bond' and *jōs-* 'gird' as *\*jō[u]s-*.

**References:** WP. I 201 f., WH. I 261, 726 ff., Trautmann 109 f., Kuiper Nasalpräz. 70 ff., 109, Renou BSL. 41, 18 ff.

**Page(s):** 508-510

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeu-3*

**Meaning:** young

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset ü-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk.

Old Indic *yúvan-* (*yúvā*, Gen. *yūnah*) 'young; youngling', f. *yūnī*, compounds Sup. *yávīyas-*, *yáviṣṭa-h*; Avestan *yvan-*, *yavan-* (both written for *yuvan-*), Gen. *yūnō* 'youngling';

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wou-$  > Old Indic *yu-* =  $h_2^wa-$  > Old Indic *ya-*

Latin *juvenis* 'young; youngling, virgin' (to *-ven-* instead of *-vin-* compare EM<sup>2</sup> 509) instead of *\*juuō* due to the old conservative case Gen. *juven-is*, Dat. *-ī*, Akk. *-em* etc.; *jūnī-* 'young cow' Latin *-c-* extension besides Old Indic *yūnī*, against it compounds *jūnior* with new *jūn-* (through Latin development from *\*juvenios*); Umbrian *iouies* 'juvenibus, militibus', Akk. Pl. *jovie* (one of the back formation compounds *\*joviē-s* 'troop, multitude, crowd of juniors?');

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wou-$  > Proto Latin *you-* > Latin *ju-*, Umbrian *iou-*

Lithuanian *jáunas*, Latvian *jaûns*; Old Bulgarian *junъ* 'young' (*-no-* stem instead of *-n-* stem after *\*seno-s* 'old'; *juuēno-* after Kompar. reconverted with metathesis to *\*jeuēno-*, Balto Slavic *\*jōuno-*).

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wou-$  > Proto Latin *you-* > Latin *ju-*, Umbrian *iou-*

Old Irish (**\*ho-ia**) *ōa* ` younger ', *ōam* ` youngest', mcymr. *ieu* (ncymr. *iau*) ` younger ', *ieuaf* (so also ncymr.) ` youngest', bret. *iaou* ` younger ', next to which the Positive Old Irish *ōac* (arch. *oēc*), Middle Irish *ōc*, cymr. *ieuanc*, bret. *iaouank*, acorn. *iouenc*, mcor. *yowynk* ` young ', gall. *Jovinc-illus*, -a (Indo Germanic *\*iuuṇkós*, see below), unvocalized after compounds-Sup. to Celtic *\*ieu-*, *\*iouṇko-*;

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > Proto Celtic *ye-*, Old Celtic *ie-*, *h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>o-* > Proto Celtic *yo-*, Old Celtic *io-*, *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>a-* > Proto Celtic *ya-*, Old Celtic *ia-*

derivatives of stem *\*iuuṇ-*:

*\*iuuṇkó-s-*: Old Indic *yuvaśá-h*, *yuvaká-h* ` juvenile ', Latin *juvencus*, -a ` young bull, young cow, youngling ', Umbrian *iveka*, *iuenga* ` young cow| heifer; girl ', Gothic *juggs*, Old Icelandic *ungr*, Old High German *jung*, Old English *geong* ` young ' (Proto German *\*jūngaz* from *\*juwungáz*, in addition a new compound *\*jūnhizan-* in:) Gothic *jūhiza*, Old Icelandic *ōre* ` younger ' (compare also Old Icelandic *ōska* ` youth ' from *\*jū[n]hiskōn-*).

*\*iuuṇt-*, *\*iuuṇt-*: Old Indic *yúvant-*, f. *yuvatí-h* ` young; virgin'; Old High German *jugund*, Old Saxon *juguð*, Old English *geoguð* (*g* instead of *w* after *\*duzunbi-* ` virtue, uprightness, integrity, skillfulness '), Gothic *junda* ` youth ' (*\*iuuṇtā*); Latin *juventūs*, -*tūtis* ` youth ' (*jūventa* = Gothic *junda*?) = Old Irish *ōetiu*, *ōitiu*, Gen. -*ted* ` youth ' (*\*iouṇtūt-s*, reshaped from *\*iuuṇtūt-*, see above to *ōac*).

A *s*-extension probably in Old Indic *yóṣā*, Gen. *\*yōṣṇáh*, N. Pl. *yóṣūḥ*, *yóṣaṇaḥ* ` young woman, wife '; for Latin *Jūnō* ` Juno, goddess of marriage and wife of the god Jupiter ', if the goddess actually stands for ` youth, young persons ', it has derived from *jūnīx*, *jūnior* present stem *\*iūn-*; different Leumann-Stolz<sup>5</sup> 239.

**References:** WP. I 200 f., WH. I 735 f.

**Page(s):** 510-511

**Root / lemma:** *\*ieu-4*

**Meaning:** to separate; to hold off

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > *Øe-*, *h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>o-* > *hu-*, *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>a-* > *ha-* Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

**Note:** see above S. 508; after Renou (**mündl.**) is the Old Indic root *yu-* 'separate' with *yu-* 'connect' identical and meaning included in the compounds with *ápa-* and *ví-*.

**Page(s):** 511

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeu-ni-* or *iou-ni-*

**Meaning:** the right way

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^wo-$  > hu-,  $h_2^wa-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yóni-* m. 'residence', f. 'womb', Avestan Akk. Sg. *yaonəm* 'way' (probably from *yaonim*, see Wackernagel KZ. 46, 266); in addition Old Indic *syoná-* 'comfortable' from *\*su-yoná-*, Wackernagel KZ. 61, 203f.;

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wo-$  > yo- Old Indic

Old Irish *úain* f. 'possibility, opportunity (i.e. the more proper place = the right time), leisure, time'.

**References:** WP. I 204;

**See also:** probably to *jeu-1* 'set in motion'.

**Page(s):** 512

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeuo-*

**Meaning:** corn; barley

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^wo-$  > hu-,  $h_2^wa-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w$ - > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc. Old Indic *yáva*- m. 'corn, grain; barley, millet, sorghum' = Avestan *yava*- m. 'corn, grain', npers. *jav* 'barley' (= Lithuanian *javaĩ*); Old Indic *yavya*- m. 'fruit supply' (: Lithuanian *jáuja* 'barn'); *yavasá*- n. 'grass, food', Avestan *yavanha*- n. 'willow'; Avestan *yavīn*- m. 'grainfield';

Lithuanian *jāvas* m. 'species of grain', *javaĩ* Pl. 'corn, grain', *jáuja* 'barn'.

Note:

Reduplicated laryngeal in  $h_2^w a h_2^w a$ - > Old Indic *yava*- > Baltic *java*-

hom. Attic ζεῖαι f. Pl. 'spelt', hom. ζείδωρος 'grain-giving, as epith. of the earth, producing grain' (for \*ζεφεδωρος), φυσί-ζοος (αῖα) 'grain-giving, producing grain' (: *jeuo*-s = εὖ-φρων : φρήν);

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e$ - > Proto Greek *ye*- > *ge*- > Old Greek *ze*-, *de*-,  $h_3^w o$ - > Proto Greek *yo*- > *go*- > Old Greek *zo*-, *do*-

**References:** WP. I 202 f., Trautmann 107.

**Page(s):** 512

---

**Root / lemma:** *jeuos-*

**Meaning:** norm, right

**Note:** perhaps as 'obligation, commitment, liability' to *\*jeu-2* 'connect'

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e$ - > Øe-,  $h_3^w o$ - > hu-,  $h_2^w a$ - > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w$ - > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Old Indic *yōh* n. 'salvation!' (only in connection with *śáṃ*, to form s. Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1234); Avestan *yaožda-ōāiti* 'makes bright, purifies, cleans ritually';



Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o-$  > yo- Old Indic

Latin *iūs* `statute, enactment, right' (Old Latin *ious* from  $*i\acute{o}yos$ , compare:) *iūstus* (Old Latin *iovestōd*) `justified, legitimate'; *jūrō*, *-āre* `swear, vow' (Old Latin probably in *iovesat* Duenos-Inschr.), about *jūrgō*, *iniūria*, *pe(r)ierāre*, *ējerāre*, *dēierāre* (zero grade  $iūsā-$ ) s. WH. I 732 ff., EM<sup>2</sup> 506 ff.; about *jūdex* `judge' see above S. 188, WH. I 726;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o-$  > you- > iu-, ju- Latin

Old Irish *huisse* `justified, legitimate' ( $*i\acute{u}s-tios$ ).

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o-$  > Celtic hu-

**References:** WP. I 203, WH. I 733 f., 870.

**Page(s):** 512

---

**Root / lemma:**  $jēg^wā$

**Meaning:** force

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > hu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = g<sup>h</sup>- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosk.

Lithuanian *nuo-*, *pa-jėgà* `power, ability', *jėgiù*, *jėgti* `be capable, be strong', Latvian *jēga* `reason', *jēgt* `catch, understand, comprehend'; whether here the isolated russ. dial. *jáglyj* `violent; keen, eager; fast, rapid'? (see Berneker 443).

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > ye > je- Baltic =  $h_2^w a-$  > ya- > ja- Slavic

Gr. ἡβη 'youth strength, pubescence', ἡβάω 'be nubile, marriageable', ἡβάσκω 'become m.', ἔφ-ηβος 'youngling' (compare ἐπ-άργυρος); (common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*)

Doubtful is the interpretation from gr. ἀβρός 'tender, fine, luscious' from *\*jēg<sup>w</sup>-rós* 'being full of strength in youth'.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ab<sup>h</sup>ro-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>ro-*): 'strong, mighty' derived from **Root / lemma:** *jēg<sup>w</sup>ā*: force extended in *-r* formant.

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > *Øe-*, *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>a-* > *Øa-* Greek

gr. ἀβρός 'tender, fine, luscious' = also, whether Latin *legius*, Oscan *leíis* (with *ē*?) belong here.

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > *ye-* > *je-* > *le-* Latin (common Celtic Armenian *j-* > *l-*)

**References:** WP. I 206 f., Trautmann 107.

**Page(s):** 503

---

**Root / lemma:** *jēk-* : *jək-*

**Meaning:** to heal

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal *h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>e-* > *Øe-*, *h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>o-* > *hu-*, *h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>a-* > *ha-* Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE *h<sup>w</sup>-* > *Øu-*, *Øü-*, *Øy-*, *Øi-* West Germanic = *y-*, *j-* Old Indic = *j-* East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = *w-*, *f-* Old Celtic = *v-* Old Slavic = *g<sup>h</sup>-* Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = *z-* Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = *gj-* Albanian *Geg*, *gl-* Albanian *Tosc*.

Old Irish *hīcc* (*\*jēkko-*) 'healing, payment', cymr. *iach* 'fit, healthy', corn. *yagh*, bret. *iac'h* ds. (*\*jəkko-*), with unclear consonant doubling.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $hye-$  >  $hi$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $ya-$ ,  $ia-$  Celtic

Gr. ἄκος n. 'remedy', ἀκέομαι 'heal', delph. ἐφακῆσθαι, ἀκέστωρ (as epithet of Apollo, 'physician, medicine man, savior, redeemer', ἀκεστήρ 'healer, physician, medicine man', Epic -ionische Psilose), in Attic prose seldom used words;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $Øe-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $Øa-$  Greek

**References:** WP. I 195, WH. I 716, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 303;

**See also:** see above  $jek-$  'speak'.

**Page(s):** 504

---

**Root / lemma:**  $jēk^w-r(t-)$ , Gen.  $jēk^w-n-és$

**Meaning:** liver

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $Øe-$ ,  $h_3^w o-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^w a-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $Øu-$ ,  $Øü-$ ,  $Øy-$ ,  $Øi-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk.

Old Indic  $yákṛt$ , Gen.  $yaknáḥ$  'liver'; pers.  $jigar$  (\* $yakar-$ ), afghan.  $yīna$  (obl. \* $yaxna-$ ); lengthened grade (?) Avestan  $yākarə$  (after W. Krause KZ. 56, 304 ff. perhaps also Avestan \* $ha-yākana-$ , compare Old Norse  $lifre$  m. 'belonging to the same liver, brother',  $lifra$  f. 'sister') =

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  >  $ya-$  Old Indic

gr. ἥπαρ, -ατος (\* $h-tos$ );

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  >  $Øe-$  Greek

Latin  $jecur$ ,  $-oris$  and  $-inoris$  (proves previously \* $jecinis$ ; amalgamation of  $r$ - and  $n$ -stems);

Baltic *\*jeknā* f. in Lithuanian *jāknos*, old *jeknos*, *jekanas*, Latvian *aknas*, *aknis* f. Pl. Old Prussian *iagno* (Hs. *lagno*) f.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > ye- > je- Latin, Baltic =  $h_2^wa-$  > ya- > ja- Baltic

After Pedersen KG. I 129 here Middle Irish *i(u)chair* (*\*ikuri-*) f., Gen. *i(u)chrach* 'roe, eggs of a fish, eggs of various crustaceans' and Church Slavic *ikra*, russ. *ikra*, Upper Sorbian *jikro*, *jikno* ds., that is further identical with Slavic *ikra* 'plaice' and *ikra* 'calf' (and of that Baltic correspondences or rather leaning forms, Old Prussian *yceroy*, Latvian *ikrs*, Old Lithuanian Gen. *ikrū*) under a basic meaning 'clump, intumescence'. Also Indo Germanic *\*iek<sup>w</sup>rt* could be based on the same view.

It is difficult perhaps distorted taboo Armenian *leard*, Gen. *lerdi* 'liver' (compare finally Cuny Recherches 68 ff.). Whereas belong Old Norse *lifr* f. 'liver', Old English *lifer*, engl. *liver*, Old High German *libera*, *lebara* to gr. λιπαρός 'fat' (see **Root / lemma: *leip-1*: to smear, stick**), so that the original epithet of the (fattened) liver also the old word for liver was displaced, like Latin *jecur ficātum* has lead to Italian *fegato* etc..

A proto Indo Germanic basic form *\*iek<sup>w</sup>rt* appears to be risky.

**References:** WP. I 205 f., WH. I 673, Trautmann 103, 106, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 518, Benveniste Origines I 8f.

**Page(s):** 504

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*iē-* : *\*iə-*, with *-k-* extended *\*iēk-*, *\*iək-*

**Meaning:** to throw; to do

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^wo-$  > hu-,  $h_2^wa-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = gh- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

Tocharian A *ya-* 'make', supplied through *y-pa-*, in preterit through *yām-*, in B has been carried out in the whole paradigm; after Van Windekens (Lexique 167) here also A B *yāk-* 'neglect'?

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* Tocharian

Latin *iaciō, iēcī, iactum, iacere* 'to throw, cast, fling, hurl, catapult; spread';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* > *ia-* Latin

Hittite *i-ja-mi* 'I make', *pí-ja-mi* 'send to', *u-i-ja-mi* 'send here'; here Luvian *a-i-ja-ru* (from *\*i-ja-ru?*) 'it should be done';

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* > *ja-* Hittite

Gr. ἵημι (Inf. ἰέναι, Fut. ἵσω, Aor. ἔ-ηκα, ἦκα) 'set in motion, throw, cast, send' (*\*i-ē-mi*); ἦμα n. 'throw, shot'; (common Avestan, Greek aor. prefix)

Pedersen places also here gr. ἰάπτω 'send, dispatch'.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > *ye-* > *ie-*,  $h_2^w a-$  > *ya-* > *ia-* Greek

Against derivation from gr. ἵημι from *\*sī-sē-mi* with good reasons WH. I 667, EM 468. doubting Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 686, 741. Frisk (Eranos 41, 49 f.) decides because of Armenian *himn* 'foundation' ('the thrown?' = Latin *sēmen* 'of plants, seed, of men or animals, seed, race, a shoot, graft, scion, set, slip, cutting') for *\*sī-sē-mi*.

**References:** WP. I 199, II 460, WH. I 667, Pedersen Hittite 129, 198, Tocharian 166, 191, Lykisch under Hittite 30.

**Page(s):** 502

---

**Root / lemma:** *joi-ni-*

**Meaning:** bulrush

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk.

Latin *iuncus* `bulrush' (*\*joini-ko-s*) belongs to Middle Irish *aín* `bulrush' (*\*joiní*), Gen. *aíne*; about Latin *iūniperus* `the juniper-tree' s. WH. I 731, 870 and Leumann Gl. 27, 74;

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^wou-$  > *you-* > *iu-* Latin

Old Icelandic *einir*, Swedish *en* `juniper', ndd. *ēn(e)ke* ds. whether from *\*jainia-*, by which the meaning change of bulrush : juniper (see above) would be assured as old. However, it is then with Middle Low German *eynholz* and Modern High German *Einbeerbaum* (from Old Icelandic *eini-ber* `juniper berry') to be influenced by *ein* `one'.

**References:** WP. I 208f., Kluge<sup>11</sup> 126.

**Page(s):** 513

---

**Root / lemma:** *jork-*

**Meaning:** a kind of roebuck

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *jork-* : a kind of roebuck : **Root / lemma:** *ghers-*, *gher-* : rigid : alb. *derk* `pig' (< *\*ghōr-n-k*);

**Material:**

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^we-$  >  $\emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^wo-$  >  $hu-$ ,  $h_2^wa-$  >  $ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  >  $\emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset \ddot{u}-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Tosk.

gallo-rom. *\*jorkos* `roe deer', cymr. *iwrch* `male roe deer', corn. *yorch*, bret. *iourc'h* `roe deer' (presumably from Celtic come the later isolated forms ἰορκος, ἰορκες, ἰυρκες by Opp. and Hes.); gall. FN *Jurca*.

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_3^w o-$  > Celtic yo-, io-, ju-, iu-

Gr. ζόρξ, ζορκάς, with folk etymology connection in δέρκομαι mostly δόρξ, δορκός; δορκάς f., δόρκος m. 'roe deer, gazelle'; (Illyrian substrate)

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Proto Greek ye- > ge- > Old Greek ze-, de-,  $h_3^w o-$  > Proto Greek yo- > go- > Old Greek zo-, do-

**References:** WP. I 209; M.-L. 9678.

**Page(s):** 513

---

**Root / lemma:** *jou, ju*

**Meaning:** 'already; before, ever; just'

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > hu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = gh- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 285 (*e-3*, etc..)

**Page(s):** 513

---

**Root / lemma:** *jo-*

**Meaning:** relative stem

Note:

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e-$  > Øe-,  $h_3^w o-$  > hu-,  $h_2^w a-$  > ha- Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w-$  > Øu-, Øü-, Øy-, Øi- West Germanic = y-, j- Old Indic = j- East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian = w-, f- Old Celtic = v- Old Slavic = gh- Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian = z- Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic = gj- Albanian Geg, gl- Albanian Tosc.

**See also:** see above S. 283 (*e-3*, etc..)

**Page(s):** 513

---

**Root / lemma:** *jō[u]s- : jūs-*

**Meaning:** belt; to begird

**Note:** (presumably to *jēu-2*)

**Material:**

**Note:**

labialized laryngeal  $h_1^w e- > \emptyset e-$ ,  $h_3^w o- > hu-$ ,  $h_2^w a- > ha-$  Hittite

labialized laryngeal PIE  $h^w- > \emptyset u-$ ,  $\emptyset ü-$ ,  $\emptyset y-$ ,  $\emptyset i-$  West Germanic =  $y-$ ,  $j-$  Old Indic =  $j-$  East Germanic, Slavic, Old Latin, Old Albanian =  $w-$ ,  $f-$  Old Celtic =  $v-$  Old Slavic =  $gh-$  Armenian, Celtic, Illyrian =  $z-$  Old Greek, Baltic, Slavic =  $gj-$  Albanian Geg,  $gl-$  Albanian Toscan.

Avestan *yānhayeiti* (mostly with *aiwi-*) `girds', participle *yāsta-* `girded', *yāh n.* `belt string';

gr. ζώννυμι `gird', ζωστός (= Avestan *yāsta-*, Lithuanian *júostas*) `girded', ζωστήρ `belt, girdle', ζῶμα ds. (\*ζωσ-μα compare Lithuanian *juosmuō* `belt'), ζώνη ds. (\*ζωσ-vā, compare russ.-Church Slavic *pojasnъ* ds.); ζούσθω ζωννύσθω Hes. perhaps thessal. = \*ζώσθω?

alb. *n-gjehs*, *ngjesh* `gird, put on a belt';

Lithuanian *júosiu*, *júosti* `gird', *júostas* `girded', *júosta* `belt, girdle' besides *pa-jūsėti* `gird' (ablaut  $\bar{o}u : \bar{u}$ );

Old Church Slavic *pojasъ*, *-jasati* `gird', *pojasъ* `belt, girdle' (etc., see Berner 449).

**References:** WP. I 209, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 330, Trautmann 108 f.

**Page(s):** 513

**Root / lemma:** *ju-1*

**Meaning:** you (pl.)

**Grammatical information:** originally only Nom.; case oblique of stem *yēs-*, *yōs-* (from \**jues*, \**juos*?)

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *yuvám* `you' Du., *yūyám* Pl., Avestan *yūžəm*, *gathav.* *yūš*;

Armenian having a lasting effect in those with *jē-* anlaut. case e.g. Dat. *jez* (*e* after *mez* `nobis', *k'ez* `tibi');



Gothic *jūs* ` you ' Pl. otherwise reshaped after ` we ' (see *ye-*) Old Icelandic *ér*, Old English *gē*, Old Saxon *gī*, *ge*, Old High German *ir*, Du. Gothic *\*ju-t* (: Lithuanian *jù-du*), otherwise reshaped after ` we ' Old Icelandic *it*, Old English Old Saxon *git*,

Lithuanian *jūs*, Latvian *jūs*, Prussian *ioūs*, *iaūs* ` you ' Pl., Lithuanian *jù-du* ` you both'; Old Prussian *iouson*, Lithuanian *jūsų*, Latvian *jūsu* ` your '.

alb. *ju* ` you ' from *\*u* = Old Indic *vaḥ* with hiatus erasing *j*;

Also alb. *juve* `you', *jush* `from you'.

*uēs-*, *uōs-*: Old Indic *vaḥ*, Avestan *vā* enkl. for Akk. Gen. Dat. Pl., Dual. Old Indic *vām*, of Akk. *\*us-sme* (= Lesbian ὤμμε) from with takeover of nominative *j* Old Indic *yusmān* Akk. (etc.), Avestan Abl. *yūšmañ*,

gr. Lesbian ὤμμε (*\*us-sm-*), Doric ὤμέ Akk., out of it nom. Lesbian ὤμμες, Doric ὤμές, as well as Attic ὤμεις etc.;

Latin *vōs* (= Avestan Akk. Pl. *vā?*), Paelignian *vus* ` **vos** ' and ` **vobis** ', Latin *vester*, Umbrian *uestra* ` **vestrā** ';

Old Prussian *wans* Akk.; Old Church Slavic Nom. Akk. Pl. *vy*, Gen. Pl. *vasъ*, Dat. Pl. *vamъ*, Instr. Pl. *vami*;

Hittite *šū-(um-)me-es* (*sumes*) from *\*usme* (compare Pedersen Hittite 75 f);

Tocharian A *yas*, B *yes* (*y* from the 1. Pl.).

Besides with anlaut *sū*: Old Irish *sī*, *sissi* ` you ' (*uai-b* `from you ' from *\*ō-sūī*), cymr. etc. *chwi* ` you ' (*-ī* < *-oi* of Nom. Pl. the *o*-stem?); Irish *farn.* ` your ', *indala-sār* ` one of you both ', *sethar* ` your ' (compare Thurneysen Gr. p. 449), and with anlaut *esū*- Gothic *izwis* ` you ', *izwara* ` your ', Old Icelandic *yðr*, *yðuard*s., West Germanic without *s* (i.e. probably with *s*-reduction) Old High German *iuwih* ` you ' (Akk.), *iuwēr* ` your ' etc.; perhaps it is also gr. σφώ ` you both' after the reflexive, where *\*σFε-* through σφε- it was replaced the older *\*σFω*.

**References:** WP. I 209 f., Trautmann 110, 364, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 600 f.

**Page(s):** 513-514

---

**Root / lemma:** *jū* 2

**Meaning:** exclamatory interjection

**Material:** Gr. ἰαυοῖ `exclamation of sorrow!' (ἰαῦ, ἰύ:), ἰύ: `interjection of amazement'; with **silbischem**, to partly long *í* (*ĩu-*) ranks ἰυγή `howling, shrieking, as of men in pain, but also of the shout of heralds, the hissing of snakes ', ἰυγμός ds., ἰύζω (Fut. ἰύξω) `cry' (Lithuanian by Bezzenberger BB. 27, 164 f., the also auf Lithuanian *ývas* `a night-owl, an owl ', Old Prussian *ywo-garge* `owl's tree' and in *n*-present refers ἰνύεται κλαίει, ὀδύρεται Hes.); not here, but to **au1** (above S. 71) there belongs ἀυτή `scream ', older inschr. ἄFυτά;

Latin *jūbilō* `rejoice, shout, to raise a shout of joy, call out to a person ' (perhaps *\*iūd-dʰə-lō*) ; in addition *iugō*, *-ere* `to utter the note of the red kite ';

Middle Irish *ilach* (*\*iuluko-*) `victory cheering';

Middle High German *jū*, *jūch* `exclamation of pleasure, joy' (similarly *jō* with the exclamation and shout), therefrom Middle High German *jūwen*, *jūwezen* `shout, jubilate ', *jūchezen*, Modern High German *jauchzen* `whoop ', Middle High German *jōlen*, *jodeln*, Modern High German *johlen*, *jodeln*, also Old Norse *ýla*, engl. *yowl* `howl' from *\*jūljan*;

serb. *jū*, *íjū*, *ijuju* `hurray, hoorah!, hurrah!!!';

Lithuanian *ývas* `a night-owl, an owl ' see above.

**References:** WP. I 210, WH. I 725 ff.

**Page(s):** 514

**Root / lemma:** *īi-*

**Meaning:** groin, intestines

**Material:** Gr. ἴλια μόρια γυναικεῖα; ἴλιον τὸ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐφήβαιον δηλοῖ. καὶ κόσμιον γυναικεῖον παρὰ Κῶοις Hes. (presumably *i-*, compare:)

Latin *īlia*, *-um* `intestines, guts; loin, flank; the lower abdomen' (Sg. *īlium* Gl., *īle* `the genitals' constructed by Catull); or ἴλια Latin loanword?

whether here cymr. *il* `ebullition ' (\*swelling?), gall. PN *Illo-mārus* `with big groin ' and Scots Gaelic island Old Irish *īle*, Gaelic *íle*, engl. *Islay* (Watson, Celtic Place-Names 87)?

Perhaps here Slavic *\*jelito* (from *\*jilito*?) etc. `groin, intestines, testicles' (*l*-forms as in *lanita* `cheek', *isto* `kidney', *lysto* `calf', *usta* `mouth') in wruss. *jality* `testicles', serb. old *jelito* `a sausage, a small sausage ', čak. *olito* `intestine, a sausage ', poln. *jelito* `intestine ', dial. `sausage ', Pl. `intestines, entrails ', russ. *litónʹja* `manyplies of ruminants, psalterium ' (Old Prussian *laítian* n. `sausage ' probably from apoln. *\*lito*?).

**References:** WP. I 163 f., WH. I 673 f.

**Page(s):** 499

---

**Root / lemma:** *īl-, īlu-*

**Meaning:** dirt; black

**Material:** Gr. ἰλῦς, -ύος f. 'slime, mud, ordure; dregs, sediment (of wine); impurity', εἰλύ (i.e. ἰλύ) μέλαν Hes.;

Latvian *īls* 'very dark' (\**īlus*);

Old Church Slavic *ilъ* 'mud, mire, dirt; clay; bog', russ. *it*, Gen. *íta* 'slime, mud', Czech *jíl* 'slime, mud, loam, clay', poln. *it*, *jeť* 'clay, natural dampness of earth', wherefore maybe the name of the whitefish living in the mud (*Squalius vulgaris*), russ. *jeléc*, Gen. *jelcá*, Czech *jelec*, *jilec*, poln. *jelec*, Lower Sorbian *jalice* (to anlaut alteration compare under *īli-* 'groin, intestines').

**References:** WP. I 163, Trautmann 103.

**Page(s):** 499

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*atī-, ateli-, -o-*

**Meaning:** a kind of fish

**Material:** Gr. ἔτελις 'a kind of fish' (could be assimilated from \*ἄτελις), Latin *attilus* 'a kind of large fish found in the Po' (probably gall. or Ligurian: Holder Altcelt. Sprachsch. s. v., M.-L. 766; different Hirt IF. 37, 222); Old Lithuanian *atis*, Lithuanian *ōtas*, Latvian *āte* 'turbot, type of flatfish eaten as food'.

**References:** WP. I 44, WH. I 78.

**Page(s):** 70

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*dēgh-mó-*

**Meaning:** slant

**Material:** Old Indic *jihmá-* 'slantwise, slant, skew' (Proto Aryan \**žīžhmá-* assim. from \**dižhmá-*), gr. δοχμός, δόχμιος 'slant, skew' (assim. from \*δοχμός?).

**References:** WP. I 769, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I, 302 g, 327.

**Page(s):** 181

---

**Root / lemma:** (\**gʷhēi-*) *gʷhēi-, gʷhēid-: gʷhīd-*

**Meaning:** bright, shining

**Material:** Gr. φαῖδρός 'clear, bright, luminous; cheerful' (= Lithuanian *giēdras*), next to which φαῖδι- in φαίδιμος 'gleaming, stately'; φαῖός 'dim, dark, hazy, brownish, gray' (basic form \*φαι-Φός or -σός); φαῖκός λαμπρός Hes.; **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-***

Lithuanian *giēdras*, *gaidrūs* 'cheerful, clear, bright' (therefrom *giedrà*, *gaidrà* f. 'nice weather'), Latvian *dziedrs* 'azure, sky-blue color', changing through ablaut *dzīdrums* 'brightness'; Lithuanian *gaĩsas* (\**gʷhəid-so-s*), *gaisa* 'gleam in the sky, heaven', Latvian *gāiss* m. 'air, weather', *gaišs* (\**gaisus*) 'clear, bright', *gāisma* f. 'light', Lithuanian *gaĩsras* m. 'gleam in the sky, heaven, conflagration; rage, fury', *gaĩzdras* m. 'gleam in the sky, heaven'; probably also Old Prussian *gaylis* 'white'.

**References:** WP. I 665, Trautmann 75.

**Page(s):** 488-489

---

**Root / lemma:** \**ōs*, *ōs-i-s*, *ōs-en-*, *os-k-* (\**hwōks-*, *hwōsk-* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** ash tree

**Material:** Latin *ornus* 'the wild mountain-ash' (\**os-en-os*); cymr. acorn. *onn-en*, bret. *ounn-enn* 'ash tree', cymr. Pl. *onn*, *ynn* (proto Celtic \**onnā* < \**osnā*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Irish (*h*)*uinnius*, Dat. *uinnisinn* (\**onn-is-ō*) ds.; Lithuanian *úosis* f., m., Latvian *uōsis* m., Old Prussian *woasis* (\**ōsi-s*; in addition Illyrian-Pannonian VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*); Slavic \**jasenъ* (\**jasenъ*) m. in serb. *jāsên*, russ. *jásenъ*;

with *k*-extension: Armenian *haçi* 'ash tree'; alb. *ah* 'beech' (\**oskā*);

**Note:**

Maybe wrong etymology as alb. (\**phau*) *ahu* 'beech': Spanish *haya*, French *hêtre*, *fayard*, *foya*, *fau*, *fagette*, *faye*, *Fayette*, Italian *faggio*, Aragones *fau*, Bresciano *fò*, Breton *favenn*, Calabrese *fagu*, Catalan *faig*, Furlan *fajâr*, Galician *faia*, Irish *feá*, Manx *faih*, Piemontese *fò*, Portuguese *faia*, Romagnolo *fàz*, Sardinian Campidanese *fau*, Valencian *faig*, Venetian *fagaro*, *fagher*, Welsh *ffawydd* 'beech'.

gr. ὀξύη 'beech, spear shaft' (\**ōsk[ε]σ-*?); Ligurian PN 'Οσκέλα 'ash-tree forest' (?); Old Icelandic *askr* m. 'ash tree, spear, javelin, ship', Old English *æsc* (Germanic \**askiz*), Old High German *asc* 'ash tree';

compare tscherem. *oško* 'ash tree'.

**References:** WP. I 183 f., WH. II 223, Trautmann 203, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 59.

**Page(s):** 782

---

**Root / lemma:** (*\*(s)pen-2*), (*(s)pon-*), (*(s)pond<sup>h</sup>o-*)

**Meaning:** a kind of wooden vessel (pail)

**Note:** related to *sphē-*, *sphə-* 'long, flat piece of wood' (compare *-no-* derivative Modern High German *Span*).

**Material:** Armenian *p<sup>h</sup>and<sup>h</sup>* 'vessel' (*\*phond<sup>h</sup>o-*); Latin *sponda* 'the frame of a bedstead, sofa, bed, couch, bier'; Middle Irish *sonn* m. 'jamb, pillar', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *sonnaid* 'bumps, presses', cymr. *ffon* f. 'stick' (*\*spond<sup>h</sup>ā*); Old Icelandic *spann* n. 'bucket, pail' (Danish *spand* 'bucket, pail'), Middle Low German *span*, *-nes* 'wooden bucket', *fat-span* 'wooden vessel handle' (Germanic *\*spanna-*, perhaps *o-* **Ableit.** an *en-* stem *\*spanan-*, or from *\*spond<sup>h</sup>-no-* or *\*spon-uo-*); Old Church Slavic *spqđъ* 'a corn-measure, measure, peck';

*e*-forms missing; Dutch *spinde* 'larder, pantry, warehouse for storing food', Modern High German *Spind* 'cupboard' derive from Middle Latin *\*(dis)penda* (Frings, Germania Romana 146).

**References:** WP. II 662, WH. II 578.

**Page(s):** 989

---

**Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)ereg-*, (*(s)p(h)erēg-*), (*(s)p(h)rēg-*) (**nasalized** *spreng-*)

**Meaning:** to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle

**Note:** *g*-extension to *sp(h)er-*

**Material:** **A.** With onomatopoeic word formation:

Old Indic *sphūrjati*, *sphūrjāyati* ('bursts out, appears' and) 'beats, rattles, roars'; *sphūrja-*, *sphūrjaka-* m. 'a certain plant'; onomatopoeic word formation also gr. σφαραγέομαι 'be abundant, bristle, hiss, be full to bursting (from full udder' and) 'beat, hiss, burst with loud bang';

Lithuanian *sprāga*, *-ėti* 'crackle, crack, creak', causative *sprāginti* 'make crackle, roast'; ablaut. *sprógti* 'burst'; Latvian *sprāgt* and *sprēgt* 'break, crack', *spruogt* 'bud', Lithuanian *spūrga* f. 'Hopfenblüte', Latvian *spurdzes* f. Pl. ds.; *spurgt* 'spray'; proto Slavic *\*pragnō*, *\*pragnōti* in Czech *prahnouti* 'dry up, wilt, wither, languish' PN *Praha* 'clear place'; causative slov. *prážiti* 'braise', ablaut. serb. *přžiti* 'roast' (proto Slavic *\*prǣžiti*);

maybe alb. (*\*prážiti*) *përzhit* 'burn' a Slavic loanword.

**B.** alb., Germanic and Celtic of speech: alb. *shpreh* 'I speak' (*\*spreg-sk-*); but cymr. *ffraeth* (*\*spreġh-to-*) 'quick, fast, willing, ready', bret. *fraez*, *fraz* 'distinct', corn. *freth* 'agile, lively' belong to *spereġh-* S. 998; cymr. *ffreg* 'gossip' has unclear *-g* (from *\*-k*); Old English *sprecan*, Old Saxon *sprekan*, Old High German *sprehhan* 'speak', Old English *spræc*, Old Saxon *sprāca*, Old High German *sprāhha* 'language' (besides forms without *r* unclear occurrence: Old High German *spehhan*, Old English *specan* 'speak', *spæc* 'discourse', engl. *to speak*, *speech*, Middle High German *spaht* 'gossip, loud song', *spehhen* 'babble'); in more general onomatopoeic word formation Old Icelandic *spraka* 'crackle, patter' (*spraki* 'rumor'), Danish *sprage* 'crack, creak, rustle'.

**C.** In other meaning:

Old Indic *sphūrjati* 'bursts out, appear, come into view' (see above); *parāgas* 'pollen';

Maybe alb. *shpërthej* 'blow, blossom, appear, come into view' common alb. *-k > -th*.

Avestan *sparəga-* 'scion, shoot' ('from the barbs below the head of the arrow'), *frasparəya-* 'sprout, twig, branch';

gr. σφαραγέομαι 'burst with a noise, crackle, sputter, as liquids when thrown upon the fire, groan with fulness, to be full to bursting', σπαργάω 'to be full to bursting, swell, be ripe, of nursing mothers, swell with milk', σπαργαί ὀργαί ὀρμαί Hes., σποργαί ἐρεθισμοί εἰς τὸ τεκεῖν Hes., ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος 'stone sperage, Asparagus acutifolius, the edible shoots thereof, the shoots of other plants';

Latin *spargō, -ere* 'strew, distribute, scatter, sprinkle, spray';

Middle Low German *sparken* 'spark, produce sparks, sparkle, glitter', Old English *spearcian* ds. (engl. *sparkle*), *spircan* 'spark, produce sparks, spray', Middle Low German *spärke*, Old English *spearca* (engl. *spark*) 'spark', nasalized Middle Low German *spranken* 'sparkle, glitter', mnl. *spranke* 'spark, the spraying, small stain';

Old Icelandic *sparkr* 'agile, lively, strenuous', Old Icelandic *sprækkr*, Norwegian *spræk*, Swedish dial. *spräker* 'agile, lively', also 'radiating, gleaming', Danish dial. *spræg* 'haughty, boasting' (*\*sprēgi-*); engl. *sprinkle* 'sprinkle, spray', Swedish dial. *spräckel* 'stain' ('\*splash, dash'), *spräckla* 'measles, morbilli, contagious virus occurring mostly in children that is characterized by red spots on the skin', Norwegian and nisl. *sprekka*, Middle High German *spreckel* 'chloasma, skin spot, brown spot on the skin', nasal. Middle High German *sprinkel*, *spreken* 'speckle, stain'; *r*-lose forms are Middle Low German *spinkel* = *sprinkel*, mnl. *spekelen* 'sprinkle', nl. *spikkel* 'stain, speckle', Old English *specca* ds.,

Lithuanian *spúogas* 'stain, dot, speck'; - without anl. *s*, and concomitant as variant besides *\*perk-*, *\*prek-* 'dappled' (see 820 f.): Old Icelandic *freknōttr* 'freckly, freckled', Norwegian and nisl. *frekna* 'freckle', engl. *freak* 'make striped';

Old English *spræc* n. 'scion, shoot, twig, branch', *spranca* m. ds. (*sprincel* 'basket-snare'); in the meaning 'crackle, rustle, break, crack' based on Norwegian *sprek* 'dry deadwood', Old Icelandic *sprek* 'rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle wood', Old High German *sprahhula* 'splinter, chaff', Middle Low German *sprok*, *sprokkel* 'deadwood'; holl. *sprokkig* 'brittle', *sprokkeln* 'break, crack', Norwegian dial. *sproka*, *sprokka* 'crack, spring, cleft, fissure', Old English *forspiercan* 'dry, dehydrate, desiccate'; mnl. *sporkel* 'february' (probably of bud sprout, compare engl. *spring* 'spring'), Low German *sprickel* 'deadwood, dry twig, branch';

compare also Old English *spracen* 'alder', Norwegian *sprake* 'juniper', Old High German *sporah*, *spurcha* ds., also ('twitching, shooting up, elastic') Old High German *houue-spranca* 'locusta (grasshopper)', Old Saxon *sprinco* ds., Middle Low German *spranke*, *sprinke*, *sprekenel* ds.; Middle High German *sprinke* 'bird trap', Low German Modern High German *Sprenkel* 'speckle' ds.; Low German *sprekenel* 'clamp wood';

Old High German *springa* 'shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare', older Modern High German *Sprenkel* 'bird trap', engl. *springe*, *springle* 'bird's loop' are influenced by *springen*,

Latvian *spīrgt* 'become fresh, strengthen', *spīrg(t)s* 'fresh, alert, awake, smart, fit, healthy'; *spīrgsti* (*pirgsti*) 'glowing coals under the ash'; *spīrgulis* 'splinter' ('\*Weggespritztes'); *spridzināt* 'spray around, spring', *spridzīgs* 'rash, hasty, alert, awake, smart'; *spuīrguls* 'small, munteres child', *spērgans* 'brittle, alert, awake, smart'; Lithuanian *sprōgis*, Latvian *spradzis* 'Erdflöh';

**D.** without anlaut *s-* compare still: Old Indic *parjanya-* 'rain cloud (squirting, spraying); the rain God and thunderstorm God' (see above S. 819, 823); Old Irish *arg* 'drip', mcymr. *eiry*, cymr. *eira* 'snow', acorn. *irch*, ncorn. *er*, bret. *erc'h* ds. (*\*pargo-*, *\*pargio-*); common *p-* > zero Celtic Armenian.

probably also Old Church Slavic *prъga* 'neuer Kornansatz des Weizens', russ. *pergá* 'pollen'; Old Church Slavic *is-prъgnqti* 'spring out', poln. *pierzgnąć* 'break, crack (skin)'; nasalized Old Bulgarian *въs-pręgnqti* 'sprout', *pręgъ* 'locust, grasshopper'; as 'shooting up' Old Church Slavic *pręglo* 'a little snare, noose, a little stretcher', russ. *prúga*, *pružina* 'jumping feather', *u-prúgij* 'shooting up flexibly, bulging', also the family proto Slavic



\**pręǵǵ* `tighten, hitch, harness an animal; tense, pull taught, stretch tight ', *pręǵǵ* `yoke ', poln. *poprąg* `belt' etc.

Maybe alb. *pranga* `cuffs ' : Slavic *pręǵǵ* `yoke '.

**References:** WP. II 672 ff., WH. II 566 f., Trautmann 276 f., 278 f., Vasmer 2, 337, 450.

**Page(s):** 996-998

---

**Root / lemma:** \**uēp-1* : *uōp-* : *up-*

**Meaning:** water

**Material:** Old Indic *vāp̄* f. `deep pond, pool'; the above S. 52 mentioned pre-Celtic FIN with *-up-* in Celtic bottom, wherefore still *Uxantia* (\**upsantiā*) `Ousance' (Orléans), the Ligurian PN *Vappincum* `Gap'; Lithuanian *ùpė* `river' (barely to *ap-*); Old Prussian *wupyan* `cloud'; Old Church Slavic *vapa* `sea' (\**uōpa*; barely after W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 115<sup>2</sup> to Old Russian *vapъ* `paint, color' etc.); Hittite *uappu-* `riverbank, wadi, dry river valley '.

**References:** Trautmann 11, 342, Vasmer 1, 168 f., Krahe BzNF 5, 98 ff.

**Page(s):** 1149

---

**Root / lemma:** *ka<sup>dh-</sup>*

**Meaning:** to guard; to cover

**Material:** Latin *cassis*, *-idis* `helmet' (if first Latin, s. WH. I 177, then from \**ka<sup>dh-</sup>tis*); perhaps Middle Irish *cais* `love', *mis-cuis* `hate' (\**ka<sup>dh-</sup>tī-s*);

Old English *hædre* `thoughtful, anxious '; Old High German *huota* f. `the hat, guarding, wardership', Old English *hōd*, Old Frisian *hōde* `guarding', whereof Old High German *huoten*, Old English *hēdan* `look after, watch over, keep, guard, watch'; Old High German *huot* m. `the hat, bonnet, helmet', Old English *hōd* m. `cap'; Old Icelandic *hǫttr* and *hattr*, Old English *hætt*, engl. *hat* `the hat' (\**had-tu-*), Old Icelandic *hetta* `covering; shelter' (\**hattjōn-*); Kluge under *Hut*, Zupitza gutturals 206 f.; Old English *heden* `dress' = Old Icelandic *heðinn* `fur skirt' (\**haðina-*). (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. I 341 f., WH. I 177.

**Page(s):** 516

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaghlo-*

**Meaning:** small round stone

**Material:** Gr. *κάχληξ*, *-ηκος* `stone, pebble ', Abl. from \**κάχλος* =



Old High German *hagal*, Old English *hagol*, *hægel* m. Old Norse *hag*/n. 'hail'.

**References:** WP. I 338.

**Page(s):** 518

---

**Root / lemma:** *kagh-* : *kogh-*

**Meaning:** to sew, plait, etc..

**Material:** Latin *caulae* (\**caholae*) 'sheepfold, enclosure around temple and altars', wherefore (dial. development) *cōlum* 'A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander, a bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catching fish, a wear, fish snaring net' (all from wickerwork), *cōlō*, *-āre* 'strain, filter with a sieve or strainer, purify'; ablaut. Latin *cohūm*, after Paul. Diac. 'the strap by which the plough-beam was fastened to the yoke' as 'holder, encirclement', in addition *incohō*, *-āre* 'to lay the foundation of a thing, to begin, commence', actually 'harness' (word of farmers);

here Oscan κα, ας 'incipias', *kahad* 'capiat': Umbrian 3. Pl. Konj. Perf. *kukēhē(n)s* 'occupaverint' = Latin *capere*: *cēpi* (see below S. 527 f.); Umbrian *cehefi* 'captus sit' is Konj. Pass. of *f*-Perfekts (E. Fraenkel, Fil. Biedr. Rāksti 1940, 8 f.);

gall. (5. Jh., Zimmer KZ. 32, 237 f.) *caili* 'cancelli' Gl., *caio* 'breialo sive bigardio' Nom. Gall. (out of it French *quai*, Old French *chai* 'river dam'); abret. *caiou* Pl. 'munimenta', cymr. *cae* 'paddock' and 'collar, neckband', corn. *kē* 'paddock', Middle Breton *kae* 'thorn hedge, fence'; derived cymr. *caŷ* 'make a hedge, fence', bret. *kea* 'make a hedge'; perhaps cymr. *caen* f. 'covering, operculum, skin' (\**kagh-nā*) Vendryes WuS. 12, 242; out of it borrowed Middle Irish *caín* 'surface'; cymr. *cael* 'das Erlangen' (\**kagh-lā*), see above S. 408; ablaut. in bret. *mor-go* (\**mon-go*, to \**mon-* 'neck') 'Halsring der Pferde', whether *-go* from \**kogho-* (after V. Henry, Lexique, though to cymr. *caw* 'band, strap'), and cymr. *myn-cids*, whether from \**-cei*, Indo Germanic \**koghio-*; out of it Middle Irish *muince* 'collar, neckband';

Old High German *hag* 'hedge, paddock', Old English *haga* m. 'hedge, garden', engl. *haw*, *asächs.* *hago*, Old Icelandic *hagi* 'meadowland'; Old English *hæg* n. 'paddock, small area of land', engl. *hay*, Old English *hecg* f. 'hedge', engl. *hedge*, Old High German *heckia*, *heggia* 'hedge', to Old Icelandic *hegg-r* 'Ahlkirsche' (\**hagiō*; out of it French *haie* ds.); derivatives: Old English *hagu-rūn* 'charm, spell', *hegi-tisse*, Old High German *hagazussa* 'witch'; Old Icelandic *hegna* 'make a hedge, fence, shield', to Old High German *hagan* 'briar', PN *Hagano*, Old Norse *Hogni*, etc.

**References:** WP. I 337 f., WH. I 187 f., 243 f., 631, Loth RC 45, 198 f.

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaĝo-* or *koĝo-*, *-ā-*

**Meaning:** goat

**Note:** only Slavic and Germanic

In Albanian the old laryngeal gave *h-* > *k-*.

Note:

From the older root **Root / lemma:** *aiĝ-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>eviĝ-*): 'goat', derived **Root / lemma:** *ag<sup>w</sup>h-no-s* (*\*heg<sup>w</sup>h-no-s*): 'lamb' and **Root / lemma:** *āĝ-*: 'goat': **Root / lemma:** *kaĝo-* or *koĝo-*, *-ā-*: 'goat'.

**Material:** Old Bulgarian *koza* 'goat', *kozъ/ъ* 'he-goat' (Latvian *kaza* 'goat' from Russ.), therefrom abgel. *koža* 'skin' (*\*kozjā*, originally '\* goatskin ', as Church Slavic (*j*)*azno* 'skin, leather': Lithuanian *ožys* 'he-goat');

from the meaning ' (nanny goat fur as of covering, mantle ' goes probably also Gothic *hakuls* 'mantle', Old Icelandic *hǫkoll* ds. (fem. *hekla* ' mantle with hood, cowl '), Old English *hacele*, Old Frisian *hezil* (*\*hakil*), Old High German *hachul* m. ds. back; with lengthened grade probably Old English *hēcen*, Middle Low German *hōken*, Middle Dutch *hoekijn* 'young goat, kid' (*\*hōkīna*).

Meillet Ét. 246 reminds an *\*aĝos* 'goat(nbock)' (above S. 6 f.) as ' rhyme word ', what would speak for *kaĝo-* with *a*. The low spreading of the word can be explained from the extent of the standing contest among nanny goat names, s. in addition Lidén Arm. stem 13 f.

Maybe alb. *kedhi* 'young goat, kid' but not *keci* 'young goat, kid' from Turkish *keçi* ' goat '.

**References:** WP. I 336 f., Feist 238 f.

**Page(s):** 517-518

---

**Root / lemma:** *kai-ko-*

**Meaning:** one-eyed

**Material:** Old Indic *kēkara-* 'squinting ';

Latin *caecus* 'blind, dark', Old Irish *caech* ' one-eyed, squinting, blind', cymr. *coeg* 'vacuus, deficiens ', *coegddall* 'one-eyed', acorn. *cuic* 'luscus vel monophthalmus ', Gothic *haihs* 'one-eyed'; Middle Irish *leth-chaech* 'squinting';

perhaps here gr. κακίας `northeasterly wind' as `\*the dark ' (Güntert, Kalypso 67<sup>6</sup>, compare *aquilo* : *aquilus* above S. 23; against it Fick GGA. 1894, 238: Κάικος, a river the Äolis);

Lithuanian *kėikti* `curse ', actually `lay an evil eye ' ( *\*kēikmi* : *\*kaikmés* ).

Because of the basic meaning `one-eyed' compare *\*kai-* `alone '.

**References:** WP. I 328, WH. I 129.

**Page(s):** 519-520

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaiṛ-* or *koīṛ-*

**Meaning:** to scratch, itch, comb, \*dress (the hair), cut the hair

**Material:** Old Indic *kéśa-* m. `hair of the head ', *kēśín-* **mähnig** ' (as Old Church Slavic *kosa* `hair' : *česati* `comb' from *\*kes-* `scratch, scrape, comb');

Maybe alb. ( *\*cēs-* ) *qeth* `to cut hair of the head' common alb. *-s* > *-th*.

Lithuanian *kaišti* `scrape, rub, smooth', *iškašti* `glass, wood make smooth inside ', *kaištuvos* `plane instrument of the cooper ', Old Prussian *coysnis* `comb', *coestue* `comb, bristle brush';

Old Bulgarian *cěsta* `way, road' as `smooth way'.

**References:** WP. I 328, Trautmann 113.

**Page(s):** 520

---

**Root / lemma:** *kai-1*, *kai-uo-*, *kai-uelo-*

**Meaning:** alone, whole

**Material:** Old Indic *kévala-h* `belonging exclusively to somebody ', hence `alone ' and `whole, complete ';

Latin *caelebs*, *-ibis* `unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or a widower) ', probably from *\*kaiuelo-lib(h)-s* `living alone ', to Gothic *liban* `live ' etc.; compare Latvian *kaiļs* `single, childless '.

**References:** WP. I 326, WH. I 130, 455;

**See also:** compare also *kai-ko-*, *kai-lo-*.

**Page(s):** 519

---

**Root / lemma:** *kai-lo-* (*kai-lu-*)

**Meaning:** bright; safe, healthy

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kai-lo-* (*kai-lu-*) : bright; safe, healthy, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kai-1*, *kai-uo-*, *kai-uelo-* : alone, whole.

**Material:** Cymr. *coel*/f. 'omen, sign', acymr. Pl. *coilou* 'auspiciis', abret. *coel* '(h)aruspicem', leg. ' (h)aruspicium', acymr. *coiliaucc*, acorn. *chuillioc* 'augur' (Old Irish *cēl* 'augurium' brit. loanword);

Gothic *hails*, Old Icelandic *heill*, Old High German *heil* 'fit, healthy, whole', Old English *hāl*, engl. *whole* 'whole', Old High German *heil* n. 'salvation, luck', Old English *hæil* 'auspicious omen, sign, luck, haleness, healthiness', Old Icelandic *heil* (\**heilz*, *s*-stem) n. f. 'good omen, luck', Old High German *heilisōn* 'emblem, landmark, mark observe', Old English *hālsian* '(mad, wicked, evil ghost) adjure', Old Icelandic *heilsa* 'greet' (compare also Gothic *hails!*, Old English *wes hāl!* as greeting), Old English *hālettan*, Old High German *heilazzen* 'greet', Old High German (etc.) *heilag* 'holy'; Old English *hālan* Pl. 'placenta, afterbirth' = Norwegian *heile* ds.;

Old Prussian *kailūstiskan* Akk. Sg. 'haleness, healthiness' (derivative from \**kailūsta-s* Adj., this from \**kailu-s*), *kails!* - *pats kails!* 'Heil! - selbst Heil!', 'Trinkgruß';

Old Bulgarian *цѣль* 'heil, fit, healthy; whole, unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged', *цѣлѣ*, *цѣлѣти* 'heal, cure', *цѣлѣти*, *цѣловати* 'greet', then also 'kiss'.

**References:** WH. I 130, Trautmann 112, Lidén KZ. 61, 25 f.

**See also:** Perhaps to *kai-* 'alone', above S. 519.

**Page(s):** 520

**Root / lemma:** *kais-*

**Meaning:** hair

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kais-* : hair, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kaiṛ-* or *koṛ-* : to scratch, itch, comb, \*dress (the hair), cut the hair.

**Material:** Old Indic *kēsara-* m. n. hair, mane' (*s* instead of *ṣ* from a form \**kēsra-*, e.g. Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 232); compare above *késa-* under *kaiṛ-*;

Latin *caesariēs* 'hair of the head'

about Tocharian A *śísāk*, B *ṣecake* `Leo (constellation)' s. Van Windekens Lexique 120 f., E. Schwentner IF. 57, 59, Pedersen Tocharian 247.

**References:** WP. I 329 f., WH. I 133.

**Page(s):** 520

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaito-*

**Meaning:** forest

**Note:** (Celtic and Germanic)

**Material:** Acymr. *coit*, ncymr. *coed* `wood, forest', acorn. *cuít*, mcor. *coys*, *cos* ds., bret. *coet*, *coat* `wood, forest, spinney', gall. PN Καϊτό-βριξ, *Cēto-briga*, *Eto-cētum* (die spätere rom. pronunciation *-zētum* lies den Modern High German place names auf *-scheid* am linken Rheinufer the basic);

Gothic *haiþi* f., Old Icelandic *heiðr*, Old English *hæð*, engl. *heath*, Old High German *heida* f. `heath', Middle High German *heide* f. `moor, heath, moorland'; besides Old English *\*hāð*, engl. dial. *hoath*; proto Germanic *\*haiþanas* `steppe inhabiting, wild', probably similar to Latin *pāgānus* (: *pāgus* `land'), in addition Gothic *haiþnō* f. `pagan, heathen', Old Icelandic *heiðinn*, Old English *hæðen*, engl. *heathen*, *asächs.* *hēthin*, Old High German *heidan*, *heidin*, *heidanisk* `heathenish, of or pertaining to heathens, pagan'; different W. Schulze Kl. Schriften 521 ff.

about Latin *būcētum* `a pasture for cattle, cow-pasture' s. WH. I 120, Vendryes RC 48, 398.

**References:** WP. I 328 f., Feist 237 f.

**Page(s):** 521

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaiur-t*, *kaiur-t*

**Meaning:** hole, ravine

**Material:** Old Indic *kévaṭa*- m. `pit, pothole';

gr. καίατα ὀρύγματα Hes., hom. καιατόεσσα (Λακεδαιμῶν; so far expressed κητώεσσα originate) `klüftereich', καιάδας Erdschlund in Sparta (ð as in δεκάδ- : Lithuanian *dėšimt*-).

**References:** WP. I 327, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 25.

**Page(s):** 521

---

**Root / lemma:** *kai2*

**Meaning:** and

**Material:** The equation gr. καὶ 'and, also' : Old Church Slavic *cě* in *a cě, cě i`* **καίτοι, καίπερ, εἴπερ** ' (compare the still unclear forms Arcadian Cypriot *κας*, Cypriot *κα*) is very doubtful; for *cě* is probably as '\*as = as also, as probably' at first with Lithuanian *kaĩ*, Latvian *kā, kaĩ*, Old Prussian *kai`* like, as' of Pron. stem *kʷo-*, to connect, during καὶ could have barely evolved from *kʷ-* (infolge proclitic position?); not to Latin *ceu`* as' (*\*kai uē* barely with *ē* from *ai* as *prehendō* after Wackernagel and Niedermann IA. 18, 76).

**References:** WP. I 327, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 567<sup>2</sup>, Trautmann 112, Endzelin Latvian Gr. p. 474, WH. I 209.

**Page(s):** 519

**Root / lemma:** *kakka-*

**Meaning:** to defecate

**Note:** babble-word the Kindersprache

**Material:** Armenian *k`akor`* 'crap, muck', gr. *κακκάω`* **cacō`**, *κάκκη`* 'human excrement', Latin *cacō, -āre*, Middle Irish *caccaim`* **caco`**, *cacc`* 'ordure', cymr. *cach*, bret. *cac`h*, corn. *caugh* ds., russ. etc. *kákaty`* 'defecate', Modern High German *kacken*,

Maybe alb. *kaka`* 'ordure'.

in addition perhaps as baby talk - compare Modern High German *gegga`* 'fie, shame on you! for shame!' - also gr. *κακός`* 'evil, bad'; New Phrygian *κακouv`* 'evil, harm', after Friedrich (Eberts Reallexikon I 139) gr. loanword; barely here *Κακασβος*, **klein Old Saxon** horseman's God (in Lycian), compare above S. 309.

**References:** WP. I 336.

**Page(s):** 521

**Root / lemma:** *kal-1*

**Meaning:** hard; blister

**Material:** Old Indic *kíṇa-* m. 'weal, callus' (Middle Indic from *\*kṛṇa-s*); about Old Indic *kāthina-, kāthora-* see below **kar-3**,

Latin *callum* n., *callus* m. 'hardened thick skin, weal, callus' (in addition *calleō, -ere`* to be callous, to be thickskinned, To be hardened, insensible, unfeeling, To be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in; in a pun on the literal sense, to know by experience or practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand', *callidus`* 'sly, cunning');

alb. *a-kul*, *akull* 'ice';

Note:

Wrong etymology. alb. *akull* 'ice' derived from Old Norse *jǫkull* m. 'hanging down icicle, glacier' see **Root / lemma:** *jeg-* : 'ice'

Old Irish Middle Irish *calath*, *calad* 'hard', cymr. *caled* ds., gall. VN *Caleti*, *Caletes*; in addition gallo-rom. *\*calio-*, *\*caliauo-* 'stone' (M.-L. 1519a), as well as gall.-Latin *callio-marcus* 'coltsfoot, herb (Tussilago Farfara), whose leaves and root are employed in medicine to treat coughs' (for *\*callio marci* 'testiculus equi'), *epo-calium* (leg. *-callium*), *ebul-calium* (for *\*epālo-callium*, to mcymr. *ebawl*, bret. *ebol* 'plenitude') ds., to cymr. *caill*, bret. *kell* f. 'testicle' (Dual *\*kalnai*);

Church Slavic *kaliti* 'temper, harden (glowing iron)', serb. *prikala* 'hoarfrost'.

Maybe alb. *kalit* 'temper' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 357, WH. I 139 ff.; 388.

**See also:** **Zusammenhang** with *kel-* 'hit' would be possible.

**Page(s):** 523-524

---

**Root / lemma:** *kal-2*, *kali-*, *kalu-*

**Meaning:** handsome; healthy

**Material:** Old Indic *kalyá-* 'fit, healthy, lively', *kalyāṇa-* 'beautiful, healthful' (*-āṇa-* = *\*ālno-* to gr. ὠλένη, ὠλλόν, above S. 308 f.); gr. *\*καλλο-* = Old Indic *kalya-* (?) as base from καλλίων, κάλλιστος 'schöner, schönst', κάλλος n. 'beauty'. καλλῦνω 'make beautiful', Ionian καλλονή 'beauty', καλλι- as 1.composition part; besides with formants *-u-* Boeotian καλFός = hom. κᾱλός, Attic etc. κᾱλός 'beautiful'; in addition as Spottname καλλιᾱς 'ape' and perhaps κάλλαιον n. (mostly Pl.) 'cockscorn, crest on head of cock, rooster's comb'.

*i*-stem Old Norse *halr* (*\*hali-*) 'man, husband, master, mister' (poet.), Old English *hæle(ð)* 'man, husband', **asächs.** *helið*, Old High German *helid* 'man, husband, combatant, hero', Old Swedish *hǣlith*, besides *u*-stem Old Norse *hǫldr* 'free farmer, man, husband' (*\*haluþ*).

**References:** WP. I 356, 443, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 128, 195; Seiler, The primären gr. Steigerungsformen 68 ff.

**Page(s):** 524

---

**Root / lemma:** *kalni-*

**Meaning:** narrow passage

**Material:** Latin *callis* `lane, trod, path, footpath, forest path, pathway, sideway, trackway, mountain-track, forest pastures ';

bulgar. *klánik* `room between stove, hearth and wall', serb. *klánac*, Gen. *klánca* `defile, narrow passage between mountains ', sloven. *klánec* `defile, narrow passage between mountains, mountain path, rivlet of a brook, village lane ', Czech *klanec* `saddle, pass, narrow road between mountains '.

**References:** WP. I 356 f., WH. I 140 f.

**Page(s):** 524

---

**Root / lemma:** *kamb-*

**Meaning:** `bend, curve, crook '

**See also:** see below *(s)kamb-*

**Page(s):** 525

---

**Root / lemma:** *kam-er-*

**Meaning:** to bend, curve, vaulted

**Material:** Old Indic *kmáratī* (only Dhātup.) `is crooked';

Avestan *kamarā* f. `belt, girdle' (and `\*dome ');

gr. κμέλεθρον `beam, ceiling, roof, house' (probably dissim. from \*κμερεθρον), καμάρα `dome, four-poster bed; covered cart ' (to Solmsens BPhW. 1906, 852 f. assumption Carian origin, κάμαρα λέγεται τὰ ἀσφαλῆ, s. Boisacq 402 Anm.; Latin loanword *camera*, *camara* `a vault, an arched roof, an arch'); at most κάμῖνος `oven' (certainly this could have derived from a culture word);

Latin *camur(us)*, *-a*, *-um* `arched, writhed, crooked, humped ' (dial.), genuine Latin *camerus*.

**References:** WP. I 349 f., WH. I 146 f., 149 f., 306, Feist 6, 256;

**See also:** s. also *kam-p-*

**Page(s):** 524-525

---

**Root / lemma:** *kam-p-*

**Meaning:** to bend



**Material:** Old Indic *kaṇā* 'worm, caterpillar, inchworm' (\**kṛp<sub>e</sub>nā*), *kampate* 'trembles', if originally 'writhes, curves' (doubtful); ablaut. *kumpa-* (uncovered) 'lahm an der Hand';

doubtful Old Indic *kaṇā*- n. 'deceit, insidiousness' (would be \**kṛp-*).

gr. καμπή 'bend', κάμπτω 'curve, bend', καμπύλος, καμψός 'writhed, crooked, humped'; κάμπη 'caterpillar, inchworm'; Pannonian PN *Campona*;

Maybe alb. Geg *kama*, Tosc *kēmba* 'leg, bent leg' : engl. *jamb n.* Also *jambe*. ME. [(O)Fr. *jambe* leg, vertical support, f. Proto-Romance (whence late L *gamba* hoof) f. gr. καμπή.] The characteristic alb. *m > mb* shift.

Latin *campus* 'field' (originally 'bend, indentation, lowland, depression', as Lithuanian *lankà* 'valley, meadow' to *leĩkti* 'bend');

Gothic *hamfs* 'mutilated', Old English *hōf* 'paralyzed hands', *asächs.* *hāf*, Old High German *hamf* 'mutilated, lamed';

Lithuanian *kaĩpas* 'point, edge, angle', Latvian *kampis* 'Krummholz'; reduced grade (with Indo Germanic *u = e* in dark environment) Lithuanian *kumĩpti* 'crook oneself', *kumĩpas* 'crooked', Latvian *kũmpt* 'become hunchbacked, crooked', Old Prussian *etkũmps* Adv. 'against'; in addition probably Lithuanian *kũmstė* 'fist' as \**kũmp-stė* 'the fingers bending together';

perhaps poln. *kępa* 'river island covered with bush, shrubbery', Old Church Slavic *kaṇina* 'thorn - bushes, thorns, rubus, bush, shrub', russ. *kupiná* 'shrubbery, bush, mound, knoll; bunch, fascicle, sheaf';

Indo Germanic *kamp-* is possibly an extension from \**kam-* 'bend, curve' (see also the similar root **(s)kamb-** from gr. σκαμβός, gall. *Cambio-dūnum* etc.); yet compare also the nasalized equal meaning family of Old Indic *cāpa-* m. n. 'bow', *capalá-* 'restless, fluctuating', npers. *čap* 'left', i.e. '\*crooked'; Endzelin KZ. 44, 63 reminds of \**capala-* also in Latvian *kaparuõtiēs* 'wriggle', *k'eparât* 'wriggle, move with difficulty', Lithuanian *kāpanotis* 'liegend sich aufzuhelfen suchen' or 'go laboringly'.

**References:** WP. I 346, 350 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 116.

**Page(s):** 525

---

**Root / lemma:** *kand-*, *skand-* and (Old Indic) **(s)kend-**

**Meaning:** to glow; bright, *\*moon*

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *kand-*, *skand-* and (Old Indic) *(s)kend-*: 'to glow; bright, \*moon' derived from **Root / lemma:** *sen(o)-* (*\*heno*): 'old, \*old moon'

**Material:** Old Indic *candati* 'shines', Intens. participle *cáni-ścadat* 'exceedingly gleaming' (*\*skṇd-*), *candrá-* (*ścandrá-*, EN *Hári-ścandra-*) 'luminous, gleaming, burning; m. moon', *candana-* m. n. 'sandalwood (incense)';

gr. κάνθαρος ἄνθραξ Hes.;

alb. Geg *hânë*, Tosc *hënë* 'moon' (*\*skandnā*) : Urdu *chand* 'moon'

**PN Candavia : Maybe Illyrian PN Sca(n)din-avia**

(Κανθαοῦια), Candavii Montes. The mountains separating Illyricum from Macedonia, across which the Via Egnatia ran.

Latin *candeō*, *-ēre* 'gleam, shimmer, bright glow', transitive *\*candō*, *-ere* in *accendō*, *incendō* 'set on fire, ignite, inflame', *candidus* 'blinding, dazzling white, gleaming', *candor* 'A dazzling, glossy whiteness, a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, glitter', *candēla*, *candēlābrum* 'candlestick, flambeaux' (out of it cymr. etc. *cannwyll* ds. {common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*}), *cicindēla* 'little luminous beetle, oil lamp', *cicendula* 'lamps' (redupl. *\*ce-cand-*);

cymr. *cann* 'white, bright', Middle Breton *cann* 'full moon', abret. *cant* 'canus'; borrowing from *candidus* takes Pedersen KG. I 190 (compare Latin *splendidus* > bret. *splann*), but cymr. *cannaid* 'luminous; sun, moon' and numerous derivatives leave perhaps a genuine Celtic *\*kando-* seem possible, whereas the FIN *Kander* (Baden, Switzerland) does not belong to Indo Germanic *gand-* 'waste, desolate reclining land', Bertoldi BSL 30, 111 and Anm. 2.

**References:** WP. I 352, WH. I 151 f.

**Page(s):** 526

---

**Root / lemma:** *kan-tho-*

**Meaning:** angle, curve

**Note:** probably from *kam-tho-* to *kam-p-* 'bend'

**Material:** Gr. κανθός 'corner of the eye'; in the meaning 'wheel rim' meaning-loanword from Latin *cantus*;

Latin *cantus* 'iron wheel rim' is again loanword from:

gall. (also gallo-rom.) *\*cantos* 'iron ring, edge, point, edge', cymr. *cant* (hence *ceiniog* 'penny, coin') ds., bret. *kant* 'circle', Old Irish *cétad* '(round) seat' from *\*kanto-sedo*, Middle Irish *cét* 'round stone pillar'; derivatives: gall. *cantalon*, probably 'pillar', *cantena*, καντενα dss.?.; also gall. *cando-soccus* 'Rebsenker', lies *canto-soccus* (to gall. *succo* 'pig's snout, plowshare'; compare Jud Arch. Rom. VI 210 f.);

abret. *int coucant* 'complete'; mcymr. *yn geugant* ds. (actually 'very skillful' from *\*koyo-kantos*, Latin *caveō*); to *kant* 'circle' > 'perfect' compare acymr. *lloergant* 'full moon';

cymr. *cant* 'troop, multitude, crowd', in addition Middle Irish *céte* (*\*kantīā*) 'congregation, meeting', probably as \* a division of 100' identical with cymr. *cant* '100' above S. 92;

Slavic *\*kŏtъ* m. 'angle' in russ.-Church Slavic *kutъ* etc.

Maybe alb. *kënd* 'angle' a Slavic loanword?.

**References:** WP. I 351 f., WH. I 155 f., Loth RC 42, 353 f., 47, 170 ff., Vendryes RC 45, 331 ff.

**Page(s):** 526-527

---

**Root / lemma:** *kan-*

**Meaning:** to sing, sound

**Material:** Gr. κανά(σσω), Aor. κανάξαι 'pour with a gurgling sound', καναχή 'shrilling, noise', καναχέω, καναχίζω 'sound, ring out' (compare στενάχω, στοναχή: στένω), ήικανός 'rooster, cock' ('cackling in the early morning'); κόναβος 'noise'?

Maybe alb. *këndes* 'rooster' a Greek loanword.

Latin *canō, -ere* 'to utter melodious notes, make music, sing, sound, play', *canōrus* 'of or pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious' (compare *sonōrus*), *carmen* 'song' (*\*canmen*), Umbrian *kanetu* 'canito', *procanurent* 'praececinerint', *ař-kani* '\*accinium, cantus flaminis'; perhaps also Latin *cicōnia* 'stork' (out of it probably syncopated praen. *cōnea*; compare to vowel gradation Old High German *huon*, russ. *kánja*);

maybe alb. Geg *kanga* 'song'.

Old Irish *canim* 'I sing', cymr. *canu*, bret. *cana* 'sing', Middle Irish *cēta* n., cymr. *cath* f. 'song', bret. *kentel* f. 'leçon' (*\*kan-tlo-m*, previously brit. has changed to Fem., s. Pedersen KG. II 66); lengthened grade mcymr. *g(w)o-gawn* 'illustrious', cymr. *go-goniant* 'fame';

Gothic *hana*, Old High German etc. *hano* 'rooster, cock', fem. Old High German *henīn*, Gen. *-nna* (*\*hanen-i*, *-iās*), *henna* (*\*han[e]n-i*, *-iās*) and Old Norse *hōna* 'hen' (*\*hōnjōn*), Pl. *hōnsn* (*hōns*, *hōsn*) 'chicken', Old High German *huon* 'chicken' (Germanic *s*-stem *\*hōniz*);

perhaps (Berneker 483 between) russ. (etc.) *kánja*, *kanjúk* 'kite, type of predatory bird, Weihe, durch sein Geschrei lästiger Raubvogel' (: *cicōnia*);

Tocharian A *kan* 'melody, rhythm'.

**References:** WP. I 351, WH. I 154 f., 212 f.

**Page(s):** 525-526

---

**Root / lemma:** *kapro-*

**Meaning:** goat

**Material:** Old Indic *káprth-* m., *kaprthá-* m. 'penis';

gr. *κάπρος* 'boar', also *σῦς* *κάπρος*;

Latin *caper*, *caprī* 'he-goat, billy goat' (in addition a new formation Fem. *capra* 'goat' as well as due to of Adj. *\*capreus* 'of a goat': *caprea* 'roe deer', *capreolus* 'roebuck'), Umbrian *kabru*, *kaprum* 'caprum', *cabriner* 'caprīnī';

Maybe alb. *kaproll* 'roebuck' a Latin loanword.

gall. *\*cabros* 'he-goat; billy goat' reconstructs Bertoldi (RC 47, 184 ff.) from gallo-rom. *\*cabrostos* 'honeysuckle, privet';

Old Norse *hafr* 'he-goat', Old English *hæfer* ds. (figurative 'crab', as French *chevrette*), Modern High German *Habergeiß* (from the grumbling estrous sound of the bird);

proto Celtic *\*gabros* 'he-goat; billy goat', *\*gabrā* 'goat', gall. PN *Gabro-magos* (Noricum) 'goat's field', Γαβρητα ὕλη 'Böhmerwald' (Illyrian?), Old Irish *gabor*, cymr. *gafr* m. 'he-goat; billy goat', f. 'goat', Old Irish also 'mare', etc., *g-* is perhaps attributed to an equivalent from Indo Germanic *ghaido-* (above S. 409).

To Germanic *hafra-* 'he-goat; billy goat' seems to belong as 'goat's grain' the word *Hafer*, because this was built originally only as cattle feed: Old Norse *hafri* m., Old Saxon *haþoro*, Old High German *habaro*, Modern High German *Haber*, *Hafer*.

A miscellaneous word is agutn. *hagre*, Swedish Norwegian dial. *hagre*, Finnish loanword *kakra* `oat`; it belongs to after Falk-Torp aaO. as the hairy, i.e. **begranntes** grass to Norwegian dial. *hagr* n. `coarse horsehair', perhaps concomitant to Middle Irish *coirce*, cymr. *ceirch*, bret. *kerch* `oat', if this through dissimilation from *\*korkrio-*.

**References:** WP. I 347 f., WH. I 157 f.

**Page(s):** 529

---

**Root / lemma:** *kap-ut, -(ē)lo-*

**Meaning:** head; pan, etc..

**Note:** originally perhaps ` **Schalenförmiges** ', see below

**Material:** Old Indic *kapúcchala-* n. (from *\*kaput-*) `hair on the back of the head, tuft, bowl';

Latin *caput, -itis* `head'; *bi-caps* `bicipital';

Maybe truncated Albanian (*\*conca*) *kokë* : Bergamasco (*\*capoccia*) *có* : Bolognese : (*\*capoccia*) *zócc* : Bresciano (*\*capoccia*) *có* : Calabrese *capa; capu* : Catalan *cap* : Griko Salentino (*\*capoccia*) *cóccalo* (contaminated by Greek κεφάλι) : Greek κεφαλή : Lombardo Occidentale *coo* : Marchigiano (*\*capoccia*) *zocca* : Napulitano (*\*capoccia*) *capa; chiocca; coccia* : Occitan *cap* : Reggiano (*\*capoccia*) *sòca* : Romagnolo *zòca* : Romansh *chau* : Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada) (*\*capoccia*) *conca* : Sardinian Campidanese (*\*capoccia*) *conca; corroça; carroça* Umbro-Sabino *capoccia* : Valencian *cap* : Venetian *capocia* : Viestano : *chep'* : Welsh *copa* `head'.

Maybe Galician *caluga, cocote* : Romagnolo *còppa* : Sicilian *cozzu* : Venetian *copa* : Romanian *ceafă* : Albanian *qafa* `nape; nape of the neck' : Furlan *cjâf* : Turkish *kafa* `head'.

Old Norse *hǫfuð* n. `head'; in Germanic besides Gothic *haubiþ* `head', Old Norse *haufuð*, Old English *hēafod*, Old High German *houbit*, Modern High German *Haupt* through amalgamation with one to Old Indic *kakúbh-* f. `cusp, peak, acme, apex'.

Maybe alb. *kaçube* `bush'.

Old High German *hūba* `bonnet' etc. (compare **keu-2**) respective words; Cretan κύπερον ἢ κυφὴν κεφαλὴν Hes.

With *l*-suffixes: Old Indic *kapāla-* n. `bowl, cranium, **Pfanne am Schenkel, schalenförmiger oder scherbenförmiger Knochen**', Pahlavi *kapārak* (Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 144) `vessel', *kapōlī* `kneecap', *kapōla-* m. `cheek';

Old English *hafola* 'head'.

doubtably is affiliation from Latin *capillus* 'hair, esp. hair of the head ', see WH. I 158.

**References:** WP. I 346 f., WH. I 158, 163 f.

**Page(s):** 529-530

---

**Root / lemma:** *kap-*

**Meaning:** to grab

**Note:** (Varianten s. am Schlusse); various in words for Gefäße

**Material:** Old Indic *kapaṭi* 'two handful ' (*ṭ* Middle Indic for *ṭ*), Old pers. ἡ καπίθη ` δύο χοίνικες '; with Indo Germanic *e* npers. *časpīdan*, *čapsīdan*, *cafsīdan* 'grasp, capture, catch ';

gr. καπέτις 'a measure of capacity ', κάπη 'crib, manger ', καπάνη ds., Thessalian 'the cross-piece in a chariot seat, the side-pieces ', κάπτω 'snap, swallow ', κώπη 'handle, grasp';

alb. *kap* 'gripe, seize, catch', *kapasë* 'oil vessel ', *kam* 'have' (*\*kapmi* or *\*kab(h)mi*- to root form *\*kab<sup>h</sup>*- to Modern High German *haben*);

Latin *capiō*, *-ere*, *cēpī*, *captus* 'take', *au-ceps*, *-cupāre* 'a bird-catcher, fowler ', *particeps* 'sharing, partaking, participant ', *capāx* 'that can contain or hold much, wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious, susceptible, capable of, good, able, apt, fit for, suitable ', *capēdo*, *-inis* 'a bowl or cup used in sacrifices; drinking vessel', *capulus* 'barrow, bier, later coffin' and 'handle, grasp, that by which any thing is seized or held ', *capula* 'a small bowl with handles ' (*capulāre* 'von einem Gefäß ins andere schöpfen '), *caputrum* 'loop for catching a thing; esp. halter ' (but *capis*, *-idis* 'a bowl with one handle, used in sacrifices ', Umbrian *kapiře* 'a bowl with one handle, used in sacrifices ', Oscan καπιδιτομ 'a pot, jar ' maybe from gr. σκαφίς with *s*-drop in all three Italian languages; certainly is *capisterium* loanword from σκαφιστήριον); *capsa* 'a repository, box, esp. for books, bookcase, satchel ', *capsus* 'the carriage body; cage for wild animal' (out of it gr. κάψα, κάμψα);

Maybe alb. (*\*capsa*) *kafsha* '(\*captive) animal ' from 'cage for wild animal ' common alb. *-ps-* > *-fsh-* similar to npers. *časpīdan*, *čapsīdan*, *cafsīdan* 'grasp, capture, catch '; also from Latin *capesso* 'seize ' > alb. *kafshoj* '(\*seize with the teeth) bite '.

Latin *captus*, -a = Old Irish *cacht* `maid, female servant, slave', cymr. *caeth* `slave', acorn. *caid* `taken prisoner, captive', nbret. *keaz* `unlucky, arm', gall. *Moeni-captus* `slave of Main (river in Germany)', Middle Irish *cachtaim* `to take somebody prisoner' = Latin *captāre* `try to seize' (coincidental also = **asächs**. *haftōn* `stick'); Irish *cúan* (\**kapno-*) `(sea-) harbor, seaport';

Gothic *-haft*s (= Latin *captus*, Irish *cacht*) `to be marked with something', Old Norse *haptr* `a prisoner, captive', *hapt* n. `manacle', Old English *hæft* m. `captive, slave, band, strap, manacle', n. `haft, handle, grasp', Old Saxon *haft* `a binding', Old High German *haft* `bound, attached, engaged, caught, afflicted with', m. n. `custody, manacle', whereof Old Norse *hefti* n. `haft, hold, grasp', Old High German *hefti* n. `haft, handle, grasp' and Gothic *haftjan* `fasten, clip, bind', Old Norse *hefta* `bind, hinder', Old English *hæftan*, Old Saxon *heftan*, Old High German *heften* `bind, arrest, detain'; Modern High German *haschen* (\**hafskōn*) = Swedish dial. *haska* `run after to catch up';

Gothic *hafjan* (= Latin *capiō*) `heave', Old Norse *hefja* (*hafða*), Old Saxon *hebbian*, Old English *hebban*, Old High German *heffen*, *heven*, Middle High German Modern High German *heben* (Swiss only `hold, stop'); in addition (compare to form Latin *habēre*) Gothic *haban*, -*aida* `hold, stop, have', Old Norse *hafa* (*hafða*), Old Saxon *hebbian*, Old English *habban*, Old High German *habēn* `have';

Old Norse *-haf* n. `lifting', Old English *hæf* n., Middle Low German *haf* `sea' (nnd. *Haff*), Middle High German *hap*, -*bes* `sea, harbor'; Old Norse *hǫfn* f. `harbor', Old English *hæfen(e)* f., Middle Low German *havene*, Middle High German *habene* f. ds. (Modern High German *Hafen* from Ndd.; compare Irish *cuan*); Old High German *havan* m. `pot, pan, kitchenware', Modern High German *Hafen*, Old Norse *hǫfugr*, Old English *hefig*, Old Saxon *hebig*, Old High German *hebīc*, -*g* `heavy' (actually `holding something'); Old English *hefe*, *hæfe* m., Old High German *heve*, *hepfo*, Modern High German *Hefe* (`what lifts the dough'); isl. Norwegian dial. *havalð* n. `band, strap', Old English *hefeld*, Middle Low German *hevelte* (\**hafaðla*); Old High German *haba*, Modern High German *Handhabe* `hold, grasp';

Old Norse *hāfr* m. `creel, basket for holding fish after they have been caught' (*ē* as in Latin *cēpī*);

Old Norse *hōf* n. `the right measure or relation', *hōfa* `aim, fit, send', Gothic *gahōbains* `abstemiousness, austereness', Old English *behōfian* `have need of, need', Old High German *bihuobida* **praesumptio**, Middle High German *behuof* m. `business, purpose, benefit, advantage', Modern High German *Behuf* `end, purpose, aim, goal';



[Old Norse *haukr* (\**hǫðukr*), Old English *heafoc* 'hawk' (out of it mcymr. *hebawc*, and from this Old Irish *sebocc* 'falcon'), Old Saxon *haþuk*- in EN, Old High German *habuh* 'hawk' from Germanic \**haþuka*- (Finnish loanword *havukka*), are to be compared probably better with russ. (etc.) *kóbec*, poln. *kobuz* 'names of falcon's kinds']

Maybe alb. (\**gabokna*) *gabonja*, *zhgabonja*, *shqiponja* 'eagle' (common alb. -kn- > -nj-). Albanian has preserved allophones shift *k-* : *g-* guttutals (typical in Celtic Baltic languages).

with the meaning from gr. κάπτω and Germanic *pp* as intens. consonant-Gemination (due to the root form in *p* or *b<sup>h</sup>* or *b*) Modern High German (actually ndd.) *happen*, *hapsen* 'devour'. holl. *happen* 'snatch' ;

Lithuanian *kúopa* 1. 'troop, multitude, crowd, dividing off, partitioning off', 2. 'ransom for distrained livestock' (= gr. κόπη); Latvian *kàmpju*, *kàmpť* 'gripe, catch';

about Trojan name Κάπρυς, Latin *capys*, *capus* 'falcon' (Illyrian?) s. Bonfante REtIE 2, 113.

The vocalism is absolutely almost *a*, also in Old Indic *kapāṭī* (that as an isolated word could not have been *a* as derailment for *i* = *ə*); besides occasional *ē* (*cēpi*, *hāṭī*) and *ō* (κώνη, Lithuanian *kúopa*, presumably also Germanic *hōf*), the barely placed as normal grades (*ē*: *ō*: *ə*) (vocalization by Reichelt KZ. 46, 339). The same vocal relation between Oscan *hāfiest*: *hipid*, Lithuanian *gabėnti*: preterit *atgėbau*, Gothic *gabei*: Old Norse *gæfr*, considering of vocalization appears in the root anlaut and auslaut (final sound) sway between Tenuis (\*A tenuis consonant is one which is unvoiced and unaspirated. That is, it has a voice onset time close to zero), voiced-nonaspirated, voiced-aspirated, which can be explained from the imitation of short snapping sounds (*kap*, *ghap*, *ghabh* etc.) and imitation of quick snaps through this sound ('catch, grasp, snap').

About that in detail Collitz preterit 85 ff., K. H. Meyer IF. 35, 224-237; s. also above S. 407ff.; different EM<sup>3</sup> 173.

Altaic etymology :

**Protoform:** \**kăp`è*

**Meaning:** to squeeze, press together

**Turkic protoform:** \**Kıp-*

**Mongolian protoform:** \**kajiči*

**Tungus protoform:** \**kap-*



**Comments:** KW 180, Владимирцов 270, Poppe 48. A Western isogloss. Despite Doerfer's doubts (TMN 1, 450), the Turk. and Mong. forms cannot be separated from each other. It is interesting also to mention the forms meaning 'to wink' (< \*'press eyelids together') among the reflexes of PT \*Kip- (usually confused with \*Kip- 'spark') and the TM derivative \*kapta- (usually confused with \*kapta- 'flat'). Cf. also \*k`ap`V.

**References:** WP. I 342 ff., WH. I 159 f., 169.

**Page(s):** 527-528

---

**Root / lemma:** *kar-1*

**Meaning:** to scold, punish

**Material:** Gr. κάρνη ζημία, αὐτόκαρνος αὐτοζήμιος Hes.;

Latin *carinō*, *-āre* `scoff, mock' (probably *ǣ*);

Old Irish *caire* f. `reprimand', acymr. *cared* `wickedness; idleness', cymr. *caredd* `fault, error', corn. *cara* `rebuke', Middle Breton *carez* `reprimand' (\**kriā*);

Old High German *harawēn*, Middle High German *herwen* `deride', Old English *hierwan* `deride', Old Norse *herfilligr* `contemptible, degrading', Middle High German *here*, *herwer* `sharp, tangy', Finnish loanword *karvas* `bitter| brackish| pungent; harsh| shrill; sad| calamitous; ill-natured| caustic'; zero grade Old English *gehornian* `affront, offend';

Latvian *karināt* `banter, stir, tease, irritate'; ablaut. East Lithuanian *kirinti* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *korъ*, *u-korъ* `indignity| affront| abuse/insult', *u-koriti* `vilify, scold', *po-koriti* `subject, subdue', Czech *po-kora* `humility', *po-korný* `humble, humiliated', ablaut. serb.-Church Slavic *kara* f. `fight', Czech *kára* `reproach, accusation, punishment', etc.;

Maybe alb. *korit* `make ashamed' a Slavic loanword.

perhaps here Tocharian A *kärn-*, B *karn-* `torment, smite'.

**References:** WP. I 353, WH. I 168 f.; Trautmann 118 places Balto Slavic words to Indo Germanic *korjo-*, see there.

**Page(s):** 530

---

**Root / lemma:** *kar-2, karə-*

**Meaning:** to praise, glorify

**Note:** also (still) more in general onomatopoeic words as many other, the connection from *k* and *r* included roots

**Material:** Old Indic *carkartī* `erwähnt rühmend' (Aor. *ákārīt*), *carkṛtī*- `fame, praise, laudation', *karkarī*-, *karkarī* `a kind of sound', *kīrtī*- f. `fame, knowledge' (thereafter with *ī* also *kīrī*-, *kīrīn*- `singer'); *kārū*- `singer, bard' (: κήρυξ);

gr. κακκαίρω `thunder out, roar, rumble', κήρυξ, Doric κᾱρῦξ `herald';

Old Norse *herma* (\**harmjan*) `apprise, notify', *hrōðr* m. `fame, laudation', Old English *hrōðor* m. `pleasure, joy', *hrēð* (\**hrōþi*) `fame', Old High German (*h*)*rōd*-, (*h*)*ruod*- ds. (in EN), Gothic *hrōþeigs* `glorious', Old Norse *hrōsa* `vaunt' (\**hrōþ-s-ōn*); Old High German (*h*)*ruom*, Old Saxon *hrōm* `fame, laudation, honour', in addition Old English *brēme* `illustrious' (\**bihrōmi*);

Maybe alb. *mbrëmbje* `evening, dark' common alb. *b* > *mb*.

perhaps as *b*-extension: Gothic *hrōps* `clamor', Old High German *ruof* `shout, call', Old Saxon Old English *hrōpan*, Old High German (*h*)*ruofan* `call, shout, cry', Old High German (*h*)*ruoft*, Middle High German *gerüefte*, *geruofte* n. `shout, call, scream', Middle Low German *ruchte*, *rochte* n. `shout, call, scream, rumor', Modern High German (from Ndd.) *Gerücht*. `rumbling, rumor, hearsay';

Lithuanian *kařdas* `echo', Old Lithuanian *ap-kerdžiu* `I announce', Old Prussian *kirdīt* `hear'.

**References:** WP. I 353 f.

**Page(s):** 530-531

---

**Root / lemma:** *kar-3*, redupl. *karkar-*

**Meaning:** hard

**Material:** Old Indic *karkara*- `rough, hard' = gr. κάρκαροι τραχεῖς Hes., Old Indic *karkaśa*- `rough, hard' (also *karaka*- m., `hail?'); presumably gr. κρᾱνα[F]ός `hard, rough, rocky'.

In addition probably the words for `Cancer, 4th sign of the zodiac': Old Indic *karkaṭa*- m. `Cancer, 4th sign of the zodiac' (*karkin*- `Cancer, 4th sign of the zodiac as constellation', loanword from gr. καρκίνοϛ), *karka-h* m. `crab';

gr. καρκίνοϛ ds., Latin *cancer*, -*crī* ds. (dissim. from \**carcro*-, perhaps already Indo Germanic, compare Old Indic *kaṇkaṭa*- m. `armor, coat of mail, garment made of linked metal rings' from \**kaṇkṛta*-);

Old Church Slavic *rakъ* 'Cancer, 4th sign of the zodiac' from \**krakъ* dissim. sei, is possible; die Ähnlichkeit with Norwegian (etc.) *ræke* 'cancer squilla, prawn, shrimp' places borrowing of Norwegian words ahead;

further words for hard shell, nut, dry fruit contained in a shell: gr. κάρυον 'nut, dry fruit contained in a shell', κάρυα f. 'walnut'; Latin *carīna* f. 'nutshell, the keel of a ship, ship' (maybe from Gr. after Keller Volkset. 279, in which case καρύινος is the origin); cymr. *ceri* (\**carīso-*) 'kernel'.

With *t*-suffixes: Gothic *hardus* 'hard, stern', Old Norse *harðr* 'hard', Old English *heard* 'hard, strong, valiant', Old Saxon *hard*, Old High German *hart*, *herti* 'hard, tight, firm, heavy', Adv. Old Norse *harða*, Old English *hearde*, Old High German *harto*, Middle Low German *harde* 'very, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably' (compare gr. κάρτα), proto Germanic \**harðū-* from Indo Germanic \**kar-tū-*; due to an Indo Germanic extension \**kre-t-*, \**krt-* Aeolic (Gramm.) κρέτος, next to which with the vocalism of Adj. Attic κράτος, ep. Ionian κάρτος 'strength, power', hom. κρατύς 'strong' Komparat. Ionian κρέσσων, Attic κρείππων, Superl. κράτιστος, ep. κάρτιστος, Adv. κάρτα 'strong', κρατερός, καρτερός 'strong, tight, firm, violent' (etc.); remains far off Old Indic *krātu-*, Avestan *xratuš* 'spiritual power'.

Old Indic *kaṭhiná-*, *káthora-* 'hard, tight, firm, stiff' could also belong to Indo Germanic / to cymr. *caled*, Middle Irish *calad* 'hard', gall. *-caletos* (see *ka-* 'hard').

Because of the existence of a widespread iber.-mediterr. \**carra* 'stone, cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind' (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v.) the affiliation of the following words is dubious, they could partly belong here or to **(s)ker-** 'cut, clip':

Old Irish *carrac* f. (nir. *carraig*) 'rocks, cliff' and *crec* f. ds., Gen. *craice*, *creice*, Middle Irish also Nom. *craic* (nir. *craig*) f. ds., Gen. *creca*, derive all from Brit., also Middle Irish *crach* 'rough' (= scabbed); to acymr. *carrecc*, cymr. *carreg* f. 'stone, rocks' (\**karrikā*), bret. *karreg*, corn. *carrek* ds., compare cymr. *carrog* 'stream, brook' (\**karrākā*), actually 'rock brook' = Middle Irish *carrach* 'scabbed' and gallo-rom. \**cracos* 'stone' (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v), acymr. *creik*, cymr. *craig* f. (\**krakī*) 'rocks', bret. *krag* 'sandstone', cymr. *crach* 'scurf' = bret. (Vannes) *krah* 'small hill, cusp, peak' (\**krak-*, \**krakk-*, perhaps through metathesis from \**kar-k-*) etc. basic forms are Proto Indo Germanic \**karr-* or Indo Germanic \*(s)*kṛ-s-* (ergäbe Celtic *carr-*), respectively \**kar-k-*; also zweidentig Italian-venezian. (Venetic) *scaranto*, *caranto* 'stony mountain brook' and Venetic PN *Scarantia* > *Scharnitz* (Tirol), *Carantania* 'Carinthia, region in southern Austria', etc.;

likewise Germanic *\*har(u)gaz`* cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, sacrificial altar ' in Old Norse *hǫrg* `cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind ', Old English *hearg* m. `heathenish temple', Old High German *harg* `grove, temple' (Finnish loanword *karko* `woodpile, pile, stack ', *harkko* `clump, heap'), perhaps also to Old Irish cymr. bret. *corn* `stone hill, stone grave ', and Old High German *hart* `mountain forest ', Old English *harað*, *-eð* ds.; barely here as `woodlander, forest-dweller ' the Old Germanic VN *Χαροῦδες*, *Harudes*, Old English *Hæreðas*, Old Icelandic *Hǫrdar*, rather to Old Irish *caur*, *cur* `hero ' (*\*karut-s*).

**References:** WP. I 30f., 345f., WH. I 8, 151, 166, 168, Loth RC 43, 401 f., Thurneysen KZ. 48, 71; 59, 7 Anm., Much Hoops Reallex. s. v. *Harudes*.

**Page(s):** 531-532

---

**Root / lemma:** *kars-*

**Meaning:** to scratch, rub

**Material:** Old Indic *kaṣati`* rubs, scrapes, scratches ' (Middle Indic from *\*kṛṣati*), unclear *kaṣāya-* `tangy, bitter, sharp' etc. (also *kuṣṭha-* n. `leprosy ', Middle Indic from *\*kṛṣṭha-*?);

Latin *carrō*, *ere`* (wool) *krämpeln*, *carduus`* thistle' (due to from *\*carridus`* grating, scraping, coarse ');

Maybe alb. (*\*koro*) *kore* : russ. *korósta`* scab'.

Lithuanian *karšiù*, *kaĩšti`* comb, curry, *krämpeln*, Latvian *kāŗšũ*, *kāŗst`* wool comb';

Old Bulgarian *krasta* (*\*kor-stā*), russ. *korósta* f., Serbo-Croatian *krāsta`* scabies, crust, scab, eschar ';

Middle Low German *harst`* rake ', probably also Middle Low German Modern High German *harsch`* hard, rough', Modern High German *verharschen`* form hard crust over a wound ', Dialectal *harsch`* snowy crust ', Middle High German *harsten*, *verharsten`* become rough, hard '; with Germanic ablaut neologism and anlaut. *s-* from the root *sker-* here also andd. *ofskerran* intense Verb `scrub, scrape ', Old High German *scerran*, Middle High German *scherren* intense Verb `scratch, scrape', intensive formation *\*skarzōn* in Norwegian *skarra`* produce a scratching sound ', Middle Low German Middle High German *scharren`* scrape, scratch', Swedish *skorra*, Middle Low German *schurren`* give a scratching sound '.

Maybe alb. (*\*schurren*) *shkurre`* thorny bush'

The root vowel is *a*; the the intonation difference between Lithuanian and Slavic still remains to be explained.

**References:** WP. I 355 f., WH. I 173 f., Trautmann 118 f.

**Page(s):** 532-533

---

**Root / lemma:** *kat-1*

**Meaning:** to link or weave together; chain, net

**Material:** Latin *catēna* `chain' ( *\*cates-nā*), *cassis*, *-is* `a hunting-net, snare, net' (because of *catēna* rather = *\*kat-s-is* as *\*kat-ti-s*; perhaps also *casa* `primitive cottage' (originally from easy netting; probably dial. from *\*catjā*, as Oscan *Bansae* from *Bantiae*);

perhaps here *caterva* f. `heap, troop, multitude, crowd' ( *\*kates-ouā*), Umbrian *kateramu*, *caterahamo* ` *catervamini, congregamini* ', yet see below under *ket-1*.

cymr. *cader* `fortress' (only in PN), Old Irish *cathir* `town, city';

perhaps Old Icelandic *hadda* f. `ring, handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand, hanger' ( *\*habipōn*: *catēna*; rightly doubtful), probably Old English *heador* n. `confinement, jail ';

Church Slavic *koťць* `cella, nest', russ. *koť* Pl. `fish weir ', Serbo-Croatian *kôť*, (dial.) *kòtac* `small stall'; dial. `kind of fishing' etc. and Bulgarian *kótara*, *kótora*, *kótor* `hurdle ', Serbo-Croatian *kōtar* `fence', *kōtār* `region, area, limit, boundary' ( *\*from fence* '), sloven. *kotár* `district, region, area ' (see Berneker 386, 588);

Maybe alb. *kotec* `cell, nest' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 338, WH. I 175 ff., 181 f.

**Page(s):** 534

---

**Root / lemma:** *kat-2*

**Meaning:** to bear young; animal cub

**Material:** Latin *catulus* `a young of an animal, esp. a whelp, puppy [animal-young, esp. young dog or cat]', Umbrian *kateł*, Gen. *katles* ` *catulus* ';

Maybe alb. *kotele* `young cat' .

Old Icelandic *haðna* f. `young goat', Middle High German *hatele*, Modern High German-Swiss *hatle* `goat';

Slavic *koŭiti se* (russ. *koŭit'sja* etc.) 'kitten, give birth to kittens', dial. *kóťka* 'lamb', Serbo-Croatian *koŭ* 'brood', poln. *wy-koŭ* 'young goat, kid' etc. (see Berneker 589 f.).

**References:** WT. I 338 f., WH. I 183.

**Page(s):** 534

---

**Root / lemma:** *kau-l-, ku-l-*

**Meaning:** hollow; bone

**Material:** Gr. *καυλός* m. 'stalk; quill, shaft'; Latin *caulis* (*cōlis*, *caulus*) 'the stalk or stem of a plant'; Middle Irish *cuaille* 'picket, pole' (\**kaulīnio-*); Lithuanian *káulas* m. 'bone' (glottal stop secondary), Latvian *kaŭls* 'stalk, bone', Old Prussian *caulan* n. 'bone, leg'.

zero grade: Old Indic *kúlyam* n. 'bone', *kulyā* f. 'stream, brook, ditch, trench, channel, canal'; Old Norse *holr* 'hollow', Old High German Old English *hol* ds., Gothic *ushulōn* 'hollow out'.

**References:** WP. I 332, WH. I 188 f., Trautmann 122; compare under 2. *keu-*.

**Page(s):** 537

---

**Root / lemma:** *kaus-*

**Meaning:** to draw lots

**Material:** Gr. *καῦνος* 'lot, fate' (\**καυσ-voς*); Church Slavic *кѡшб* m. 'lot, fate'; *кѡшѣти se* 'draw lots for', *prěkѡšiti* 'gain in dice game'.

**References:** WP. I 332, Berneker 672.

**Page(s):** 537

---

**Root / lemma:** *kau-*

**Meaning:** to put down, discourage

**Material:** Gr. *καυνός* *κακός* (*σκληρός*, in latter meaning to *καίω*, Schulze KZ. 29 270 Anm. 1) Hes. and *καυρός* (or *καῦρος*) *κακός*, also *καυαρόν* *κακόν* Hes.;

Gothic *hauns* 'low, humble' (*haunjan* 'abase, degrade'), Old High German *hōni* 'despised, woeful, wretched, miserable, low' (*hōnen* 'vilify, scold, scoff'), Old English *hēan* 'low, woeful, wretched, miserable, pitiful' (*hȳnan* 'vilify, scold'), Old High German *hōnida*, Old Saxon *hōnđa* 'shame', Old Frisian *hānethe* 'accusation', Old High German *hōna* 'derision, ridicule';

Old Norse *hāð* (\**hawipa-*) n. 'derision', Middle High German *hūren* 'cower, cringe';

Latvian *kàuns* m. 'disgrace, shame, shame, the genitals', *kàunētiēs* 'be ashamed, be stupid', *kàunīgs* 'shamefaced, shy, bashful, stupid';

Lithuanian *kūnīuos*, *kūvētis* 'be ashamed'.

**References:** WP. I 330, Feist 249 f., Trautmann 122.

**Page(s):** 535

---

**Root / lemma:** *kād-*

**Meaning:** to harm, rob, chase

**Material:** Old Indic *kadana-* n. 'annihilation', *cakāda* (doubtful, if not *cakāra*?) *kadanam* 'have arranged destruction';

gr. hom. *κεκαδών* 'causing deprivation', Fut. *κεκαθήσει* 'will rob', *κεκαθήσαι* βλάψαι, κακῶσαι, στερῆσαι Hes., in medial-pass. meaning hom. *κεκάδοντο* 'caused to retire', ἐκεκήδει (Konjektur) ὑπε(κε)χωρήκει Hes., ἀποκαδέω ἀσθενέω Hes.; κάδυρος κάπρος ἄνορχις Hes.

**References:** WP. I 341, WH. I 128; compare under *kād-*.

**Page(s):** 516

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāi-d-4*, *kāi-t-*

**Meaning:** 'bright, radiant'

**See also:** see below *(s)kāi-d-*, *(s)kāi-t-*.

**Page(s):** 519

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāi-3*, *kī-*

**Meaning:** heat

**Material:** Old High German *hei* 'arid', *gihei* n. 'heat, aridity', *arheigētun* 'withered, wilted', Gothic Dat. Pl. *haizam* 'the torches' (*es*-stem \**hąi-iz-*).

With *-d*-extension: Old High German *heiz*, Old Saxon *hēt*, Old English *hāt*, Old Icelandic *heitr* 'hot' (whereof Old High German Modern High German *heizen*, Old English *hætan*, Old Icelandic *heita* ds.); Gothic *heito* f. 'fever'; Old High German *hizza* 'heat', (\**hitjō*) Old Saxon *hittia*, Old English *hitt* f., Old Icelandic *hiti* m. ds.

With *-t*-extension: Lithuanian *kaistù*, *kaitaũ*, *kaĩsti* 'become hot', *kaitrà* 'fire glow, fire heat', *kaitrùs* 'giving heat', *prākaitas* m. 'Schweiß', Latvian *kàistu*, *kàitu*, *kàist* 'become hot, burn', figurative Latvian *kaĩtināt* 'anger, stir, tease, irritate' (*kaĩte* 'damage, affliction,

disability, plague', compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 135), Old Prussian *ankaitītai* 'Angefochtene';

Old Icelandic *hāss* (\**hairsa-* from \**hais-ra-*), Old English *hās* (\**haisa-*), engl. *hoarse* (from Middle English *hōs* + *coarse*), Old Saxon *hēs*, Old High German *heisi* 'hoarse' (unclear is, whether here from \**kirsem* alb. *kirrem* 'become hoarse').

**References:** WP. I 326 f., Trautmann 113.

**Page(s):** 519

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāi-t-*

**Meaning:** 'light, illuminated, pale, bright'

**See also:** see below under *skāi-t-*

**Page(s):** 521

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāk-*

**Meaning:** to croak

**Material:** Old Indic *kāka-* m. 'crow', *kākāla-*, *kākola-* m. raven'; Latvian *kāk'is* 'jackdaw' (also Old Prussian *koce* ds., if so to change after *kote*); to Latvian FIN *Kak'upe*, Lithuanian FIN *Kakupis* (compare Κακούπρις, FIN in Sicily?)? Different about the Baltic words Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 190.

**References:** WP. I 335.

**Page(s):** 521

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāl-3* (*kōl-?*)

**Meaning:** prison

**Material:** Old Indic *kārā* 'jail'; Lithuanian *kaliù*, *kalėti* 'sit in jail', *kalinė*, *kalėjimas* 'jail', *kalinỹs* 'captive'.

**References:** WP. I 356.

**Page(s):** 524

---

**Root / lemma:** *kām-*

**Meaning:** 'lust, desire, crave; seek after, look for'

**See also:** see above S. 515 *kā-*.

**Page(s):** 525

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāpho-* or *kōpho-*

**Meaning:** hoof, \*claw, nail



Note:

**Root / lemma:** *kāpho-* or *ṛōpho-*: hoof, \*claw, nail' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ṛeub-*: thorn'

**Material:** Old Indic *śaphá-* m. 'hoof, claw, nail', Avestan *safa-* m. 'hoof of the horse';

Old Icelandic *hōfr*, Old English *hōf*, Old High German *huof* 'hoof'.

**References:** WP. I 346, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 253.

**Page(s):** 530

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāpo-*

**Meaning:** things that float in water

**Material:** Old Indic *śāpa-* m. 'was fließendes Wasser mit sich führt, Trift, Geflößtes', *śāpēṭa-* m. 'washed ashore reed'; Lithuanian *šāpai* 'scattered stalks, remains which an inundation on the fields leaves behind', *šāpas* 'stem, straw, bough'.

**References:** WP. I 345, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 27.

**Page(s):** 529

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāp-*, *kəp-*

**Meaning:** a piece of land

**Material:** Gr. κῆπος, Doric κᾰπος 'garden', Hes. κάπυς κῆπος (Cretan 'uncultivated small area of land', s. Gl. 3, 303); Old High German *huoba*, Old Saxon *hōba* 'a piece of land', Modern High German *Hufe*, *Hube*; alb. *kopshtë* 'garden'.

**References:** WP. I 345, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 27, places here Old High German *habaro* etc. 'oat'.

**See also:** S. under under *kapro-*.

**Page(s):** 529

---

**Root / lemma:** *kār-*

**Meaning:** wax

**Material:** Gr. κηρός 'wax', κηρίον 'honeycomb, a cutaneous disease', although Doric κᾰρός can be secure enough, out of Ion.-Attic are loanwords from this dialect group, Latin *cēra* as gr. loanword;

Lithuanian *korỹs* 'honeycomb, honeycomb of the bees'.

In *-dh-* extention:

Maybe (\**kro-dhē*) *krodhē* 'beehive'.

Latvian *kāres* Nom. Pl. ds.;

poln. *skarżyk* 'the thrust in the beehive'.

**References:** WP. I 355, WH. I 202, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 52.

**Page(s):** 532

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāu(ə)lā* : *kūlā*

**Meaning:** abscess, boil

**Material:** Gr. Ionian κήλη, Attic κᾱλη 'swelling, lump, growth, esp. a tumor', βουβωνοκήλη 'hernia'; καλάζει ὀγκοῦται. 'Αχαιοί Hes., κάλαμα ὄγκος Hes. (Ionian κήλη from \*kāF-ελ-ᾱ, Attic ach. κᾱλ-η, -ᾱ from kǎF-ελ-ᾱ?);

Old Norse *haull*, Old English *hēala*, Old High German *hōla* f. 'hernia' (\**kāu[ə]lā*, at most \**kəu[ə]lā*);

zero grade Church Slavic *kyla* 'ds.'; russ. *kilá* 'ds.'; knag in a tree', serb. *kīla* ds.; Lithuanian dial. *kúle* f. 'hunch, outgrowth, knag'.

**References:** WP. I 333, Trautmann 144.

**Page(s):** 536-537

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāu-*, *kəu-*

**Meaning:** to hit, cut

**Material:** Latin (with present formation *d*) *cūdō*, *-ere* 'hit, knock, stomp, stamp' (probably for \**caudō* after many frequent compounds; compare) *caudex*, *cōdex* 'The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem, The block of wood to which one was bound for punishment, A block of wood split or sawn into planks, leaves or tablets and fastened together, (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared with wax.) A book, a writing (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay over one another, A code of laws', *cōdicillus* 'logwood', *caudica* 'barge made from a tree truck', *incūs*, *-ūdis* f. 'anvil'; Tocharian A *koṭ*, B *kaut* 'split';

Maybe Italian *incudine* : Basque *ingude* : Calabrese *'ncudina* : Polish *kowadło* : Sicilian *'ncunia* : alb. (\**incūdis*) *kudhër* 'anvil', nasalized *thundër* 'hoof (which the smith shoes, fits a horse with horseshoes)', *thua* 'nail'?

Old High German *houwan* (*hīō*), Old English *hēawan* (*hēow*), Old Icelandic *hoggua* (*hiō*) 'hew, hit (blow)' (in addition as 'the hitting' Gothic etc. *hawī* 'hay');

Lithuanian *káuju*, *kóviau*, *káuti* (\**kāujiō*) 'hit, forge; fight', *kovà* 'fight, struggle', Latvian *nuò-kaût* 'slay, kill', *kava* 'blow, knock, layer' (\**kəu-*), Lithuanian *kújis* 'hammer' = Old Prussian *cugis* ds. (Old Bulgarian *kyjъ* ds.; Lithuanian *kúgis* is reshaped from *kújis* after *kúgis* 'haycock, haystack');

Old Bulgarian *kovъ* (later Church Slavic *kujъ*) *kovati* 'forge' (= Old High German *houwu*), serb. *kŭjēm* (dial. *kòvēm*) *kòvati* 'forge, stamp; shoe, fit a horse with horseshoes', Church Slavic *kyjъ* 'hammer' (\**kŭjō-*), russ. *kuznъ* 'smith's work', zero grade Old Bulgarian *kbznъ* 'shrewdness' ('forge a conspiracy') etc.; Tocharian A *ko-*, B *kau-* 'slay'.

Maybe alb. (\**pod* 'under' -*kova*) *patkua*, Czech *podkova*, Hungarian *patkó*, Polish *podkowa*, Romanian *potcoavă* 'horseshoe', alb. *kovaç* 'smith' Slavic loanwords.

**References:** WP. I 330 f., WH. I 186, 300 f., Trautmann 123.

**Page(s):** 535

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāu-*, *kēu-*, *kū-*

**Meaning:** to howl

**Note:** onomatopoeic words, partly with anlaut. *k*, partly with *k̃*.

**Material:** Old Indic *kāuti* 'shouts, howls', Intens. *kōkūyate* 'shouts, sounds, sighs' (Gramm.), *kōka-* m. 'owl, dog?' ('shouting; howling'); *kokila-* 'cuckoo';

Armenian *k'uk'* 'sighing, groaning' (: Lithuanian *kaũkti*, Meillet Msl. 12, 214; the non-conversion of 2. *k* to *s* after *u* is not an objection in onomatopoeic words);

gr. *κω-κῦ-ω* 'cry, lament' (dissim. from \**kū-κῦ-ω*), *κῶκῦμα* 'lamentation'; *καύᾱξ*, -*ᾱκος*, Ionian -*ηξ*, hom. *κήξ*, -*κός* f., *κῆυξ*, -*ῦκος* 'a kind of gull'; with fractured reduplication (as Old Indic *kōka-*, Lithuanian *kaũkti*, *šaukti*, Slavic *kukati* etc.) *καυκαλίας*, *καυκίαλος*, *καυκιάλης* bird name (Hes.);

but mcymr. *cuan*, cymr. *cwan*, abret. *couann*, nbret. *kaouan*, dial. *cavan*, *kohan*, *kouhen* ds. (Ernault RC 36, 206<sup>3</sup>) are probably onomatopoeic neologisms;

Latin (gall.) *cavannus* 'a night-owl, an owl' (Anthol. Latin); (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*).

Old High German *hūwo* 'owl', *hūwila*, *hiuwula* 'a night-owl, an owl', Old High German *hiuwilōn* 'jubilate', Middle High German *hiuweln*, *hiulen* 'howl, cry', Middle Low German *hūlen*, Middle English *hūlen*, engl. *howl*;

Lithuanian (see above) *kaukiù*, *kaũkti*, Latvian *kàukt* 'howl, of dogs or wolves ', Lithuanian *sukũkti* 'ds., start howling', *kaukalė* 'a kind of water bird ', Latvian *kaũka* 'whirlwind';

Lithuanian *kóvas* m. 'jackdaw', *kóva* f. ' rook, black European bird of the crow family ' (*\*k̑aũā* = poln. *kawa*);

russ. *kávka* 'frog', dial. 'jackdaw', *kávaty* ' cough intensely ', klr. (etc.) *kávka* 'jackdaw', *kavčáty* ' screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell '; ablaut. (*\*kēu-*) Bulgarian *čávka*, serb. *čâvka*, Czech *čavka* 'jackdaw';

Maybe alb. *çafka* 'heron' a Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic *kuja-jq*, *-ti* 'murmur'; russ. *kúkatʹ* 'murmur, mutter, mumble ', serb. *kũkati* 'lament' etc.

Maybe alb. *kuja* 'lamentation ' a Slavic loanword.

With **-b-**, **-b(h)o-**: Old Indic *kúkkubha-* m. 'wild rooster, cock, pheasant', gr. κουκούφας 'hoopoe' (late, barely genuine gr.); onomatopoeic words are: *kíkubos* probably ' a night-owl, an owl ' (besides *κικκάβη*, *κίκυμος* (out of it Latin *cicuma*), *κικυμῖς* ds., *κικκαβαῦ* ' cry in imitation of the screech-owl's note '), Latin *cucubiō*, *-īre* 'of scream of an owl' (Thomas Stud. 39 takes the filling hiatus *b*); also *b(h)-* suffix ' of the aforementioned ones could have arisen like that.

With **-g-**: Old Indic *kũjati* ' growls, hums, murmurs'; Norwegian *hauke* ' howl, call, shout, cry'.

Maybe alb. *kujit* ' growl', *kuja* f. 'lament'.

With **-p-**: Gothic *hiufan* 'lament', Old Norse *hjūfra* ds., Old English *hēofan* ds., Old Saxon *hiovan*, Old High German *hiofan*, *hioban* ds.

With **-r-**: Old Indic *cákōra-* m. 'a kind of partridge, game bird '; Latin *caurīre* 'cry, of panther in heat '; Old Church Slavic *kurъ* 'rooster, cock', Church Slavic *kurica* 'hen';

With anlaut. palatal:

Old Indic *śúka-* m. 'parrot'; Armenian *sag* 'goose ' (*\*kaũā*) = Old Church Slavic *sova* 'owl ' (: Celtic *cavannus*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Lithuanian *šaukiù*, *šaũkti* 'cry,

loud call, shout, cry, name'; russ. *syčb`* 'midget owl, sparrow owl', Czech *sýc`* 'owl' (\**kūk-ti-*); doubtful Old Church Slavic *šumъ`* 'noise' (\**kēu-mo-s?* Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 1, 247).

Maybe alb. *zhurmë`* 'noise' a Slavic loanword.

compare Suolahti Dt. bird name 185 (here about the neologism Old High German *kaha`* 'jackdaw' etc.; compare Lithuanian *kóvas* etc. ds.).

**References:** WP. I 331 f., WH. I 184, 190, 298, Trautmann 122.

**Page(s):** 535-536

---

**Root / lemma:** *kā-*

**Meaning:** to like, wish

**Material:** Old Indic *kāyamāna-* 'having with pleasure' (*ā-kāyíya-* 'desirable' with from this *jo*-present carried-*y-*), Perf. *caké`* 'take pleasure in, love, long for', *-kātí-* (in compound) 'demanding, requiring'; Avestan *kā-* 'long, want' (*kayā* 1. Sg., *kāta-*; *čakuše*);

*-mo*-stem Old Indic *kāma-* m. 'lust, wish, love', Avestan Old pers. *kāma-* m. 'desire, wish';

**Note:**

*-m-* stem is of Greek Illyrian origin.

*kām-* in Old Indic *kāmáyati*, particle Perf. Med. *cakamāná-*; *kamra-* 'charming, beautiful', *kamana-* 'eager, avid, lascivious'; Lithuanian *kamaros* 'lust, desire' and Latvian *kāmēt`* 'starve'.

*ro*-stem: Latin *cārus`* 'dear, worth, precious (also of price)'; Gothic *hors* (\**hōra-*) 'adulterer, **Hurer**', Old Icelandic *hōrr* ds., *hōrn.* 'wooing, lubricity', Old English *hōrn* ds., Old High German *huor* n. ds., Old High German *huora* (and *huorra* from \**hōriōn-*) 'whore', Old English *hōre*, Old Icelandic *hōra-* (\**hōrōn-*) ds.; Latvian *kārs`* 'lascivious, covetous' (*kāruôt`* 'lust, crave, long, want');

reduced grade gall. *Carant-us*, *-illus* etc., abrit. *Carant-īnus*, *-orius*, Old Irish *caraim`* 'love', *carae`* 'friend'; cymr. corn. bret. *car`* 'friend' (\**kə-rānt-s*), cymr. *caraf`* 'I love'; about (gall.?) *caris(s)a* s. WH. I 169; Tocharian Akk. Sg. A *krant*, B *krent`* 'good' (= Celtic *carant-*).

Based on Aryan *kan-* (Old Indic Perf. *cākana*, Aor. *akāniṣam*, Avestan *čakana*), *can-* (Old Indic *caniṣṭām*, Old Indic *cānas-* n. 'pleasure, satisfaction', Avestan *čanah-*, *činah-*

`desire, demand') `be given satisfaction, find pleasure', Avestan *čīnman-* n. `lust, strive' in a Indo Germanic *-(e)nes-* stem *k-e-nes-*? The forms *cani-*, *kan-* can also be secondary as *kami-šyate*, *-tar-* besides *kāma-* (if Stokes KZ. 40, 246 has rightly compared Middle Irish *cín*, Gen. *cena* `love, affection' as *\*kenu-*, would be assessed *k-en-* : *kā-* as *ks-en-* : *kes-*).

Old Indic *cāru-* `pleasant, welcome, mellifluous', *cāyamāna-* `covetous', *nicāyya-* ds., *cāyú-* `yearning', with previously Indic replacement from *k* through *c* after the concurrent from *kan-* and *can-* (see above).

**References:** WP. I 325 f., WH. I 169, 175, 885, 886, Pedersen Tocharian 109, 234.

**Page(s):** 515

---

**Root / lemma:** *kā, ke, kom*

**Meaning:** a kind of particle (all right?)

**Material:** Old Indic *kām* behind dative from Personen (as Dat. *commodi*; so also once Avestan *kām*) and from abstract (as final dative), also in Imper., after the particles *nú, sú, hí*, and in indic. main clause;

Old Church Slavic *кѣ(n)* with Dat. `to'.

Nasallos gr. *κᾱ, κε* (*κεν* could have *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*) perhaps `probably', modal particle, Slavic *-ka* (*-ko, -ku, -ki, -kъ, -če, -čĭ, -čŭ*), affixture particle esp. by Pron., through Imper. and through Adv., also probably *ko-* as preposition in Verbal- and nominal compound (e.g. russ. *kó-vorotъ* `cervical vertebra, nape');

Lithuanian *-ki* (perhaps originally *ke*), *-k* in Imper. (e.g. *dúo-ki, -k* `give !').

**References:** WP. I 326, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 568, Trautmann 111f.

**Page(s):** 515-516

---

**Root / lemma:** *ked-*

**Meaning:** to smoke, fume

**Material:** Old Indic *kadrú-* `brown', perhaps also *kadamba-* m. `Nauclea cadamba, a tree with orange flowers' and *kādamba-* m. `a kind of goose with dark grey wings';

Old Church Slavic *kadilo* `incense', *kaditi* `fume', russ. *čad* `haze, mist', serb. *čad* `be dark, gloomy, misty', *čaditi* `become sooty' (etc., s. Berneker 133, 467), perhaps Old Prussian *accodis* (*\*at-codis*) `Rauchloch, durch das der Rauch herauszieht';

These are placed as ' **Räucherhölzer** ' (?):

gr. κέδρος `juniper; later: Pinus cedrus', κεδρίς `juniper berry; fruit of cedar'; Lithuanian *kadagys*, Old Prussian *kadegis* `juniper' (borrowed from Estonian *kadakas*?).

Maybe alb. *kedër* `cedar' a Greek loanword?.

**References:** WP. I 384 f., Trautmann 112, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 147.

**Page(s):** 537

---

**Root / lemma:** *keg-*, *keng-* and *kek-*, *kenk-*

**Meaning:** hook, grappling hook, handle

**Note:** compare also similar *Rak-*, *Rank-*; and *Renk-*, *Ronk-*

**Material:** Npers. *čang* `claw, nail, fist' (\**kengo-*);

Middle Irish *ail-cheng* f. `rake, weapon rack' (: Lithuanian *kėngė*, see below);

Germanic *\*hakan-*, *\*hōka-*, *\*hēkan-* m. `hook' in: Old Icelandic PN *Haki* m. `hook', *haka* f. `chin', Old English *haca* m. `bar, bolt', *hæcce* f. `crosier, crozier, bishop's staff'; Old Icelandic *hākr* m. `Frechling', Old High German *hāko*, *hāggo* `hook', Old English *hōc* m. `hook', Middle Low German *hok*, *huk* m. `angle, point, edge, foreland, promontory', Old Icelandic *høkja* f. (\**hōkiōn-*) `crutch', *høkill* m. `Hinterbug'; with intensive Geminatio: Old English *haccian* `hacken', Middle Low German, Middle High German *hacken* ds., and the *j*-verbs: Old English *ofhæccan* `cut off', Old High German *hecchen* `bite, prick', Middle High German *hecken* `hew, hit, prick'; nasalized Middle Low German *hank* `handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand' (out of it Old Icelandic *hōnk* m., *hanki* f. `handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand'), Dutch *honk*, East Frisian *hunk* `picket, pole, jamb';

Germanic *\*hakilō* f. `hackle, heckle' (from crooked iron teeth) in: **asächs.** *hekilon* `hecheln?', engl. *hatchel*, Middle High German *hechel* `hackle, heckle', Norwegian *hekla* `hackle, heckle, stubble, bristle';

Germanic *\*hakuda-* m. `pike' (after den spitzen teeth) in Old English *hacod*, *\*hakida* in Old English *hacid* m., Old High German *hachit*, *hechit*, Middle Low German *heket* `pike';

Lithuanian *kėngė* f. `hook, handle';

Slavic *\*kogъtъ* m. in russ. *kógotъ* `claw, nail, crooked iron point', Upper Sorbian *kocht* `thorn, sting, prick' (: Germanic *\*hakuda-*);

Maybe alb. (\**kógotь*) *kthetra* `claw, nail', *kthej* `bend, make crooked' common alb. -*g-* > -*th-*, -*dh-*.

perhaps here, `hang on a hook, scratch, irritate as with a hook': Bulgarian *káčъ*, *káč(u)vam* `elevate, raise, hang', *za-káčъ*, -*káčam* `hang, catch, banter', serb. *zàkačiti* `hook, hang', sloven. *káčiti* `banter, anger' (Berneker 465 f.).

Maybe alb. *kacavirrem* `clamber, scramble, climb up, cling' a Bulgarian loanword.

**References:** WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307, Trautmann 112, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 182 f., Petersson, Heterokl. 91 f.; Stokes BB. 25, 252.

**Page(s):** 537-538

---

**Root / lemma:** *keid-*

**Meaning:** to fall

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Cymr. *cwyddo*, *di-gwyddo* `fall, happen, occur', *cwydd* `fall', bret. *koezaff* `fall', *di-gouezout* `happen, occur';

Old Icelandic *hitta á* `hit, strike, hurt, meet, encounter', *hitta'i* `get involved into, get into', dan. *hitte paa* `auf etwas verfallen', Swedish *hitta* `find', Middle English (from Nord.) *hittan* `hit on something, find', engl. *hit* (originally `fall on something, go down, deteriorate'?).

**References:** WP. I 364.

**Page(s):** 542

---

**Root / lemma:** *keis-*

**Meaning:** arm; thigh

**Material:** Old Indic *kiṣku-* `forearm';

Dutch *hijse*, *hijse* f. `muscle, fillet, slice of boneless meat or fish, joint', limb. *hies* `popliteus, muscle located in the back of the knee';

Lithuanian *kiš-kà* `popliteus'; Latvian *cis-ka* `thigh, hip, haunch'.

**References:** WP. I 365, E. Lewy PBrB. 32, 140.

**Page(s):** 543

---

**Root / lemma:** *keku-*



**Meaning:** a kind of stick or cudgel

**Material:** Avestan *čakuš-* n. 'throw hammer, throw ax', npers. *čakuš* 'hammer';

Old Prussian *queke* 'stick', i.e. 'firs or spruces branch as a fence stick', Latvian *čaka* 'cudgel, club with knag as handle, grasp'; compare but Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 401.

**References:** WP. I 381.

**Page(s):** 543

---

**Root / lemma:** *keḷ-*

**Meaning:** weasel

**Material:** Old Indic *kaśa-* m. *kaśīkā* f. 'a kind of rodent animal, weasel'; but with anlaut.

Pal. Lithuanian *šėškas* 'polecat', Latvian *sesks* ds.

Different about Lithuanian *šėškaš* W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630.

**References:** WP. I 381.

**Page(s):** 543

---

**Root / lemma:** *keḷg-*

**Meaning:** to wind; windings, intrigue

**Material:** Middle Irish *ce/g* f. 'artifice, betrayal' (out of it cymr. *ce/g* 'hiding place, cover');

Armenian *keṭck* 'hypocrisy';

changing through ablaut Old English *hylc* 'curvature, convolution' and Slavic *\*čьlgati* in poln. *czołgać się* 'grovel, truckle, creep, glide, slide, drag oneself on'.

**References:** WP. I 447.

**Page(s):** 554

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-1, kele-*

**Meaning:** to tower, be high; hill; \*projection, protrusion

**Material:** Gr. κολωνός, κολώνη 'hill', κολοφών m. 'acme, apex, cusp, peak' instead of \*κολαφών due to an *\*kolḥ-b<sup>h</sup>o-s*);

Latin *ante-, ex-, prae-cellō, -ere* 'jut, project, protrude, stick out' (*\*cel-d-ō* with present formation *-d-*), participle *celsus* 'high'; *collis* 'hill' (*\*k<sub>l</sub>ln-is* or *\*koln-is*); *columen, culmen* 'the top, summit, roof, gable' (*\*kelomḥ* 'elevation'), *columna* 'a column, pillar, post' (*\*kelomnā* 'the rising');

Maybe alb. (\**culmen*) *kulm* `ridge, peak' a Latin loanword.

Maybe Italian *collina* : French *colline* `hill' > alb. *kodrina* `small hill', *kodra* `hill' common Calabrese Albanian -ll-> -dd- similar to changes in Latin *axilla*; *ala*; *ascilla*; *ascella* : Italian *ascella* : Spanish *axial* : French *aisselle* : Calabrese *ma-scidda*; *sciddra*; *titiddra*; *titilla* : Albanian Geg *sqetlla*, Tosc *sqetull* `armpit', common Calabrese -ll-> -dd- : Sardinian -ll-> -dd-. [see *aĝes-*, *aks* ` (fulcrum, pivot:) axis - shoulder ': from **Root / lemma: aĝ-** (\**h<sub>2</sub>eĝ-*): `to lead '].

Middle Irish *coll* `head, guide, leader' (\**kolnos*); gall. *celicnon* `tower' (out of it Gothic *kelikn* `tower, upper room, upper chamber, loft, upstairs room');

gallorom. *calma* `desolate land' is probably pre-Celtic;

Old English *hyll* m. f., engl. *hill* `hill' (\**hulnis*, Indo Germanic \**k<sub>1</sub>nis*); Old Saxon *holm* `hill', Modern High German *Holm*, Old English *holm* `island, sea wave, (high) sea', Old Icelandic *holmr*, *holmi* `small island' (\**k<sub>1</sub>mo-*);

Maybe alb. *kolmë* `fat, big'.

Lithuanian *keliù*, *kélti* (heavy basis) `lift, raise, heave, weigh up, advance, further, aggrandize, arouse, wake, awake, rouse, open, shut, ferry, arrange, make up, excite, create, stir', Latvian *ceļt* `heave, life', Lithuanian *iškéltas* `convex, elevated'.

Note:

adjective prefix *k-*, *e-* common alb. Lithuanian.

Lithuanian *kálnas*, Latvian *kaĩns* `mountain', compare Lithuanian *kalvà* f. `small hill', Latvian *kalva* `hill, river island'; in addition Lithuanian *kilti* `rise, ascend, climb', *iškilùs* `high'.

Note:

adjective prefix *k-*, *e-* common alb. Lithuanian.

Lithuanian *kilmė* f. `lineage, gender, sex', *kiltis* and *kiltis* f., Latvian *cīlts* f. `gender, sex'; Latvian *kala* f. `lever'; Lithuanian *kélnas* m. `ferry, barge', Lithuanian *kélta* f., *kéltas* m. = *kéltuvas* m. `ferry'; Latvian *ceļtava* f. `small ferry';

Slavic *\*sьlnъ* m. in Serbo-Croatian *čûn* (Gen. *čûna*), 'barge', Czech *člun*, russ. *čotn* 'boat, Weberschifflein';

Old Bulgarian *čelo* 'forehead', russ. *čeló* 'forehead, head, cusp, peak' etc., russ.-Church Slavonic *čelesьnъ* 'that is taken before other things, particular, peculiar, especial, special, chief, principal, excellent' (originally *-es-stem*).

**References:** WP. I 433 ff., WH. I 197, 245, 249 f., 855, Trautmann 125 f.

**Page(s):** 544

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-2*

**Meaning:** to stick; sting

**Material:** Old Indic *kaṭambá-* m. 'arrow' (*\*kol-to-*);

Middle Irish *cuilenn*, cymr. *celyn*, corn. *kelin*, m. bret. *quelenn* 'holly, mouse thorn, forest thistle' (Celtic *\*kolino-*);

Maybe alb. Geg *kallini*, Tosc *kalliri* 'ear of corn' = (Celtic *\*kolino-*).

Old High German *hulis*, *huls* ds., Modern High German *Hulst*, Middle Dutch Middle Low German *huls* ds. (Dutch *hulst*), Old English *hole(g)n*, engl. *holly* and *holm-oak*, Middle English also *hulvir*, Old Norse *hulfr* ds.;

Old Church Slavonic *klasъ* 'ear of corn' ('the piercing'), russ. *kólos* = alb. *kall* ds., *kashtë* (*\*kallshtë*), Jokl IF. 36, 124, 'straw, chaff' (*-s*-forms then as in *huls*);

alb. (Jokl IF. 37, 95) *rë-kuall* 'thistle' (*\*për-kēl* 'incision, wound, sting, prick').

*g(h)*-extension in Middle Irish *colg* 'sword, awn the barley, sting, prick', acymr. *colginn* 'the top of an ear, beard of corn', ncymr. *cola* 'awn', *col* 'cusp, peak, awn', *colyn* 'sting, prick', *cal*, *cala*, *caly* 'penis', bret. *kalc'h* ds.

Maybe alb. (*\*kali*) *kari*: Kurdish (Kurmançî): *kîr* m, *xîr* m, Kurdish (Sorani): *kêr* 'penis'.

On grounds of Celtic forms take Meillet MSL. 14, 374, Kretschmer KZ. 38, 100f. also an equal meaning root *\*kel-* 'stick, dig' an: cymr. *palu* 'dig', *pal*, corn. bret. *pal* 'spade' (from Latin *pāla*? certainly doubtful because of Ligurian *pala* 'grave', cymr. *paladr* 'spear shaft; spear; cane', also 'balk, beam, ray').

*kol-no-s* in Old Indic *kāṇá-h* **durchstochen**, being pierced, being poked full of holes, being perforated, being punctured, like a sieve, like a strainer, one-eyed' (*\*kolno-*; to *ā*

compare Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 168) = Old Irish (acymr.?) *coll* ` with closed eye, with one eye closed, one-eyed', Middle Irish (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated) *goll* `blind'; changing through ablaut gr. κελλάς μονόφθαλμος Hes.

Alb. *qorr* `blind' : Kurdish: *kor* `blind' from Turkish *kör* `blind'.

**References:** WP. I 435.

**See also:** s. *kel-3* and *skel-* `cut, clip'

**Page(s):** 545

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-3*, *kele-*, *klā-* extended *klād-*

**Meaning:** to hit, cut down

**Note:** separation from *kel-* `prick' and from *skel-* `cut, clip' is barely feasible; observed esp. Slavic *\*kólti* `prick' = Baltic *kalti* `hit'.

**Material:** Gr. κελεός (\*κελεFός) `green woodpecker' (as δρυκολάπτης); κελείς άξίνη Hes.; κελοί `ξύλα' after Hesees below κελέοντας; δίκελλα `two-pronged fork, hack, mattock, hoe'; compare σκαλίσ `hack, mattock, hoe' under *skel-* `cut, clip'; κόλος `mutilated, unhorned', κόλ-ουρος `with trimmed tail', κολάζω `mutilate, hinder; castigate, punish', κολουύω `mutilate; hamper'; κολετρᾶν `tread, trample on';

with formants *-bo-*: κολοβός `mutilate' (compare also the root form *\*k(e)lemb-*);

with formants *-b<sup>h</sup>o-*: κόλαφος `slap in the face, box on the ear, slap in the face', therefrom derived κολάπτω `hew, strike, hoe', from the heavy basis κλᾶω `break' (κλᾶσω, ἔκλᾶσα, ἀποκλάς, κλαστός), κλάσις `breaking, fracture, bending of the knee joint, modulation of the voice', κλάσμα `piece, fragment', κλήμα n. `twig, branch; a vine-twig, vine-branch, a cutting, slip', Demin. κληματίς esp. Pl. `deadwood'; κλήρος, Doric κλᾶρος m. `lot, casting of lots, drawing of lots, that which is assigned by lot, allotment of land, piece of land, farm, estate, legacy, inheritance, heritable estate, collect., body of inheritors, Astrol., certain degrees in the zodiac connected with planets and important in a nativity, province, sphere' (= Old Irish *clār*, cymr. *clawr* `board, slab', bret. *kleur* `Gabelbaum am Wagen');

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: bret. *kleur* `Gabelbaum am Wagen') : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

gr. κλών, κλωνός m. 'sprout, shoot, rod', κλώνακα ῥάβδον Hes., κλώναξ κλάδος Hes.  
(close kinship to: Old Icelandic *hlunnr* 'rolling rollers for vehicles', *hlu(m)mr* 'the upper thick part of the oar' from \**hlunma-*?) - κῶμαξ, -ακος m. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, rocks';

Latin *calamitas* 'damage' (from \**calamo-* from \**calimo-*, Indo Germanic \**kele-mo-* 'beaten'), in addition *incolumis* 'unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged'; further from \**kel-nō*: *percellō*, *-culi* 'to beat down, throw down, overturn, upset', *se procellere* 'throw oneself down', *procella* f. 'a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest', *recellō* 'to spring back, fly back, recoil'; not \**kel-dō* because of gall. GN *Su-cellus* 'good stick';

Old Irish *clār* etc. see above S. 545;

Lithuanian *kalù*, *kálti*, Latvian *kalu*, *kalu*, *kālt* 'hit, forge', Lithuanian *pākalas* 'scythe wedge', *prīe-*, *prei-kālas* 'anvil, incus', Old Prussian *kalo-peilis* 'chopping knife, mincer', Lithuanian *káltas* 'chisel', Old Prussian *calte* 'unit of currency (coin)', i.e. 'beaten, struck, hit = the stamped currency', Lithuanian *kálvis* 'smith', causative Lithuanian *káldinti* 'allow to forge', Latvian *kāldīt* ds.; Lithuanian *kuliù*, *kùlti* 'thrash', Latvian *kul'u*, *kūlu*, *kūlt* 'hit, thrash'; Lithuanian *kélmās* 'stump', could also be 'cut, carved, split';

Maybe alb. *kalit* 'forge' a Slavic loanword.

Old Bulgarian etc. *koljō klati* 'prick, slaughter' (Old Bulgarian also 'sacrifice'), russ. *kolótʹ* 'prick, slaughter; split, hack'; Old Bulgarian *kolъ* 'peg, plug', russ. *koť*, Gen. *koťá* 'shaft, picket, pole', ablaut. \**kъъ* in klr. *koť* (Gen. *kľa*) 'canine tooth, sharp tooth, fang', sloven. *kěl* (Gen. *klā*); Czech *klanice* 'shaft, pole', poln. *kłonica* 'Seitenholz am Wagen' (in participle \**kolno-* being based on *klati*); serb. *kláto* 'kind of neck yoke for swine', Czech *klát* 'stump, clot, chunk, club, cudgel' (= Lithuanian *káltas* see above); Church Slavic *pro-kléju*, *-klěti* 'germinate', russ. (etc.) *klin* 'wedge' (formation as *mlinъ* to *meljō*); doubtful Slavic \**kolt-jō*, *-iti* in Old Bulgarian *klaštō*, *klatiti* 'move, shake, bump, poke', russ. *koločú*, *kolotít* 'hit, knock; chatter' etc.; whether in addition zero grade r. *koltátʹsja* 'move, wobble, sway'?

Maybe alb. *kolovit* 'shake, swing' a Slavic loanword.

*d*-extension *keləd-*, *klād-*:

Gr. κλαδρός (\**kləd<sub>e</sub>ros*) 'frail, breakable; decrepit, antiquated', κλαδάσαι σεῖσαι Hes., ablaut. καλαδία ῥυκάνη Hes., κλάδος m. 'twig, branch', conservative *d*-stem \*κλάς, κλάδεσι etc. ds., κλαδών, -ονος Hes. ds., κλαστάζω 'dress vines, cut grapevine';

Latin *clādēs* f. `injury; damage, mischief, beating ';

Middle Irish *claidim* `ditch, grub' (with *ad-* `pursue, hunt, chase, fish, catch fish ' etc.), cymr. *claddu*, bret. *claza* `dig', Middle Irish *clad*, cymr. *cladd* `ditch, trench, channel'; lengthened grade cymr. *clawdd*, corn. *claud* `ditch, trench, channel', bret. *kleuz* `ditch, trench, channel, hedge ' (*\*klādo-*); cymr. *cleddyf* `sword', bret. *klézé* `sword, blade' (*cleddyf* diss. from *\*cleđyō*, Celtic *\*kladjos*), Irish *claideb* is loanword from Cymr., Latin *gladius* `sword' from Celtic;

Middle Irish *caill* (Gen. *caille*) `wood, forest', cymr. *celli* `wood, forest', corn. *kelli* `a tract of woodland, forest pasture, meadow with shade, grove ' (Celtic *\*kaldī*);

Old Irish cymr. *coll*, bret. *koll* `ruin, damage'; Middle Irish *cellach* `war, fight' and those related to it Old Icelandic *hildrf.* `fight, struggle, fight goddess ', Old Saxon Old English *hild* `struggle, war, fight', Old High German *hiltia*, *hilta* `fight, struggle' have Indo Germanic *-dh-* and probably as basic meaning `hit, lash out ';

Gothic *halts*, Old Icelandic *haltr*, Old English *healt*, Old High German *halz* `lame' (= Old Irish *coll*, basic meaning `broken '), perhaps at first from fragmented limbs;

Old Icelandic Old English *holt*, Old High German *holz* `wood, forest' (= κλάδος), in addition Old Icelandic *hjalt* n. `the hilt of a sword ', Old English *hilt* f. ds., Old High German *helza* `the hilt of a sword, haft ', Old Saxon *helta* `handle in the oar ';

Old Bulgarian *klada* `balk, beam, block ', russ. *kolóda* `chunk of wood, clot, chunk, tree block, from a chopped piece trunk ' etc.; Church Slavic *kladivo* `hammer' (proto Slavic *\*klād-*: Latin *clādēs*).

Labial extension:

***klomb(h)o-*** in: gr. κλαμβός `mutilated', Old English *laempi-halt*, *lamp-healt* `lame ' (Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 262); compare Lithuanian *klumbas* `lame'.

**References:** WP. I 436 ff., WH. I 135 f., 225 f., 691, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 130 f., 262, 322, Trautmann 114 f.

**Page(s):** 545-547

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-4* and *kāl-*

**Meaning:** a kind of dark/light spot

**Note:** compare also *ker-3* and *kers-1*.

**Material:** I. Old Indic *kalaṅka-* m. `stain, Rost', *kalana-* n. `stain, smut', *káluṣa-* `dirty, filthy, black', *kalmaṣa-* m. `stain, smut', *kalmāṣa-* `varicolored, dappled'; with formants -*ko-*: *karka-* `white', m. `mildew', *karkī vaśā* `white cow', *karkā* `white mare' (Persson Beitr. 169), *kalkā-* m. `ordure, filth', *cāṣa-* m. `the blaue Holzhäher' (*\*kel-so-*);

npers. *čarma* `mildew', Kurdish *čerme* `white' (: Swiss *helm*);

gr. κελαινός `black', κιλλός `gray', κίλλος `donkey' and `cicada' (vowel as in πιλνός besides πελιός; -λλ- from -λν-?); very probably κόλυμβος (*\*kolu-mb<sup>h</sup>os*) `diver (bird's kind)', whereof κολυμβάω `dive', called from the dark color; here also κίλλουρος `wagtail' Hes.;

Latin *columba* f., -us m. `a dove, pigeon' from *\*kol-on-b<sup>h</sup>o-* or *\*kolu-mb<sup>h</sup>o-*, then identical with κόλυμβος; to -*mb-* from -*mb<sup>h</sup>-* s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 333;

Modern High German Swiss *helm* `weißer stain beim Vieh auf the forehead', *helme* `name of a cow with white-mottled head', Swedish dial. *hjälm* `white ox or white horse' (compare to *m-*forms Old Indic *kalmaṣa-*); probably Middle High German *hilwe* f. `fine fog', Bavarian *gehilb* `fog, Herdrauch' (-*w-* in relationship to *u* from Old Indic *káluṣa-h*), wherefore Old High German *huliwa* `moisture, dampness, swamp, marsh, bog, mud', Middle High German *hülwe* `puddle, slop, pool, swamp' stands in ablaut;

here (from the black berries) also Old High German *holuntar*, *holantar* `elder', Old Swedish *hulle* ds.; s. Berneker 473 m. Lithuanian, the also for russ. *kalína* `Viburnum opulus, common snowball' considers affiliation to *kaľ* (see below).

II. root form ***kāl-*** : ***kəl-*** (with unclear relationship to *kel-*):

Gr. κηλῖς, -ῖδος (Doric *kālῖς*) `stain', κηλιδῶω `sully, dirty, soil', κηλήνη μέλαινα Hes., κηλάς νεφέλη ἄνυδρος καὶ χειμερινή ἡμέρα καὶ αἶξ, ἥτις κατὰ τὸ μέτωπον σημεῖον ἔχει πυλοειδές Hes.;

Latin *cālidus*, *callidus* (Gl.) `warm, hot, fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement, hasty, rash, practised, shrewd, experienced, adroit, dexterous' *\*(from horses) =* Umbrian *kaleřuf* (*buř*) `adroit, (oxen)'; Latin *cālīgo* f. `fog, darkness';

Old Irish *caile*, Middle Irish *gaile* `stain';

Lithuanian *kalýbas*, *kalývas* `weißhalsig';

Old Church Slavic *ka/b* `dark-coloured, ordure' with the meaning `swamp, marsh, morass, smudge with ordure'; in addition (after the paint, color) russ. *kalína* `Viburnum opulus, common snowball', as also sloven. *kalina* `puddle, slop' and russ. *kalú-ga* `morass', *kalú-ža* `puddle'.

Maybe alb. *kaush* `cup' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 440 ff., WH. I 139 f., 249, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 118, 140, 143<sup>3</sup>, Trautmann 113 f., Petersson Heterokl. 146 f.

**Page(s):** 547-548

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-5*

**Meaning:** to drive, force to move quickly

**Material:** Old Indic *kāláyati* `floats, carries, perceives, holds';

alb. Geg *qil*, sizil. *qel* `bring, bear', *shqiltsë* `rennin, enzyme used to curdle milk and produce cheese, active component in rennet (derived from the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of young cows), a means of coagulation, a coagulum or coagulator (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), rennet or runnet, (that which holds or binds together)', probably also *kal*, *kall* `cause, make happen, bring about, put, place' (Jokl IF. 30, 198);

gr. *κέλλω* `drive on; land; go ashore (from a boat); arrive on the ground, touch ground' (present only by Gramm. and in *ὀ-κέλλω* trans. `go ashore; run ashore, fail, be unsuccessful, make unsuccessful, break down, fall through'; otherwise only Aor. Fut. *ἔκελσα*, *κέλσω*), *κέλης*, *-ητος* `rusher, racer (horse); quick-sailing ship'; *κλόνος* `intense movement', *κλονέω* `drive tumultuously or in confusion, o be agitated, rush wildly, o be beaten by the waves' (compare *θρ-όνος*, *χρ-όνος*; Boisacq s. v. m. Lithuanian); perhaps (Persson Beitr. 179) *κολεῖν ἐλθεῖν* und *κολέα*, *κολία* `kind of dance' Hes.;

Latin *celer* `quick, fast, rash, hasty' (as *κέλης*), *celeber*, *-bris*, *-bre* `frequented, much visited, thronged, crowded, populous, abounding' (\**kele*-d<sup>h</sup>/o-, -d<sup>h</sup>/i-);

as *t*-present Gothic *haldan* `tend, feed, graze cattle' (to *a*-Vok. s. Brugmann IF. 32, 181), Old High German *haltan* `beware, guard, hold, stop', Old Saxon *haldan*, Old English *healdan*, Old Icelandic *halda*, Old Swedish *halla* (\**halPan*) `hold, stop', Middle Low German *hilde*, *hille* `rash, hasty, keen, eager'.

**References:** WP. I 442 f., WH. I 194f.;



**See also:** probably identical with *kel-6*; s. also *keleu-* 'wander'.

**Page(s):** 548

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-6*, *k(ē)lē-*, *k(ē)lā-* or *kī-*?

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Material:** Old Indic *uṣā-kala-* m. 'rooster, cock' ('ἡ-κανός'), *kalādhika-*, *kalāvika-* ds., *kala-vīṇka-* 'sparrow', *kala-* - 'leise tönend, undeutlich vernehmbar', *kalakala-* m. 'bewildered clamor, noise';

gr. καλέω (instead of \*κάλω) 'call, summon, name, rufe herbei' (Aeolic κάλημι), Futur. καλέσω, Attic καλῶ, Perf. κέκληκα, κλητός; ἐπικήσεις 'epithet', κλήσις 'shout, call, invitation, subpoena, invitation to court, summoning', κλητής, κ(α)λήτωρ 'Rufer', ὁμοκλή 'shout' (to 1. part see below *omē-*); κικλήσκω (or κικλήσκω) 'rufe an, flehe', κληῖζω, κληῖζω 'name' (\*κλη-Fe-ς-ίζω?); zero grade κελ(α)- in κέλομαι 'treibe an (through shout)', hom. Aor. (ἐ)κέκλετο, Doric κέντο = (ἐ)κελτο; [about κελεύω see below *kleu-*]; κελαρύζω 'rausche, riesle (water)', κέλωρ φωνή Hes.; extension κέλαδος 'din, fuss, noise', κελάδων, κελαδεινός 'roaring', κελαδέω 'sound as flowing; shout aloud, of various cries, e.g. of a new-born babe, sing of, celebrate loudly';

Umbrian *kařitu*, *kařetu*, *carsitu* 'to call together, summon, convoke, drive to, move up, bring along, force towards' (\**kalētōd*);

the fact that a corresponding Latin *\*caleō* has stood once in the proclamation formula of the calendar data *Dies te quinque*, respectively *septem*, *calo*, *luno Covella* and *calendae* 'the erste day of month' would be named from this exclamation, is probable (Salonius Z. röm. Dat. 1 ff.);

Latin *calō*, *-āre* 'exclamation, to call together, summon, convoke' (: Latvian *kal uōt*), *calātor* 'a servant for calling, etc., a crier', *nōmen-clator* 'one who calls by name, a monitor' (back formation from *nōmen calāre*), *calābra* (*curia*) 'Curia Calabra, a court, curia so called from the proclamation of the dates which was there made', perhaps *concilium* 'a meeting, rendezvous' (\**cón-calīom*), *con-ciliāre* 'unite, connect, gain etc.', *clāmō*, *-āre* 'call, shout, cry' (compare Old High German *hlamōn* etc.), *clāmor* 'scream', *clārus* 'lauttönend, fernhin resounding; illustrious; clear, bright', Umbrian *anglar* Nom. Pl., *anglaf* Akk. Pl. 'oscines' (\**an-klā* 'avis inclamans'); Latin *classis* 'Aufgebot: army, fleet; class, dividing off, partitioning off' (\**klad-ti-*: κέλαδος?);

Maybe alb. Geg *kla*, Tosc *qanj*, *qaj* 'cry, scream'.

Old Irish *cailech*, ogam Gen. *caliācī*, cymr. *ceiliog*, corn. *chelioc* 'rooster, cock' (\**kaljākos*);

Old English *hlōwan* 'roar, cry out, resound', Old High German (*h*)*lōian*, (*h*)*luoen*, Middle High German *luejen* 'roar, bellow'; Old English *hlētan* 'grunt'; Old High German *hluotīcla* 'a barking'; with lengthened grade the first syllable Old High German *hel* 'loud, sounding' (Modern High German *hell* 'gleaming'), *hëllan* 'resonate', Middle High German *hal* 'echo, clangor', Old Norse *hjala* 'babble, chatter', *hjal* n. 'gossip', *hjaldr* 'conversation, fight noise, fight, struggle'; Old Frisian *halia* 'herbeiholen, heimführen, take', Old English *geholian* 'attain, achieve, fulfill (goal, desire, etc.); get, receive, obtain', **asächs.** *halōn* 'appoint, bring, carry with, take with', Old High German *halōn* and ablaut. *holōn*, *holēn* 'call, shout, cry, get, fetch', nnd. *halen* 'pull, drag'.

Latvian *kal'uôt* 'babble, chatter' (*kalada* 'clamor, din, fuss, noise' is russ. loanword), Lithuanian *kalbà* 'language', Old Prussian *kaltzā*, *kelsāi* ' **sie lauten** ' (Lithuanian *\*kalsóti*); redupl. Lithuanian *kañkalas* (*\*kalkalas*) 'bell', Old Church Slavic *klakolъ*, russ. *kólokoľ* 'bell', *kolokólitъ* 'chime, clink; babble, gossip', Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 115.

Hittite *ša-ra-a kal-li-iš-ta* (*sarā kallesta*) ' **rief (lockte) herauf** '.

extension *\*k(e)lem-* (compare Latin *clā-m-āre*): Old Indic *krándati* 'shouts, howls, bellows, roars, neighs' (*\*klem-d-?*); Old English *hlimman*, *hlymman* 'ring, sound, clink, sough, rustle, roar, bellow', *hlimme* 'violent stream', *hlemm* (*\*hla-mm*) 'clangor', Old High German (*h*)*limmen* 'drone, grumble, howl', Old Norse *hlymja* 'clink, crack, creak, rant, roister', Old High German *hlamōn* 'sough, rustle, bawl, blaster';

*\*k(e)len-* in Old English *hlyn(n)* 'clangor, din, fuss, noise, violent stream', *hlynnan*, *hlynian* 'echo', *hlynsian* ds., *hlynrian* 'thunder', *gehlyn*, **asächs.** *gihlunn* 'din, noise';

Similar to *skel-*, (*s*)*k"el-* (*s*-Doublette besides *kel-*):

1. ***skel-***: Old Icelandic *skjalla* stem V. 'sound, clink, loud hit' = Old English *sciellan* 'sound, sound, clink', Old High German *scellan* 'sound, clink, ring, rant, roister', Modern High German *verschollen* 'fade, disappear, decline'; Kaus.-lter. Old Icelandic *skella* 'bang, rant, roister, scold, chide, laugh loudly', Middle High German *schellen* schw. V. 'allow to sound, shatter', Modern High German *zerschellen*; *t-* or *d<sup>h</sup>-*present Old Frisian *skelda* 'scold, chide, rebuke, define loudly', Old High German *sceltan* 'scold, chide, vilify, scold, revile, rebuke'; Old Icelandic *skollf.* 'derision, ridicule, din, fuss, noise', *skellr* (*\*skalli-z*) 'clangor, Knall' = Old High German *scal* (*-lt*) 'clangor, row'; Old Icelandic *skjallr*

‘**lauttönend**’ = Old English *sciell*, Dutch *schel* ‘echoing, shrill’; Old High German *scella* ‘bell’; with plain /(-)l/ based on the aforementioned in a *n*-present *\*skel-nō*) Old Icelandic *skala* n. ‘din, fuss, noise’, *skjal* n. ‘chitchat, small talk’;

Lithuanian *skāliju*, *-yti* ‘continuously bark, strike’ (of hound), whereof *skalikas* ‘a continuously barking hound (see below because of gr. σκύλαξ); Old Prussian *scalenix* ‘pointer, setter’ derives from poln. *skolící* ‘whine like a dog’; Latvian *skal’s* ‘clinking, sharp sounding’; with (b)h-extension (as Lithuanian *kalbā*) Lithuanian *skélb-iu*, *-ti* ‘spread a rumor’;

Czech *skolíti* ‘**belfern**’, poln. *skolící*, *skulící* ‘whine like a dog’.

2. **(s)k<sup>w</sup>el-**: Old Icelandic *skval* n. ‘useless gossip, torrent of words’, *skvala* ‘loud talk, call, shout, cry’, *skvaldr* n. ‘loud discourse’; without *s*- Old Icelandic *hvellr* ‘sharp sounding’;

the changing by ablaut *sk<sup>w</sup>el-* perhaps in gr. σκύλαξ ‘young dog, dog; young animal’, also κύλλα σκύλαξ. Ἡλείοι Hes., as from *\*skel-* the above called Lithuanian *skalikas*, and from *kel-* from: Lithuanian *kālė*, *kalė* ‘bitch’, alb. *këlüşh* ‘cub, esp. young dog’, Middle Irish *cuilēn*, cymr. *colwyn*, acorn. *coloin*, bret. *kolen* ‘young dog’, (Celtic *\*koli-gno-*); these names for young animals, esp. dogs, would be taken from yelping or whining.

At least, however, σκύλαξ, κύλλα as *(s)kol-*, also as Indo Germanic or gr. reduction forms (influence of κύων?) could belong together directly from Celtic *\*koligno-*, Lithuanian *kālė*, alb. *këlüşh*.

**References:** WP. I 443 ff., WH. I 141 f., 227, 228, 258, Specht KZ. 59, 85 ff.;

**See also:** probably identical with *kel-5*.

**Page(s):** 548-550

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-7* (*kol-*, *kol-*)

**Meaning:** goblet

**Note:** with *k*-suffix

**Material:** Old Indic *kalása-h* m. ‘pot, pan, crock, pitcher, bowl’ (*\*koleko-*, *-oko-*);

gr. κύλιξ, -ικος ‘goblet’ (*\*keli-k*);

= Latin *calix*, *-icis* m. ‘deep bowl, goblet, calix’ (from *calix* derives Old High German *chelih*, Modern High German *Kelch* ‘calix’), wherefore perhaps with moveable *s* Umbrian *skalče-ta*, *scalse-to* ‘former low bowl, flattened dish, saucer, libation-saucer’, *scalsie* ‘in a

low bowl, flattened dish, saucer, libation-saucer'; Latin *culigna* 'small calix' from gr. κυλίχνη (\*κυλικ-σνᾱ) ds.;

There *s-* also in Modern High German *Schale* 'shell' (that to (*s*)*ke-* 'cut, clip') and in gr. σκάλλιον, σκαλίσ ds. Hes.,.

In addition gr. κάλυξ, -υκος f. 'fruit cup, grain cup' and perhaps Old Indic *kalikā* f. 'bud' (different in gutturals of suffixes from *kalásā-h*).

**References:** WP. I 442, WH. I 138 f.

**Page(s):** 550-551

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-*

**Meaning:** 'chop, cut'; 'be at fault, be to blame, be wrong'; 'parch, dry'; 'bend'

**See also:** see below (*s*)*kel-*

**Page(s):** 551

---

**Root / lemma:** *kelp-, klp-*

**Meaning:** jar, cauldron

**Material:** Gr. κάλπις, -ιδος, κάλπη f. 'crock, pitcher; cinerary urn';

Latin *calpar*, *-āris* 'wine cask' (\**calp-āli-*, probably Latin further formations of gr. κάλπα);

Old Irish *cilornn*, *cilurnn* 'urn' (\**kelpurno-*), cymr. *celwrn* 'milk bucket', bret. *kelorn* 'bowl, basin', brit. PN *Celurnum*.

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: brit. PN *Celurnum*: Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

**References:** WP. I 447, WH. I 142.

**Page(s):** 555

---

**Root / lemma:** *kemero-, komero-, ka-mero-*

**Meaning:** name of a plant

**Material:** Old High German *hemera* (\**hamirō*) 'hellebore', Modern High German dial. *hemern* ds.;

r.-Church Slavic *čemerъ* `poison' (originally the hellebore), russ. *čemeríca* f. `hellebore' (etc. s. Berneker 142 f.);

Lithuanian *kemeraí* Pl. `Alpkraut, Wasserdost'; presumably gr. κάμπος `larkspur, any of a number of tall flowering plants', κάμπαρον, κάμμοπον (latter spelling after hom. κάμμοπος `subject to destiny, i.e. ill-fated'?) `a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, aconite' and Old Indic *kamala-* n. `lotus' (would be besides gender = Old High German *hemera*; also in the flower form similarly), *camarika*-m. `Orchid Tree'.

**References:** WP. I 390, Trautmann 126.

**Page(s):** 558

---

**Root / lemma:** *kemə-, komə-, kmā-* (\**hank-mḥnos*)

**Meaning:** piece

**Root / lemma:** *kemə-, komə-, kmā-* (\**hank-mḥ(e)nos*): piece, derived from **Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok-*: sharp; stone.

**Material:** Gr. ἄκμηνος `without Imbiß, hungry', ἄκμᾱ (Aeolic) νηστεία, ἔνδεια Hes.; zero grade κομῶσα γέμουσα Hes.?

Latvian *kumuôss* `morsel, mouthful' (-um-reduced grade; the ending -uoss from -ansas perhaps through hybridization with a \**kan[d]s-as* = Old Church Slavic *kasъ* `piece, morsel, mouthful'? compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. II 313);

ndd. *ham, hamm* `bite, morsel, mouthful, piece, cut'.

**References:** WP. I 389.

**Page(s):** 557-558

---

**Root / lemma:** *kem-1*

**Meaning:** to press, squeeze

**Material:** Armenian *k`amel* `to press, squeeze, wring; to filter, make flow';

Old Norse *hemja* (*hamda*) `curb, restrain, hinder, hamper', *hemill* `leg fetter', *hamla* f. `Ruderband', Middle High German *hemmen* and *hamen* `hinder, hamper', sal-Franconian *chamian* `clamp, press', Old Frisian *hemma* `hinder', Modern High German dial. *ham, hamen* `horse collar' (compare that maybe from a Gothic \**hamands* hemmend `hindering' borrowed Slavic \**chomqъ*, russ. etc. *chomútъ* `horse collar'); Middle Low German *ham*, Old English *hamm* `enclosed piece of land', ndd. *hamme* `fenced field', Old

English engl. *hem(m)* 'edge, hem', engl. *to hem (in)* 'to hem, gird, border, envelop, surround';

Old Norse *hafna* 'abandon, give up from' ('\*be restrained'), causative *hefna* 'avenge'; with labial Middle English *hamperen*, engl. *to hamper* 'hinder, bother, annoy' (: Old Prussian *kūmpinna* 'hindered', *kumpint* 'move, displace'); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Balto Slavic *\*kama-* m. 'clump' in Latvian *kams* m. 'clump', in addition Lithuanian *kamúoti* 'press together, stuff', *kāmanos* 'leathery bridle, rein', *kēmuras* 'grape', *kamienas* m. 'stem', Latvian *kamuot* 'torment, smite, plague', Lithuanian *kamuolỹs*, Latvian *kamuolis* 'ball, tangle, knot'; ablaut. Latvian *cēmu(o)rs* m. 'grape', extended Lithuanian *kemšũ*, *kimšti* 'stuff', Latvian *kemsu*, *kimst* (Lithuanian loanword) 'ds.', also 'devour', Lithuanian *kamšà* 'crush, squash, corduroy, brushwood road';

russ. *kom* 'clump', *komítb* 'clench together', serb. *kõm* 'husks of grapes' ('what remains of the pressed grapes'); in addition russ. *kómelb* m. 'thick end of a rod', poln. *komet* m. 'knag' (*\*kamlja-*), russ. *komúlja* f. 'clump', serb. *kõmina* f. 'husks of grapes'; in ablaut Slavic *\*kъmy*, Gen. *\*kъmene* m. in Czech *kmen* 'stem'; as 'be pressed' presumably also Slavic *\*čьma* in serb. *čáma* 'boredom, weariness', *čãmati* 'wait with displeasure, hold on'; Old Church Slavic *čęstb* 'dense' (= Lithuanian *kimštas* 'stuffed').

Doubtful is Perssons (Beitr. 159) apposition from gr. κώμῦς, -ῦθος 'bundle, truss of hay, branch of laurel, placed before the gates, reed-bed', κῶμος 'revel, carousal, merry-making, concrete, band of revelers, the ode sung at one of these festive processions, festival to honor of the Dionysios'; gr. κημός (*\*kāmos* because of Latin loanword *cāmus*) 'muzzle' is not compatible in vocalism.

**References:** WP. I 388 f., Trautmann 115, 126.

**Page(s):** 555

---

**Root / lemma:** *kem-2*

**Meaning:** to buzz

**Material:** Old Indic *camara-* m. 'Wild Yak';

Middle High German Modern High German *hummen*, Modern High German *hummeln*, holl. *hommelen* 'buzz', Middle English *hummen*, engl. *hum* ds., Norwegian *humre* 'neigh quietly'; in addition originally probably also Old High German *humbal*, Middle High

German *humbel*, *hummel* m. 'bumblebee', Middle Low German *hummel* f., engl. *humblebee*, Norwegian **Dialectal** *humla* f. ds.;

Lithuanian *kimstu*, *kimti* 'become hoarse', *kiminti* 'make the voice dull', *kimùs* 'hoarse, raucous, thick, husky', *kamãné* 'bumblebee, humblebee', *kaminé* **Feldbiene**, Latvian *kamines* f. pl. 'bumblebees, humblebees', Old Prussian *camus* 'bumblebee';

Slavic *\*čmelъ* (ablaut equally with *Hummel*) in russ. dial. *čmelъ* etc., 'bumblebee, humblebee'; Church Slavic russ. *komár* etc. 'mosquito' (ablaut equally with Lithuanian *kamãné*).

**References:** WP. I 389, Trautmann 115 f.

**Page(s):** 556

---

**Root / lemma:** *keng-*, *kenk-*

**See also:** see above under *keg-*.

**Page(s):** 565

---

**Root / lemma:** *kenk-1*

**Meaning:** to bind, girdle

**Material:** Old Indic *kāñcatē* (Dhatup.) 'binds', *kañcuka-* m. 'armor, coat of mail, garment made of linked metal rings, jerkin, corsage', *kāñcīf.* 'belt, girdle';

gr. κικκλίς 'lattice, latticework, trellis, structure of interwoven strips of wood or metal' (to i from ε s. Solmsen Beitr. I 214 f.), κάκαλα n. Pl. 'walls' (*\*kḗk-*), ποδο-κάκ(κ)η 'foot plague, a kind of stocks';

Latin *cingō*, *-ere* 'go around, surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreath, crown', Umbrian *šihitu* 'go around, surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreath, crown', perhaps also *çihçeřa* 'a lattice, enclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings, bar in a court of justice' (*\*kinkedā-*); Latin *-g* for *c* derailment due to the ambiguous *cinxi*, *cinctum* after present as *clingō*, *mingō*; WH. I 217 places here Celtic *cing-* 'march, step, stride, strut' (different above S. 439), whether originally 'turn in circles'; however, the variation of the Auslauts would be easy to understand, as the page 439 accepted initial sound variation; still different about Celtic *cing-* Kuiper Nasalprä. 168 f.;

Lithuanian *kinkaũ*, *-ýti* 'harness horses'.



An unnasalized root form *\*kek-* one seeks in Old Indic *kaca-* m. 'hair of the head ('fastened together?'); scar, band, strap' and Latin *cicātrix* 'scar, scratch' (due to a *\*cicāre* from *\*cecāre* 'tie together, heal')?

**References:** WP. I 400 f., WH. I 211, 216 f.

**Page(s):** 565

---

**Root / lemma:** *kenk-2*

**Meaning:** to burn, be dry; a burning feel (hunger, thirst)

**Material:** Old Indic *kāṇkṣati* 'longs for' ('brennend verlangen'), *kākatē* (Dhatup.) 'covets, thirsts'; common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*

gr. κέγκει πεινᾶ (after Aor. *\*κακεῖν* originated a new present *\*κάγκω*, compare:) καγκομένης ξηρᾶς τῷ φόβῳ Hes., hom. πολυκαγκῆς (δίψα) 'parching, very dry', κάγκανος 'arid', καγκαίνει θάλπει, ξηραίνει Hes., καγκαλέα κατακεκαυμένα Hes.; κακιθῆς ἄτροφος ἄμπελος; κακιθῆς λιμηρές; κακιθά λιμηρά Hes. (in the ending supposed Schulze Kl. Schr. 329 *\*ad<sup>h</sup>-* 'burn');

Gothic *hūhrus*, with gramm. variation Old Norse *hungr*, Old English *hungor*, Old High German *hungar* (*\*kṛkru-*) 'hunger' (= gr. κακ-); ablaut. Old Norse *hā* 'plague, torment, smite' (*\*hanhōn*);

Lithuanian *kankà* 'pain, agony', *kankinti* 'afflict', *keñkti* 'harm'.

**References:** WP. I 401, Trautmann 126, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 42.

**Page(s):** 565

---

**Root / lemma:** *kenk-3*

**Meaning:** knee-cup, heel

**Material:** Old Indic *kaṇkāla-* m. n. 'bone, skeleton';

Old Norse *hā* (*\*hanha-*) in *hā-mōt* m. 'ankle joint, heel joint', *hā-sin* f. 'Kniesehne des Hinterbeins bei Tieren, Fersensehne beim Menschen', Old English *hōh-sinu* f., Old Frisian *hō-sene* 'heel tendon', Old English *hōh* 'calcaneus, heel bone' (*\*hanha-*), Old Norse *hæll* 'calcaneus, heel bone' (*\*hanhila-*), Old English *hēla* m. 'calcaneus, heel bone';

Lithuanian *kenklė* 'popliteus, muscle located in the back of the knee', *kinka* 'ds., hock, joint in the hind leg of a quadruped; shank, leg', Latvian *cinksla* 'sinew in the knee-bend'.

**References:** WP. I 401.



**Root / lemma: *ken-1***

**Meaning:** to press, pinch, etc..

**Note:**

**Root / lemma: *ken-1***: 'to press, pinch, etc.' derived from **Root / lemma: *gen-***: 'to pinch, pluck, press, etc.'.

**Note:** meaning- scope as in *gen-*.

**Material: *knek-*** (only german.):

Old Icelandic *hnakki*, *hnakkr* m. 'nape' (Norwegian *nakk* also 'mountain top, small hillock'), Old High German *hnac*, *-ckes* 'nape, acme, apex', Bavarian *nacken* 'bone', changing through ablaut Old English *hnecca* 'nape, occiput', Middle Low German *necke* ds., Middle High German *genicke* 'nape'; with the meaning 'snap; crease, fold' here isl. *hnakki* 'anchor', Norwegian *nakke* 'small iron hook', *nøkia* 'crook, bend', Middle English *nōk*, engl. *nook* 'angle, point, edge' (Old Icelandic *hnekkja* 'repel, hamper', actually 'to press together').

***knes-*** perhaps in Old High German *hnel*, Middle High German *ne(l)e* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex, peak, highest point, top, summit', Old High German *hnoI* 'acme, apex', Old English *hnoll* 'Scheitel' (\**hnezlá*-, *hnuzlá*?) and Latvian *knese* 'club, cudgel'.

A *i*-basis in *kneig<sup>h</sup>-*, *knei-b-* 'incline' (see there).

***u*-basis *kneu-*** and extensions:

Middle Irish *cnū*, Gen. *cnō* (\**knūs*, \**knuuos*), cymr. *cneuen*, Pl. *cnau*, mcor. *knyfan*, Middle Breton *knoen* 'nut, dry fruit contained in a shell', gall. \**knoṽā*, derived Middle Irish *cnuas* 'nuts; harvest'; with ***d***-suffix Old Icelandic *hnot*, Old English *hnutu*, Old High German (*h*)*nuz* 'nut, dry fruit contained in a shell'; with ***k***-suffix Latin *nux*, *-cis* 'nut, dry fruit contained in a shell' ('nut, dry fruit contained in a shell' also actually 'pellet, globule, clots'); Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 62 ff.

***kneu-b-***: Lithuanian *kniùbti* 'bend down', Latvian *kņubt* 'incurve, bend inward';

nisl. *hnypra sig saman* 'squat, sit on one's haunches, crouch down low', *hnypur* 'crouching down position'.

**kneu-d-:** Norwegian *nut* 'knag in wood, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit ', Old Icelandic *hnūtr* m., *hnūta* f. 'swelling, lump, growth, ankle', Swiss *nossen* m. 'cliff point, protrusion'.

**kneu-g-, -k-:**

Old Irish *cnocc*, nir. *cnoc* ( *\*knukkos*), cymr. *cnwch* (and as loanword from Irish also *cnwc*) (ablaut. *cnuch* 'joint, coitus '), abret. *cnoch* 'mound, hillock; mound, tomb ';

Old Icelandic *hnūka* 'curve together ', *hnokinn* 'writhed, crooked, humped ', *hnykill* 'swelling, lump, growth, knot', Norwegian *nykkja* 'bend, crook (e.g. an iron nail); jut, project, protrude, stick out ', nisl. *hnjūkr*, *hnūkr* 'round mountain top ', Norwegian dial. *nykkla* n. 'ball, tangle, knot ', nisl. *hnokki* m., Norwegian *nokka* f. 'small iron hook ', Old English *hnocc* 'penis' (engl. *nock* 'incision ' is Swedish loanword), Middle Dutch *nocke* 'incision in a arrowhead ', ndd. *nock*, *nocke* 'protruding end of something ', Old English *ge(\*h)nycned* 'puckered, wrinkled, creased, rugose, furrowed ', Modern High German dial. *nock*, *nocken* 'small hill; dumpling, small mass of dough which is boiled or steamed ' (also Old Icelandic *hnykkia* 'seize, take forcibly; grasp, snatch ', perhaps from 'to press together '); besides *nock* stands Modern High German dial. *knock* 'hill' (also in whole remaining Germanic language area),

the above S. 372 on top middle should be mentioned (compare also Old Norse *knjūkr*, *knycill* besides *hnjūkr*, *hnykill*), but also secondary Germanic formation could be neologism to *nock*, and *kn-* could be attributed perhaps to words, as *Knollen*, *Knopf*, *Knorren*, *Knoten*, *Knüppel* etc.; compare Weisgerber Rhein. Vierteljahrsbl. 1939, 34 ff.;

compare Latvian *knaũk'is* 'Knirps; Querholz am langen Sensenstiel ' and gr. κνυζόν ἄερα ἐπινέφελον, κνυζώσω συσπάσω Hes.; Tocharian A *k'ñuk* 'nape '.

**kneu-p-:** Latvian *knūpt* 'zusammengekrümmt liegen ', Lithuanian *kniūpoti* ds.;

Old Icelandic *hnūfa* 'blunt, stop short, crop, trim, prune '.

**kneu-t-:** Old Icelandic *hnoða* n. 'ball, tangle, knot '.

**kondo-** 'the pursed, constricted into folds or wrinkles, puckered ':

Old Indic *kanda-* m. 'tuber, bulb', *kandúka-* m. 'balloon d'essai, ball for playing sports ', *kanduka-* n. 'pillow, cushion';

gr. κόνδοι κεραΐαι. ἀστράγαλοι Hes., κόνδυλος `knuckle of any joint, as of the humerus, of the finger (middle joint), (a slap in the face), pudding and knuckle-sauce to it, i.e. a good thrashing, knot in a string, any hard, bony knob, of the teeth ', κονδύλωμα `swelling, lump, growth';

Lithuanian *kánduolas* m. `seed '.

**References:** WP. I 390 ff., WH. II 191 f., J. Loth RC. 40, 366.

**Page(s):** 558-559

---

**Root / lemma:** *ken-2, kenē-, keni-, kenu-;*

**Meaning:** to rub, scrape off; ashes

**Note:** various with conservative extensions

**Material:** I. Light basis: Gr. κόνις, -ιος f. `dust, ash' (-*is*-stem, compare κονίσσαλος `cloud of dust', κεκόνισ-ται Theokr., κονίω `make dusty, cover with clouds of dust, cover with dust, o be sprinkled as with dust, roll in the dust, like birds, horses ' from \*κονισ-ιω, hom. κονίη `dust, sand, ash' from κονισᾶ); ἀκονίρι `without the dust of the arena, i.e. without struggle, without effort, usu. of the conqueror ' (Jüthner Gl. 29, 76);

ablaut. with Latin *cinis*, -*eris* f. m. `ash' (from \**cenis*), Dimin. *cinis-culus* (κόνις, *cinis* are probably originally a neutr. *is*-stem, and have suffered gender changes only single-linguistically because of Nom. in -*is*).

Maybe zero grade Latin *cinis* -*eris* m. f. `ashes' : alb. Geg *hini* `ash'

**Note:** [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)].

II. Heavy basis *kenē-, knē-*: Attic κνήν, 3. Sg. present κνή, later κνή-θω `scrape, scratch; itch', κνηθμός, κνησμός, κνησμόνη `the itchiness', κνήσις `the grating, scratch; itchiness', κνήσμα `scrapings ', κνηστήρ `scraper ', κνήστις `rasper ' and `backbone, spine' and `stinging nettle '; Attic Κονίσσαλος `cloud of dust, the mixed dust, oil and sweat on wrestlers, a demon of the same class as Priapus, lascivious dance ' (in an Aryan \**knāth*- same meaning would go back to Avestan *xnaqθaitī* `name of a Pairika 'Güntert KZ. 45, 200).

Old High German *nuoen*, Middle High German *nüezen* `durch Schaben glätten, genau zusammenfügen ', Old High German *hnuo*, *nuoa* `seam, suture, joining together of two sides of a wound or incision, groove ', Old Saxon *hnōa* `seam, suture, joining together of two sides of a wound or incision, groove, narrow scratches ', Middle High German *nuot* `

mortise, recess or groove in a piece of wood or another material that fits together with a corresponding projecting piece of material, joint, slot ', Modern High German *Nut, Nute* 'rabbet, groove or notch in a timber into which another timber is inserted (for joining timbers without using nails or screws) '.

Middle Irish *cnáim* 'consume, gnaw'; *ēcna* 'consume' (Stokes KZ. 41, 385) is quite doubtful;

Middle Irish *cnāim* m. 'bone' (\**knō-mi-s* 'the gnawed'), cymr. *cnau*, Pl. *cnofein*.

#### 1. *d*-extension *k<sub>e</sub>nēd-*, *kene-d-*:

gr. κνώδων, -οντος Pl. 'projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear', Sg. 'a two-edged sword, sword', κνώδαξ, -ᾱκος m. 'pin or pivot on which a body or machine turns, axis of a sphere, sockets in which the axes of a drum turn' (\*'tooth'), κνώδαλον 'snappish =) any dangerous animal, from a lion to a serpent or worm, a monster, beast' (from Hom.), zero grade κναδάλλεται κνήθεται Hes., with *e* the first syllable (as κίναϊδος, κινώπετον, see below) κίναδος sizil. 'fox', Attic as swearword, by Hes., θηρίον, ὄφις;

Maybe alb. *kunadhe* 'marten': κίναδος sizil. 'fox'.

Albanian *kunadhe* 'marten' derived from **Greek** (\*δενδρο-κούναβο) δενδροκούναβο [common Albanian -v- > -dh-], similar to **Croatian** kuna, **Czech** kuna, **Polish** kuna, **Slovak** kuna, **Slovenian** kuna, **Sorbian (upper)** kuna, **Sorbian (lower)** kuna, **Bulgarian** куна, kuna, **Macedonian** куна, kuna, **Serbian** куна, kuna, **Belarusian** куница, kunica, **Russian** куница, kunica, **Ukrainian** куниця, kunicja, **Lithuanian** kiaunė, **Latvian** cauna.

Lithuanian *kándu*, *kąsti* (\**konəd-*) 'bite', *kándis* 'mite', *kañdis* 'morsel, mouthful' (secondary second accent) *kąsnis* 'morsel, mouthful', Latvian *kuōžu*, *kuōdu*, *kuōst* 'bite, be sharp, divide';

Church Slavic *kusz* 'a piece, bit', serb. *kus* 'morsel, mouthful, piece', Church Slavic *kusaju*, *kusati*, serb. *kûsām*, *kúsati* (etc.) 'bite'; Old Bulgarian *čęstb* 'part' (\**k<sub>o</sub>d-ti*); without *s*-extension poln. *kądek* 'morsel, mouthful, piece, gobbet'.

#### 2. Labial extensions:

*k<sub>e</sub>nē-p-*: gr. κνώψ, -πός 'snappish animal', κνωπεύς ἄρκτος Hes.; κινώπετον (\**k<sub>e</sub>nōp-*) 'animal, esp. venomous beast, esp. serpent'.

Maybe alb. (\**knafsa*) *kafsha* 'animal', *kafshoj* 'bite'.

### ***kenē-b<sup>h</sup>-, kenə-b<sup>h</sup>-:***

gr. κνήφη ` scabies, mange ', with anlaut. *σ-σκήφη* Hes. ` stinging nettle '; κνάπτω (γνάπτω) ` to card or dress cloth, (which was done either with a prickly plant, the teasel, or with a comb):--of torture, to card, lacerate ', κνάφος ` the prickly teasel, a plant used by fullers to dress cloth, a carding-comb, also used as an instrument of torture ', κναφεύς ` fuller, cloth-carder or dresser, kind of fish ', κνάφαλον (κνέφαλλον Eur., γνόφαλλον Alkaios) ` wool torn off in carding or fulling cloth, flock, used for stuffing cushions or pillows: hence, cushion, pillow ' (the perception from κναφ- as hybridization from κνεφ- and καφ- = κρηφ- is incredible, s. Persson Beitr. 139);

gall. GN *Cnabetius* (: Runic Gen. *Hnab[ī]das*), Old Irish *cnai* ` wool shorn off, a fleece ' (from Cymr.), cymr. *cnaiſ* ` fleece ', *cneifio* ` to shear, clip, crop, shave ', ncorn. (?) *kneu*, bret. *kreoñ*, Vannes *kaneo* ` fleece '; different J. Loth RC 43, 408 f.;

Runic Gen. *Hnab(i)das* (Indo Germanic *\*knəb<sup>h</sup>etós* ` mutilated'), Old Icelandic *hnafa*, preterit *hnōf* ` cut, clip', *hnēfi* m. ` fist, sword', Middle High German *neve* ` fist', PN Old English *Hnæf*, Old High German *Hnabi*, geminated Old Swedish *nappa* ` nip, pinch, to pick to pieces ' and the *j*-verbs Old Icelandic *hneppa* ` nip, pinch, clamp, press', Old English (once) *hnæppan* ` hit, bump against something ';

remain far off though Old English *hnappian* ` drowse ', Old High German *hnaffezen* ds., Modern High German dial. *na(p)fezen* ds. (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 183);

Lithuanian *kniebiù*, *kniēbtī* ` quietly pinch '; Latvian *knāb-ju, -u, -t* ` peck, pluck', lter. *knābāt*, Lithuanian *knab-ù, -ėti* ` peel (potatoes)', *knabūs* ` light-fingered, thievish, sneaky, skilful', *knabėnti*, *knebėnti* ` pick up, dig ', *knimbù, -aũ, knibtī* ` pluck, pick out, pick up, collect; pinch', Latvian *knibēt, knibināt* lter. ` pick out, pick up, collect; pinch' (*-nē* could be zero grade of *-nē-*); whether the following words inferred previously from *knib-* ablaut after the *i*-row have or partly old remnant of the *i*-variation of *kenei-b<sup>h</sup>-* are, is not certain; Lithuanian *knỹburiuotī* ` be occupied with any manual labor or finger work ', Latvian *kniēb-ju, -u, -t* ` pinch, tweak, nip ', lter. *knaibīt*.

### 3. *s*-extension ***kene-s-, k(e)nē-s-:***

Old Indic redupl. *ki-knasa-* m. ` parts of the ground grain, groats, semolina ';

gr. κνέωπος, -ov ` spurge-flax, kind of nettle, any of numerous plants with stingy hairs that irritate the skin on contact ' (probably from *\*κνη[σ]οπος*);

Gothic *hnasqus* 'soft, fine' (from dress; originally either 'durch Reiben oder Knistern weich gemacht' oder 'weich wie gekratzte Wolle'), Old English *hnesce* 'tender, soft, weak', Old High German *[h]nascōn* 'naschen (\*abknipsen), Leckerbissen genießen'; Latvian *knūosti, knuost* 'pluck the plumage with the beak'. compare from the *ī*-basis *kenei-s-*: Lithuanian *knisù* etc., see below.

### III. *ī*-basis ***kēni-*, *kēne-i-***

1. base of -w-stem gr. κόνις, Latin *cinis*, see above; gr. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-κναιῶ 'scrape or grate away, to be lacerated, wear out, wear away' (seems *\*knai-ō* with after ἐκναι-σα, κναι-σω preserved *λ*); in addition gr. κιναιδός 'catamite, generally, lewd fellow, public dancer, obscene poems, a sea-fish, wryneck', actually 'itch', grown from an Adv. auf -δόν as βάδος 'walk, march' from βαδόν Adv.

#### 2. Dental extensions:

##### ***k(e)nēi-d-***

gr. κνίζω (Fut. κνίδω) 'scrape, scratch, prick' (\*κνιδῶ), κνισμός 'itching, tickling, irritation, lovers' quarrel', κνίσμα 'scratches, irritation, of lovers' quarrels'; κνίδη 'stinging nettle';

Middle Irish *cned* 'wound' (\**knidā*), in addition Irish cymr. *cnes* 'skin' (\**knid-tā*);

Old Icelandic *hnīta* (*hneiṭ*) 'stumble against something', *hneita* (\**hnaitjan*) 'bump, poke, affront, offend', *hnita*, -aða 'rivet', Old English *hnītan* 'bump, poke, prick', *hnitol* (Middle Low German *netel*) 'kicking, pushing, goring with horns', *gehnæst* n. 'crash, fight, struggle', Old Saxon *of-hnītan* 'tear away';

Latvian *kniēdēt* 'rivet' (as Old Icelandic *hnita*); Latvian *knidēt* 'itch, grovel, truckle, creep, move'; besides from a root form in *ī* Latvian *kniest*, 3. present *knieš* preterit *kniete* 'itch', *kniētēt* ds.

Under the imagining of the scratching, piercing smell are addable: hom. κνῖση 'steam and odour of fat which exhales from roasting meat, smell or savour of a burnt sacrifice, fume, smoke' (\*κνιδ-σ-ā, compare Latin *lixa*: *liquor*, Lithuanian *tamsà*: Old Indic *tamas-*; in the *ā*-Dekl. transferred Attic κνῖσᾱ);

Latin *nīdor* (\**cnīdōs*) m. 'a vapor, steam, smell, fume (from something burned)';

Old Icelandic *hniss* n. `smell, revolting taste of food' (: *hnīta*; compare Gothic *stiggan* `bump, poke': Old English Old High German *stincan* `stink').

### 3. Labial extensions:

gr. κνῖψ, Akk. Pl. κνίπας `sknips, small creatures which infest fig and oak trees and devour the fig-insect, small ants', with anlaut. *s-* σκνῖψ `skniphes, an insect found under the bark of trees, eaten by the woodpecker, an insect which attacks vines', κνίπός, σκνίπός `bigoted, narrow minded, stingy', σκνίπτω, σκενίπτω, οκηνίπτω `nip'; κνίφεα κνίδας Hes., κνίφων (see in addition also *\*gen-*, *gneb<sup>h</sup>-* `to press together');

Middle Dutch *nipen* stem and schw. V. (Dutch *nippen*) `pinch, nip, press, feel; touch on, grasp', Middle English *nīpin* `press' (Germanic *-p[p]-*, compare:) Old Icelandic *hnippa* `bump, poke, stick', *hnippask* `quarrel, squabble', Middle English *nippen* `nip, pinch, clamp', engl. *nip*, Low German Dutch *nippen* `sip', Modern High German Bavarian *nipfen*, *nipfeln* `sip'; Low German *nibbelen* `bite off'; perhaps Lithuanian *knimbù* (see above under *kenē<sup>b<sup>h</sup>-</sup>*), if with old *i*-vocalism.

4. *s*-extension: Lithuanian *knisù*, *knistì* `gnaw, dig', Latvian *knisis*, *knislis* `small mosquito'.

### IV. *u*-basis *kenu-*, *kneu-*:

1. Gr. κνό(F)ος, κνοῦς `the box of a wheel, sound of footsteps', κνῶω `scratch lightly', κνῶμα `scratching, k. tôn daktulôn, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark', κνύος n. `scabies', κνύ ἐλάχιστον Hes.;

Old Icelandic *hnøggva*, *hnøgg* (and weak *hnyggja*) `bump, poke' (originally `rub, scratch, scrape') = Old High German *hniuwan*, Middle High German *niuwen* `grind, crush, squeeze hard, squash' (Old English *hnygelan*, Plur. `Abschnitzel' from *\*hnuvilan*-?); further with the meaning `penurious' (compare *schābig*: *schaben*) Old Icelandic *hnøggr* `concise, penurious, economical', Old English *hnēaw* `penurious, bigoted, narrow minded, stingy', Middle Low German *nouwe* `eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, concise, small, genau', Middle High German *nou*, *nouwe* `eng, accurate, painstaking', Modern High German *genau* `accurate';

Latvian *knūdu* and *knūstu*, Inf. *knūt* and *knūst*, preterit *knūdu* `itch' (*d(h)-* and *st*-present, compare with root-like treated *-d-* also *knudēt* ds.); poln. *knować* `dismember, ästeln', *knowie* `straw splinter'? (see also Brückner KZ. 45, 313 because of Slavic *\*kъnъ* `stem', *\*kъnīga* `book', whereat different Berneker 663, 664).

## 2. Dental extensions:

With **ḏ**: gr. κνῦζα, κνῦσα `scabies`, κνυζοῦμαι `kratze myself`; about κόνυζα see below; Old English *hnot* `worn out, naked, bald, bleak, shaved`.

With **dʰ**: gr. κνύθος ἄκανθα μικρά Hes., κνυθόν σμικρόν Hes.;

Old Icelandic *hnjōða*, *hnauð* `bump, poke, hit, rivet`, Old High German *pi-hnēotan* `fasten, clip, bind`, Middle High German *niet* m. f. `broadly hit nail, rivet`, *nieten* `rivet`; Old Icelandic *hnyðia* `tools for hitting or beating`;

Norwegian dial. *nuddast* `become dull` (with *s*- Swedish Dialectal *snudda* `touch softly`, Falk-Torp under *nudd*); Old High German *hnotōn* `shake`, Middle High German *notten* `move to and fro`, Middle English *nodden*, engl. *nod* `nod`; Old Icelandic *hnoss* f. `Kleinod` ('hammered'), Old English *hnossian* `knock`. About Latvian *knudēt* etc. see above 1.

With **t** presumably Gothic *hnuþō*, *hnutō* `anything pointed: esp. pale, stake`, Old Icelandic *hnūðr* `shaft, picket, pole`, Latvian *knute*, *knutele* `thin shaft, pole` (or loanword from Modern High German *Knüttele*?).

3. **g**-extensions: gr. κόνυζα, σκόνυζα, κνῦζα `strong-smelling plant, Erigeron viscosum L.` (if *-ζ-* from *-γ-*; also *-δ-* is equally possible; the smell formation compare above κνῖσα, *nīdor*); Old Icelandic *hnykr* (*\*hnuki-*) `fetidness` (besides *fnykr*, *snykr*, *knykr*, *nykr* ds., late anlaut alteration forms).

## 4. Labial extensions:

With Indo Germanic **b**: Gothic *dis-hniupan* `tear`, *dishnupnan* `become torn`, Old Swedish *niupa* `nip, pinch`, Old English *ā-hnēopan* `pick`; with intensive consonant-doubling Norwegian Dialectal *nuppa* `pluck`, Old English *hnoppian* `pluck`, Danish Middle Low German *noppe* `flock, tuft of wool`, Hechelhede`;

with Indo Germanic **bʰ**: Old Icelandic *hnýfill* `short, blunted horn, lamb with such horns`, nnd. *nobbe*, *nubbe* `flock, tuft of wool`, Middle High German *noppe*, *nop* `Tuchflocke` (rather loanword from Middle Low German *noppe*).

5. **s**-extension: Latvian *knaūsis* `small mosquito` (as *knisis*, *knislis* from the *ī*-basis).

**References:** WP. I 392 ff., WH. I 217 f., II 166 f.

**Page(s):** 559-563

---



**Root / lemma: *ken-3*****Meaning:** to appear, be born; to begin; young**Material:** Old Indic *kanīna-* 'young', compounds Sup. *kānīyas-*, *kāniṣṭha-*, *kaniṣṭhā-*; *kanyā*, Gen. Pl. *kanīnām* (older *n*-stem) 'girl', Avestan *kaine*, *kainī-*, *kainīn-* ds.;gr. *καὶνός* 'fresh, egregious';Latin *recens* 'fresh, young, new', actually 'lately arisen, not long in existence, fresh, young, recent';Middle Irish *cinim* 'rise, puff up, originate', *ciniud* 'gender, sex, stem, line'; Old Irish *cenēl* 'gender, sex', acymr. *cenetl*, ncymr. 'gender, sex, nation'; perhaps also acymr. mcymr. *cein*, ncymr. *cain*, Middle Breton *quen*, Old Irish - from Brit. - *caín* 'beautiful' (: gr. *καὶνός* 'beautiful' = 'young'); genuine Irish is *cáin* (*\*keni-*) ds.;Middle Irish *cano*, *cana* 'a wolf cub', cymr. *cenau* 'young dog or wolf' (*\*kenəuō: ken-*);gall. *Cintus*, *Cintugnātos* ('**Primigenitus**'), Old Irish *cētnē*, *cēt-* 'previous', cymr. etc. *cyn(t)* 'previous, before, rather', *cyntaf* 'the first';burgund. *hendinos* 'king'; controversial Gothic *hindumists* 'extreme, hindermost', Old High German *hintana*, *hintar* 'behind', Old English *hindema* 'the last' ('new, not old, young, fresh, recent');Old Church Slavic *въ-*, *на-čьна*, *-čęti* 'begin', *začęti* ds.; receive (of woman)', *копъ* 'beginning', *копъць* 'end', Old Church Slavic *čędo* 'kid, child' (if not loanword from Modern High German *Kind*, s. Berneker 154); with flexible *с*- Upper Sorbian *ščerío* 'the last-born child', russ. *ščenók* 'young dog', Old Church Slavic *štenę* 'a young animal, whelp'.**References:** WP. I 397 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 112 f.**Page(s):** 563-564**Root / lemma: *ken-4*****Meaning:** to strain, strive**Material:** Gr. *κονεῖν ἐπείγασθαι, ἐνεργεῖν, κόνει σπεύδει, τρέχει, κοναρώτερον δραστικώτερον* Hes., *κονηταί θεράπποντες, ἀγκόνους διακόνους, δούλους* Hes., *διᾱκονος*, Ionian *διήκονος* 'servant, messenger, attendant or official in a temple or religious guild, esp. in the Christian church, deacon, servile, menial', *ἐγκονέω* 'to be quick and active, esp. in service, urge on, incite', *ἐγ-κονίς* 'maid';

Latin *cōnor*, *-āri* `to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try, venture, seek, aim, make an effort, begin, make trial of';

proto Celtic *\*kān-* (Indo Germanic *\*kōn-*) `accomplish' in mcymr. *digoni* `make', *dichawn*, *digawn*, cymr. *dichon*, *digon* `can', *digon* `sufficient', acymr. MN *Guoccawn*, mcymr. *gochawn*, *gogawn* `distinguished', abr. MN *Uuocon*.

**References:** WP. I 398 f., WH. I 262.

**Page(s):** 564

---

**Root / lemma:** *kenth(o)-*

**Meaning:** rag, cloth

**Note:** also *ket(h)-*?

**Material:**

Old Indic *kanthā* `repaired dress'; Armenian *k'ot'anak* `dress, cover';

gr. *κέντρον* `skirt from rags' meaning leans from Latin;

Latin *centō* `a rag cushion, patchwork quilt';

without nasal Old High German *hadara* f. `rag, clout' (*\*haþrō*, Indo Germanic *\*kotrā*), Modern High German *Hadern*; in addition with *h*-derivative Middle High German *Hadel*, ablaut. Modern High German dial. *Hudel*, therefrom *hudeln* `smear'.

**References:** WP. I 402 f., WH. I 200.

**Page(s):** 567

---

**Root / lemma:** *kerd-1*

**Meaning:** to girdle

**Note:** only Celtic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Irish *fo-cridigedar* `to gird to, gird on, bind on, put on with a girdle, gird round', *cri(u)ss* `belt, girdle' (*\*krd-su-*), Middle Irish *fo-chrus* `Gürtung', cymr. *crys* `belt, girdle, shirt', *gwregys* (fur *\*gwe-grys* from *\*gwo-grys*) `belt, girdle', acorn. *kreis* `shirt', *grugis* `belt, girdle', bret. *krez* `shirt', *gouriz* `belt, girdle';

russ. *čéres* (besides *čérez*, has *z* through influence of the preposition *čřěz*) `Geldgurt', klr. *čéres* `leathery, wide belt, girdle, Geldkatze', poln. *trzos* `Geldgurt, Geldkatze';

perhaps an extension from *(s)ker-* `turn'.

**References:** WP. I 423, Berneker 148.

**Page(s):** 579

---

**Root / lemma:** *kerd-2*

**Meaning:** talent, craft; talented

**Material:** Gr. κέρδος n. 'profit, gain, benefit, advantage', κερδίων 'useful, beneficial', κέρδιστος 'der Verschlagenste (Hom.); ersprießlichst', κερδαλέος 'captivating, useful, cunning', κερδαλέη, κερδῶ 'fox', κερδαίνω 'gain'; from gr. \*κέρδων derives Latin *cerdō* 'a workman of the lowest class';

Old Irish *cerd* f. 'art, handwork; artist, bard'; cymr. *cerdd* f. 'art, poetry';

Old Icelandic epithet *horti* m. 'smart' (?), *horskr* ds., Old English *asächs*. Old High German *horsc* ds. (\**hort-ska*-).

**References:** WP. I 423.

**Page(s):** 579

---

**Root / lemma:** (*kerem-*), *krem-* (: *krom-*) and *kerm-*

**Meaning:** 1) onion, garlic; 2) ash-tree

**Note:** (esp. with *s*-forms); anlaut *k-*, occasionally *k̑-*

**Root / lemma:** (*kerem-*), *krem-* (: *krom-*) and *kerm-*: 1) onion, garlic; 2) ash-tree, derived from an *-m-* suffix of **Root / lemma:** (*s*)*ker-4*, (*s*)*kere-*, (*s*)*krē-*: to cut. see in *-d-* formant: (*s*)*ker-d-*: Illyrian *Scordus*, Σκάρδον (ῥος): gr. σκόρ(ο)δον n. 'garlic', alb. *hurdhë*, *hudhrë* ds. (\**skord-*); **Material:** Gr. κρέμυον Hes., otherwise (through Assimil. out of it) κρόμυον 'onion kind' (\**kremusom*);

Middle Irish *crim*, Gen. *crema*, cymr. (reduced grade) *craf* 'garlic';

Old English *hramsan*, engl. *ramsons* 'ramson', Norwegian Swedish Danish *rams* ds., Middle Low German *ramese*, *remese* ds., Old High German *ramusia*, Modern High German (Bavarian) *rams* 'ds.' (*Allium ursinum*, Bear's Garlic L.);

Lithuanian *kermušė* f. 'wild garlic';

Slavic \**čermъša*, \**čermucha* in russ. *čeremšá*, *čeremíca*, *čerěmuška* 'ramson, *Allium ursinum*, Bear's Garlic', poln. *trzemucha* ds., with Pal. Serbo-Croatian *srijemuš* m. *-ša* f. uud *srijemuž*, *-ža* 'kind of wild-growing vegetables'; in addition of the appellation of 'Prunus padus, Bird Cherry, Mayday tree, Maybush' (likewise strong-smelling plant);

Lithuanian *šermùkšnis* m. *šermùkšlė, šermùkšnė* f. 'rowan, mountain ash', Latvian *sērmūkslis* etc. ds., with other guttural line Latvian *cērmauksis* etc., ds.;

russ. *čerēmcha, čerěma, čerēmucha* 'alder buckthorn, alder dogwood, Ahlkirsche, Prunus padus', klr. *čerém-cha, -ucha* ds., sloven. *črēm-ha, -sa* (and with palatal) *srēm-ša, -sa* ds., poln. *trzemcha*, Czech *třemcha*, nowadays *střemcha* ds.,

perhaps here the venet. PN *Cremōna*.

**References:** WP. I 426 f., Trautmann 128 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 168.

**Page(s):** 580-581

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker(ə)-3*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:** Old Indic *kūḍayāti* 'singes' (*\*k̑̌-d-*, i.e. *\*kerə-d-*); nasalized *kuṇḍatē* 'burns'; about *kuṣāku-*, *kaṣāku-* see below;

dubious Latin *carbō, -ōnis* m. 'coal' (Indo Germanic *\*ker-dʰō?*), from Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 266 placed to color root *ker-* (*\*ker-bʰō?*); [common Latin -dʰ-> -b-].

Gothic *haúri* n. 'coal', Old Icelandic *hyrr* m. 'fire' (*\*hurja-*, Indo Germanic *\*ker-jo-*);

Old High German *herd*, Old Saxon *herth*, Old English *heorð* 'stove, hearth'; Old High German *harsta* 'a frying-pan', *gahurstit* 'roasted, fried', Middle Low German *harst* 'grill (to roast)', Old English *hierstan* 'roast', *hierstepanne* 'frying pan';

Lithuanian *kurīu, kùrti* 'heat', *kūrėnti* 'heat continuously', *kùrstyti* 'schüren', Latvian *kur'u (kurstu), kurt*, frequent. *kuĩštīt, kurināt* 'heat', Old Church Slavic *kurjō, kuriti* sē 'smoke', *kurenʹje* 'coal fire' etc.; Baltic *kūr-*, Slavic *kur-*, must be explained through this interpretation ablaut neologism to *\*kūr* from a Indo Germanic reduplication-grade *ō*; an other interpretation under *(s)ker-* 'cut, clip';

Latvian *cēri* 'glow stones', *cēras* 'fervor, ardor', *cerēt* 'love, sehnen, hoffen'; russ. *čeren* 'Salzpfanne der Salzsiedereien', klr. *čereh* 'bottom of the oven and high-level stove, fire stove', poln. *trzon* 'stove, hearth';

Lithuanian *kárštas* 'hot', *kaĩštis* 'heat', Latvian *kaĩsts* 'hot', *kaĩsēt* 'warm up, inflame, arouse, instigate', (*\*kor-s-*); wherefore as 'stormy, hot tempered' also Lithuanian *keĩštas* 'rage, fury', *kerūs, keringas* 'full of rage', *kĩšti* 'become angry'; probably to Old Indic *kuṣāku-* 'burning; fire, sun' and *kaṣāku-* 'fire, sun' (both Middle Indic from *\*k̑̌šāku-*;

compare Armenian *xaršem* 'cook, burn' from intensive *\*khr̥s-*); compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. I 375, II 164.

A cognate root form *krā-s-* as 'fire brilliance, blaze, glow', from which partly 'red', partly 'luminous, bright, beautiful', in Old Church Slavic *krasa* 'charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, beautiful, pulchritude', russ. *krasá* 'beauty, adornment, jewellery', Old Church Slavic *krasъnъ* 'nicely, pleasantly, whitely dressed', russ. *krásnyj* 'red, beautiful', Czech *krásný* 'beautiful', old also 'light, gleaming' and 'reddish' (etc.); Latvian *krāsus* 'beautiful' is russ. loanword

Maybe alb. Geg *kreshnik* 'noble man, lord' a Slavic loanword.

One seeks a root *ker-* widened to *\*k(e)r-em-* in Latin *cremō*, *-āre* 'to burn, consume by fire (tr.)', Umbrian *krematra* Pl. *\*crematra* 'kind of vessel to the roast of the meat, roast';

in addition as 'decoct, extract a substance through boiling' also *cremor* 'to burn, consume by fire, a thick vegetable juice'; further gall. κόρμα, κοῦρμι, Old Irish *coirm* n., mcymr. *cwrwf*, acorn. *coref*, *coruf* 'beer', wherefore perhaps Old Indic *karam-b(h)á-* m. 'cereal, grain, porridge, mash', *kulmāṣa-* m 'sour mucus of fruits, sour rice mucus'; compare further Tocharian B *kark-*, *kärk-* 'fry, roast'.

**References:** WP. I 418 f., WH. I 165 f., 287 f.

**Page(s):** 571-572

---

**Root / lemma:** *kerəp-*, *krēp-*

**Meaning:** cloth, leather; shoe

**Material:** Latin *carpisculum* 'a kind of shoes' (previously by Vopiscus and of foreign origin suspicious as the similar *carpatinus* from gr. καρβάτινος 'from leather', καρβατίνη 'leather shoe');

Old Irish *cairem* 'shoemaker' (*\*kariamōs*, Indo Germanic *\*ker[ə]p-*), cymr. *crydd* ds. (*\*cerydd*, Celtic *\*karijos*), acorn. *chereor*, bret. *kere*, *kereour* ds.;

Old Icelandic *hriflingr*, Old English *hrifeling* 'shoe';

Lithuanian *kùrpė*, Latvian *kuīrpe*, Old Prussian *kurpe* 'shoe' (*\*kūrpiā*, Indo Germanic *\*korəp-*);

Old Church Slavic *крѣпа* 'a web, texture, rag', *is-krēpiti*, *-ati* 'patch up, mend', Bulgarian *крѣпа* 'rag, kerchief, cloth; patch', serb. *kr̥pa* 'patch, shred, piece of canvas,

fabric'; with the meaning ` shoe ', serb. *křplje* `snowshoe', poln. *kierpce* ` kind of shoe ', Czech *krpec* ` bast shoe ';

with full grade the 2. syllable κρηπίς, -ῖδος ` man's high boot, half-boot, soldiers' boots, shoeshaped cake, groundwork, foundation, basement of a building or altar, walled edge of a river or canal, quay, ox-tongue, Helminthia echioides, a bandage ' (Latin loanword *crēpīda* ` a sandal, sole with straps, half-shoe, Grecian shoe ').

There *kerap-* is probably an extension from *(s)ker(e)-* `cut, clip',.

**References:** WP. I 425, WH. I 172, Trautmann 146.

**Page(s):** 581

---

**Root / lemma:** (*kerk-*) *korġ-* : *křk-*

**Meaning:** to wrinkle, become thin

**Note:** (or at most *karġ-* : *křk-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *kṛśá-* ` emaciated, lean, weak', *kṛśyati* ` peaks, becomes thin ', Avestan *karasa-* ` skinny ';

Maybe alb. (*\*kerk*) *kërthi* ` young, small', *kërthizë* ` umbilical cord of the baby' (common alb. -k > -th).

Latin *cracentēs*, leg. *gracentēs* ` thin, slight, slender, slim, meagre, lean ' to *gracilis* ` skinny, slim, arid', dissim. from *\*cracilis*;

Old Icelandic *horr* (*\*hurha-*) ` thinness, leanness ';

Lithuanian *karšėti*, intensiv *kárštu*, *káršti* ` become old ', *iškársąs* ` frail before age ', *kársė* ` senility ', Latvian *nuo-kārst* ` become old, mature, ripe, mellow, become seasoned ';

klr. *kors* ` cleared line of land ', Serbo-Croatian *křšljav* ` be slow in growth ', sloven. *křš* m. `shrub, bush', Czech *krs* ` dwarf tree ', *krs-ati*, *-nouti* ` abate ', poln. dial. *karślak* ` low, crooked tree, firewood'.

**References:** WP. I 420 f., WH. I 284, Berneker 670.

**Page(s):** 581

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-1*, *kor-*, *kr-*

**Meaning:** a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc..), *\*crane*

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ker-1*, *kor-*, *kr-*: 'a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc.), \*crane' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ger-2*: 'to shriek (in expr. forms), \*crane'.

**Note:** anlaut mostly *k-*, rare *k̑-* also with moveable *s-*: **(s)ker-**.

**Material:** I. Old Indic *karāṭa-* m. 'crow' (?), *karāyikā* 'a kind of crane'.

Gr. κόραξ, -ακος m. 'raven', κοράκιον 'bill, beak, neb of raven' (\**kor-ḡ-k-*, compare Latin *cor-n-īx*), σκορακίζω 'dismiss contemptuously (from ἐς κόρακας βάλλειν)', κορώνη 'crow', κόραφος ποιὸς ὄρνις Hes. (\**kor-ḡ-bʰos*); κορκορυγή 'rumbling noise, tumult';

Latin *corvus* 'raven', *cornīx*, *-īcis* 'crow', Umbrian *curnāco* 'a crow' (*-īk-* besides *-āk-*); Specht, Indo Germanic Dekl. 118, 161 places whereas *corvus* and *cornīx* to color root *ker-*;

Alb. *korb*: French *corbeau*; *corbin*: Bresciano *corf*: Catalan *corb*: Finnish *korppi*: Romanian *corb*: Sardinian Campidanese *crobu*: Swedish *korp*: Valencian *corp* 'raven' [common alb. *-v-* > *-b-*].

Czech *krákorati* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker' (\**kor-kor-*, compare *κορκορυγή*), serb. *krakoriti* 'cackle', klr. *kerekoríty* 'gobble, coo'.

see also **kar-** 'loud praise'.

#### 1. Dental extensions:

Old Danish *skrade* 'rattle, clash, groan', Swedish Dialectal *skrata* 'sound', Norwegian Dialectal *skrata* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, scold, chide, loud lachen', *skratla* 'rattle, clash', Swedish *skratta* 'lachen', Danish *skratte* 'einen gesprungenen Ton give'.

#### 2. guttural extensions:

A. Auf **-k-** (broken reduplication): **kerk-**, **krek-**, **krok-**:

Old Indic *kṛkara-*, *krakara-*, *kṛkaṇa-* m. 'a kind of partridge, game bird', *kṛka-vāku-* m. 'rooster, cock', *kṛkaṣā*, *kṛkālikā* 'bird name'; Avestan *kahrkatāt-* f. 'rooster, cock', npers. *kārk* 'chicken', Avestan *kahrkāsa-* m. 'vulture, actually Hähneesser'; Old Indic *karkati* (uncovered) 'lacht', *krākṣamāṇa-*, *-krakṣa-*, *-krakṣin-* perhaps 'knarrend'; common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*

Armenian perhaps as neologism *karkač* 'Rauschen, noise', *karkačem* 'excessive lachen, roar';

gr. κέρκαξ ἰέραξ Hes., κερκάς κρεξ τὸ ὄρνειον Hes., κερκιθαλὶς ἔρωδιός Hes., κερκίς ...εἶδος ὄρνιθος Hes., κέρκνος ἰέραξ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κέρκος ... ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κίρκος 'ἰέραξ', κορκόρας ὄρνις. Περγαιοῖ Hes., κρέξ 'eine Vogelart', κέρχνος m. 'hoarseness' (if from \*κερκ-σνος), κέρχνη, κερχνηίς f. 'Turmfalke';

Latin *crōciō*, -īre and *crōcō*, -āre 'croak, caw' (: Irish *crāin*, Lithuanian *krokiù*, Latvian *krācu*, Slavic *krakati*, compare with -g. gr. κρώζω, Old Norse *hrókr*);

Middle Irish *crāin*, Gen. *crāna* 'sow' ('grunzend'; proto Celtic \**krāknī*); *cercc* 'hen' (but cymr. *ysgrechf.* 'scream' from Old English \**scræc* 'clamor'; Middle Irish *scrēch* 'scream' from Old Norse *skrækr*); abret. *corcid*, nbret. *kerc'heiz*, cymr. *crychydd* 'Reiher', Irish *corr* (\**kork-so-*) 'crane';

Old Prussian *kerko* f. 'aquanaut (bird)', Latvian *kērcu*, *kērt* 'gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, sough, rustle, din, fuss, noise make', Lithuanian *karkiù*, *kaĩkti* 'burr, croak, caw, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker', Lithuanian *kirkiù*, *kĩkti* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell (from the Bruthenne)'; Lithuanian *krėkinuos*, -intis 'rutting, in heat sein (of swine)', Latvian *krecēt* 'hoarse become'; Old Prussian *kracto* (lies *kracco*) 'black woodpecker', Lithuanian *krāké* ds., Lithuanian *kr(i)okiù*, *kr(i)ōkti* 'groan, grunt' (: Latin *crōciō* etc.), *kr(i)oklỹs* 'waterfall', Latvian *krācu*, *krākt* 'croak, caw, schnarchen, groan, bawl, blaster'; Lithuanian *kurkiù*, *kuĩkti* 'quarren', Latvian *kūrcu*, *kūrkt* 'quarren' (: Old Church Slavic *krъknŭti*, changing through ablaut with Lithuanian *kvaĩkti*?); compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb II 296, 270, 322;

Old Church Slavic *krъknŭti* 'croak, caw' (etc.); russ.-Church Slavic *krečety* 'cicada', russ. *krěk* 'Aufstehnen', *krečet* 'Jagdfalke', serb. *krěka* 'clamor of the chicken or Frösche' (etc.), Czech *škřek* 'clamor', Upper Sorbian *škrékava* 'Eichelhäher'; russ. *krochálb* 'Tauchergans', Bulgarian *krókon* 'raven', serb. *krōčēm*, *kròkati* 'croak, caw' (etc.); russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *kraču*, *krakati* ds.; in addition slovz. *krěk* (\**krakъ*) m. 'raven'.

Also alb. *krokat* 'croak, caw' a Slavic loanword.

Nasalized: Old English *hringan* 'sound, clink, rattle, clash, clatter', engl. *to ring* 'lauten, clink', Old Norse *hrang* n. 'din, fuss, noise', *hringia* 'chime', Lithuanian *krankiù*, *kraĩkti* 'croak, caw, groan', *krankščiù*, *kraĩkšti* ds., russ. *krjákatb* 'crack, creak, groan, burr, croak, caw'; Tocharian B *kraniko* rooster, cock; Old Indic *kruñ*, *kruñca-*, *krāuñca* m. 'Brachvogel'.



With anl. **ṛ-**: Old Indic *śāri-* f. 'a bird', *sārikā* 'the Indian magpie'; Armenian *sareak* 'Star'; Lithuanian *šárka*, Old Prussian *sarke* 'magpie', russ. *soróka*, Czech *straka*, serb. *srāka* 'magpie'; besides Old Church Slavic *svraka*, serb. *svrāka* ds., see below.

With anlaut. **ṛy-**: alb. *sorrë* (\**ṛyērnā*) 'crow' (Jokl, Mél. Pedersen 146);

#### Note:

Wrong etymology because of alb. *sorrë*, *sorra* f., Bresciano *cornacia*, Calabrese *ciavula*, Catalan *cornella* f., Corsican *curnachja*, *currachja*, French *corneille* f., Friulian *çore*, *cornile*, Greek koupoúνα (kouroúna), Irish *caróg dubh*, Italian *cornacchia*, Reggiano *curnacciòun*, Romagnolo *curnàcia*, Romanian *cioară*, Romany *korung* m., Sardinian Campidanese *carroga*, *corroga*, Sardinian *carroga*, *corrancra*, *corranca*, Scottish *starrag*, Spanish *corneja* f., Valencian *cornella* 'crow' from Latin *cornix* (-icis) 'crow, carrion crow'.

Old Church Slavic *soraka*, serb. *svrāka* 'magpie'.

#### B. Auf **-g-**:

Old Indic *kharjati* 'knarrt', *khargālā* 'ein certain Nachtvogel (owl?)';

gr. κρώζω 'krächze', κράζω, ἔκραγον, κέκρᾱγα 'croak, caw (of raven), cry'; κάραις ὁ τραχὺς ψόφος οἷον πριόνων Hes.;

Old Norse *hrōkr*, Old English *hrōc*, Old High German *hruoh* 'crow'; ndd. *harken*, Danish *harke* 'sich räuspern', Swiss *harchlen* 'groan', Old Norse *hark*, *skark* 'din, fuss, noise', *herkir*, *skerkir* 'fire' (\*knisternd'), Old Norse *harka* 'rant, roister', ndd. *harken* 'scratch, scratch, scrape', *harke* 'rake', Modern High German loanword *Harke*; to Old Indic *kharju-* m. (uncovered) 'the itchiness, scratch', *khṛgala-* m. 'crutch' (?);

Old High German *rachisōn* 'sich räuspern', Old English *hraca* m., *hracu* f. 'throat', Old High German *rahho* 'jaw', Old English *hræca* m. 'das Räuspern; saliva', *hræcan* 'sich räuspern, spucken', Old Norse *hrāka* m. 'saliva'; Old Norse *skrækr* m. 'scream' (\**skrēki*), *skrækja*, *skrækta* 'cry', *skrōk* n. Pl. 'lie, falsity', *skrōkva* 'erdichten, erlügen';

Lithuanian *kregždė* 'swallow', *krégėti* 'grunt', *krogìù* 'röchle, grunt'.

#### 3. Labial extensions:

A. With **-p-**: Old Indic *kṛpatē*, Aor. *akrapīṣṭa* 'lament';

*ḱrcchrá-* `bad'; n. `need', Middle Indic from *\*ḱrpsra-*;

npers. *sārfāk* `clangor', *surf* (iran. *\*sərəfa-*) `cough';

Latin *crepō*, *-ās* and *-is*, *-āre* `knattern, rustle, crack, creak', *crepundia*, *-ōrum* `Klappern as Kinderspielzeug, Kastagnetten' (after M. Leumann, *Gnomon* 9, 240, rather Etruscan); EM<sup>3</sup> 268;

Old Norse *hrafn* `raven', Proto Norse *HrabnaR*, Old English *hræfn* `raven', Old High German *hraban*, *hram* `raven' (Middle High German also *rappe*), Old Saxon *naht-ram* `a night-owl, an owl';

With **s-**: Old Norse *skrafa* `babble, chatter', *skraf* (and *skrap* see below) n. `gossip'; Old Norse *skarfr* `Seerabe', Old English *skræf* ds., Old High German *scarba*, *scarva* f., *scarbo* m. ds., Modern High German *Scharbe*; bret. *scrav* `Meervogel' is Germanic loanword;

Latvian *krepēt*, *krēpēt* `dirty, filthy become', *krēpāt* `zählen mucus auswerfen' (from *\*rāuspern*'), Lithuanian *skreplėnti* ds., Latvian *krēpalas* Pl., Lithuanian *skrepliaĩ* Pl. `Schleimauswurf, Old Church Slavic *kroplja*, *kropiti* `besprinkle, sprinkle' etc., russ. *kropotátʹ* `drone, grumble, grumpy, surly, sullen sein, sich sorgen' etc.

With **-b-**: Old Norse *skrap* `das Rascheln, gossip', *skrapa* `rustle, babble'; Lithuanian *skrebėti* `rustle', Old Church Slavic *skrobotʹ* `noise'. Nasalized gr. κρέμβαλα `Kastagnetten'.

## II. *ī* basis **(s)(k)ereĩ-**:

Old Irish *scret* f., nir. *scread* `scream' from *\*skri-zd(h)ā*; compare Persson Beitr. I 348;

with **s-**: bret. *screo* (*\*skriyā*) `kreischender Meervogel';

Old High German Old Saxon *scrīan* `cry', Old High German *screi* n. `scream', ndd. *schrēwen*, Dutch *schreeuwen* `cry' (*\*skraiwian*), West Flemish *schreemen*, engl. *scream* ds. (*\*skraimian*);

without **s-**: Old Norse *hreimr* `clamor', Old Norse *hrīna* `cry' (of swine); compare Latvian *křīna* `sow' (also Irish *crāin* ds. : Latin *crōcio*) and piem. *crin* (Ligurian?) `swine'.

guttural extensions:

A. With **-k-**: gr. κρίκε `(the yoke) knarrte, kreischte'; Lithuanian *krykščiù, krykšti* `screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell ', *kriksėti* `quaken';

Old Church Slavic *krikъ* `clamor', *kričati* `cry';

Old Norse *hegri*, Old English *hrāgra*, Old High German *heigaro* and *(h)reigaro*, Middle High German *heiger* and *reiger*, Modern High German *Reiher* (*\*kroikro-*, *\*krikro-*), partly with diss. Schwunde of first *r*;

cymr. *cryg* `hoarse', fem. *creg*, therefrom *creg-yr* `Reiher';

eine various Lautnachahmung is Bulgarian *църкам* `zwitschere, zirpe; cry, spritze' (etc. s. Berneker 132);

B. With **-g-**: gr. κριγή `das Schwirren; creakiness (the Zähne)', κριγή ή γλαῦξ Hes., κρίζω, κρίζαι, κέκριγα `screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell, growl ', Boeotian κριδδέμεν (δδ = γ) `γελᾶν';

cymr. *cre* (*\*krigā*), *dychre* (*\*dī-eks-krigā*) `clamor'; derived *crë-ydd*, *crë-yr* `Reiher';

Old Norse *hrīka* `gnash ', *hrikta* `screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell ';

with **-s-**: Old Norse *skrīkia* `Vogelschrei', as verb `chirp, twitter', Old English *scrīc* `Würger', Norwegian *skrīka, skreik* `cry', Old Saxon *skrikōn* ds., Old Norse *skrækr* `scream';

late neologism: Modern High German *Krickente*, Swedish *krickand, krikka* ds., Dutch *kriek, krekel* `cricket, Heimchen', French *criquet* ds., Dutch *kricken, kreken* `Zirpen (from the cricket)', Middle English *creken* `creak', engl. *creak* ds., French *criquer* ds.;

with **-s-**: Old Church Slavic *skrъgati* (i.e. *skrъg-*) `gnash ', *skrъžьтъ* (i.e. *skrъž-*) `Geknirsche'.

### III. **u**-basis **(s)k(o)reu-**, **(s)k(o)rau-**:

1. Latin *corvus* (see above S. 567); Middle Irish *crū* `raven' (*\*krouos*); nnd. *schrauen, schraulen*, Norwegian *skryla, ryla* `cry', Norwegian dial. *skrynja* `clatter, noise make, sharp clink; cough'; Old Norse *skraumi* `bawler, crier, Hanswurst'; North Frisian *skrummel* `din, noise, rumor', Modern High German *schrummeln* `thunder ', Old Norse *skrum* `gossip; Lithuanian *kriunù, -ėti* `cough, groan, moan'; perhaps also Tocharian B *keru* `drum'.

## 2. Dental extensions:

With **-d-**:

Old Norse *hrjóta* 'roar, bellow, schnarchen, drone, grumble', Old English *hrūtan* 'schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', Old High German *rūzan, rūzōn* 'rattle, clash, schnarchen, buzz'; compare Old English *hrot* m. 'thick Flüssigkeit, mucus', etc. under S. 537;

Middle Low German *schrūten* 'schnarchen, wheeze, prusten', wfäl. *Schrute* 'Truthenne', Swedish *skryta* 'brag, boast', dial. 'schnarchen', Norwegian dial. *skryta* 'pant, sniff, snort, prusten', *skrota* (\**skrutōn*) 'brag, boast' (perhaps also Old Norse *skraut* n. 'splendor, jewellery', *skreyta* 'adorn', if actually 'brag, boast', compare Norwegian *skrøyta* 'adorn, praise, laud, brag, boast', *røyta* ds.).

With Indo Germanic **-t-**: Old Norse *hryðja* f. 'Spucknapf', isl. *hroði* 'saliva', Norwegian dial. *ryda, skryda* f. 'mucus in neck'.

## 3. guttural extensions:

With **-k-**: Lithuanian *krauklys* 'crow', *kraukiù, kraũkti* 'croak, caw', ablaut. *kriūk-iù, -ti* 'grunt', *krùké* 'Gegrunze'; Latvian *kraũklis* m. 'raven', *kraũķis* 'rook, black European bird of the crow family', *kraukāt* 'cough, mucus auswerfen (of cattle)'; *kraũka* f. 'Schleimauswurf';

Old Church Slavic *krukъ* 'raven' (etc.);

isl. *hrygla* 'rattle in the throat', Middle High German *rü(c)heln*, Modern High German *röcheln* 'groan', Norwegian *rugde* 'Waldschnepfe'; in addition probably Old English *hrog* 'nasal mucus';

with gemination **-kk-**: Danish *skrukke* 'chortle, chuckle', *skrokke* 'chat, prate', next to which Old Danish *krokke* 'call, shout, cry, from chickens', Middle Low German *krochen* 'grunt; hoarse cry (of raven)'.

With **-k-**: Old Indic *króśati*, Avestan *xraosaiti* 'shrieks, shouts, howls', Old Indic *krōśa-*, *klóśa-* m. 'scream, earshot', (: Old English *hrēam* 'emergency call' from \**hrauhma*), npers. *xurōs* 'rooster, cock'; s. W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 166.

With **-g-**: gr. κραυγή 'clamor', κραυγός δρυκολάπτου είδος ('kind of woodpecker') Hes.; Gothic *hruk* Akk. 'the crows', *hrukjan* 'crow'.

**References:** WP. I 413ff., WH. I 275 f., 290, 291 f., 293, Trautmann 128, 139 f., Wissmann  
Nom. postverb. 130 f.

**Page(s):** 567-571

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-2*

**Meaning:** `cut'

**See also:** see below *(s)ker-*.

**Page(s):** 571

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-4*

**Meaning:** cherry

**Material:** Gr. κράνoς m. f. = Latin *cornus* (*\*kynos*) `a cornel cherry-tree ', κράνov = Latin *cornum* `cornel, cornelcherry ', Lithuanian *\*kirnas* as base from *Kirnis* `deus cerasorum'; in addition probably gr. κέρσoς `cherry tree ' (out of it Latin *cerasus*), perhaps thrakisch-Phrygian word.

Contrariness to phonetically concordance remain far off the meaning because of:  
Lithuanian *kirna* f. `Strauchband aus Weiden', *kirnis* `swamp, marsh', Old Prussian *kirno* f. `shrub, bush'.

Maybe alb. (*\*kurnā*) *shkurre* `shrub, bush'.

ablaut. Lithuanian *kēras* `hoher, verwitterter Baumstumpf; Staude', *kerėti* `shoot in the branch ', Latvian *cērs* `shrub, bush, gnarled tree root ', Old Prussian *ker-berse* `Wirsenholtz' (perhaps `birch shrub '), with formants *-ba*, Lithuanian *kirba* (out of it Latvian *ķirba*) `swamp, marsh, morass'; russ.-Church Slavic *кѣрѣ*, russ. *корѣ* `root', Czech *keř* `shrub, bush', *o*-grade Old Church Slavic (etc.) *korenъ*, Gen. *-ene* (*en-stem*) `root'; together with russ. *čeren*, *čerenók* `Heft, Stiel, Griff eines Messers; Pfropfreis' etc. (see Berneker 146 f.); perhaps to *(s)ker-* `cut, clip'.

**References:** WP. I 411 f., WH. I 221 f., 276 f.

**Page(s):** 572-573

---

**Root / lemma:** (*ker-5?*), *kōr-*

**Meaning:** to hang

**Material:** Lithuanian *kariū*, *kárti* `hang, halter, gibbet ', Latvian *kar'u*, *kārt* `hang ', Lithuanian *pakara* `Kleiderständer, Pflock zum Kleideraufhängen', Latvian *pakars* `hook for hanging up ', Old Prussian *paccaris* `strap', Lithuanian *pakorė* `gallows'; perhaps also

Lithuanian *prã-kartas* `crib, manger ', Old Prussian *pracartis* `trough', if originally **vorgehängter Futtersack** ;

in addition perhaps as extension *\*krem(ə)-* in gr. κρεμάννυμι `hang ', older κρίμνημι ds. (besides κρήμνημι, s. Specht KZ 59, 97), κρέμαμαι `hang', κρεμάθρᾱ `hammock ', zero grade κρημνός `slope'.

**References:** WP. I 412.

**Page(s):** 573

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-5*

**Meaning:** `jump, turn '

**See also:** see below *(s)ker-*.

**Page(s):** 574

---

**Root / lemma:** *kerm-*

**Meaning:** to be tired, rest

**Material:** Old High German Middle High German *hirmen*, Middle Dutch *hermen* `rest, halt'; Lithuanian *kirmy-jũ*, *kirmýti*, *kirmėti* `start to rot, become foul ' (influenced from *kirmis* `worm'?).

Maybe alb. *kérmill* `snail, slow creature'.

**References:** WP. I 426.

**Page(s):** 582

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-6* and *ker-*

**Meaning:** dark colour; dirt, etc..

**Note:** often extended with *-i* and *-u*, s. the extensions *kerb(h)-* and *kers-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *karāṭa-* `oxblood, indigo ' (?), *kurūṅá-*, *kulūṅá-* m. `antelope ', *kirmira-* `varicolored', *kārīṣa-* n. `sputum, spit, saliva, manure', *kardama-* m. `slime, mud, smut, manure'; *kalka-* m. `ordure, filth ', *karka-* `white' (: Middle Irish *corcach*); npers. *cardeh* `blackish, darkish ', *kari*, *karah* `smut', Pahlavi *karic* `crap, muck'; gr. κόρυζα `catarrh, snot', κορύναι μύξαι Hes., καρυμόν μέλαν Hes., κροῦμαι μύξαι Hes.;

Maybe alb. *qurratë* `nasal mucus, snot ' a Greek loanword.

about Latin *carbō* `burning or burnt wood' see above under 3. *ker-*;

Middle Irish *corcach* f. `swamp, marsh' (: Old Indic *kalka-*, *karka-*, see above);

Old High German *horo*, Gen. *horawes*, Middle High German *hor*, *hurwe* 'ordure, smut' (*\*kr-u-*); Old English *horh*, Gen. *horwes*, Old High German *horg* 'dirty, filthy' (*\*kr-k-u-o-*); Old Icelandic *horr* m. 'nasal mucus, snot, smut'; Old English *hrot* m. 'snot', Old High German *hroz* ds., *asächs*. *hrottag* 'snotty'; Old High German *ruoz*, *rouz*, Middle High German *ruoz*, *ruost*, *asächs*. *hrot* 'smut'; Old English *hrum* m. 'smut', *asächs*. *hrum*, Middle High German PN *Rum-olt*,

with palatal in anlaut:

Armenian *saġn*, Gen. *saġin* 'ice', *saġnum* 'freeze';

With **-m-** formant:

Venetic-Illyrian PN *Carmō* (Steiermark, Austrian province), rätoroman. *carmún* 'weasel'; see below *kor-men-*;

alb. *thjer-më* 'gray', *per-thjerm* 'lazuline' (*\*ker-u-* with secondary *-më*); *i surmë* 'ashen' (*\*kor-mo-*); s. Jokl Mél. Pedersen 153 ff.;

Note: alb. Illyrian Celtic Greek common **-m-** formant.

Old Icelandic *hjarn* n. 'frozen snow' (: Armenian *saġn*, Slavic *\*sernъ*); Old High German *hornunc*, Modern High German *Hornung* 'february'; Old High German *harmon* m. 'ermine' (: Venetic-Illyrian *carmō*); common alb. - Illyrian *h-* > *k-*.

Lithuanian *šĩrvas* 'gray, greyish-blue' (*\*kr-u-o-s*), *šĩrmas* ds. (*\*kr-mo-s*), Latvian *sĩrms* 'gray' (compare Old Indic *śyā-má-* 'black, dark' besides *śyā-vá-* ds.); Lithuanian *šĩrvis* '(\*gray) hare'; in addition Lithuanian *šarmà* f. 'hoarfrost', Latvian *sarma*, *serma* ds., Lithuanian *šarmuõ*, *šermuõ* '(\*gray) ermine' (: Old High German *harmon*, Venetic-Illyrian *carmō*); *šarmuonĩs* m. '(\*gray) weasel', with ablaut East Lithuanian *šĩrmuonẽlis* ds., Latvian *sermulis* m. '(\*gray) ermine';

Note:

**-m-** common stem formation Illyrian Greek.

proto Slavic. *\*sernъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *srěňъ* 'many-coloured, spotted, pied, dappled', Old Russian *serenyj* 'white' (from horses) and as m. sloven. *srên*, *srênj* 'Raureif, gefrorene Schneerinde', russ. *serěn* 'frozen snow', poln. *szron* (older *srzon*) 'hoarfrost' (: Old Icelandic *hjarn*);

Lithuanian *šėrkšnas* (besides *šėrkštas*) 'white-gray, mouldy', *šėrknas* m. 'hoarfrost', ablaut. *šīrkšnas* 'hoarfrost' and *šīrsnija šīrsnyti* 'cover itself with white frost'; Latvian *serns, serksns* m., also *sersni* m. Plur., *sersna* f. 'hoarfrost' and *serstu laiks* 'Zeit, da der Schnee trägt'.

Note:

Maybe (\**hurve*) *Hrv* > *Hrvat* 'dark people' = *Sarmoi* > *Serboi*, *Srb* from Lithuanian *sarma* 'gray, white weasel', These names actually originate from the same root: indeed, the roots are distinctly similar (Srb/Hrv).

*Sarmantia* PN

**References:** WP. I 409, 428 f., Trautmann 300, 303, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 118 f., 179, 199, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 113 under Anm. 1.

**Page(s):** 573-574

**Root / lemma:** *kerno-*

**Meaning:** jaw

**Note:** only Celtic and Slavic; compare *ker-2*.

**Material:** Cymr. *cern* 'mandible, lower jaw bone', bret. *kern* 'Mühltrichter, Scheitel, Tonsur'. Middle Irish *cern* 'point, edge, angle' (es liegt die Vorstellung des Knicks am Kinnbacken vor);

Slavic \**černъ* in: Old Bulgarian *črěnovъnaja* 'μύλαι', r.-Church Slavic *črěnovъnъ* (*zubъ*), *črěnovítъcъ* 'μύλη' 'dens molaris', slovak. *čren* 'mandible, lower jaw bone' etc.

After Būga RFV. 67, 234 to Latvian *cēruo-k(s)lis* 'grinder, molar tooth', Old Indic *carvati* 'chew'.

**References:** WP. I 427, Trautmann 129, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 141, 169.

**Page(s):** 582

**Root / lemma:** *kers-*

**Meaning:** a kind of colour (black)

**Note:** and probably also bloßes *ker-*; compare also *kel-4* and *ker-6*.

**Material:** Old Indic *kr̥ṣṇá-* 'black' = Old Prussian *kirsnan* ds., FIN *Kirsnappe* = Old Bulgarian *črъnъ*, russ. *čěrenъ*, Serbo-Croatian *crъn* etc. 'black' (\**čьrxnъ*, \**čьrsnъ*); without -*no*-forms Lithuanian *kéršas* 'mottled, speckled black and white, \*tabby', *kéršé* 'dappled cow', *kéršis* 'black dappled ox', *keršulis* 'Ringeltaube'; *karšis* f. 'Brassen, lead (fish)', *kiršlỹs* m. 'ash'; the intonation from *kéršas* fits but not to Old Indic;



Note:

Old Church Slavic: *črъnъ* 'black' : Lithuanian: *kĩr̃snas* 'black (of a horse)' : Old Prussian: *kirsnan* 'black' : *Krishna* 'Vedic black god'

Swedish Norwegian *harr* 'ash' ( *\*harzu-*); Old English *heard-hara*, *heardra*- m., Modern High German holl. *harder*, *herder* 'sea-ash'.

**References:** WP. I 428 f., Trautmann 118, 134 f.

**Page(s):** 583

---

**Root / lemma:** *kert-*, *keret-*, *krāt-* ( *\*k̑ers-t* )

**Meaning:** to turn, roll, wind, net

**Root / lemma:** *kert-*, *keret-*, *krāt-* ( *\*k̑ers-t* ): to turn, roll, wind, net, derived from the suffixed with *-t* formant of **Root / lemma:** *k̑res-*, *k̑ers-*, *k̑rs-* : wood, trees.

**Note:** extension from *ker-7*, S. 574; see below (s)*ker-3*.

**Material:** Old Irish *k̑ȓatti* 'twists the thread, spins', *karttar-* 'the spinner', *cȓt̑ati* 'binds, fixes together', *kaṭa*- m. 'netting, mat' (Middle Indic for *\*k̑ȓta-*), probably also *kuṭī-*, *kuṭīf*. 'cottage' ( *\*k̑ȓtī* ), *kuḍya*- n. ( *\*k̑ȓtya-* ) ' (*\*geflochtene*) Wand ', pāli *koccha-* 'wickerwork' (Old Indic *\*k̑ȓtsa-*); Old Indic *k̑rtsná-* 'complete, whole' (compare Latin *crassus*, Slavic *\*č̑ȓstvъ*);

gr. *κάρταλ(λ)ος* m. 'basket', *κροτώνη* 'excrecence on trees, esp. on the olive, fragments of bronchial cartilage' ( *\*κρατώνᾱ* ); with *u*-colored reduced grade *κύρτος*, *κύρτη* 'a fishing-basket, fish snaring net, cage', *κυρία* 'wickerwork';

Latin *crātis* 'wicker-work, a hurdle', *crātēs dentatae* 'harrow', *crātiō*, *-īre* 'harrow' ( *\*k̑eȓti-*, or *\*kȓāti-*, compare Latvian *kȓātiņš*, Lithuanian *kȓōta* ); *crassus* 'thick, strong, coarse'; probably *cartilāgo* 'gristle' (probably *k̑eȓ[ə]t-*, compare *palma* : *παλάμη* );

In *e*-grade:

alb. *k̑jert̑hull* 'circle, thread reel, thread coil, windlass' (: Middle Irish *ceirtle* see below); Maybe alb. *k̑eȓthiza* 'navel, navel cord' : sloven. *krotica* 'knot in the weave' : alb. *kurth* 'trap, (net) '.

Middle Irish *ceirtle* f. 'ball, tangle, knot' ( *\*k̑ert̑el̑iā* ); *cert* f. 'scrap, shred, sundries';

Gothic *haúrds* ( *\*k̑rtis* ) 'door', Old Norse *hurð* ds., Old Saxon *hurth* 'netting', Old High German *hurd*, Pl. *hurdi* ds., Modern High German *Hürde* 'hurdle', Old English *hyrde* and (old) *hyrþil* 'wickerwork';

doubtful ( *\*kert-s-to-*, *\*krt-s-ti-*?) Old Saxon *harst* m. 'wickerwork, **Rost**', *harsta* 'Rost'; Middle Low German *harst* ds., 'deadwood, shrubbery, bush, **Rost**' (whereof Middle Low German *harsten*, Old High German *hersten*, Old English *hierstan* 'roast'), Norwegian dial. *rust* 'spinney', Old English *hyrst* m. 'wood, forest', Middle Low German *horst*, *hurst* 'shrubby, bush', Old High German *horst*, *hurst* m. 'shrubby, bush', Modern High German *Horst* 'eyrie, nest of a bird of prey';

Old Prussian *corto* 'paddock'; nasalized (as Slavic *krě[t]nati*) perhaps Latvian *krietns* (would be Lithuanian *\*kreñtnas*) 'proficient, valiant' (if originally as much as russ. *krutъ*, see below);

Lithuanian *krañtas* 'steep bank, border, shore'; compare klr. *krutyj* 'winded, upright, brusque, curt, rude; abrupt, sudden, steep', *krúča* 'steep bank, border, shore' (Trautmann 142);

r.-Church Slavic *črьstvъ*, *čьrstvъ* 'tight, firm; pure, candid, genuine', russ. *čerstvъ* 'hard, dry; unfeeling; old', serb. *čvřst* 'tight, firm, hard; **vollfleischig**' etc. (*\*krt-tu-os*);

nasalized Slavic *\*krětati*, *\*krě[t]nati*, russ. *krátatъ*, *kránutъ* 'move from the place, upset; touch', sloven. *krětati* 'turn, steer, move' etc., changing through ablaut *\*krptъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *krutъ* 'a twisting, winding coil, not mellow, harsh, unripe, sour', russ. *krutъ* 'twisted tightly; abrupt, upright (see above to Lithuanian *krañtas*); thickly preserved; cold; hard, strict', serb. *krūt* 'violent', poln. *kręty* 'twisted tightly; winded, crooked; twiddled, rotated, revved, revolved, curled', Church Slavic *krąštъ*, *krątiti se* 'turn about, turn away, twist, bend, wind', russ. *krutítъ* 'turn, coil, whirl, lace, tie' etc., sloven. *krotíca* 'knot in the weave', Czech *krutína* 'ds.; convolution: cradle', poln. *skrętka* 'Weidenseil';

after Pedersen Tocharian Sprachg. here Tocharian B *kerccīye* 'palace'.

**References:** WP. I 421 f., WH. I 285 f., Trautmann 142, 146.

**Page(s):** 584-585

---

**Root / lemma:** *kes-* (*\*ghes-*)

**Meaning:** to scratch, itch

**Material:** Gr. κεσκέον (to form κεσκίον s. Boisacq) 'oakum' (*\*kes-kes-*);

Middle Irish *cīr* f. 'comb' (*\*kēs-rā*); [common Celtic Albanian abbreviation]

Old Norse *haddr* m. 'hair of the woman' (\**hazda-z*); Old English *heord* f. 'hair' (\**hezdā*), in addition *heordan* Pl. 'oakum', engl. *hards*, Middle Low German *herde* 'Flachsfaser'; *hēde*, Middle Low German *hēde*, *heide* (Dutch Modern High German *Hede*) 'oakum'; [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r- : common Germanic Anatolian s- > z-].

Lithuanian *kasà* 'braid, plait, pigtail', *kasaũ*, -*yti* 'continuously scratch mildly', *kasù*, *kàsti* 'dig over', Latvian *kast* 'rake', *kasīt* 'scrape, scratch, rake, scratch, scrape'.

Alb. *kosit* 'harvest the crops' Slavic loanword.

In addition Lithuanian *kasa* f., *kasus* m. *kaš'kis* m., 'scabies'; Old Prussian *kextif*. 'braid hair, (development from a participle \**kestas* or a \**koz-d<sup>h</sup>o* = Germanic \**hazda*-);

maybe alb. (\**čes*) *qeth* 'dress hair' [common alb. *s* > *th* shift] Slavic loanword.

Old Church Slavic *česq*, *česati* 'comb; wander, stray (e.g., berries)', Bulgarian (etc.) *čéšel* 'comb', Czech *pa-čes* m. 'buckwheat, oakum', russ. *čěska* 'buckwheat, oakum', *češujá* 'dandruff', *česotka* 'scabies'; Church Slavic *kosa* 'hair', russ. (etc.) *kosá* 'lichen, pigtail', Church Slavic *kosmъ* 'hair'; Old Church Slavic *kosnati* 'touch, feel; touch on', *kasati se* 'touch' (from 'pluck'), serb. *kösīm*, -*iti* 'lacerare, vellere' probably iterative to *česati*, Czech (etc.) *kochati* 'delight, caress, love' (to *kosnati* as 'caressing, zärtlich touch', perhaps 'krauen'; compare Berneker 152, 491, 538, 580 ff.).

Root extensions:

**ks-en-** in gr. ξάινω (\**ksniō*) 'scratch, comb; drum; tumble, beat', ξάνιον 'card for combing wool', ξάσμα 'carded wool', ἐπίξηνον 'chopping-block, executioner's block';

Latin *sentis* (\**ksen-tis*) 'briar', *sentus* 'thorny, rough, rugged, standing on end, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly' (by Prudentius 'thorny');

**ks-n-eu-** in:

Old Indic *kṣṇāuti* 'trails, races, rubs', *kṣṇōtra*-n. 'grindstone, whetstone', participle *kṣṇutá*- Avestan *hu-xšnuta-* 'well sharpened'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Latin *novācula* 'a sharp knife, razor' (due to a verb \**novāre* from \**ksneuā-*);

Old Norse *snæggr* 'shaved', *snoðenn* 'clipped bald'; *snauðr* 'bald, poor, needy', Old English *besnyððan* 'mug, rob', Middle High German *besnoten* 'sparse, poor, needy', *snæde* 'small, weak', Modern High German *schnöde* 'disdainful'.

***ks-es-*** in: gr. ξέω ( *\*ks-es-ō* ), Aor. ξέσσαι `scrape, smooth', ξεστός `scraped'; common  
Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *gh-* > *gz-*, *z-* : gr. *z-*

***ks-ou-*** in:

Old Indic *kṣurá-* m. `shearing knife, thorn plant'; npers. *šor* `salty', Kurdish *šūr* ds.;  
common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Note:

The inanimate suffix ***-ur-*** : Old Indic *kṣurá-* m. `shearing knife, thorn plant' : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

gr. ξῦω `scrape, rub, smooth', participle ξυστός `scraped, smoothed', -όν `(smooth) spear shaft', ξύσμα `scrapings', ξύστρα `currycomb', ξυστήρ `rasper', ξυρόν (: Old Indic *kṣurá-*) `shearing knife', ξυρόν τομόν, ἰσχνόν, ὀξύ Hes.; ξόανον ( *\*ks-ox-enom* ) `image carved of wood, image, statue, esp. of a god' common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *gh-* > *gz-*, *z-* : gr. *z-*

gr. ξώστρα ψηκτρίς, ψήκτρια Hes. (`currycomb'), rather with *ksō[u]*- here, as with *\*ksōs-* to root form *ks-es-*;

here probably with metathesis Baltic *\*skuḡō* `shave' in Latvian *skuvu*, *skūt*, Lithuanian *skutù*, *skùsti* ds.

**References:** WP. I 449 ff., WH. I 178 f., Trautmann 119 f., 268, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 239, 250, Kuiper Nasalprä. 85<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 585-586

---

**Root / lemma:** *keuēd-*, *kūd-*

**Meaning:** to cry

**Material:** Old Indic *kutsáyati* `blasphemes, reproves', *kutsā* `abuse, reprimand', npers. *nikūhīdan* `rebuke, vilify, scold';

gr. κυδάζω, -ομαι `abuse, revile, scold', κυδάγχας μάχας, λοιδορίας Hes., κυδαγχόμενα λοιδορούμενα Hes.; from a stem κυδοι- : κυδοιμός `din of battle, uproar, hubbub', κυδοιμειν `make an uproar, spread confusion', κυδοι-δοπᾶν ds.;

agutn. *huta`* 'send for, call out to, summon', Norwegian dial. *huta`* 'shout, make a noise, at a dog shout threateningly, contemptuously treat' (Middle English *hūten, hōten*, nengl. *to hoot`* 'cry, make a sound like the cry of an owl' from Old Norse *hōta`* 'threaten');

Maybe alb. *huta`* 'owl'.

Old English *hūsc* (\**kūd-sko-*), Old High German Old Saxon *hosc* (\**kūd-sko-*) `abuse, derision, ridicule', Old English *hosp`* 'disgrace, shame, insult', *hyspan`* 'mock' (with *-sp-* suffix), Middle High German *hiuze`* 'cheeky, alert, awake, smart', *hiuzen`* **sich erfrechen`** (\*'shout challengingly'), *gehiuze, gehūze`* 'din, clamor, derision, ridicule', *hiuzen, hūzen`* 'shout to the pursuit' (in addition the Interj. *hussa?*);

with anlaut. *s-* (previously after *schallen, schreien?*) perhaps Middle English *schūten`* 'cry out, shout, bawl, exclaim', engl. *to shout`* 'cry loudly', Old Icelandic *skūta, skūti`* 'derision, gibe';

Old Bulgarian *kuždŏ, kuditi`* 'ruin', Church Slavic also `vilify, scold, rebuke', russ. *prokúditŭ`* 'make bad pranks, play practical joke', *kúď f.`* 'black art, black magic, witchcraft', Serbo-Croatian *kudīm, -íti`* 'rebuke, slander', poln. dial. *prze-, przy-kudzić`* 'spoil, tire, bore'.

**References:** WP. I 378 f.

**Page(s):** 595-596

---

**Root / lemma:** *keu-1, skeu-*, lengthened grade *kēu-*

**Meaning:** to notice, observe, feel; to hear

**Note:** heavy basis *koμə-*; *s*-extension *keu-s-*; about forms with anlaut. *s-* s. at the end; *koμə-s`* 'sorgsam'; *d*-extension *kēud-*: *kūd-* in *kēudos*: *kūdos`* 'fame'.

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *kaví-* 'smart, wise; seer, bard', *kavāri-* 'selfish; penurious', *á-kava-* 'not stingy'; *ā-kúvatē`* 'intentional, deliberate', *ā-kūta-* n., *ā-kūti-* f. 'intention';

Avestan *čəvīšī* 1. Sg. Med. Aor. ` **ich erhoffte, versah** myself';

gr. *κοέω`* 'mark, perceive, hear' (Denomin. from \**koμos*; = Latin *caveō*); \**koFos* placed in Ionic-Attic ἀνακῶς ἔχειν `carefully, look well to a thing, give good heed to it'; Doric ἐκοᾶμες ἠκούσαμεν Hes.; κοίης, κοιόλης ἱερεύς; κοῖον, κώιον ἐνέχυρον; κοῦα, κῶα ἐνέχυρα Hes.; maked. κοῖος `number'; PN Λᾶο-κό(Φ)ων, Λᾶο-κόωσα, etc.; κύδος n. 'fame' (see below to Slavic *čudo*);

from the basis **keu-s-**: ἀκούω 'hear' (\*ἀκουσῖω), ἀκοή, hom. ἀκουή 'ear, hearing' (\*ἀκουσᾶ), ὑπήκοος 'hearkening, answering with both gifts, a hearer, scholar, obeying, subject', lak. ἐπᾶκοος 'witness, testifier', ἀκεύει τηρεῖ Hes., gort. ἀκεύοντος (with old *e*-Vok., during ἀκούω depends from \*ἀκουσά:); about κῦδος see below;

ἀκούω 'hear, understand' etc. at first related to Gothic *hausjan* etc., see below; *ā*- is barely = *η* 'in', but = *ā*- (\**h*α-κουήω, \**h*α-κευω) through breath dissimilation, or Indo Germanic *sm̥*- 'together'; different above S. 18, whereas ἀκεύω ablaut formation would have to be kept away what is not likely;

Latin *caveō*, *-ere* 'to be on one's guard, take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid' (\**covēre*, Denom. from \**kouos*), *cautus* 'careful', Umbrian *kutef* 'careful';

Maybe alb. (\**kou̯tos*) *kujtoj* 'mark, perceive, remember'.

Gothic *hausjan*, Old Icelandic *heyra*, Old English *hīeran*, Old Saxon *hōrian*, Old High German *hōr(r)en* 'hear' (see above); lengthened gradees \**kēu-* in Old English *hāwian* 'see, show';

Latvian *kavēt* (: Latin *cavēre*) 'vacillate, hesitate';

wruss. *s-kumā-ju*, *-č* 'understand, comprehend', Czech *koumatí*, *s-koumatí* 'mark, perceive, hear, become aware' (denominative a (*s*)*kou-mo-*, *-mā*); Old Bulgarian *čujq*, *čuti* 'feel, mark, perceive, hear', serb. *čūjēm čūti* 'hear, feel' (etc.; \**kēu-*);

Old Bulgarian *čudo*, *-ese* 'wonder, miracle', *čuditi se* 'to wonder at, be surprised' (\**kēu-**dos*, changing through ablaut:)

Maybe alb. *çudi* 'wonder, miracle, surprise', *çuditem* 'to wonder at, be surprised' a Slavic loanword, common Slavic alb. *č* > *ç*.

gr. κῦδος 'fame, honour', κῦδιστος 'most honoured, noblest';

serb. *čúvati* 'beware, guard'; proto Slavic \**čevq*, \**čeviti* in Old Czech *vš-čieviti*, *na-vš-čieviti*, nowadays *navštíviti* 'call, visit'.

Maybe alb. *çohem* 'get up, wake up', *çoj* 'send' Slavic loanwords, common Slavic alb. *č* > *ç*.

**keu-s-** in russ. dial. *čúchatb* 'perceive, hear', sloven. *čûha-m*, *-ti* 'feel, foresee, predict', Czech *čích* 'sense, mind, scent, spoor'; compare above to ἀκούω.

## 2. With initial sound **s-**:

miran. *śkōh*, np. *śikōh*, *śukōh* (Proto-Iranian *\*skaṃaθa-*) `splendor, glory, magnificence, majesty, stateliness'; Armenian *çučanem* `allow to look, point, show' *çoyc* `pointing, show' (*skeu-skō*);

gr. θυσκόος `sacrificing priest' from gr. θυσσ `a sacrifice, offering';

Gothic *us-skaws* `(\* looking out =) prudent, cautious, careful', Old English *scēawian*, Old Saxon *skauwōn*, Old High German *scouwōn* `see, show'; Old Icelandic *skygn* `seeing', *skygginn* `clear, bright' (*\*skuvvini-*), whereof *skygna* `peer'; Gothic *skauns* `beautiful' (*ibna-skauns* `from the same figure'), Old High German *scōni* ds., Old Icelandic *skjōni*, Old Saxon *skōni* `gleaming, beautiful', Old English *scēnc* ds. (actually `conspicuous'); zero grade *\*sku-ni-* in Old Icelandic *skyn* f. n. `order, information, message, discernment', *skynja* `examine, understand, comprehend'; Old Icelandic *skoða* `peer';

Maybe alb. *shquaj* `perceive, distinguish'.

Old Prussian *au-schaudītwei* `trust'.

**References:** WP. I 368 ff., WH. I 186 f., Trautmann 132.

**Page(s):** 587-588

---

**Root / lemma:** *keu-2, keṃ-*

**Meaning:** to bend

**Note:** Numerous parallel formations from the root *geu-* see there, compare esp. the confrontations by Persson Beitr. 100 f., 104 Anm. 1. - About the attempt of a mediation with *(s)keu-* `cover' see there.

**Material:** The f. root in Old Indic *kora-* m. `movable joint'; Avestan *fra-*, *apa-kava-* `vorn, hinten buckelig'; klr. *kúility* `shrink up, before coldness', poln. *kulić* `pull together, crook'.

Also the prehistory from Latvian *kuza* `craw, goiter' and such is not to be judged because of the rhyme relation to *guza* etc. not certain, see below *geu-* `bend' above S. 395.

Under an initial sound variation *kh* Petersson KZ. 47, 277 here will place Old Indic *khōlaka-* `ant heap' (also Lithuanian *kūlỹs* `bundle straw'), more confidently Armenian *xoyl*, Gen. *xuli* `a scrofulous tumor, swollen gland, struma, scrofula, tuberculosis of the lymph glands of the neck', russ. *šuljata* `testicles', serb. *šúljevi* `golden vein'.



Maybe alb. *kulë* 'hernia' = Armenian *xoyl*, Gen. *xuli* 'swollen gland', alb. *kulpra*, *kulpër* 'bendable ivy, clematis' = (\**kupra*) *thupra*, *thupër* 'twig, rod' see below.

Maybe alb. *për-kul*, *përkul* 'bend'.

A. Dental extension (redupl.) **ka-ku-d-**: Old Indic *kakúd-* 'summit, acme, apex', *kākúd-* 'oral cavity, palate', *kakúdmant-* 'provide with a summit or hump'; Latin *cacūmen* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex' (the *men-* further formations probably after *acūmen*), basic meaning 'bulge'; in Germanic \**hagu* = Old Indic *kakúd-* one introduces also Old Frisian *heila* 'head back' (\**hagila-*, with suffix change for *hagu-la-*); compare also Old Indic *kakúbh-* 'acme, apex' under 'labial extensions'.

B. guttural extensions.

B. I. **keu-g-**:

Old Icelandic *hūka* 'cower, cringe, crouch' (*hūkta*, stem participle *hokinn*), *hoka*, *hokra* 'grovel, truckle, creep', *høykiask* 'sink down, creep together', Middle High German *hūchen* 'cower, cringe, crouch', Modern High German *hocken*; Swiss *hock* m. 'heap', Tirol *hocken* m. 'heap of hay', with anlaut. *s-* Middle High German *schoche* m. 'stacked heap of hay', (with *kk*): **asächs.** *skok* m. '60 pieces', Middle High German *schoc(kes)* 'heap tussock, number of 60 pieces', Middle English *shock* 'heap sheaves (12 - 16)'; about *Schoch* s. lastly Sommer 'Zum Zahlwort', S. 78 ff., S.-B. Bayr. Akad. 1950, Heft 7;

Lithuanian *káugé*, ablaut. *kiūgis* 'hay heap', Old Prussian *kugis* 'Knauf am Schwertgriff', Lithuanian *kaugurẽ* 'small precipitous hill', Latvian *kāudze* 'heap, barn, haystack' (and *skaudze*).

B. II. **keu-k-**:

Old Indic *kucāti*, *kuñcatē* 'contracts, curves', *kuñcikā* 'key', *kuca-* m. 'female breast', *kōcayati* 'raises together', *kōca-* m. 'the shrinkage', npers. *kōž* 'crooked, hunchbacked';

Old Irish *cūar* 'crooked' (\**kukro-*); (common Celtic Alb. abbreviation).

Middle High German *hocker*, *hogger*, *hoger* 'hump, hunchback, hunch'; Gothic *hauhs*, Old Icelandic *hōr*, *hār*, Old English *hēah*, Old Saxon Old High German *hōh* 'high' (\*'bulged'); Old Icelandic *haugr*, Middle High German *houc* 'hill', Gothic *hiuhma* 'heap; bulk, mass', *hūhjan* 'heap, gather, collect', Modern High German (md.) *Hügel* 'hill';



Lithuanian *kaũkas* 'swelling, blister, purulent ulcer', *kaũkos* Pl. f. 'glands', *kaũkas* 'fairy demon, ghost, dwarfish ghost', Old Prussian *cawx* 'devil', Lithuanian *kaukarà* 'hill', *kukulỹs* 'dumpling, small mass of dough which is boiled or steamed', *kũkis* 'Misthaken', Latvian *kukurs*, *kukũms* 'hunch, swelling, blister', *kũki's* 'dwarf; wren, songbird', *kũkša* 'eine vom Alter Gebeugte', russ.-Church Slavic *kukonosъ* 'crooked-nosed';

russ. *kũka* 'fist', Bulgarian *kũka* 'hook, crutch', Serbo-Croatian *kũka* 'hook', *kũkonosast* 'hook nosed', *kũkara* 'Haken bei der Pflugdeichsel', *õkuka*, *õkučf.* 'bend of a river'; Serbo-Croatian *čũčĩm*, *čũčati* 'crouch, cower, cringe', sloven. *čũčĩm*, *čũčati* and *kučĩm*, *kũčati* ds.; russ. dial. *kũčeri* Pl. f., klr. *kučery* Pl. m. 'curls'; with a meaning 'heap' russ. *kũča* 'heap', dial. 'haystack', *kũčkatъ* 'conglobate, heap', *kũčki* 'Pleiades {pl}', Czech *kuče* 'mass', poln. *kuczki* Pl. 'small heap'. Old Bulgarian *кѣкънѣ* 'shank, leg, shin bone'.

From klr. *kučery* Pl. m. 'curls' derived Ukranianian *kũcheri*, *kucher'ávij*, Czech N *kučera*, A *kučeravý* : Slovak N *kučera*, V *kučeravit' sa*, A *kučeravý* : Albanian diminutive n *kaçurrel*, v *dredh*, *kaçurrel*, *běj kaçurrela*. common alb. slav *č > ç*. Lack of this cognate in Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian, Serbian speaks of an early borrowing of Albanian from Old Slavic Church.

C. Labial extensions.

C. I. ***kœu-b-***:

a. In application to bends in the body, bend in the joint:

gr. *κύβος* 'a cube: a cubical die, marked on all 6 sides, in pl., dice, cavity before the hip of the cattle; vertebrae' (out of it Latin *cubus*; *κύβωλον* 'elbow' Poll. either from *κύβος* with Suff. -ωλο- or reshuffling from *κύβιτον* ds. - from Latin *cubitum* - under influence from *ὠλένη*);

Latin *cubitum* n., -us m. 'elbow' (out of it gr. *κύβιτον* ds.); *cubō*, -āre 'lie' (Faliscan *cupa*, i.e. *cuba[t]*, besides *loferta* ders. Inschr., proves Italian *b*; also Paelignian *incubāt*), Latin (*ac-*)*cumbō*, -ere 'to lay oneself down, lie beside', (*in-*)*cumbō*, -ere 'to lay oneself, lean, press, support oneself', sabin. *cumba* 'a litter, sedan, portable couch, palanquin, sofa, lounge';

cymr. *gogof* 'cave' (derivative mcymr. *guocobauc*), bret. *kougoñ* ds. (\**upo-kubā*);

Gothic *hups* m. (stem *hupi-*), Old English *hype* m., Old High German *huff*. 'hip, haunch'; Old Icelandic *hopa*, Old English *on-hupian* 'recoil', Old English (*fen-*, *mōr-*)*hop* n. 'hiding place, nook, bolt-hole' (as 'lair, cavity');

intensive *j*-verb is nnd. *hüppen*, Modern High German *hüpfen*, Middle High German *hüpfen*, *hupfen*, *hopfen*; *ō*-verb with gemination: Old Icelandic *hoppa*, Old English *hoppian*, *hoppettan*, Modern High German *hopsen*; geminated voiced-nonaspirated in Swedish dial. *hobba*, *hubba* 'bump, poke', Modern High German dial. *hoppen* 'jump', engl. *hobble* 'limp' (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 174 f.).

b. Mit nicht aufs Biegen des Körpers gewendeten Bedeutungen :

Old Indic *kubra-* n. 'cavity in the earth, pit, pothole; Ohrring'; gr. κύβος ... Πάφιοι δε τὸ τρυβλίον Hes.;

[but Old English *hōpīg* 'in hills and hollows', *hōp* m. 'ring, hoop', engl. *hoop*, Dutch *hoep* 'ring, hoop', Old Icelandic *hōp* n. 'bay' to Lithuanian *kabẽ* 'hook'?];

Old English *hēap* m. f., Old Saxon *hōp*, Old High German *houf* 'heap; troop, multitude, crowd', Middle Low German *hūpe*, Old High German *hūfo*, Modern High German *Haufe* (also), Middle High German *hūste* (see above under *keu-p-*).

C. II. **keu-b<sup>h</sup>-** (including from words, can contain the b<sup>h</sup> or *b*).

Old Indic *kubhanyú-* perhaps 'rotary, gyratory, dancing';

redupl. Old Indic *kakúbh-* f. 'fingertip; rounded projection; small hillock, acme, apex', *kakubhá-* 'protruding, towering' (previously reshaped after *kakúd-*?);

Maybe alb. *kaçube* 'shrub, bush' [hill = forest, bush very often in Indo Germanic].

in final sound ambiguous bakhi (pāmird.) *kubūn* 'wooden drinking bowl' (: poln. *kubek* 'goblet', gr. κύβος 'cube, esp. cubical die, marked on all six sides, mostly in pl., dice', nasalized gr. κύμβος etc.; Uhlenbeck Old Indic Wb. 59);

gr. κῦφός 'crouched, writhed, crooked, humped', κῦφος n. 'hump, hunchback', κῦφω 'bend forward, curve', probably also κύπτω 'bend forward, stoop, hang the head from shame, bow down under a burden, of animals, to be bowed forward, opp. the erect figure of man', κυπτός 'humble', κύβδα 'with the head forwards, stooping forwards' (original labial not objectively noticeable); κύφερον ἢ κυφὴν κεφαλὴν Κρήτες Hes.; maybe from the northern language (thrak., maked.) derive hence probably κύβη 'head', EM., κύβητος

stooping with the head, Kubêbos, minister of Cybele, one ecstatic or frantic ' EM., κυβηβάν  
` to be frantic ' EM., ` be seized by rage ' Hes. Poll., as well as κυβιστάω ` tumble head  
foremost ';

to the labial extensions in the meaning from κύππη τρώγλη probably κυψέλη ` any  
hollow vessel: chest, box (whence Cypselus was called), hollow of the ear, ear-wax ',  
κύψελος ` of swallows' or sand-martins' nests, wax in the ears ';

Old High German *hūba*, Old Saxon *hūva*, Old English *hūfe*, Old Icelandic *hūfa* `bonnet,  
cap';

russ. *kubarъ* `a humming spinning top, a spinning top that makes a humming noise ',  
*kúbarembъ* `headfirst, hastily', *kubécъ* `a humming spinning top, a spinning top that makes  
a humming noise ', *kúbélъ* Dialectal ` wooden ball to the play ', *kúbokъ* `goblet, cup ', klr.  
*kub* ` aus Holz ausgehöhltes Geschirr ', *kúbok* ` Napf, hauchiges Gefäß, kleines Geschirr ',  
poln. *kubek* `goblet, Schoppen, Obertasse '.

### C. III. *kəu-p-*:

a. Old Indic *kūpa-* m. `pit, pothole, cave';

gr. κύπη τρώγλη Hes. (ū?), κύπαι εἶδος τι νεώς, καὶ αἱ ἐξ ὕλης καὶ χόρτου οἰκήσεις;  
κύπελλον `goblet', κύπρος m. ` grain measure ';

Latin *cūpa* f. ` cask, butt ', roman. also ` bath' (besides gloss. and roman. *cūppa* `goblet'  
seems late short form with consonant doubling besides κύπελλον to sein); about  
respective forms from Latin and Rom. directed Berneker 645 f.;

Maybe alb. *qyp* ` jug' a Latin loanword.

Old Icelandic *hūfr* m. ` hull, hulk, body of a ship ', Old English *hȳf* `beehive'; here (or to  
root form in -b<sup>h</sup>- or -b-) probably also Old English *gehopp* ` a small bag, little sack ', *hoppe*  
f. ` a round swelling; in water, a bubble, capsule ', Middle English *hoppe* ` boll, seedpod of  
flax ';

at most Slavic *\*kъpъ*, Czech *kep* `vulva', poln. *kiep* `ds.; fool, good for nothing, useless  
person' (Berneker 664 f. between).

b. Meaning group ` curvature upwards, heap ':

Apers. *kaufa-* 'mountain', Avestan *kaofa-* 'ds.; camel hump', npers. *kōh* 'mountain' (place *-ph-* ahead);

alb. (South Tosc) *kjip̃* 'heap' (*\*kūp-ījā*);

Middle Irish *cūan* f. 'group, bunch, heap' (*\*koup-nā*);

Old High German *hovar* 'hump, hunchback' (: Lithuanian *kuprà*), Old English *hofer* m. ds., Old High German *hubil* 'hill', Old Saxon *huvil* ds. (therefrom Modern High German *hobeln* as 'smooth wood using a plane, make smooth, remove rough areas'); perhaps Old High German *hūfila*, *hiufila* 'cheek', Modern High German Swiss *hüfelin* 'part of the cheek lying down under the eyes'; Norwegian *hov* n. 'tableland, hill, plateau, small hill', Old Icelandic *hof* n. 'temple', Old English *hof* n. 'paddock, house, temple', Old Saxon *hof*, Old High German *hof* m. 'surrounded space at the house, court, property' (originally from the position on hills); Middle High German *hūste* 'auf dem Felde zusammengestellter Getreidehaufen, Hauste' (: Lithuanian *kūpstas*); *\*hūfstō* is ablaut equally with Old High German *hūfo* and appears like this probably rather to belong to *keu-b-* to (see there); is also connected with russ. *kustʹb* 'shrub, bush, bunch', klr. *kust* 'shrub, bush, bunch';

Maybe alb. (*\*kuprà*) *thupra*, *thupër* 'twig, rod' (the meaning 'bush' derived from 'hill, hill forest' (common alb. *k-* > *th-*) = Lithuanian *kuprà* 'hunch').

Lithuanian *kaūpas* 'heap' = Old Bulgarian *kupъ* ds. (serb. *kūp* certainly with other intonation as *kaūpas*; s. Berneker 646); Lithuanian *kaupiù*, *kaūpti* 'häufeln', *kupiù*, *kūpti* 'lay, place on a heap, sort, order, arrange', *kuprà* 'hunch', *kūpstas* 'hill', *kūpeta* 'haycock, haystack', *kūpinas* 'gehäuft', Latvian *kupt* 'sich ballen', *kupenis* 'Schneehaufen', *kuprs* 'hunch';

with lengthened grade *\*kō[u]p-*: Lithuanian *kuopiù*, *kuōpti* 'pile up, heap up (corn, grain)', Latvian *kuops* 'heap', *kuopiná* 'fascicle, sheaf';

russ. (Berneker 646) *kupръ*, *kúper* 'coccyx, small triangular bone at the base of the spinal column, rump', poln. *kupe* 'rump, buttocks'.

D. Nasalized *kum-b<sup>h</sup>-*, mostly *kum-b-*:

Old Indic *kumba-* m. 'the thick end (bone)'; *kumbha-* m. 'pot, pan, crock, pitcher', Du. 'both rises on the forehead of the elephant' = Avestan *xumba-* m. 'pot, pan; extension', npers. *xumb*, *xum* 'pot, pan, crock, pitcher' (this with anlaut. Tenuis asp.);

gr. κύμβη 'bowl, bowl, barge', κύμβος, κυμβίον 'vessel', mostly Pl. 'cymbalum, bowl' (after Banateanu REtIE. 1, 120 from Semitic *qubbāh*; Van Windekens Lexique 48 compares Tocharian A *kumpäc* 'drum');

κύμβη 'head' EM., Suid., hom. κύμβαχος 'crown of a helmet' (compare κύμβη), s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 231 ff.;

Latin (with present nasalization) *-cumbō* (see above S. 590);

Middle Irish *comm* 'vessel'; *cummal* 'goblet, bowl', cymr. *cwm* 'valley' (m.), bret. *komm* 'trough' (m.); from urbrit. *\*kumbos* derive Old English *cumb* 'valley', engl. *coomb*, *combe* 'basin, hollow, coomb, narrow valley', whereas is gall.-rom. *cumba* 'valley, trough' Fem.; from French derives bret. *komb* 'valley'; compare the unnasalized vascular names pam. *kubun*, poln. *kubek*, also gr. κύβος 'cup, bowl';

Old Icelandic *aptr-huppr*, Norwegian Dialectal *hupp* and *hump* 'the hip of the cattle', Modern High German *humpeln*, Middle Low German *humpelen* 'limp' and in not especially on the bending of the body ability meaning:

Norwegian *hump* m. 'bumpiness, knag' (nnd. loanword), engl. *hump* 'hump, hunchback', nnd. *humpe* f. 'thick piece', *humpel* 'low hillock', Dutch *homp* 'thick piece of bread'; perhaps Modern High German (nnd.) *Humpen* (compare κύμβος).

**References:** WP. I 370 ff., WH. I 127, 297 f., 298, 305, 306, 310 f., 859, Trautmann 121 f.

**Page(s):** 588-592

---

**Root / lemma:** (*keuēp-*) *kuēp-*, *kuēp-*, *kūp-* next to which occasional *keu(e)p-*, *k(e)uēp-*

**Meaning:** to smoke; to boil; to cook

**Note:** From *ku-* plural only *k-* probably through previously proto Indo Germanic simplification

**Material:** Old Indic *kúpyati* (= Latin *cupiō*) 'is seething, is angry', *kōpa-* m. 'surge, rage, fury', *kōpáyati* 'shakes, angers'; *cōpati* 'moves, stirs'; *kapi-* (uncovered) 'incense', wherefore as 'smoke-color' *kapilá-*, *kapísá-* 'brownish, reddish', also *kapí-* m. 'ape';

alb. *kapitem* 'breathe heavily' (as Lithuanian *kūpúoti* 'breathe heavily');

Maybe alb. *këputem* 'be tired', *këput* 'cut'.

gr. καπνός 'smoke', hom. ἀπὸ δε ψυχὴν ἐκάππυσεν 'exhale, breath out; give off':  
κάπυς **uud** κάπος πνεῦμα Hes., κέκηφε τέθνηκε Hes., κεκαφηότα Hom. 'exhaling';  
compare to dissimilation from *\*k̥ap-no-s* to καπνός Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 302;

Latin *cupiō, -ere* 'lust, crave' (= Old Indic *kúpyati*), *cuppēdo* = 'a desire, wish, longing, eagerness, passion', also *cuppēs* 'lascivious, esp. of treat, delight', *cuppēdium* 'snacking, tidbit'; Umbrian *Cubrar* **Bonae**, sabin. *cuprum* 'good' ('\*worth having, welcome, wanted, desirable' with passive forms *-ro-* as *clārus* etc.); *vapor* 'haze, mist, vapor', old *uapōs* (*\*k̥apōs*);

Old Irish *ad-cobra* 'wish, desire, want' (*\*-kuprāt*), verbal noun *accobor* (*\*ad-kupro-*) 'wish', Thurneysen Gr. 139;

Gothic *afhvapjan* (*\*k̥uab-* besides other *\*k̥uap-*) 'choke; suppress, crush, extinguish, annihilate, erase', *afhvapnan* 'die, be extinguished' (: ἀπο-καπύω), Middle High German *verwepfen* **kahmig werden, vom Wein**, nisl. *hvap* 'dropsical flesh';

Lithuanian *kvāpas* m. 'breath, breeze, haze, mist, Wohlgeruch' (: Latin *vapor*), *kvepiù, -ėti* 'smell' (-ė- could be Baltic ablaut neologism), *kvėpiù, kvėpti* 'breathe', Latvian *kvēpt* 'smoke', *kvēpes* Pl. 'breath, breeze, fume, smoke, smut', *kvēpēt* 'fume', changing through ablaut Lithuanian *kūpúoti* 'breathe heavily', Latvian *kūpēt* 'smoke; steam, raise dust, cause dust', *kupināties* 'aufgehen (of dough)', *kupt* 'ferment, seethe', Old Prussian *kupsins* 'fog' (derivative from an *es*-stem as Latin *vapor*);

Old Church Slavic *kypljǫ, kypěti* 'boil, overflow', *kyprъ* 'lax, porous', Czech *kyprý* old 'keen, eager, fresh'; klr. *kvápyty ša* 'hasten, hurry'; with (Indo Germanic) reduced *u* russ. *kópotъ* (*\*koput-*) f. 'fine smut, dust', *koptítъ* 'make black with smoke, fume'; perhaps Old Church Slavic *koprъ* 'dill' (smelling plant; s. Berneker 564).

**References:** WP. I 379 f., WH. I 312 f., Trautmann 147.

**Page(s):** 596-597

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēi-*

**Meaning:** to move, go, departure, \*die

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kēi-* : to move, go, departure, \*die, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kei-1* : to lie down.

**Note:** (: *kēi-* : *kī-*); *eu*-basis (partly with *n*-Infix) *kī-(n-)eu-*; heavy basis *kīə-* (: *kīē-*?)

**Material:** Gr. *κίω* 'go away, travel' is late neologism to Aor. *ἔκιοι*; Imper. *κίε*, participle *κίων*;

hom. imperfect μετ-εἰαθε, -θον (ī metr. lengthening) ` folgte nach, durchstreifte ', κίατο ἐκινεῖτο Hes. (heavy root); ὄνο-κίνδιος, -κίνδας `muleteer, driver of mules', κινδαξ `movable, nimble, easily moved, agile,' (compare to formation ἀλίνδω, κυλίνδω);

from **kī-n-ēu-**: gr. κίνυμαι `to set in motion, to move ', κινύσσομαι `waver, sway backwards and forwards ', κινέω `set in motion, drive' (\*κινέF-ω);

alb. *qoj* `awake, animate, arouse' (\**kiēñiō*), *çoj* `send, dispatch' (\**ds-kój*) (common Slavic alb. *č* > *ç*).

alb. *cys*, *cyt* `irritate, annoy, itch, anger, tease; arouse, excite, banter' (\**ter-kiu-t-iō*), *syēi*, *syen* (\**kiu-n-iō*) `assail, assault, spring on, attack' (Jokl Mēl. Pedersen 149 f.);

Maybe prefixed alb. *mbë-syj*, *mësyj* `attack'.

Latin *cieō*, *ciēre* (secondary *ciō*, *cīre*) `to cause to go, move, stir, drive' (*ciēre* = Indo Germanic *ki(i)ē-??*), *citus* `quick, fast', *citō*, *-āre* `to put in quick motion, rouse, excite ', *solli-citus* `thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed ', *cunctus* (\**con-citos*) `all in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire '.

Maybe nasalized alb. *nxit* `urge, stir, drive ', *nxitoj* `hurry' < Latin *excito*, (\**ex-citare*) `to call out, summon forth, bring out, wake, rouse '.

extensions from the simple root form **kei-** from:

With **d** (*d*-present?): perhaps Irish *cid-* e.g. in *cisse* `to carry in, bring to, introduce ', Pass. Konj. *as-cesar* gl. `to stretch out, thrust out, put forth, take out' (etc., Pedersen KG. II 490 f.), very probably Gothic *haitan*, Old High German *heizan*, Old English *hātan*, Old Saxon *hētan*, Old Norse *heita* `call (= set in motion), order, name'; compare osset. *sīdin* `call, shout, cry'.

With **l(o)**-formants: On \**kēi-lo-s* `moves, seesawing' can be based: Lithuanian *kíelė*, *kýlė*, Latvian *ciēlawā*, Old Prussian *kylo* `wagtail ', Old Czech *čilý* `agile, lively'; Latin *cillō*, *-ere* `move' is perhaps only grammarian's invention.

With **s**: Old Indic *cēṣṭati* `moves the limbs, is in motion ', *cēṣṭa* n., *cēṣṭā* `movement, gesticulation '.

root form **kī-ēu-** without nasal infix:



Old Indic *cyávatē* `stirs, goes away, leaves, departs ', Avestan *š(y)avaite* `gets going, march ', Old pers. *ašiyavam* `marched', Old Indic *cyautná-* n. `undertaking, endeavor ', Avestan *šyaoθna-* n. `deed, action, work ', *šyaoman-* n. `feat, deed, act, work';

Armenian *ջւ* (= Old Indic *cyuti-*) `departure ', *ճւեմ* `I sally, burst forth, rush forward; leave on a journey, set out on a trip, depart ', Aor. (to present *ert'am*) *ճոգայ* `I walked ' (*\*k̑iou-*):

gr. *σεύω* `put in quick motion, drive, hunt, chase, set on, let loose at, drive or hurry away to or from a place ', Med. `to be put in quick motion, and so, run, rush, dart or shoot along, be excited, aroused ' (*σεύεται* = *cyavatē*), hom. *ἔσσυτο* `to put in quick motion: to drive, hunt, chase away ', participle Perf. *ἔσσυμένος, ἐπί-σσυτος* `hurrying, eager, impetuous, eager, yearning for ' (= Old Indic *cyutá-* `driven, propelled ', compare Avestan *fra-šūta-* `get in motion '), παν-συσδίη `in haste, hurry'; Attic *σοῦμαι* `move quickly or violently ' (*\*soFóomai*), *σύει* (Bacchyl.) `driven ', *ἔσσοιμένον τεθορυβημένον, ὀρμημένον* Hes., hom. *ἁλο-σσόος* `causing the people to gather, popular, urging the people to the fight '; Attic *τευμῶμαι* `undertake; pursue, persist in' (compare Avestan *šyaoman-*); *τευτάζω* `to be employed upon, engaged in, concerned with a thing, be busy, bustling, '; a long grade formation as Old Indic *cyautná-*, but with reduced *u*, is probably here suitable *σῶτρον* `wooden fellow of the wheel ', *ἐπίσσωτρον* `wheel rim, the metal hoop round the fellow '.

**References:** WP. I 361 ff., WH. I 213 f., Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 679, 686, 745.

**Page(s):** 538-539

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēl-, kōl-, kəl-*

**Meaning:** to deceive, enthrall, etc..

**Material:** Gr. Attic *κηλέω* (proto gr. *η*) `enchant, beguile, bewitch ', *κηληθμός* `enthrallment ', *κηληδόνες* Pl. f. `enchanted creature ';

Latin *calvor*, *-ī* and *calviō*, *-īre* `devise tricks, use artifice, attack one with artifice, to intrigue against, to deceive ', *calumnia* `false accusation, deceit, slander, trickery, artifice, chicanery, cunning ' (*\*calvomniā*), very probably also *cavilla* (*\*calvilla*) `badinage, mocking ', *cavillor*, *-ārī* `to jeer, mock, criticise, satirize, jest '; *-v-* is unclear;

Gothic *hōlōn*, *afhōlōn* `slander', Old Norse *hōl* n. `laudation, boastfulness ', *hōla* `praise, brag, boast', Old English *hōl* n. `slander ', *hōlian* `slander', *hōlunga*, *hōlinga* `in vain, groundless ', *hēlan* `slander', Old High German *huolen* `cheat, deceive'.



Should probably Perssons (Beitr. 148) citation of gr. κόλαξ `adulator' apply to (?), it would be assumed the root as short vocal, hence gr. κηλ- and Germanic *hōl-* lengthened grade, Latin *ca-* reduced grade.

**References:** WP. I 446, WH. I 143, 187; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 125.

**Page(s):** 551

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēt-, kot-*

**Meaning:** dwelling space

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kēt-, kot-:* dwelling space, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kat-1:* to link or weave together; chain, net.

**Material:** Avestan *kata-* m. `chamber, storeroom, cellar' (: Gothic *hēþjō*), npers. *kad* `house', from which Finnish *kota*; but about Old Norse *kot* `miserable cottage', *kytja* `cottage', Old English *cot* `cottage, chamber' etc. see above S. 393 f.;

Maybe alb. (*\*kotu-*) *katua* `stable, basement, cellar', *katund* `house, village'.

Gothic *hēþjō* `chamber';

Church Slavic *koťьcb* `cella, nest' etc.; whether `residential pit, hole in the earth' the original meaning, can be added:

Maybe alb. *kotec* `animal shelter' a Slavic loanword.

gr. κοτύλη, κότυλος `cavity, hole, empty space, hollow', further `hollow vessel, bowl, goblet';

Latin *catīnus* `a deep vessel of earthenware, bowl' (Demin. *catillus*, out of it Gothic *katils*, German *Kessel* `kettle', out of it again Old Bulgarian *koťьъ*, Lithuanian *kātilas*) = Old English *heden* `pots and pans, set of cooking utensils'.

**References:** WP. I 383 f., WH. I 176, 182.

**Page(s):** 586-587

---

**Root / lemma:** *kṛē(i)-, kṛə(i)-* (*\*ḡhōē(i)-*)

**Meaning:** to acquire, possess

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣáyati* `owns, controls' (*\*kṛəj-étī*) = Avestan *xšayati* `has power, force, it rules, disposes of what owns', *xšayō* `power'; Old Indic *kṣatrá-* n. `power, rule', Avestan ap. *kšaθra-* n. `power, rule, empire; imperious power' (Proto Aryan neologism to

*kṣayati*), Old pers. *xšāyaθiya-* 'king in the possession of the imperious power' (npers. *šāh*), *Xšayāršan-* 'Xerxes' (*xšaya-aršan-* 'ruling heroes'); common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *gh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*.

gr. κτάομαι 'acquire' (= *kṣayati*), Perf. κέκτημαι 'possess', κτέανον (with unclear ε) 'possession, property, fortune', poet. κτέαρ, Dat. Pl. κτεάτεσσιν ds., κτήμα n. 'acquisition, possession, property', κτήνος n., Pl. 'possession, fortune', Sg. 'the single piece of cattle'; with the same initial sound relation as between κτείνω: gort. κατασκήνη also Attic Φιλοσκήτης = -κτήτης; through hybridization from ἔγ-κτησις and ἔμ-πασις (: πᾶμα) dial. ἔγκτῶσις 'land acquisition'.

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Hittite *gh-* > *tk-*: gr. *tk-* > *kt-* see **Root / lemma: *ghōem-*, *ghōom-***, Gen.- ablative *gh(ō)m-és*: 'earth'.

**References:** WP. I 504, BSL. 38, 143, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 325 f., 519<sup>6</sup>.

**Page(s):** 626

---

### **Root / lemma: *kha kha!***

**Meaning:** interjection of laughter

**Note:** with partly einzelsprachlicher neologism

**Material:** Old Indic *kákhati* (Gramm.) 'laughs'; Armenian *xaxank* 'laughter', gr. καχάζω (from \*χαχάζω) 'laugh loudly'; Latin *cachinnō*, *-āre* 'to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately', *cachinnus* 'laughter'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German *kachazzen*, *kichazzen*, Old English *ceahhettan* 'laugh loudly'; Old Church Slavic etc. *chochotati* ds.; compare Lithuanian *kikénti*, *kiknóti* 'giggle'.

Similar to onomatopoeic words *kāk-* 'flout, show scorn, mock' in gr. κηκάζω 'abuse, revile'; Old High German *huohōn* 'mock, scoff', Old Saxon *hōhi-līk* 'laughable'; with Germanic *-k-*: Old English *hocorn* 'derision'.

-----

\*) According to WP. I 341, 348 f., 399 mentioned roots *khād-* 'bite', *khābh-*: *khōbh-* 'feeble', *khenə* 'dig' are not to be proved as Indo Germanic, just as little as those from Specht (Indo Germanic Dekl. 263, Anm. 4) set *khā-mo-* 'crooked';

those mentioned by him (see 256) Old Indic Beispiele *khalati-*, *kharva-*, *khara-*, *khaṇḍa-*, *khora-* are all not of Indo Germanic origin. Old Indic *khādati* 'bites to pieces, chews', npers. *xāyad* ds., could belong to Armenian *xacanem* 'bite', but also with secondary

expressive Aspiration as *\*kṛd-* to Lithuanian *kándu* 'bite' (somewhat different above S. 560).

To the same root **ken-** (above 559 ff.) could belong Old Indic *khánati* 'digs', Inf. *kháni-tum*, participle *khātá-* (*\*khṛ-to-*), together with the neologisms *khá-* n. 'cave', *ā-khú-* 'mole', *khā-* 'stream, brook' = Avestan Nom. Akk. Pl. *xā* ds.; Old Indic *khaní-* 'burrowing', f. 'mousehole, entrance to the burrow of a mouse' = Avestan *kani-* 'ditch, trench, channel'; Avestan Old pers. *kann-* 'dig' (*k-* from *kh-* from the compounds with *us-*, *ham-*).

Maybe in **-m-** formant etymology in alb. Tosc f. (*\*kamur-is*) *hamuridhe* 'mole' > Geg m. *urithi* 'mole'; common alb. Avestan *k-* > *h-*.

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-**: alb. Tosc (*\*kamur-is*) *hamuridhe* 'mole': 'Ἰλλυριοί', οἱ, Illyrians, 'Ἰλλυρία', ἡ, Illyria, also 'Ἰλλυρίς', ἡ, Adj. 'Ἰλλυρικός', ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, 'Ἰλλυρίζω', speak the Illyrian language, 'Ἰλλυριστί'.

The anlaut from gr. *kāphān*, *κηφών* 'drone', *κωφός* 'dull, deaf' is doubtful, also from Church Slavonic *chabiti* 'spoil', *chabenъ* 'woeful, wretched, miserable', as also the from Church Slavonic *chomq-tъ* 'horse collar', placed by Specht to Latin *hāmus* (*\*khā-mo-*) 'hook', gr. *χαμός* 'writhed, crooked, humped' (and *χαβός* ds.) (different above S. 555).

About the problem of the Tenuis Aspiratae, which is to be understood partly indeed as secondarily expressive, compare Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. Arsskr. 1936: 2, S. 38 ff., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 251 ff. For Slavic beginning *ch-* compare V. Machek Slavia 16 (1938), 161 ff. and J. J. Mikkola Urslav. Gramm. 174 ff.

numerous Old Indic words not of Indo Germanic origin with anlaut. *kh-*, below the above mentioned, by Kuiper, Proto-Munda 47 ff.

**References:** WP. I 336, WH. I 126. compare above S. 497 *ha ha*.

**Page(s):** 634

---

**Root / lemma:** *kik-*

**Meaning:** jay

**Note:** onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Old Indic *kiki-*, *kikidīvi-* m. 'blue wood jay' (*k* not to *c* to the firm position of the sound imitation);

gr. κίσσα, Attic κίττα (\*κικι-α) `jay`;

Old English *higora* m., *higore* f. `a woodpecker (magpie or wood jay)', Middle Low German *heger* n. `jay', Old High German *hehara* `jay'.

**References:** WP. I 451.

**Page(s):** 598

---

**Root / lemma:** *kistā*

**Meaning:** a kind of basket-work

**Material:** Gr. κίστη `box, case, basket, hamper' (out of it Latin *cista*, *cisterna*);

= Old Irish *cess* f. `basket, hurdle' (compare *ro-cess* `get twisted'), *cisse* `twisted' (compare but Pedersen KG. II 491).

**References:** WP. I 452.

**Page(s):** 599

---

**Root / lemma:** *klau-*

**Meaning:** to weep

**Note:** only gr. and alb.

**Material:** Gr. κλαίω (Ionian), κλάω (Attic) `cry, weep' (\*κλαF-ιω : κλαύσομαι, ἔκλαυσα, κλαυτός and κλαυστός): alb. *klanj*, *kanj*, *qaj* `cry, weep' (\**klaun̥iō*).

**References:** WP. I 490; compare 6. *kel-*.

**Page(s):** 599

---

**Root / lemma:** *klā<sup>h</sup>rā*

**Meaning:** alder

**Material:** Gr. κλήθρα `alder, *Betula alnus* L.', Modern High German dial. (Zillertal) *lutter*, *ludere*, *ludern* (Schmeller I<sup>2</sup> 1542) `Alpine alder, *Betula nana* L.'.

**References:** WP. I 490.

**Page(s):** 599

---

**Root / lemma:** *klā-*

**Meaning:** to heap up, to put

**Material:** Lithuanian *klóju*, *klóti* `hinbreiten, breit hinlegen', Latvian *klāju*, *klāt* ds., Lithuanian *klōtas* `das Pflaster im Hofe', *ùžklodas* `bedspread', *paklōdé* `sheet, type of bed covering' (-*d-* from *d-* or *d<sup>h</sup>-*present as:)

Old Bulgarian *kladŭ, klasti* 'load, lay, place' (etc., in addition also russ. *kladú* 'clip, cut');

*t*-present (partly perhaps also original *to*-nouns) in Gothic *afhlaþan* 'overburden', Old Icelandic *hlaða*, Old English Old Saxon *hladan*, Old High German *hladan* (participle *gihlatan*) 'stratify, layer, load'; Old Icelandic *hlað* 'Pflaster im Hofe, pile, stack, heap', Old English *hlæd* n. 'Erdaufwurf, heap', *hlædel* 'dipper', and full grade (compare Lithuanian *klōtas*) nisl. *hlóð* Nom. Pl. 'stove, hearth' as well as Old English *hlōðf*. 'booty; bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd', Old Franconian *hlōtha* 'booty', Middle High German *luot*, md. *lūt* 'load, big, giant bulk, mass, gang'.

*-to-* or *-sto-*, *-sti-*-noun to *\*hlaþan* is Old Icelandic *hlass* n. 'load, cargo', agst. *hlæst* n., Old High German *last*, Pl. *lestif*. 'load'.

Special position from Old English *hlōðf*. 'robbery, booty', *hlōðere* 'robber' (: Old High German *landēri* 'a mercenary soldier', Old Icelandic *hlenni* 'robber, thief', *hlanna* 'rob', Germanic *\*hlanþ-*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), then also Middle High German *luot*, md. *lūt*, which have not derived from *\*hlanþ-*, whose meaning 'gang', is only for the Old English.

**References:** WP. I 489, Trautmann 135 f.

**Page(s):** 599

---

**Root / lemma:** *kleik-*

**Meaning:** to press, squeeze

**Material:** Old Indic *kliśṇāti* 'afflicts, bothers', *klíśyatē* 'is tormented, suffers', *kléśa*- m. 'pain, affliction, complaint', *saṁ-kliś-* 'squeeze';

Lithuanian *klišė* f. 'crab's claws' (therefrom probably also *klišas* 'crooked-legged'), *kleišiúoti* 'run with crooked feet';

Slavic *\*kliša* and *\*klěša* 'pliers, scissors' (from Balto Slavic *\*kleišiā-* and *\*klaišiā-*) placed in poln. *kliszawy* and klr. *\*klíšavyj* 'bowlegged'; besides r.-Church Slavic *klěšča* 'pliers', sloven. *klěščce*, klr. *kliščí* f. Pl. ds. (from Balto Slavic *\*klaištiā-*);

Church Slavic *klěšta* 'pliers', *klěštiti* 'press', Old Bulgarian *sz-klěštati se* 'torture, torment', russ. dial. *klestítb* (= *klěstítb*) 'press, clamp' etc.

**References:** WP. I 492, Trautmann 137.

**Page(s):** 602

---

**Root / lemma:** *klēm-, klēm-, klēm-*

**Meaning:** weak, ailing, feeble

**Note:** (barely better as *klēm-* : *klēm-* must be assumed)

**Material:** Old Indic offers on the one hand *klāmyati*, *klāmati* 'becomes tired, grows tired', on the other hand *śrāmyati* 'becomes tired, struggles, castigates oneself', *śrāntá-* 'fatigued, exhausted', *śráma-* m. 'fatigue, tiredness, exhaustion, feebleness'; *śramaṇá-* 'castigating, mendicant' is to East Asiatic languages as *Schamane* 'shaman, magician' after they arrived to Europe (Indo Germanic change chain of events?; also the ambiguity of the liquid complicates the judgment; from *kerm-* 'exhaust, get tired' in any case, at least through the divided vowel position);

gr. κλαμαράν πλαδαράν, ἀσθενή Hes.;

Old Irish *clam* 'leper, outcast, one who is rejected by society', cymr. acorn. *claf*, Middle Breton *claff*, nbret. *klañv*, *klañ* 'sick'.

**References:** WP. I 498.

**Page(s):** 602-603

---

**Root / lemma:** *kleng-* and *klenk-*

**Meaning:** to bend, wind

**Material:** 1. Latin *clingō*, *-ere* 'go around, surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreath, crown' (Paul. ex Festo 49 L., Glossen);

Old Icelandic *hlykk* 'curvature', *hlekk* 'ring' (*\*hlanki-*, =) Old English *hlence* 'limb, member or ring in a chain'; Old High German (*h*)*lanca* 'hip, haunch' ('incurvation' or 'place where one bends oneself'), Middle High German *lanke* 'haunch, side, hip, flank', Middle High German *gelenke* 'bend', Modern High German *gelenk* Subst., *gelenk* 'pliable', Middle High German *lenken* 'bend', Modern High German *lenken* 'lead', Old English *hlanc* 'slim, thin' (actually 'pliable'), *gehlencan* 'flax, wattle, braid', also Old English *hlinc* 'slope, hill'; Tocharian B *klenke* 'fortification';

2. with auslaut. Tenuis:

Balto Slavic *\*klenkiō* 'hobbles, limps' in: Lithuanian *klénkti* 'go quickly, fast', Latvian *klencēt* 'hobble, limp', Old Church Slavic *klečq*, *klečati*, klr. *kljačú*, *kljačáty*, Serbo-Croatian *klèknem*, *klěći* 'kneel', sloven. *klěcati* 'limp', etc.

**References:** WP. I 498 f., WH. I 233 f., Trautmann 136.

**See also:** compare the rhyme roots *lenk-* 'bend', *sleng-*, *slenk-* 'coil, turn', *skreng(h)-*, *skrenk-* ds.

**Page(s):** 603

---

**Root / lemma:** *kleno-*

**Meaning:** maple

**Note:** partly with still unsettled *i*, *ei*

**Material:** Maked. κλινότροχον (see G. Meyer IF. 1, 325 f.) 'a kind of maple', gr. γλεῖνον (loanword);

Middle Low German *lönenholt* 'maple'; ndd. *löne*, *läne* in pomm.-rüg. *lön* etc. 'maple' (\**hluni-z*, from Low German Modern High German *Lehne*, *Lenne* 'Spitzahorn') = Old Icelandic *hlynr* (*hlunnr*), Danish *løn*, Swedish *lönn* 'maple', Old English *hlyn* ds. (probably better as *hlīn*); besides Old High German Middle High German *līn-*, *līm-boum*, Modern High German *Leim-*, *Lein-baum*, *-ahorn*;

Lithuanian (with quite unclear *ν*) *klėvas* 'maple';

russ. *klěнь* 'maple', serb. *klěn* and *kljěn* 'common maple', *kūn* (\**klънь*) 'kind of tree' etc.

**References:** WP. I 498, Trautmann 136.

**Page(s):** 603

---

**Root / lemma:** *klep-*

**Meaning:** wet

**Material:** Gr. κλέπας νοτερόν, πηλῶδες, ἢ δασύ, ἢ ὑγρόν Hes.;

Old Irish *cluain* 'meadow' (*klōp-ni-*, also *kleu-ni-* possible); (common Celtic Alb. abbreviation).

Lithuanian *šlampù*, *šlapti* 'become damp', *šlapumà* 'wet place on the field', *šlāpias* 'damp', Latvian *slapēt* 'make damp';

**References:** WP. I 497, Trautmann 306.

**See also:** s. still under *kleu-* 'rinse'.

**Page(s):** 603

---

**Root / lemma:** *klēg-*, *klōg-*, *klæg-*, *klang-*; *kleg-*, *klōg-*, *kleig-*, *kleik-*

**Meaning:** to cry; to sound

**Note:** various extensions of onomatopoeic words *kel-6* `call, shout, cry'

**Material:** 1. Gr. κλαγγή f. `rattle, woozy din, fuss, noise', κλάζω `make a sharp piercing sound: of birds, scream, of dogs, bark, bay, of things, as of arrows in the quiver, clash, rattle, of men, shout' (\*κλαγγιω; κλάγξω, ἔκλαγον, κέκλαγγα, κεκληγώς); full grade κλώζω (κλωγιω) `flick, crack, cry', κλωγμός `clucking of hens, clucking sound by which we urge on a horse';

Latin *clangō*, *-ere* `clang, to sound, resound; cry, caw (from birds)', *clangor* `a sound, clang, noise';

Old Icelandic *hlakka* (= Latin *clangō*) `cry (eagle), jubilate'; Old English *hlacerian* `deride'; Old Frisian *hlakkia* `laugh';

Lithuanian *klagėti*, Latvian *kladzēt* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker'; with *ē*: Latvian *klēgāt* `cry', Lithuanian *klegėti* `laugh loudly';

*ŕ*-forms: Lithuanian *sukligo* `he squealed', Latvian *klidzēt* `cry like a hawk', *klīedzu*, *kliegt*, Iter. *klaīgāt* `cry' (Leskien Abl. 275, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 231 f.).

*ũ*-form: Lithuanian *klugėti* `chortle, chuckle';

2. with final sound Tenuis:

gr. κλώσσω `cluck' (late, perhaps rather back-formation from κλωγμός);

Middle Irish *clocc* m., cymr. etc. *cloch* f. `bell'; the origin of Modern High German *Glocke* etc. is Middle Latin-rom. *clocca* `bell';

Gothic *hlahjan* (*hlōh*), Old High German (etc.) *lahhēn*, *lahhan* `laugh', *hlahtar* n. `laughter', Old English *hleahtor* `laughter, jubilation, lust', Old Frisian *hlackia* `laugh', Kaus. Old Icelandic *hlǫgia* `make someone laugh', Gothic *ufhlōhjan* `make burst into laughter'; Old Icelandic *hlæja* `laugh', Old English *hliehhan* ds.;

russ.-Church Slavic *klegъtati*, *klekъtati* `cry, esp. of eagle', Old Bulgarian *кльцьтъ* `chattering of teeth' (etc., s. Berneker 511), Old Bulgarian *klokoštъ*, *-otati* `cluck n, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker' (etc., Berneker 521).



**Forms:** Old English *hlīgan* 'to give a reputation for (wisdom); attribute to', *hlīsa*, *hlīgsa* 'account, shout, call, fame', Middle Dutch *līen be-līen*, *līhen* 'say, notify', Dutch *belijden*, Old Frisian *hlīa* 'notify, avow';

Lithuanian *klinkù klikti* 'scream suddenly, whistling'; ablaut. *klykiù, klỹkti* 'screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell';

russ.-Church Slavic *kliknuti* 'squeal', Iterat. Old Church Slavic *klicati* 'call, shout, cry', *klikъ* 'clamor' (etc., Berneker 519).

Similar to onomatopoeic words are, with anlaut. *g-*: Latin *glōciō*, *-īre* 'cluck', Middle High German *klukken*, Old English *cloccian* ds.; Old Icelandic *klaka* 'babble', engl. *clack* 'rattle, clatter', Middle High German *Klechel*, *Kleckel* 'bell stick'; with anlaut. *k-*: Church Slavic *klъcati* 'knock', Lithuanian *klukšėti* 'cluck'; The sound root offers onomatopoeic words **ker-1** S. 567 f.

**References:** WP. I 496 f., WH. 227 f., 606, Trautmann 136.

**Page(s):** 599-600

---

**Root / lemma:** *klēp-*

**Meaning:** to hold in the arms, in one's lap

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *klēp-*: 'to hold in the arms, in one's lap' derived from labial extensions *geleb(h)-*, *glēb(h)-* (: *glēb(h)-*) and *gleb(h)-* (: *glb(h)-*) of **Root / lemma:** *gel-1*: 'to curl; round, \*fathom, arm' [see above].

**Material:** Middle High German *lāfter* 'fathom, arm', Latvian *klēpis* 'lap, lapful', Lithuanian *klėbỹs* 'fathom, armful, armload' (*b* perhaps after *glėbỹs* 'armful, armload').

Initial sound variation besides Lithuanian *glėbỹs*, Modern High German *Klafter* 'fathom'? (see above S. 359 under *gel-* 'clench'). - Old High German *halftra* 'halter', Lithuanian *kilpa* 'loop, noose, snare, steep hill' (Persson) see below *skel-* 'split'.

**References:** WP. I 498, Būga Kalba ir s. I 71, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 224.

**Page(s):** 604

---

**Root / lemma:** *klēu-* (also *klěu-*?) and *klāu-*

**Meaning:** hook; hooked branch or piece of wood, etc..

**Material:** Gr. Ionian κληῖς ἵδος, Old Attic κλήϊς, Attic κλείς, Doric κλαῖϊς, ἵδος 'key' (also 'bar, bolt; hook-shaped noose; oarlock'), Doric secondary κλαῖξ, epidaur. Gen. κλαϊκος

ds., κληῖω (Ionian), κλήω (Old Attic), κλείω (Attic) ` 'draw forward' the bolts closing the door, by means of the thong, bar, bolt, key ', κλήιθρον (Ionian), κλήθρον (Old Attic), κλειθρον (Attic) ` bar for closing a door, boom of a harbour, fences, railings ';

Latin *clāvis* ` key ', Demin. *clāviculae* ` a tendril ', *clāvus* ` nail ', *claudō, -ere* ` shut, lock ' (*\*klāui-dō*, with present formation *d*); in addition probably *claudus* ` lame ' (to *clūdus*, *clōdus* s. WH. I 231), *claudeō, -ēre* ` limp '.

Old Irish *clō*, Pl. *clōi* ` nail'; unclear mcymr. *clo* m. ` bar, bolt, fastener ', Pl. *cloeu* ` nails ', Middle Breton *clou* ` **ferrement** ' (Ernault RC. 37, 104 f.);

from Germanic probably here (with moveable **s-**) Old High German *sliozan*, Middle Low German *slūten*, Old Frisian *slūta* ` shut', Old High German *sluzzi*, **asächs**. *slutil* ` key ', Old High German *sloz* n. ` lock ' (*sl-* from *skl-*); compare Middle English *slo*te = Low German *slaten* ` bar, bolt', Middle Low German *slēt* from *\*sleuta-* ` flexible shaft, pole', if from ` little peg, branch piece '.

without **s-** perhaps Old Norse *hljóta* strong. V. ` draw lots for, receive', Old English *hlēotan*, Old Saxon *hliotan* ` draw lots for, release, liberate ', Old High German *hliozan* ` draw lots for, forecast, soothsay, conjure, perform magic', Gothic *hlauts* ` lot, fate, heritage', Old Icelandic *hlautr* ` lot, fate', Old High German *hlōz* n., Old Saxon *hlōt* ` lot, fate, the assigned right or property', Old Icelandic *hlutr* ` lot, fate, allotment, thing', Old High German *(h)luz* ` lot, closed allotment, portion of the land, allotment, plot of land', Old Frisian Old English *hlot* n. ` lot, fate', Dutch *lot* ds.;

Latvian *klūt* ` become, succeed, attain ', *klūtas* ` fate, destiny', Lithuanian *nekliūtas* ` mishap, mischief ' and Lithuanian *kliudyti* ` make hang ';

Lithuanian *kliūvù*, *kliūti* ` hook, hang, remain hung', *kliūtis*, *kliūtė* ` hindrance ', *kliáuté* ` hindrance, disability ', *pasikliáu-ju, -ti* ` trust on ' (*\*cling on to something* '), Latvian *klūstu*, *klūt* ` ( remain hung), (whereto) obtain, become', *klāustītiēs* ` remain hung ', *klūm-s, -a, -e* ` hindrance '; causative with *-d-*: Lithuanian *kliudaũ, -yti* ` make hang ', *kliaudaũ, -yti* ` hinder', *kliaudà* ` the physical disability ' (see above to Latin *claudus*), Latvian *klūdīt* lter. to *klūt* (see above);

with **k-**forms Old Church Slavic *ključь* ` hook, key ', *ključ-ŕ, -iti* ` combine, merge '; russ. *kljuká* ` crutch, crosier, crozier, bishop's staff, **Ofenkrücke** ', serb. *kljuka* ` hook, key, agrafe, clasp ', Old Church Slavic *ključ-im, -iti* ` bend, crook', also Church Slavic *kljuka* ` artifice,

deceit', and as 'hook, hang = fit together, suit, occur' Old Bulgarian *kľučiti se* 'fit, assemble'; probably also serb. *kljūna* 'kind of hook, cramp', *kljūn* 'something crooked'.

Maybe alb. *çelës* 'key', *çel* 'open, unlock', *çiltër* 'sincere', *çelët* 'light (color)', *çalët* 'lame (with crooked legs)', *çaloj* 'limp', *çalaman* 'limped person' Slavic loanword (common Avestan Slavic *k* > *č*: alb. *k* > *ts* > *ç*: Greek Tocharian labialized *kʷ* -> *t*).

**References:** WP. I 492 ff., WH. I 231, Trautmann 137 f.

**Page(s):** 604-605

---

**Root / lemma:** *knei-gʰ-*, *knei-b-*

**Meaning:** to incline, bend

**Material:** Latin *cōniveō*, *-ēre*, *-nīvī* and *-nīxī* 'to go together, come together, meet, assemble, collect', as *\*con-cnī(g)ueō* to *nictō*, *-āre* 'wink, wink at, nod', *nītor*, *-ī*, *nīsus* and *nīxus* (*gnixus* Festus) 'to bear upon, press upon, lean, support oneself'; Umbrian *conegos*, *kunikaz* 'to put forth all one's strength, make an effort, strive, struggle, endeavor' (as though *\*conigātus*: *-g-* probably analogical form after verbs in *-g*);

Gothic *hneiwan*, *hnaiw* 'bend', *hnaiws* 'humble, low' (*\*crouched*'), Old Icelandic *knīga* 'bend, sink', Old Saxon Old English *hnīgan* ds. (Old English *hnāg* 'stooped, bowed, contemptible'), Old High German *hnīgan* 'incline'; Old High German *hnēgēn* 'be willing, inclined', Old English *hnigian* (see in addition Schulze Kl. Schr. 599 f.); Kaus. Old High German *hneicken* 'incline', Old Icelandic *hneigja* 'incline, bend, bow before'; denominative (from *hnaiws*) Gothic *hnaiwjan* 'abase, degrade', Old English *hnægan* 'humble, humiliate'; Old High German *nicken* 'bend, be bent, bow, nod'.

Besides Indo Germanic *knei-b-* in Old Icelandic *hnīpa* (*\*hnīpēn*, *-ōn*) 'allow the head to hang, be disgruntled', *hnīpinn* 'sullen, gloomy', *gnīpa* f. (*\*ga-hnīpōn-*) 'overhanging rock', Old English *hnipian* 'allow the head to hang, be disgruntled'; Gothic *\*ga(h)nīpnan* 'be sad'; Lithuanian *knimbù*, *knibtī* 'snap together'.

**References:** WP. I 476, WH. I 261; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 64, 183.

**Page(s):** 608

---

**Root / lemma:** *kneug-*

**Meaning:** expr. root

**Material:** Gr. *κνυῖαν*, *-εῖν* 'growl (of dogs), whimper (of infants)'; Lithuanian *kniaũkti* 'cry like a cat'. Probably only accidental resemblance.

**References:** WP. I 476.

---

**Root / lemma:** *knid-*, *knid-*, *sknid-*

**Meaning:** louse, nit

**Note:** often distorted taboo; compare above S. 437 *ghnīdā* ds.

**Root / lemma:** *knid-*, *knid-*, *sknid-*: ' louse, nit ' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ghen-*: 'to crack open, grind, scratch' hereupon root *ghnīdā* ' nit, louse '. That means zero grade mutations: *ghen* > *kn-*, *skn-*: Old Icelandic, Norwegian dial. *gnit* f., Old Swedish *gnether*, Swedish *gnet*, Danish *gnid*, Latvian *gnīda* ' nit, louse ' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 633), Lithuanian *glinda* (from \**gninda* dissimilated?); russ. *gnída*, sloven. *gnjida*, Czech *hnída*, poln. *gnida*; about Latin *lēns*, *-dis* f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Dekl. 44.

**Material:** Armenian *anic* ' louse ' (\**nid-s*);

alb. *thēnī* ' louse ' (\**k(ē)nid-*); alb. Tosc (\**konida*) *thērriza* ' louse ' (common alb. *n-* > *r-*).

Maybe alb. (\**konī*) *thoi*, *thua*, Pl. *thonj* ' nail ' (for scratching louses?)

gr. *κοῖς*, *-ίδος* f. (\**knid-s*), probably assimilate *κόβις* ' dust ';

Middle Irish *sned* f. ' nit, egg of an insect (usually a louse) ', kymr. Pl. *nedd*, nkorn. *neð*, bret. *nez* ds. (\**s(k)nīdā*);

Common kentum *k-* > *sk-* > satem *s-* >.

Old English *hnitu* f., Old High German (*h*)*niz*, Modern High German *Nisse* ' egg of the louse ' (\**knīdā*).

Could belong to (*s*)*ken-* ' scratch, scrape ', as *ghnīdā* to *ghen-* ds.

**References:** WP. I 461, WH. I 783 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 44, Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 608

---

**Root / lemma:** *ko ko*, *kak(k)-*, *ku(r)kur-*

**Meaning:** expr. sounds of a hen or cock

**Material:** I. Gr. *κακκάβη* f., *κακκαβίς* f. ' partridge, game bird ', *κακκαβίζειν* from the physical sound of the partridges (also the borrowed Latin *cacabāre*), *κακκάζειν* ' gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker ';

Latin *cacillāre* ' gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (of the hen) ';

ndd. *kakke/n* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker ', nl. *kokkelen* `coo (of rooster, cock)', next to which Old High German *gackizōn* `cluck (of the hen laying an egg) ', Modern High German *gackern*, dial. *gaggezen*, Modern High German *Gockel* (see also under *ghegh*-).

II. Latin *coco coco* `physical sound of the chickens ' (Petron 59, 2), franz. *coq* `rooster, cock', Danish *kok*, Swedish Dialectal *kokk* `rooster, cock', Old Norse (Old French loanword) *kokr*, Old English *cocc*, nl. old *cocke* ds.; Old Church Slavic *kokotъ* `rooster, cock', *kokošъ* `hen', russ. *kokotátъ* `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker ' etc.

Maybe alb. *kokosh* `rooster, cock' a Slavic loanword.

III. Old Indic *kurkuṭa-*, *kukkuṭa-* m. `rooster, cock', *kukkubha-* m. (Middle Indic for *\*kurkubha-*) `pheasant'; Latin *cūcurriō*, *-īre* `kollern' (of rooster, cock), *cūcuru* interjection; Modern High German *kikeriki* (older *kükerukü*, *kükerlūküh*), md. *kuckern*, *kockern*, *köcken* `crow, cackle'; Lithuanian *kakarykū* `cock-a-doodle-doo, call of a rooster ', kluss. etc. *kukuriku* ds., serb. *kukùriječēm-*, *-ijèkati*, russ. *kukorékatъ* etc. `crow, cackle', gr. *κουπίζω* ds.

Maybe alb. *kukurisem* `laugh ' a Slavic loanword.

Maybe alb. *kikiriku* `cock cackle ' a Germanic loanword.

Maybe alb. *kakaris* `hen cackle ', a Lithuanian loanword.

IV. Gr. *κίkippos*, *κικκός* `rooster, cock' Hes.; Oscan *cicirrus*, cognomen of Messius, probably `gamecock, fighting cock '.

**References:** WP. I 455 f., WH. I 126, 212, 242, 300.

**Page(s):** 611

---

**Root / lemma:** *kob-*

**Meaning:** to fare well, be successful

**Material:** Old Irish *cob* n. `victory', gall. *Ver-cobius*, *\*Cobo-nertos > Cobnertos* MN, *Cobrūnus*, *-rūnius* MN (also in Slavic shifted as *Kobrynъ*, whereof the town name of russ. *Kobrynъ*, poln. *Kobryń* in Gouv. Grodno);

Old English *gehæp* `fitting', nasalized Swedish *hampa sig* `occur ' = Norwegian *heppa* ds., *heppen* `lucky, günstig', Old Icelandic *happ* n. `luck' (engl. *hap* `chance, luck ', *to happen* `occur ', *happy* `lucky' from Nord.);

Old Bulgarian *kobъ* f. ` fortune, chance, good or bad, Muse, poet's source of inspiration (Greek Mythology), protective ghost ', Church Slavic *kobъ* ` augury, the observance of omens, interpretation of omens, divination ', russ. old *kobъ* ` divination, foreboding after the bird's flight or encounter ', today dial. ` horror, monster ', Serbo-Croatian *kôb* `good omen, congratulation; foreboding, bad foreboding ', etc.

Maybe alb. *kob* ` horror, bad omen ' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 457 f.

**Page(s):** 610

---

**Root / lemma:** *koi-lo-*

**Meaning:** naked; miserable

**Note:** only Celtic and Baltic

**Material:** Old Irish *cōil*, *cōel* ` narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin ', cymr. corn. *cul* ` macilentus, macer ';

Latvian *kaīls* ` naked, bald, bleak, bare', *kaīli ģaudis* ` married couple without children ' (could also belong to *kai-* ` alone ').

**References:** WP. I 326, 455, WH. I 130.

**Page(s):** 610

---

**Root / lemma:** *kois-*

**Meaning:** to care for, cure

**Material:** Latin *cūra* ` care ', *cūrō*, *-āre* `to care for, take pains with, be solicitous for, look to, attend to, regard ', Old Latin *coiravit* etc., pal. *coisatens* ` to care for, take pains with, be solicitous for, look to, attend to, regard ', Umbrian *kuratu* ` to care for ';

in addition at most Gothic *ushaista* `poor' as ` neglected '?

Here perhaps gall. PN *Koisis*, *Coisa*.

**References:** WP. I 455, WH. I 314, 859.

**Page(s):** 611

---

**Root / lemma:** *koi-, kuī-*

**Meaning:** squeaking noise

**Material:** Gr. κοῖζειν `squeak as a sucking pig', Modern High German *quieken, quieksen, quietschen*, Lithuanian *kvỹkti*, russ. *kvičátb* `squeak, chirp, twitter, whimper' etc.

**References:** WP. I 455, Berneker 656 f., Trautmann 147.

**Page(s):** 610

---

**Root / lemma:** *koḱsā* (\**hoḡhā*)

**Meaning:** a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)

**Note:** (Aryan also \**koḱso-s*)

**Material:** Old Indic *káḱsā* f., *kakṣa-* m. `Achselgrube, Gurtgegend the Pferde', Avestan *kaša-* m. `Achsel' (proves *-ḱs-*); common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*

Latin *coxa* f. `hip, haunch';

Maybe Rumanian *coapsă* `thigh': alb. *kofsha* `thigh', *kafsha* `animal (\*meat)', *kafshoj* `bite (like an animal)' common Rumanian-Illyrian *k<sup>w</sup>hs-* > *phs-*, *fs-*.

Old Irish *coss* f. `foot', abrit. Ἀργεντό-κοξος perhaps `white foot' (but cymr. *coes* `leg' is borrowed from Latin);

Old High German *hāhsina* `knee bow of the hind leg', Middle High German *hehse*, Modern High German *Hächse*, Hesse Bavarian *Haxn*.

**References:** WP. I 456 f., WH. I 188, 283, 858.

**Page(s):** 611

---

**Root / lemma:** *kol(ē)j-*

**Meaning:** glue

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kol(ē)j-* : `glue' derived from a reduction of the extended \**glei-*<sup>bh</sup> - **Root / lemma:** *gel-1* : `to curl; round' [see above].

**Material:** Gr. κόλλα `glue' (\**κόλῑα*);

Middle Dutch Middle Low German *helen* `stick, glue' (\**haljan*);

Old Church Slavic *klějb*, *klejb* `glue' (proto Slavic. forms \**кѣлѣб*, *кѣлѣбъ*, *кѣлѣ*, s. Berneker 659 f.); Lithuanian *klejaĩ* `glue' is loanword from Slavic; Slavic *-ѣl-* reduced grade to *-ol-*.

**References:** WP. I 464, Trautmann 144 f.

**Page(s):** 612

---

**Root / lemma:** *kolə-* : *klō-*

**Meaning:** to spin

**Material:** Gr. κλώθω, κλώσχω `spin`, κλωθή actually `die Spinnerin`, κλωστήρ, -ήρος `filament, spindle`;

Latin *colus*, *-ūs* or *-ī* `distaff`.

Against connection from *colus* with *k<sup>w</sup>el-* `be spinning, move around` speaks, daß the distaff does not turn.

formally could be κλώθω a d<sup>h</sup>-present from a heavy basis *kolə-* : *klō-* ( *\*klō-d<sup>h</sup>-ō* or *kolə-d<sup>h</sup>ō*); the kinship at first with κάλαθος `basket' ( *\*netting* ) would be possible.

**References:** WP. I 464, WH. I 250.

**Page(s):** 611-612

---

**Root / lemma:** *koli-*

**Meaning:** `young dog, animal-young`

**See also:** s. S. 550 under *kel-* `call, shout, cry`

**Page(s):** 612

---

**Root / lemma:** *kom*

**Meaning:** by, beside, at, with

**Material:** Gr. κοινός `collectively, communally, jointly, cooperatively, conjointly, in unity, in cooperation, together' from *\*kom-íó-s* ( *\*íó-s* `going' );

Ligurian FIN *Com-beranea*, Venetic PN *Com-petalis*, hispan. PN *Com-plūtum*, *Com-pleutica* (Ligurian? veneto-Illyrian?);

Latin *cum* `with, by`, preposition and (after Pron.) postposition in Abl. (= Instr.), as prefix *com-*, from which *con-* and before *v-* (as in Celtic) and vowels mostly *cocō-*;

also *cōram*, which is reshaped after *palam*, *clam* from *co-ōro-* `in the presence, before the eyes, in the face, openly, face to face`;

Oscan *com*, *con* preposition `with' in Abl. (= Instr.), *com-*, *kúm-* prefix `with' (derivative *comono*, Lok. *comenei* `a place of assembly, place of meeting' from *\*kom-no-*); Umbrian *com* `with', preposition (only by pronoun postposition) in Abl. (= Instr.), stets postposition in the meaning `with, at, by, near`, likewise in Abl. (= Instr.), prefix *kum-*, *com-* (*co-* again



before *v-*: *coaertu*, *kuveitu*); Faliscan *cuncaptum* `to take hold of, take up, take in, take, receive', Volscan *co-uehriu* Abl. `a court, curia, association' (\**ko-uīrio-*, compare Latin *cūria* `a court, curia, association' probably from \**co-uīriā*);

Note:

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Latin *cūria* `a court': Ἰλλυριοί, oi, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Italian comparative in *-t(e)ro-*, -, which together from two ones, the compared with typically, in Latin *contrā* `compared with, against it, against' *contrō-versia* `a contention, quarrel, question, dispute, controversy, debate', Oscan *contrud* `in opposition, opposite, face to face, in front, on the other side';

Old Irish *con-* `with', preposition in Dat. (= Instr.), prefix gall. *com-*, Old Irish *com-* (proklit. *con-*), cymr. *cyf*, *cyn*-, corn. *ken*-; reduction of *-m* before *ɥ*-, e.g. cymr. *cy-wir*, abret. *keuuir-gar*, gall. *Covirus* MN, cymr. *cy-wely* `bed';

therefrom different Old Irish *co* `to, twice, at two times, on two occasions', preposition m. Akk. *co a chēle* `to his comrade' = cymr. *bw-y gilydd* `(from one) to other', also with originally *kʷ*, \**kom-dʰo-s* `understanding' is perhaps the base of Old Irish *cond* `sense, mind, reason' (= Old Church Slavic *sq-dъ* `judgement');

alb. *kë-* = Latin *co(m)-*;

for citation also of Germanic prefixes *ga-* speaks this basic meaning `with', compare e.g. Gothic *ga-juka* `a connection, conjunction, comrade', *ga-mains* `com-mūnis', *ga-qiman* `con-venire' and similar congruities; Germanic *g-* from *χ-* in the unstressed prefix;

the nasal faded before the association with verbs and and according to their model also in possibly overcome olde nominal compounds as *gamains*; unequivocal \**kom* stecktin Old Franconian *ham-ēdii* `coniūrātōres';

Old Church Slavic *sq-dъ* `judgement' see above.

cognate *kṛpta* `besides, along, downwards, with' in:

Note:

cognate *km̥ta* 'with' is used as an adjective like Anatolian and Albanian numbers in suffix -*n* > -*nt*.

gr. κατά, κατά preposition in Akk. 'along, about - toward, through - to, in, by' in Gen. 'about - toward, along, downwards ', in Gen. (= Abl.) 'von etwas her herab ', also prefix;

Old Irish *cēt*, preceding *ceta-* (\**km̥ta*); in *cēt-buith* 'sense, mind' and also otherwise with the verb Subst.; acymr. *cant*, mcymr. *can*, *gan*, acorn. *cans*, bret. *gan* 'with, by, alongside';

Hittite *kat-ta* (*a* from *m̥*?), postposition in Dat 'under, below, at, in, on,, by, with ' in Abl. 'from, back, for, to - down'; *kat-ta-an* ds., in addition also (?) enclitic -*kán*, Pedersen Hittite 158 f.

**References:** WP. I 458 ff., WH. I 251 ff., 857, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. II 473 ff., wrongly ZceltPh. 22, 325 ff.

**Page(s):** 612-613

---

**Root / lemma:** *konemo-*, *knāmo-* or *k<sub>o</sub>nemo-*

**Meaning:** shin; bone

**Material:** Gr. κνήμη f. 'shinbone, spoke, the radius or ray of a wheel', κνημῖς, -ῖδος f. (Aeolic κνᾱμῖν Akk. κνᾱμιδες Nom. Pl.) 'shin pad ';

Old Irish *cnāim* 'leg, bone' (whether gr. Celtic -*nā-* = Indo Germanic *ñ*, i.e. -*e**n*θ-, or = Indo Germanic -*nā-*, i.e. full grade is the 2. syllable, is undecided);

with full grade the 1. syllable (*kon[ə]mā*) and Assim. from -*nm-* to -*mm-* (out of it partly -*m-*):

Old High German *hamma* 'thigh, popliteus, muscle located in the back of the knee ', Old English *ham* 'popliteus ', Old Icelandic *hqm* f. 'thigh of (an animal)'.

It is doubtful, whether the meaning from hom. κνημός 'projecting limb, shoulder of a mountain (above the foot), mountain wood, covered mountain slope, public grove, an acrid herb ' through ndd. *ham* 'mountain forest ' would be verified as old, because latter maybe as fenced woodland is to be connected with Middle Low German *ham* 'enclosed piece of land', ndd. *hamme* 'fenced field' (see *kem-* 'to press together ').

**References:** WP. I 460 f.

**Page(s):** 613-614

---

**Root / lemma:** *kopso-*

**Meaning:** blackbird

**Note:** (: *kop-* `onomatopoeic words'?)

**Material:** Gr. κόψ-ιχος `blackbird', κόσσυ-φος (diss. from \*κοψ-υφος) ds.;

russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *kosъ* `blackbird'. - Meillet legt (MSL 18, 171) under assumption from Indo Germanic *k-* (because *kosъ* would be held on following see consecutive *s* as *k*) an onomatopoeic word *kop-* the basic: Church Slavic *sopъ* `play the flute ', Old Bulgarian *sopъcbъ* `the court-yard ', russ. *sopěťbъ* `pant, gasp' etc. and Old Indic *śáb-d-a-* m. `sound, clangor, discourse, word' (to *-d-* suffix in words for din, fuss, noise s. Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 1, 467), *śápati* `curses ', *-tē* `declares, promises '.

Maybe alb. *shqiptoj* `pronounce, utter, speak', *shqiponjë*, *shkabë*, *gabonjë*, *zhgabonjë* `eagle (as black bird?)', (common gutturals *k-* > *g-* Celtic Baltic), *shqiptar* `eagle man', *shqip* `clear, fluently '.

**References:** WP. I 457, Trautmann 299.

**Page(s):** 614-615

**Root / lemma:** *koro-s*, *korjo-s*

**Meaning:** war, warrior

**Material:** 1. without formant *-jo-*, *-ja-*: Lithuanian *kāras* `war, fight' and lengthened grade Old pers. *kāra-* m. `war people, army; people', npers. *kār-zār* `battlefield '.

2. Gr. κοίρανος (from \*Koίpovος) `military leader, king, master, mister' (derivative from \*κοίπος from \*κόπιος with formants *-no-*; also Old Icelandic *herjann* `father of the army ' as epithet of Odins from *harja-* `army ' from; κοίρανέω `command; rule ', κοίρανία `power, rule', compare of the unadjusted \*κοίπο- EN as Κοιρόμαχος (Boisacq s. v.);

Middle Irish *cuire* m. `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass', gall. *Tri-, Petru-corii* Völkernamen (`die drei-, vierstämmigen');

Gothic *harjis*, Old Icelandic *herr*, Old English *here* `army ', Old High German Old Saxon *heri* `army, bulk, mass', PN Old Germanic *Hari-gasti* (Dat.), perhaps god's name (Neckel KZ. 60, 284);

Lithuanian *kārias* `army ', *kāré* `war, fight', *karys* `warrior', Latvian *karš* `war, fight, army ', Old Prussian *kargis* (consigns *kragis*) `army ', *caryawoytis* Akk. Sg. `military parade, military march';

compare also above **kar-1** S. 530, where Balto Slavic examples can also belong here.

**References:** WP. I 353, 462, Trautmann 118.

**Page(s):** 615-616

---

**Root / lemma:** *kos(e)lo-*

**Meaning:** hazel

**Material:** Latin *corulus* ` a hazel-tree, filberttree ', *columnus* ( *\*corulinos*) ` of the hazel, of hazel-wood ';

Old Irish *coll*, acymr. *coll* etc. ` hazel' (also gall. *Coslo-* in EN); (common Celtic alb. abbreviation). [common Celtic *st* > /t/]

Old High German *hasa(a)*, Old English *hæsel*, Old Icelandic *hasl*/m. ` hazel', Old High German *hesilīn*, Old English *hæslen* ` of hazel-wood ';

Old Lithuanian *kasulas* ` Jägerspieß ' as ` Hasler '.

**References:** WP. I 464, WH. I 280.

**Page(s):** 616

---

**Root / lemma:** *kost-*

**Meaning:** leg; bone

**Material:** Latin *costa* f. ` rib '; Old Bulgarian *kostъ* f. `bone' (Serbo-Croatian *kôst* ` rib ').

assumption of a *k-* prefixe (to Latin *os* etc.) is incredible.

Maybe alb. Geg *koc*, Tosc *kos-kë* `bone, leg bone', *kashtë* `straw, \*bone? ' (common alb. diminutive *-kë*)

**References:** WP. I 464, WH. I 281.

**Page(s):** 616

---

**Root / lemma:** *krāt-*

**See also:** see above S. 584 under *kert-*.

**Page(s):** 616

---

**Root / lemma:** *krā[u]-* : *krəu-* : *krū-*

**Meaning:** to heap up, put together; heap; roof, cottage, shed

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *krā[u]- : kreu- : krū- : to heap up, put together; heap; roof, cottage, shed,*  
derived from **Root / lemma:** *ker-, kere- : krā-, kerei-, kereu- : head; horn, cow.*

**Material:** Old Irish *cráu, cró* m. 'stall, cottage, shack, shed' (\**krəuo-*), cymr. *craw* m. 'stall',  
corn. *crow*, bret. *kraou* ds.;

Lithuanian *krāju, króviau, kráuti* 'place one on top of other, heap, pack, load'; Latvian  
*kraũnu (krāju), křāvu, křāūt* 'heap'; Iter. Lithuanian *kráustyti*, Latvian *křaũstīt* 'heap',  
*kravāt* 'snatch', *krauja, křava, křuva* 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of  
some kind'; Lithuanian *krūvā* (Akk. *krūva*) 'heap', *křiáutė, kráutė* 'loft';

Maybe alb. (\**kruva*) *krye* 'head, top'.

Old Bulgarian *krovъ* 'roof' (\**krəuo-*), ablaut. *kryjō, kryti* 'cover, wrap, conceal' etc.;

with **s**-extension:

russ. *křýša* 'roof', serb. *křišom* Adv. 'clandestine' (etc., also:)

Old Icelandic *hřeysar* Pl. f., *hřeysi* n., besides Norwegian *rūsa*, ndd. *rūse* 'heap'; Old  
Icelandic *hřaun* n. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, stony  
ground'.

Auf *krā[u]-* based on perhaps Latvian *krāju, krāt* 'gather, collect, heap', Old Bulgarian  
(with present formation *d*) *kradō, krasti* 'steal'.

Labial extension (-b<sup>h</sup>-): gr. *κρύπτω* 'hide', *κρυφή* 'clandestine', *κρύβδην* ds.;

with **p**-extension (compare above *κρύπτω*) Latvian *krāpju, krāpu, krāpt* 'steal, cheat,  
deceive', Lithuanian *krópti* 'steal'; about Gothic *hrōt* and Old English *hrōf* 'roof' see below  
*kred-* and *krapo-*, also Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. II 269; Tocharian B *kraup-*, B  
*krop-* 'gather, collect'; compare also *křlep-*;

for Old Icelandic *hřaukr*, Irish *cruach* 'heap', such which could be descended  
themselves from a **k**-extension, s. another interpretation under *sker-, skereu-* 'turn'. In  
same sense dubious is Old Norse *skrūfn*. 'piled heap', *skrūfr* m. 'tuft', Norwegian dial.  
*skrauv* 'Schaumgipfel', etc. (would have the movable **s**).

Dental extensions seem: Old Icelandic *hřauð* f. poet. 'medieval coat of mail', Old  
English *hréad* f. 'jewellery'; Old Icelandic *hřjóða* 'cover, adorn', Old English *hřéodan* ds.  
(compare Lithuanian *kráudinu* 'allow to load?') besides *hřrst* m. 'jewellery, armament,

armor', Old High German *hrust* m. ds., Old High German (*h*)*rusten* `arm, equip with weapons'.

**References:** WP. I 477, Trautmann 139, 140.

**Page(s):** 616-617

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēb-5*

**See also:** see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 617

---

**Root / lemma:** *kred-*

**Meaning:** beams, roof

**Note:** (*kred-?* see below)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kred-* : beams, roof, derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *krā[u]-* : *krēu-* : *krū-*

**Meaning:** to heap up, put together; heap; roof, cottage, shed.

**Material:** Gothic *hrōt* n. `roof', Old Norse *hrōt* `roof, attic ', Old Saxon Old English *hrōst* `Sparrenwerk des Daches ' (\**krōd-s-to-*) = Dutch *roest* `perch, chicken roost, chicken ladder', Middle High German *rāz*, *rāze* `pyre, stake' (\**krēdā*, fem. collective as Old Church Slavonic *krada*); with Middle High German *rāz(e)* `pyre, stake' corresponds to Middle High German *rāz*, *rāze* `honeycomb', afr. *rāta*, mnl. *rāte* `honeycomb', next to which with ablaut mnl. *rēte* (\**hretōn-*) and *rōte*, Dialectal still *rōte* (\**hruti-*) `honeycomb';

Old Bulgarian *krada* `pyre, stake, woodpile ' (\**krōdā*).

Als `Sparrenwerk, aus Latten usw. Gezimmertes ' kann hierher gehören: Lithuanian *krėslas* `stately stool', Latvian *krēsls*, Old Prussian *creslan* `armchair', Lithuanian *krāsė* `stool', russ. *krėslo*, Czech *křeslo* `armchair', as well as Lithuanian *krósnis*, Latvian *krāsns* `oven', Church Slavonic *krosno* `a weaver's beam ', russ. *krósno* `loom; piece of canvas, fabric', Bulgarian *krosnó* `Aufzug beim Webstuhl; Torriegel ', *krósna* f. `cradle ', Serbo-Croatian *krósna* `loom', Czech *krosna*, *krúsna* (old *krósna*) `pannier, basket for carrying food or supplies'.

**References:** WP. I 485 f., Trautmann 141.

**Page(s):** 617-618

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēg-1* (and *kērg-?*)

**Meaning:** to suffer

**Material:** Old Indic *kárjati* 'afflicts, torments' (Dhātup.);

Old Icelandic *hrekja* 'torment, smite, bother, annoy, pursue', Old Frisian *hreka* 'rend'.

**References:** WP. I 484.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreg-2*

**Meaning:** 'onomatopoetic word'

**See also:** see above S. 569 under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *krei-1*

**Meaning:** to touch, brush

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hrīna* 'have an effect, seem', Old English *asächs*. Old High German *hrīnan* 'touch, stripe' (*no*-present); after Wissmann Nom. postverb. 152 ff. here Old English *hrenian* 'give off a smell', Old Frisian strong. V. *hrena* 'sense a smell'; Old English Old Icelandic *hrīm*, Middle High German *rīm* 'hoarfrost';

Lithuanian *krėnà* f. 'skimmings, cream' ('*was man abstreift, abschöpft*'), Latvian *kreju*, *krēju*, *kriet* 'skim, remove the cream from the top of milk', *krēims* m. 'skimmings' (from the verb *krējums* '*was man abstreifen kann*');

besides with Germanic *p*: *asächs*. *hrīpo*, Old High German *hrīfo* 'hoarfrost'.

**References:** WP. I 478, Trautmann 141.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *krei-2*, *kreig-*, *kreik-*

**See also:** see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *kek-1* (*-k-*?)

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Gr. κρέκω 'hit, beat; weave, strike a stringed instrument with the plectron, of any sharp noise', (Cf. Old Norse *hræll* (\*hrahilaz) 'weaver's sley', Old English *hrægel* 'dress', 'garment', perh. Lett. *kekls* 'shirt'.)

κρόκη `Einschlagfaden, Gewebe', κρόξ ds., κροκοῦν `to weave', κροκός, -ῦδος f. `flock, tuft of wool';

Old Icelandic *hræll* (\**hrahilaz*) `a weaver's reed', Old English *hrēol* (\**hrehulaz*) `windlass, reel'; Old English *hræg*/n. `dress, garment', engl. *rail*, Old Frisian *hrei*l, Old High German *hregil*/n. `a garment, the skin, hide, fell';

Latvian *krēkls* `shirt';

if the Latvian word has received a second *k* through West Indo Germanic influence, it can also be followed by the Slavic family: russ. *krešú*, *kresátb* Б `mit dem Feuerstahl Feuer schlagen', klr. *kresáty*, *kresnúty* `fire hit', dial. `hew, hit, strike', Serbo-Croatian *krěšēm*, *krěsati* `fire hit; scabble, cut or chisel stone roughly; branch cut off the branch' (etc., s. Berneker 611).

Maybe alb. *krismë* n. `strike, shot' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 483 f.

**Page(s):** 618-619

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēk-2*, *kṛk-*

**Meaning:** roe; slimy stuff in water

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hrogn* n., Old High German (*h*)*rogn*, *rogen* `spawn, fish eggs, spat, spawn of oyster';

Lithuanian *kurkulaĩ* Pl. `spawn of frogs', Latvian *kuīrkulis* ds., Lithuanian *apkurkóti* `refer to water moss';

Maybe alb. *karkalec* `grasshopper (jumping like a frog)': Bulgarian *скакалец* (*skakalec*) `grasshopper' [bullg. erroneous folk etymology from Bulgarian *скачам* (*skakam*) 'I jump' a misinterpretation of Lithuanian *kurkulaĩ* Pl. `spawn of frogs', Latvian *kuīrkulis*.

in spite of phonetic difficulties here Slavic family of serb. *ökrijek* `water moss, algae', slov. *krék*, *žabo-kréčina* `spawn of frogs' etc., ablaut. slov. *krâk* `spawn of frogs; green coating in pools, water moss', with remarkable *ja*: russ. *krjak* `spawn of frogs'

(common Slavic alb. *-e* > *-je*, *-a* > *-ja*, ).

Czech Dialectal *okřaky* `collective name for water plants'?

**References:** WP. I 483, Berneker 613 f.



---

**Root / lemma:** *krək-3*

**Meaning:** `onomatopoetic word '

**See also:** see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 619

---

**Root / lemma:** *krem-*

**See also:** see above S. 580 f. under *kerem-*.

**Page(s):** 619

---

**Root / lemma:** *krep-1, krp-*

**Meaning:** body

**Note:** (or *k\*erp-*? see below)

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *krep-1, krp-* : body derived from *-p-* suffix of **Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-4, (s)kerə-*, *(s)krē-* : to cut

**Material:** Old Indic *krpā* Instr. Sg. `shape, beauty', Avestan *kərəfš, kəhrpəm* `shape, body', Middle Persian *karp* `body' (Avestan *xrafstra-* n. `predator' from \**krep* + \*[e]d-tro- to ed- `eat'?);

perhaps (?) alb. *sh-krep, sh-kep* `resemble a little' (*sh* = Indo Germanic *sem, som, sm-*, compare to meaning Old High German *gi-līh* `alike': *līh* `body');

Common alb. Celtic -e- grade.

Maybe taboo words alb. *shkrep* `rock, fire rock', *shkrep, shkref, shkreh* `trigger, fire', *shkrepje* `glance, flare, gun'.

But alb. *qep* `sew' < *sh-kep*, *shqep* `unpick, rip, tear, take out stitches; unfasten threads, resemble a little'; *shqepoj* `to be lame'.

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *krep-1, krp-* : body derived from *-p-* suffix of **Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-4, (s)kerə-*, *(s)krē-* : to cut

β) *(s)kerp-, (s)krep-*:

alb. *karpë, karmë* (\**korp-n-*) `rock, cliff' *krep, shkrep* `rock, slope';

Latin *corpus*, *-oris* n. 'body';

Middle Irish *crīf*. 'body' (\**k̥pes*);

Old High German (*h*)*rēfm*. 'body, lower abdomen, womb', Old Frisian *href*, *hrif* 'belly', Old English *hrif* n. 'womb, belly' (\**hrefiz-* = \**krepes-*), Old English *mid(h)rif*, Old Frisian *midref* 'phren, diaphragm, wall of muscles or membranes that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity' (\*'cavity in the middle of the body').

Gr. *πρᾶνις*, mostly Pl. *-ίδεξ* 'phren', which would prove the initial sound as *kʷ*, is doubtful in its affiliation, because the suitable meaning from Old English *mid(h)rif* is probably based on the first part of the compound;

it would have to be then *πρᾶνις* a short form to a similar composition; after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff., Specht KZ. 68, 193 ff. would be Indo Germanic \**kʷerp-* taboo metathesis to \**perkʷ-* 'life, world, oak' (Gothic *faírhuus* 'world').

**References:** WP. I 486 f., WH. I 277 f.

**Page(s):** 620

---

**Root / lemma:** *krep-2*

**See also:** see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 620

---

**Root / lemma:** *kret-1*

**Meaning:** to shake

**Note:** (whether as 'bump, poke' with *kret-* 'hit' identical? or extension from *sker-* 'turn, kreisend schwingen'?)

**Material:** Lithuanian *krečiù*, *krėsti* 'shake, strew shaking', Iter. *krataũ*, *-ýti* ds., *kretù kretėti* 'move to and fro, shudder, shake', Latvian *krēst* 'shake', Iterat. *kratīt*, *krētulis* 'kind of sieve' (Latvian *kraitāt* 'lurch' derailment from a \**krit-*);

Maybe alb. *kredh* 'turn, twist', *shkrydh*, *shtrydh* 'squeeze', *kridhem* 'dive';

Middle Irish *crothaim* 'shake', gall.-rom. \**crottiāre* 'shake';

Old High German *redan* 'sieve', Modern High German Dialectal *räder*, *rädel* 'sieve'; Old Icelandic *hraðr* 'quick, fast', Old English *hræþ*, *hræd* 'quick, fast, nimble, agile; graceful; sharp, keen', engl. *rather* 'very, quite', Old High German *hrad*, *hrat* 'swift, fleet,

rapid, speedy, brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous'; Old Icelandic *hræða* 'frighten (trans.)', *hræddr* 'to be horrified';

also Old English *ā-hreddan* 'set free, release, rescue', Old High German *retten* 'move, drive, push; set free, release, rescue' as 'von der Gefahr wegstoßen'?

**References:** WP. I 484, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 274, 261, 256.

**Page(s):** 620

---

**Root / lemma:** *kret-2*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Note:** probably originally with *kret-1* identical

**Material:** Gr. κρότος 'rattling noise, made to collect a swarm of bees'; κροτεῖν 'bang, clap, knock, hit', κρόταλον 'clapper, tongue of a bell; rattle', κρόταφος 'temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead' (actually '\* the beating'); 'mountainside, mountain slope; side', κροταφίς 'pointed hammer';

in addition with probably original bare present nasalization of Old Icelandic *hrinda*, *hratt*, Old English *hrindan*, *hrand* 'bump, poke';

perhaps the Slavic family of Old Bulgarian *kroštq*, *krotiti* 'tame', *krotъкъ* 'gentle, mild, sparse, reduced', if originally 'durch Prügeln mürbe machen'?

**References:** WP. I 484 f., Berneker 624.

**Page(s):** 621

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreu-1*, *kreue-*: *krū-*; *kreus-*, *krus-*

**Meaning:** blood, raw flesh; ice, crust

**Material:** A. Old Indic *kravís-* n. 'raw flesh' (= gr. κρέμας), *kravyam* n. 'blood' (\**kroujo-* = Old Prussian *krawian* n.), *krū-rá-* 'bloody, cruel, savage' = Avestan *xrūra-* 'bloody, frightful, cruel, savage' (: Latin *crūdus*?) in compound with *ī-* for *ro-*stem, Avestan *xrvi-dru-* 'he wields a bloody wooden weapon', i.e. *xruvi-dru-*, Avestan *xrū-* f., *xrūm* (= *xruvəm*) Akk. 'piece of bloody flesh', *xrvant-* (i.e. *xrūvant-*) 'terrible, frightful' (: Latin *cruentus*), *xrvīšyant-* 'blutdürstig, Grausen erregend', *xrūta-* 'frightful, cruel, savage', *xrūnya-* n. 'bloody deed, serious crime, bloody abuse', *xrūma-* 'terrible, frightful'; with a meaning '\*clotted, congealed, coagulated' = 'thick, hard', Old Indic *krūḍāyati* 'makes dick, tight, firm', Avestan *xrūždra-* 'hard' (besides again with *ī-* instead of *ro-*stem in compound *xruždi-vačah-* 'speaking with crude, loud voice'), *xraoždva-* 'hard';

gr. κρέας n. 'flesh' (\**kreuəs*);

Latin *cruentus* 'bloody' (see above), *cruor* m. 'the raw, thick blood' (\**kreuōs*), Oscan *krustatar* 'crusta tegitor' (Denom. from \**krus-tā*), Latin *crusta* 'crust, bark, scurf', originally 'das fest gewordene Blut auf einer Wunde' (\**krūs-tā*), *crūdus* 'raw, rough, hard' (\**krū-do-*), *crūdēlis* 'cruel, savage, heartless';

gall.-rom. *crōdios* 'hard' (\**kroudios*);

maybe alb. (\**krodios*) *krodhe* 'bread crust, coagulated blood, coagulated snot'.

Middle Irish *crú* (\**krūs*), Gen. *cráu*, *cró* (\**kruyos*), cymr. *crau*, corn. *crow* (\**kruuā*) 'blood' (see Pedersen KG. I 61, 251 f., II 97, Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 63 f.), Old Irish *crūaid* (\**kroudis*) 'hard, tight, firm', bret. *kriz* (\**krūdis*) 'cruel' (Pedersen KG. I 207; not loanword from Latin *crūdus*); because *d* in Celtic and Latin through dissimilation from *r*?

Lithuanian *kraũjas* 'blood' (: Old Indic *kravya-m*), Old Prussian *crauyo*, *krawian* ds., Lithuanian *krūvinas* 'bloody', *krūvinu* 'make bloody', participle *krūvintas* 'made bloody', Latvian *kreve* 'coagulated blood, scurf, crust';

maybe alb. *kruaj* 'scratch, damage, injure', *krua*, *kroje* Pl. 'liquid, rapid', (\**krev-*) *kredh* 'plunge in water' [common alb. *f* > *th*, *v* > *dh* shift]; *Kruja* alb. city.

Slavic \**kry* (\**krūs*), Gen. \**krъve* 'blood' in slov. *krí*, apoln. *kry*, Old Church Slavic *krъvъ*; Old Church Slavic *krъvъnъ* 'bloody' (= Lithuanian *krūvinaš*);

Old High German (*h*)*rō*, (*h*)*rawēr*, Old Saxon *hrā*, Old English *hrēaw*, Old Icelandic *hrār* 'raw' (\**hrawa-*).

B. Skyth. \**xrohu-kasi-*, gr. Καύκασις 'Caucasus, Caucasus Mountains' (as 'smooth ice');

gr. τὸ κρύος 'frost' (= \*κρύσος?), κρυσταίνω 'make congeal, freeze', κρύσταλλος 'ice; crystal', κρῦμός 'frost' (\*κρυσμός), from κρύος derived (?) κρυόεις 'eerie', κρυερός 'eerie, cruel, savage';

Old Icelandic *hriōsa*, *hraus* 'shudder', *hrjōstr* n. 'rough bottom' (: Latin *crusta*), Old High German (*h*)*roso*, (*h*)*rosa* 'ice, crust' (in addition also the name of *Monte Rosa*), Old English *hrūse* 'earth, ground' (these *s*-forms in relationship to τὸ κρύος and:)

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**krī-*) *ngrij* `freeze', *ngricē* `frost' (common k- > g- gutturals in Celtic Baltic).

Latvian *kruvesis*, *kruesis* `frozen ordure', Lithuanian *atkrūsti*, preterit *-krūsaũ* `wiederaufleben, von Erfrorenem' (\*freeze'); Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 291.

Note:

adjective prefix *i-*, *e-*, (\**at-*) *tē-* common alb. Lithuanian.

without *-s-* presumably Norwegian dial. *ryggja* `shudder' (compare κρυερός), much more doubtfully Old English *hrēoh* `rough (of weather), grieving, wild'.

**References:** WP. I 479 f., WH. I 294 ff., Trautmann 141 ff., J. Markwart Morgenland 1 (1922), 3 ff.

**Page(s):** 621-622

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreu-2*

**Meaning:** to fall down, collapse

**Note:** only Germanic and Baltic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hrun* n. `breakdown, collapse', *hrynja* `fall';

Old Prussian *krūt* `fall', *kruwis* `fall' (but Latvian *kruts* `steil abfallend, steil abhängend' as loanword to klr. *krutoj* `sinuous, crooked, precipitous, steep', see below *kert-* `turn'); perhaps Latvian *krāulis* `falling, tumbling, dropping', *krājuja* `steep bank, border, shore', *krauta* `bank, border, shore';

with *-s-* Old English *hrēosan* `fall';

with *-d-* Old Icelandic *hrjóta* `fall, spring', Middle High German *rūzen* `move in a hurry';

with *-f-* Old English *hrīðig* `snowcapped, topped with snow (about a mountain)', Old Icelandic *hroði* `offal', *hrýðr* `it bursts out' (of vapor, fire under likewise), *hryðja* `cold, damp weather, rain and snow'.

**References:** WP. I 480, Trautmann 143, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 127.

**Page(s):** 622

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreu-3*, *krou-s-*

**Meaning:** to push, hit, break

**Material:** The unadjusted root perhaps in Old High German *(h)riuwan* 'afflict, sadden, to irritate somebody', Modern High German *reuen*, Old English *hrēowan* 'afflict, sadden', Old Icelandic *hryggr* 'grieving', Old English *hrēow* ds., f. 'repentance', Old High German *(h)riuwa* 'repentance' (different Persson Beitr. 178); about Old Bulgarian *krupa* 'gobbet, lump, tiny bit, a slight amount, a little, a bit, a pinch' (would be a *p*-extension) see below ***kreup-*** 'scurf'.

Maybe alb. *krypë* 'salt' a Slavic loanword.

***krous-***: gr. κρούω 'poke, push, hit' (\*κρούσω, compare ἐκρούσθην, κρουστέος; κρουστικός 'pushing, thrusting, echoing'); hom. κροαίνω 'stamp, strike with the hoof' (\*κρουσανίω), κροῖός 'ruptured, broken, damaged' (\*κρουσιός);

Old Icelandic *hrostm.* 'crushed malt';

Lithuanian *krušù, krùšti (kriùšti)* 'stomp, grind', *krušà* f. 'hail', Latvian *krusa* 'hail', Lithuanian lter. *kriaušau, -yti*, Latvian *kràusēt* 'stomp', Lithuanian *kr(i)aũšius, pakraũšius* 'slope';

Old Bulgarian *u-kruchъ* (Church Slavic also *kruchъ*) 'piece, fragment, gobbet', Old Bulgarian *съ-krùšiti* 'break, rupture, grind (trans.)', *съ-krùšenъje* 'remorse, contrition' (poln. *s-krucha* 'repentance'), ablaut. \**krъchá* 'gobbet, tiny bit, a slight amount, a little, a bit, a pinch' (russ. *krochá* 'shred'), \**krъchъkъ* 'frail, breakable, brittle' (poln. *krechki*), \**krъšiti* (slov. *kršiti*) 'dismember, break, rupture, grind' (etc., s. Berneker 628-630).

Alb. *kris* 'break', *krismë* 'strike', *krasit* 'mow' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 480 f., Trautmann 143.

**Page(s):** 622-623

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreu-4*

**Meaning:** 'onomatopoetic word'

**See also:** see above S. 570 f. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 623

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreup-*

**Meaning:** scab

**Material:** Gall. *cruppellarii* 'armoured gladiators of the Aedui [Celtic tribe]', brit. *Mons Graupius* (leg. \**Croupios*), because of Indo Germanic *p* veneto-Illyrian origin (Pokorny Urillyr. 131);

Old Icelandic *hrjúfr* 'rough, scabbed', *hrýfe* 'scurf, scab', *hrūfa* 'sore bark', Old English *hrēof* 'rough, scabby, having leprosy, scabby', Old High German *riob* 'having leprosy, scabby', *hriupī* 'scabies', (*h*)*ruf*, Pl. *hruvi*, Middle High German *ruf* 'blister, bubble, scurf, scab, crust, eschar, leprosy', Modern High German Bavarian *ruff* 'crust on quickly dried earth', *rūfe*, *riefe* 'leprosy, scurf, scab', Old High German *ge-rob*, Modern High German *grob*;

Lithuanian *su-si-kraūpti* 'shudder together', *nu-krūpęs* 'scaly, scabby', *kraupūs* 'rough', Latvian *kraūpa* 'crust, scab, eschar, wart', *kraūpis* 'crust, scab, eschar; toad' (from the warty skin; Old Prussian *crupeyle* 'frog'), *krūpu*, *krupu*, *krūpt* 'shrunk', *krupis* 'toad, dwarf'; of the ruptured skin (becoming rough) ('goose bumps') also Lithuanian *pakraūpti*, *krūptis* 'shudder, frighten'.

Maybe alb. *krupë* 'horror' a Slavic loanword.

Against it russ. *krúpnyj* 'coarsely granulated; big, large', Czech *krupý* 'clumsy, rough' at first to Old Bulgarian *krupa* 'goblet, tiny bits', etc. [in addition changing through ablaut alb. *krip(ë)*, *krūp* f. 'salt' (\**krūpā*)]; this family probably actually 'the ruptured' or likewise to *kreu-3*, *krou-s-* 'break, rupture, bump, poke', see there.

**References:** WP. I 481 f., Trautmann 143.

**Page(s):** 623

---

**Root / lemma:** *kreu-t-* (*kreu-d<sup>h</sup>-?*)

**Meaning:** to shake, throw, move vividly

**Material:** Middle High German *rütten* (\**hrudjan*) 'jolt, shake', Modern High German *zer-rüttet*, *zerrüttet* 'shattered, ruined, destroyed', engl. *rudder*, *ruddle* 'sieve'; Old English *hrēaðe-mūs* 'bat'; probably Old Icelandic *hraustr* 'rash, hasty, gamy'; perhaps as 'be shaking, fluctuating': Old High German *hriot*, Modern High German *Riet*, Old Saxon *hriod*, Old English *hrēod* 'reed' (\**kreu-d<sup>h</sup>o-*);

compare Tocharian A *kru* 'reed'?

Lithuanian *krutù*, *-ėti* 'stir, move', *krutūs* 'strenuous, active';

**References:** WP. I 481, Trautmann 143 f.

**Page(s):** 623

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēk-4*: *krok-*

**Meaning:** to tower; beams

**Note:** with *-u-* extended

**Material:** Gr. κρόσσαι `stepped copings of parapets, courses, steps of the Pyramids' (*\*krok̥iā*); in addition probably also as `protruding filament' κροσσοί `tassels, fringe, lappets';

Old Irish *crích* f. (*\*krēkyā*) `end, limit, boundary, furrow' = cymr. *crib* `comb, cusp, peak, acme, apex';

Old High German *\*hragēn*, Middle High German Modern High German *ragen*, Middle High German *rac* `stiff', to *ræhe*, Old High German *\*hrāhi* `rigid, stiff', further Middle High German Modern High German *regen* `stir, move, uplift, set up'; Old English *ofer-hrægan* `exceed; surpass, tower';

Lithuanian žem. *krāké* f. `stick';

Slavic *\*kroky*, Gen. *-ъve* in russ. *krókva* `shaft, pole; toggle; rafter, sloped beam that forms the framework of a roof', Czech *krokva*, old *krokev*, Gen. *krokve* `rafter, sloped beam that forms the framework of a roof' (Berneker 621).

Maybe alb. (*\*krake*) *kërcej* `jump, dance', *kërcënoj* `threaten (dance in a threatening manner)', diminutive (*\*krak-al-ec*) *karkalec* `grasshopper' Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 482, Trautmann 139.

**Page(s):** 619

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēp-1*

**Meaning:** strong

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hræfa* `bear, endure' (compare russ. *krěpitsja* `endure, persevere'); Old Bulgarian *krěpъ*, *krěpъкъ* `tight, firm, strong';

cymr. *craff* `quick, fast' from Old Icelandic *krappr* ds. (= *krappr* `narrow', S. 388).

**References:** WP. I 487.

**Page(s):** 620

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēp-2*

**See also:** see above S. 581 under *kērəp-*.

**Page(s):** 620



---

**Root / lemma:** *kr(o)k-sko-, -u-*

**Meaning:** arm

**Material:** Old Indic *kiṣku-* m. 'forearm; Stiel an axe; ein measurement of length' (Middle Indic for *\*kṛsku-*); (common alb. Indic *kr-* > *k-*)

alb. *krakë* 'upper arm, shoulder, wing' (*\*krok-sko-*?);

Maybe alb. *krah* 'arm', *kraharor* 'chest' [common alb. *-sk-* > *-h-*].

probably to Lithuanian *kárka* 'Schweinefuß, Vorderbein des Schweines', ablaut. East Lithuanian *kirkālis* m. 'stilt';

Slavic *\*korka* f. in sloven. *kráka, kráča* 'Schweinefuß';

besides Slavic *\*korkъ* in Bulgarian *krak* 'leg, foot', russ. *ókorok* 'ham'; in addition ablaut. Slavic *\*krokъ* m. in Serbo-Croatian *krôk* (Gen. *krôka*), Czech *krok* 'footstep' and Slavic *\*korakъ* m. in Serbo-Croatian *kôrâk*, sloven. *korák* ds.

Quite unclear the ablaut relation.

**References:** WP. I 488, Trautmann 118.

**Page(s):** 624

---

**Root / lemma:** *krom-*

**Meaning:** wooden fence, etc..

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hremma* 'catch, clamp', Old English *hremman* 'tighten, restrict, hinder' (probably from '\*fence'), Old Frisian *hrembend* 'manacle', Dutch *remmen* 'restrain, block (a wheel)' ('\*with a beam'), presumably also Old Icelandic *hrefni* 'the lowest plank above the ship ground' and Gothic *hramjan* 'crucify' (as 'an ein Gestell heften');

russ. *krómy* Pl. 'loom', *zakromítъ* 'mit Brettern umstellen', klr. *prykromýty* 'tame, domesticate', russ. *s-krómnyj* 'blushful' etc. (common Slavic alb. *k-* > *sk-*, *shk-*).

**References:** WP. I 487 f.

**Page(s):** 623-624

---

**Root / lemma:** *krūt-*

**Meaning:** protuberance; breast; belly

**Material:** Middle Irish *crott* f. 'hunch, harp', nir. *cruít* ds., altbrit.-gall. *crotta* 'harp', cymr. *crwth* m. 'hunch, fiddle, violin', *croth* f. 'belly, uterus, vulva';

Lithuanian *krūtis* 'female breast', *krūtinė* 'breast', Latvian *krūts* 'hill, breast'.

Probably to *kreu-* 'curve', see below *(s)ker-*, *(s)kereu-* 'turn'.

**References:** WP. I 485, 489, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 77<sup>2</sup>.

**Page(s):** 624

---

**Root / lemma:** *kseip-*, *kseib-*

**Meaning:** to throw, be thrown

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣipáti* 'throws, flings', Kaus. *kṣēpáyati*, *kṣiprá-ḥ* 'quick, fast'; with voiced-nonaspirated Old Church Slavic *ošiba-jǫ, -ti* 'avert, prevent; turn away', russ. *šibátʹ* 'throw', *šíbkij* 'quick, fast', *ošibátʹ* 'chop, cut, reject', *ošibátʹsja* 'wander'.

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *gh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*  
Hence Slavic *xš-* > *š-* is of npers. origin.

**References:** WP. I 501.

**Page(s):** 625

---

**Root / lemma:** *ks-en-*, *ks-es-*, *ks-eu-*

**See also:** see above S. 585 f. under *kes-*.

**Page(s):** 625

---

**Root / lemma:** *kseub<sup>h</sup>-* (\**ghseub<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to sway, swing

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣúbhyati*, *kṣóbhatē* (*kṣubhnóti, -nāti*) 'sways, trembles', *kṣōbhayati* 'sets in motion', *kṣōbha-* m. 'sway, tremor'; Avestan *xšaob-* 'go into raptures, become excited' (*xšufsaṇ*), npers. *ā-šuftan*, *ā-šoftan* 'in Bewegung versetzen', *ā-šōb* 'perplexity, tumult';

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *gh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*

poln. *chybać* 'swing, move to and fro'; *chybki* 'nimble, agile; graceful; sharp, keen, rash, hasty'; klr. *chybáty* 'be ambivalent, have mixed feelings', *chýba* (\**kṣūbā*) 'lack, fault, error' etc.

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Slavic *gh-* > *ch-*

**References:** WP. I 502 f., Trautmann 144.

**Page(s):** 625

---

**Root / lemma:** *kseud-* (\**ġheud-*)

**Meaning:** to grind in little pieces

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣōdati* 'stamps, crushes', *kṣōda-* m. 'push, stamping, crushing; flour, powder, mash', *kṣudrá-* 'small; low, despicable', compounds *kṣōdīyas-*; *kṣudrá-* n. 'mote, speck'; common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*: Slavic *ġh-* > *ch-*

Old Bulgarian *chudъ* 'small; small, evil, bad', compounds *chuždъjъ* (: Old Indic *kṣōdīyas-*).

Machek (Slavia 16, 174) takes as originally meaning 'skinny' an (Czech *chudý* 'poor, bad, lean'), which he consequently would place to Old Indic *kṣudhyati* 'starves', *kṣōdh-uka-* 'hungry'.

Old Church Slavic: *xudъ* 'small, insignificant, scanty' [adj o]; *xuždii* 'worse'; Russian: *xudój* 'thin, lean, bad, full of holes' [adj o]; *xúže* 'worse'

Maybe alb. (\**kṣōda-*) *hollë* 'poor, bad, lean' common Slavic- alb. *ch/h* reading; common alb. Italic *-d-* > *-l-*.

connection from Old Indic *kṣudrá-* with Avestan *xšudra-* 'fluid' (see *kseud-2*) attempts explain Batakrishna Ghosh (Les formations nominales en *p*, S. 21).

**References:** WP. I 502.

**Page(s):** 625

---

**Root / lemma:** *kuku*

**Meaning:** cuckoo cooing

**Material:** Old Indic *kōkilá-* m. 'the cuckoo pertaining to India', *kōka-* m. 'cuckoo' (also 'goose; wolf' see below *kān*).

Gr. κόκκυξ, -ῦγος m. 'cuckoo' (dissim. from \**κυκκυ-*), κόκκυ: 'shout of cuckoo', κοκκύζω 'shout cuckoo';

Latin *cucūlus* 'cuckoo' (directly shaped from \**cucū*);

Middle Irish *cūach* (or neologism to Old Irish *cōi* < \**kovik-s*, Gen. *cūäch*?), cymr. *cog* 'cuckoo'; Modern High German *Kuckuck*;

Lithuanian *kukúoti*, Latvian *kūkuôt* 'cuckoo cry'; serb. *kūkavica* 'cuckoo' russ. *kukúša* etc. ds., r. *kukuvátъ* etc. 'cry like a cuckoo'.

maybe alb. *kukuvajkë* 'cuckoo' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 466 f., WH. I 299.

**Page(s):** 627

---

**Root / lemma:** *ku-*, *kus-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>h-*)

**Meaning:** to kiss

**Note:** (compare *bu-* S. 103)

**Material:** Gr. κυνέω, ἔκυσσα 'kiss' (Greek *-ne-* infix of the present \**ku-ve-σ-[μ]*).

**Comments:**

Greek infix *-ne-* : Hittite infix *-nin-* which is used, like the more frequent suffix *-nu-*, in order to build the causative of some verbs : hark- "to collapse" harnink- "to throw down", istark- "to be ill" istarnink- "to make ill".

With the stop of the consonant shift in onomatopoeic words of Old Icelandic *koss*, Old English *coss*, Old High German *kus* 'kiss', Old Icelandic *kyssa*, Old English *cyssan*, Old High German *kussen* 'kiss'; Gothic *kukjan*, East Frisian *kükken* seems out of it to be reshaped in the baby talk;

Hittite 3. Pl. *kuwassanzi* 'they kiss' . (common *-wa-* infix of the present in Hittite).

similar Old Indic *cūṣati* 'sucks', *cuścuṣā* 'munching the food' .

**References:** WP. I 465, Kuiper Nasalprä. 151.

**Page(s):** 626

---

**Root / lemma:** *kyak-*

**Meaning:** croaking, quacking

**Material:** Gr. κοάξ 'of the croaking of the frog', Latin *coaxare* 'quack' (probably imitation of κοάξ), German *quack*, *quacken* 'from frogs; cackle (duck) etc.', Swedish Dialectal *kvaka* 'cackle like a duck', Old Icelandic *kvaka* 'chirp, twitter', russ. *kvákatʹ* 'quack',

Maybe alb. (\**kyak*) *kuak* 'croak'.

**References:** WP. I 468.

**Page(s):** 627

---

**Root / lemma:** *kyat(h)-*

**Meaning:** to ferment, become sour

**Material:** Old Indic *kváthati* 'boils, cooks', *kvāthá-* m. 'Decoct';

Gothic *hwapōf.* 'scum, froth, foam', *hwapjan* 'foam', Swedish dial. *hvā* (*\*hvaþa*) 'scum, froth, foam', Old English *hwaþerian*, *hwoþerian* 'foam, seethe';

Latin *cāseus* 'cheese' (from *\*cāso-* from *\*kūāt-so-* 'the coagulated', ablaut equally with Old Bulgarian *kvasъ*; the absence of *γ* still awaits the explanation);

Maybe alb. *kos* 'sour yogurt, clotted curds' a Slavic loanword.

Old Bulgarian *kvasъ* 'sourdough, sour drink' (*kūāt-so-*) etc., zero grade Old Bulgarian *въ(s)-kysnŋti*, *-kysěti* 'become sour', *kysěъ* 'sour' (*-s-* from *t + s*);

Latvian *kūsāt* 'simmer, seethe, boil', *kūsuls* 'mineral water', also probably *kūstu*, *kust* 'melt'; the from 'ferment, seethe, sour become' entwickelte concept 'faulen' schlägt die bridge to Church Slavic *късьнѣ* 'slow'; compare Latvian *kust* 'melt, thaw - exhaust', *kusināt* 'make tired'; Latvian *kusls* 'stiff, weak', Lithuanian dial. *kūšlas*, *kušlūs* 'weak', Old Prussian *ucka kuslaisin* 'the weakest'.

**References:** WP. I 468, WH. I 176 f., Trautmann 147.

**Page(s):** 627-628

---

**Root / lemma:** *kuelək-* or *kelək-*, *kolək-*

**Meaning:** bundle, bale

**Material:** Old Indic *kūrcá-ḥ* m. 'bundle, bale, tussock', Latin *culcita* 'pillow, cushion'; s. *kuelp-2* 'curve'.

**References:** WP. I 473, WH. I 302.

**Page(s):** 630

---

**Root / lemma:** *kuelp-1*, *kuelb-* : *kulp/b-* : *klup/b-*

**Meaning:** to stumble, stutter; to trot

**Material:** Gr. κάλπη 'trot' (*\*κFάλπα*, *\*kulpā*);

Modern High German *holpern*, Dialectal *holpeln*, *hülpen*, *holpel* 'clumsy person'; under assumption secondary lengthened grade *\*kleup/b-* one has added Gothic *hlaupan* 'run', *us-hlaupan* 'jump', Old Norse *hlaupa* 'spring, run', Old English *hlēapan* ds., Old High German (*h*)*loufan* 'run' (Middle High German participle *gelopen*);

Old Prussian *po-quelbton* Nom. Sg. 'kniend' (*b = p*), Lithuanian *klumpù*, *klùpti* 'stumble', *klúpau*, *klúpoti* 'kneel', Latvian *klūpu* Adv. 'stumbling', Lithuanian *klaupióuos*, *klaūptis*

bow, kneel ' ; Latvian *kluburāt* `limp ' , *kluburs* `lame person' (Lithuanian *klumbas* `lame' here or to Latvian *klam̃bāt* `walk clumsily ' ).

**References:** WP. I 473 f., Trautmann 137.

**Page(s):** 630

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷelp-2*

**Meaning:** to be curved

**Material:** Gr. κόλπος `a bent surface, curve, fold, hollow, coil ' (from *kʷolpos* through diss. reduction of *ʷ* against the following *p*);

Old Icelandic participle *holfinn* `arched', Middle High German preterit *walb* `arched ' , Kaus. Old Icelandic *huelfa* `curve ' , Old High German (*h*)*welben* ds., Old Saxon *bihwelbian* `vaulted ' , Old Icelandic *hualfn.* `dome ' , Old English *hwealf* . `bulge ' (*heofon-hwealf*) `vault of the sky, firmament, heavens, skies ' : gr. αἰθέρος κόλπος), Adj. `arched', Middle High German *walbe* `gewölbtes Oberblatt der Schuhe, Einbiegung des Daches an der Giebelseite ' , Modern High German *Walm* ; Gothic *hwiłftrjōm* Dat. Pl. `coffin' (two hollow dugouts put on top of each other).

That Old Indic *kūrcá-* m. `bundle, bale, tussock ' , Latin *culcita* `pillow, cushion' stand in relationship to the root variation ( *\*kʷelə-k-* : *-p-*) of the above words, is quite doubtful.

**References:** WP. I 474, WH. I 302.

**Page(s):** 630

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷerp-*, also *kuerb-* (*\*(s)k(u)er-p-*)

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kʷerp-*, also *kuerb-* : to turn, wind, derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-3* : to turn, bend as Gr. καρπός `wrist' : Old Icelandic *hreife* m. `wrist'.

**Material:** Gr. καρπός `wrist' (fulcrum of the hand), καρπάλιμος `agile, quick, fast' (formation as εἰδάλιμος; reduction of *ʷ* through Diss. against the final position labial); besides with auslaut voiced-nonaspirated κύρβις `drehbarer Pfeiler mit Gesetztafeln ' ;

zero grade probably Middle Irish *carr* f., cymr. *par* m. `spear, javelin' (Stokes ZceltPh. 1, 172; compare perhaps *tela vibrāre*, *fulmina torquēre*); (common Celtic *kʷ-* > *p*)

Gothic *hvaírban* `περιπατεῖν ' (*hveilahvaírbs* `fickle, changeable ' , *gahvaírbs* `obedient, submissive ' ), Old Norse *hverfa* `turn, sweep, disappear', Old English *hweorfan* `turn,

travel, change ', Old Saxon *hwerþan* 'turn, return, stroll, change ', Old High German *hwerban*, *hwerfan* 'turn, turn back, work at '; trans. 'set in motion, tackle', Modern High German *werben* (compare the meaning of Latin *ambire*), Gothic etc. *hvarbōn* 'change', next to which zero grade Old Norse *horfa* 'turn, think, belong' (*\*hwurþōn*), Kaus. Old Norse *hverfa*, Old Saxon *hwerþian*, Old English *hwierfan*, Old High German *werban* 'change', Old Norse *hverfr* 'quick, fast', *hvirfill*, Old High German *wirvil*, *wirbil* 'whirl' (and Old High German *werbil* from *\*hwarbila*-ds.), Old Saxon *hwarf* 'circle, swarms of people, crowd ', Old High German *warb* 'turn, rotation of circular battlefield ', Old English *hwearf* m. 'exchange, variation', and *hwarf* 'das Verschwinden';

Tocharian A *kārp* 'climb down, go down', B *kārp* 'sich wenden nach, gehen '.

**References:** WP. I 472 f.

**Page(s):** 631

---

**Root / lemma:** *kūēt-* : *kūet-* : *kūt-*

**Meaning:** to shake, winnow

**Material:** Latin *quatiō*, *-ere*, *quassum* 'shake; shatter, poke, push, swing, brandish';

Middle Irish *cāith* 'a needle, bran ' (*\*Abgebeuteltes*; *\*kvōti-*);

very doubtful gr. πήτεα πίτυρα (bran), πητῖται πιτυρίνοι ἄρτιοι. Λάκωνες Hes., whereof πίτυρον 'bran ' in spite of still unclear *ι* is not to be separated;

there from 'shake' could have also evolved 'shake out, strew, distribute', is identical with *quatiō* possibly gr. πάσσω, Attic πάπτω (πάσω, ἔπασσα, ἐπάσθην) 'scatter, spray ' (in the weavers' language 'weave colored figures ', hence χρῦσόπαστος 'gold embroidered ', παστός m. 'bridal chamber, bridal bed '); certainly πάσσω is to be connected at first with Doric πῆν πῆ καὶ πῆν ἐπὶ τοῦ κατάπασσε καὶ καταπάσσειν Hes., epidaur. ἐπιπῆν φάρμακον;

Old English *hūdenian* 'shake', Middle High German *hotzen* 'run, swing', nisl. *hossa* 'shake, toss, fling'; about forms with *s-* see below *(s)kūt-* 'jiggle';

Lithuanian *kutinėtis* 'sich zurechtzupfen ' (of birds), *kuntù*, *atkutàu*, *kùsti* 'sich erholen ' (*\*aufrütteln*).

**References:** WP. I 511, II 601, WH. II 399 f.

**Page(s):** 632

---

**Root / lemma:** *kṷoi-*, *kṷī-*

**Meaning:** to wish for; to invite

**Material:** Old Indic *kēta-* m. 'volition, eagerness, intention, request, invitation', *kētana-* n. 'request, invitation';

gr. κοῖται γυναικῶν ἐπιθυμία (?) Hes., dubious also κίσσα, Attic κίττα (\*κίττα) 'morbid desire of a pregnant women';

Old Prussian *quāits* 'volition', *quoi* 'he will', *quoitīt* 'want, desire, will', Lithuanian *kviečiù*, *kviēsti* 'invite'.

**References:** WP. I 475 f., WH. I 714, Trautmann 146 f.

**Page(s):** 632

---

**Root / lemma:** *kṷres-*, *kṷers-*, *kṷrs-*

**Meaning:** wood, trees

**Material:** Gr. πρῖνος 'Steineiche', whether from *\*kṷrs-no-s* (?); gall. *prenne* 'arborem grandem', cymr. corn. bret. *prenn* 'tree' (*\*kṷres-no-*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), ablaut. Old Irish *crann* (*\*kṷrs-no-*), Gen. *cruinn* ds., cymr. *prys* (*prysg*) 'spinney' (*\*kṷrs-to-*); Old English *hyrst* 'shrubbery, bush, spinney', Old Saxon Old High German mud. *horst*, *hurst* ds., Modern High German *Horst* 'eyrie, nest of a bird of prey' (*\*kṷrs-to-*; less probably above S. 548); Slavic *\*chvorstъ*, Church Slavic *chvrastije*, russ. *chvórost* 'deadwood, shrub, bush', slov. *hrást* 'oak' (*\*kṷors-to-*?), with unexplained anlaut.

Maybe alb. *shkurre* 'bush' [common Italic Illyrian *sr-* > *rr*].

**References:** WP. I 524, Morris-Jones Welsh Gr. 128, Machek Slavia 16 (1939), 182 f., Mikkola Urslav. Gr. 177. J. B. Hofmann (Etym. Wb. of Gr. 284) contemplates gr. because of Carian PN as pre Greek - Asia Minor.

**Page(s):** 633

---

**Root / lemma:** *keleuo-*, *keleuo-*

**Meaning:** bald

**Material:** Old Indic *āti-kūrva-*, *-kūlva-* 'completely naked, bald', Avestan *kaurva-*, npers. *kal* 'hairless, naked, bald', Old Indic *kāl-vālīkṛta-* 'made bald';

Latin *calvus* 'naked, bald, hairless' (basic form Italian *calouos* from Indo Germanic *\*keleuos* because of:) Oscan *Kalúvieís* (besides Oscan *Kalaviis* 'Calvius', Paelignian *Calauan[s]*), wherefore Latin *calva* 'cranium, the scalp, bald head', *calvāria* ds., in commentary also 'skull'.



About the tried arrangement with Modern High German *kahl* under assumption Indo Germanic initial sound variation see below ***kal-*** 'naked, bald'; other assonant words are (with expressive *kh-*) Old Indic *khalatí-* 'baldheaded', *khalvāta-* ds. (: Armenian *xalam* 'cranium?').

**References:** WP. I 447, WH. I 143 f.

**Page(s):** 554

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sub>a</sub>mer-*

**Meaning:** cancer, turtle

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *k<sub>a</sub>mer-* : cancer, turtle, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kam-er-* : to bend, curve, vaulted.

**Material:** Old Indic *kamaṭha-* m. 'turtle, tortoise' (Middle Indic from \**kamar-tha-*); gr. κάμ(μ)αρος 'sea cancer, lobster' (out of it Latin *cammarus* ds.) = Old Norse *humarr*, Low German Modern High German *Hummer*, presumably as 'vaulted animal' to *kam-er-* 'curve'.

**References:** WP. I 390.

**Page(s):** 558

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sub>a</sub>nəkó-*

**Meaning:** gold; honey, yellowish

**Note:** (with unclear vowel gradation relations)

**Material:** Old Indic *kāñcana-* 'golden', m. 'name of a plant', *kāñcana-* n. 'gold';

gr. κνηκός, Doric κνᾱκός 'yellowish, safflower-coloured', κνήκος 'safflower, Carthamus tinctorius';

Latin *canicae* 'bran';

Old Icelandic *hunang*, Old Swedish *hunagh* n., Old English *hunig*, Old Saxon *honig*, Old High German *honag*, *honang* 'honey' (named after the color; basic form probably Germanic \**hunaga-*, from which Finnish *hunaja*; partially before *g* appearing *n* based on nasalization of the vowel through the preceding *n* and supporting influence of Germanic suffixes *-ung-*, *-ing-*);

Old Prussian *cucan* 'brown' (l. *cūcan*, i.e. *cuncan*; *u* is Baltic development from reduced vowel in disyllabic base);

about Old Indic *kánaka-* n. 'gold' s. Kuiper, Proto-Munda 30 f.;

gall. *caneco-sedlon* barely as 'golden seat' here, also not to Middle Irish *canach* 'marsh grass' (: cymr. *pân* ds.);

**References:** WP. I 400, Vendryes RC 47, 200 f., H. Lewis Ét. Celt. 1, 320 f.

**Page(s):** 564-565

---

**Root / lemma:** *Rad-1*

**Meaning:** to fall

**Material:** Old Indic *śad-*, Perf. *śásāda*, Fut. *śatsyati* 'drop off, fall down, fall out' (: Latin *cadō*);

Armenian *ḡacnum* (\**kad̥io-*) 'fall, get low';

Latin *cadō*, -ere 'fall' (Oscan *ant̥kadum?* s. WH. I 128); *cadāver* n. 'corpse' as 'the fallen' (\**kadā-yes*); *cadūcus* 'fragile';

Old Irish *casarf.* 'hail; lightning' (\**kad-t-arā*), Pl. cymr. *cesair* 'the finished', corn. *keser*, bret. *kazerc'h* 'hail'.

**References:** WP. I 339 f., WH. I 127 f.

**Page(s):** 516

---

**Root / lemma:** *Rad-2*

**Meaning:** to shine, to flaunt

**Material:** Old Indic Perf. *śāsadúh*, participle *śāsadāna-* 'sich auszeichnen, jut, project, protrude, stick out';

gr. Perf. *κέκασμαι*, Plusqpf. *έκεκάσμην*, participle *κεκασμένος* (Hom. Aisch.) 'honor, grant', *κεκαδμένος* (Pind.) 'prangend', *Κάστωρ* actually 'the shining' (?), *Καστι-άνειρα* 'excellent among men', etc.; in addition *κάστωρ* m. 'beaver' with transference of GN because of the healing effect of the castor: *καστόριον* (> Old Indic *kastūrī* f. 'musk'); present *καίνυμαι* seems neologism after *δαίνυμαι*;

perhaps Middle Irish *cā(i)d* 'holy', wherefore gall. *caddos* 'consecrated, established as inviolable, sacred, inviolable' C. Gl. L. V 493, 30;

abrit. *Belatu-cadrus* epithet of 'god of war'?? reshuffling a \**katros* 'valiant' (compare *kat-* 'fight') to *kadros* would be certainly excluded totally.

**References:** WP. I 340.

**Page(s):** 516-517

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛak-*

**Meaning:** to become thin

**Material:** Avestan *kasu-* 'small, little', compounds Superl. *kasyah-*, *kasišta-*;

Modern High German *hager* (Trautmann ZfdtWtf. 7, 267, KZ. 43, 153);

Lithuanian *nukašėti* 'become totally weakened'.

**References:** WP. I 334.

**Page(s):** 521-522

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛak-* (*ṛek-*?) (\**ṛeǵh-*)

**Meaning:** to help; to be able

**Material:** Old Indic *śaknōti* 'can, is able, helps', Desid. *śikṣati* 'helps, honors, serves, learns', *śakti-* f. 'help', *śakrá-* 'wealthy', *śagmá-* 'wealthy, helpful', *śácīf-* 'fortune, help', *śāka-* m. 'power, help', *śāká-* 'strong, helpful; m. helper', *śākman-* n. 'help'; compare *śákvan-* 'skilful'; common Old Indic *ǵh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *ǵh-* > *xš-*, *č-*

Maybe alb. *sak-të* 'accurate'

Avestan *sačaiti* 'of course, certainly, surely, naturally', Desid. *sixšaiti* 'learns', npers. *saxt* 'hard, tight, firm, very' = Old Indic *śakta-* 'wealthy';

Old Irish *cécht* 'power' (\**ṛankt-* or \**ṛenkt-*);

Perhaps Lithuanian *kankù*, *kàkti* 'reach, suffice, hand, give' (Reihenwechsel?); doubtful also Old English *hagan* 'genitalia', Middle High German *hagen* 'breeding bull', Modern High German dial. *hegel* ds., *haksch* 'breeding pig', Modern High German *hecken* 'copulate (of birds)', engl. *hatch* 'brood', Old High German *hegi-druosa* 'testicle'.

Also, because never *-h-*, but only *-g-* in root final sound, Germanic family Old Icelandic *hagr* 'fitting, skilful', *hagr* m. 'position, benefit, advantage, prosperity', *haga* 'dispose', *hōgr*, *hōgr* 'fitting, comfortable', *hāttr* (\**hahtu-*) 'manner, way' (would be *tu*-stem besides the *ti*-stem Old Indic *śakti-*), Old High German stem participle *ki-hagan*, *bihagan* 'cheerful', Middle High German *behagen* 'fit, suit, be right', Modern High German *behagen*, Middle High German *hage* m. 'enjoyment, satisfaction', Old Saxon *bihagōn* 'please, favor', Old English *onhagian* 'fit, please', *gehagian* unpers. 'chance, occasion';

under assumption from auslaut *-gh-* compares Zupitza gutturals 104 with prakr. *ca(y)ati* 'is able', Açoka-Inschr. *caghati* 'is ready, willing for something', Avestan *čagəd-* (with *rafəδrəm*) 'granting help', *čagəman-* n. 'gift', *čagvah-* 'offering, granting', admittedly on the other hand in its *e*-vocalism does not agree so directly with Germanic *a* : *ō*;

Tocharian A *kākmart*, B *kamart* 'power, rule'.

**References:** WP. I 333, 334.

**Page(s):** 522

---

**Root / lemma:** *kank-*

**See also:** s. *kāk-1* and *kāk-2*.

**Page(s):** 526

---

**Root / lemma:** *kas-, kas-no-*

**Meaning:** gray

**Material:** Latin *cānus* (*\*cas-no-s*) 'gray, ash-colored', Paelignian *casnar* 'old, aged, advanced in years', Old High German *hasan* 'gray gleaming, finely polished'; sabin.-Latin *cas-cus* 'old' (originally 'aged-gray');

Old Norse *hǫss* (*\*kas-uo-*), Old English *hasu* 'gray-brown', Middle High German *heswe* 'pallid, faint, languid'.

In addition the descriptive name of rabbit (compare russ. *sěrják* 'grey hare' : *sěryj* 'gray'):

Old Indic *śasá-* m. (from *\*śasá-*), afghan. *soe*, Pāmird. *süi*, cymr. *ceinach* (*-ach-* extension of a *\*cein* = *\*kasnī* 'doe, female hare', Pedersen KG. I 86); Old High German *haso*, with gramm. variation Old English *hara*, Old Norse *heri* (an ablaut formation with Germanic *e* seems Norwegian Swedish Dialectal *jase* = Old Norse *\*hjasl*), Old Prussian *sasins* m. 'hare', *sasin-tinklo* 'hare's snare', PN *Sassenpile* 'hare's mountain'.

An extension of the stem *\*kasen-* (: *kas-n-o-*) and *\*kaseu-, kasou-* (: *kas-u-o-*) with formants *-d<sup>h</sup>o-* and zero grade of the root syllable is supposed in gr. ξανθός 'blond, brown' from *\*ks-en-d<sup>h</sup>o-* (whether ξαν- amalgamation from *\*ξεν-* and *\*ξα-* = *\*ξn-*)? and ξουθός ostensibly 'golden', whether from *\*ks-ou-d<sup>h</sup>o-*, but very dubious.

**References:** WH. I 156, Hofm. Etym. Gr. Wb. 221, Trautmann 330, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. I 329.

**Root / lemma:** *kat-*

**Meaning:** to fight; battle

**Material:** Old Indic *śātáyati* 'smashes to pieces, throws down'; *śátru-* m. 'besieger, fiend';

gall. *catu-* 'fight, struggle' in GN *Catu-rīx* 'battle king', Old Irish *cath* 'fight, struggle; troop, multitude, crowd', cymr. *cad* ds., corn. *cas* m. 'fight, struggle'; cymr. *cad*r ( *\*kat-ro-*) 'strong', abret. *cad*r, Middle Breton *kaz*r, nbret. *kaer* 'beautiful'; cymr. *cadarn* 'strong', bret. *kadarn* 'valiant'; in addition also after Loth RC 42, 84 f. cymr. *cadw* m. 'troop, multitude, crowd' ( *\*katyo-*), as Verb 'preserve, protect, shield'; abrit. *Mars Belatu-cadros* contains whereas the root *kad-* 'gleam';

Old Icelandic *hoð* f. 'fight' (= gall. *catu-*), GN *Hqðr*, Gothic MN *Theuda-hatha-s*, Old English *heaðu-*, Old High German *hadu-* 'fight, struggle' in names as *Hadu-mār*, *Hedwig*, Middle High German *hader* 'quarrel, fight';

whether one here Slavic *k-* for *k̑-* accepts the possibly (compare above S. 18<sup>1</sup>), Old Bulgarian *kotora*, russ.-Church Slavic *kotera* 'fight, struggle';

possible would be citation of thrak. VN the Σάτραι, Σατρο-κένται;

That in gr. σατίνη 'luxury chariot', σάπιλλα πλειὰς τὸ ἄστρον, as Phrygian words interrelate with Armenian *sayl* 'cart' (Armenian-Phrygian *\*satilja*), which is the original meaning of 'chariot', is unproveable.

**References:** WP. I 339, 340, Vendryes RC. 43, 246, M. Leumann Hermes 68, 359.

**Page(s):** 534

---

**Root / lemma:** *kād-* : *kēdes-* : *kēd-s-*

**Meaning:** uneasiness, displeasure, hate

**Note:**

It derived from **Root / lemma:** *od-2* (*\*had-*): 'disgust, hate' earlier **Root / lemma:** *od-1* (*\*had-*): 'to smell, \*have repulsive smell', old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h-* > *s-*;

**Material:** Old Indic *ri-śādas-* 'worrying about the stranger';

Avestan *sādra-* n. 'affliction, labour pains, mischief' (Geldner KZ. 27, 242f.);

gr. κῆδος n., Doric κᾶδος 'sorrow, mourning, care about, anxiety, grief, esp. for the dead, funeral rites, mourning, connexion by marriage', κήδιστος 'most worthy of one's

care, most cared for ', κήδειος ` cared for, beloved, areful of, or caring for, of a funeral or tomb, sepulchra ', κηδεστής, Cretan κᾱδεστᾱς ` connexion by marriage ', κηδεύω ` provide, supply, tend, look after; bury; be related by marriage ', κηδεμών ` protector; undertaker; connexion by marriage ', κήδω ` make worried, sadden ', also ` injure, hurt '; ἀκηδής ` untroubled, unburied ', whereof ἀκηδέω ` neglect';

Oscan *cadeis amnud* ` inimicitiae causā ' (: Modern High German *Haß*, Kern KZ. 21, 242);

Middle Irish *caiss*, cymr. *cas*, bret. *cas* `hate' (\**kæds-i-* as further formations of *-es-* stem from Gothic *hatis*); cymr. *cawdd* `disfavor, offence, hatred, enmity, anger, wrath, rage, ire, passion, displeasure, indignation, disdain ' corn. *cueth*, Middle Breton *cuez*, nbret. *keuz* (\**kādo-s*) `affliction, mourning, grief';

Gothic *hatis* n. `hate, rage, fury', Old Norse *hatr* n., Old English *hete* m., Old Saxon *heti* m., Old High German *haz* m. `hate' partly also `lose control of in pursuit', hence the meaning `pursue ' from Old Norse *hata*, Old Saxon *hāton* partly also Old High German *hazzōn*, compare also Old High German *hetzen* from \**hatjan*; for a basic meaning `pursue ' ; ablaut. Old Saxon *hoti* `hostile ';

Tocharian A *kat* `destruction '.

**References:** WP. I 340 f.,

**See also:** compare above *kād-*.

**Page(s):** 517

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāk-1* : *kək-*, probably *kā[i]k-* : *kīk-*

**Meaning:** to jump, spring out

**Note:** (with *kək-* as ablaut neologism from *kāk-*)

**Material:** Gr. κηκίω `rise, bubble out ', κᾱκίω ἰδρὸυν ἄρχομαι. Λάκωνες Hes., κηκῖς, -ἰδος, Doric κᾱκῖς f. `all bubbling out (blood; magenta juice; burning fat; steam) ' ; Lesbian καγκύλη ds. Hes.;

Lithuanian *šókti* `spring, dance ' ; nasalized *šankùs* `agile', *šankinti* `make spring (of a horse) ' (compare καγκύλη) and Old High German *hengist*, Old English *hengest* `stallion, uncastrated male horse', actually Superl. `best of all jumping, riding ', Germanic \**hangista* besides \**hanhista* (gramm. variation) in Old Norse *hestr* `horse', to Positive \**hanha-*, in addition Dat. Proto Norse *hahai* `the rusher, racer' and Old High German *Hāh-*, *Hang-*, Old

Icelandic *Hā-* in PN; in addition Celtic *\*kankstikā* 'mare' in cymr. *caseg* ds., bret. Pl. *kezeg* 'horse', dial. 'mare', acorn. *cassec* 'mare', gall. PN *Cassiciate* (Lok.) 'Pferdepark'.

For *kāik-*: *kīk-* one introduces probably thrak.-Phrygian σίκιν(v)ις 'dance of the satyrs to honor of the Dionysos' (namely *ĩ* by Lex., but Eur. Cycl. 37 also may be evaluated with *ĩ*), probably also κίκυς f. 'power', accurate 'flexibility, briskness', κίκύω ταχύνω, ισχύω **Zonar**, ep. Ionian ἄκίκυς, -υος 'weak, flabby';

Pedersen KG. I 51 places here (κίκυς:) Irish *cīch* f. 'female breast', cymr. *cig*, bret. *kik*, acorn. *chic* 'flesh'.

**References:** WP. I 334, Hofmann Etym. Gr. Wb. 142, Kluge<sup>11</sup> s. v. *Hengst*.

**Page(s):** 522-523

---

**Root / lemma:** *kāk-2*, nasalized *kank-*

**Meaning:** branch

**Material:** Old Indic *śākhā* f. 'bough' (: Gothic *hōha*, Armenian *çax*); *śākala-* m. n. 'chip, splinter, splinter, wooden log, schnitzel, shred' (: Lithuanian *šakalỹs*); *śaṅkú-* m. 'wooden nail, peg, plug, picket, pole, stick' (: Old Church Slavic *soķъ*, cymr. *cainc*, Old Norse *hār*); *śakti-* f. 'spear, javelin' (: Old Irish *cēcht*);

Armenian *çax* 'twig, branch', perhaps loanword from pers. *šāx* ds., and these from Old Indic *śākhā*, after Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 36, Slave commun<sup>8</sup> 23 f. rather from Indo Germanic *\*ksākh-*;

because of the meaning doubtful alb. *thekë* 'fringe, tail', compare after all the same meaning from Norwegian *hekel* 'corner, tail' under *\*keg-*;

cymr. *cainc* (*\*kankū*, compare *u*-stem of Old Indic *śaṅku-*), Pl. *cangau*, mcymr. *canghau* 'bough', Middle Irish *gēc*, nir. *géag* 'bough' (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated in anlaut), with *-sk-* suffix gallo-rom. *\*gascaria* (French *jachère*) 'arid land', actually 'arable field', **Hubschmied** Vox Rom. III 123<sup>3</sup>; Old Irish *gēscāe* 'twig, branch, bough'; with *t*-suffix Old Irish *cēcht* 'plough' (probably as *\*kank-to-* next-related to Old Indic *śakti-*);

Gothic *hōha* 'plough' (= Old Indic *śākhā*), Old High German *huohili* 'a small arable field'; nasalized Old Norse *hār* 'oarlock' (*\*hanha*, Finnish loanword), *hæll* 'peg, plug, stick' (*\*hanhila-*);

Lithuanian *šakà* 'bough' (ablaut. with Old Indic *śākhā*), *šāké* 'fork', *šakalỹs* 'splinter' (: Old Indic *śākala-*), *šaknis*, Old Prussian *sagnis* f., Latvian *sakne* 'root'; Lithuanian *šakarnis*

`brachiating', Latvian *sakāmis* `Wurzelende'; Old Church Slav. *\*sṑkъ* `a tender young twig, branch, shoot, sprout, sprig';

Slav. *socha* `club, cudgel (Old Church Slav. etc.), hook, plough (Russ.), Gabelstange' (Poln.), Poln. *rozsocha* `forked bough', Old Church Slav. *posochъ* m. `cudgel, club'.

**References:** WP. I 335, Trautmann 297 ff., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 55, 254;

**See also:** compare under *ke(n)g-*, *ke(n)k-* `peg, plug, hook' S. 537 f. and *kenk-*, *konk-* `waver, hang', S. 565.

**Page(s):** 523

---

**Root / lemma:** *kās-*, *kēs-*

**Meaning:** to teach, indicate

**Note:** only Aryan and Armenian

**Material:** Old Indic *śāstī*, 1. Pl. *śiśmáh* `weist zurecht, züchtigt, herrscht, befiehlt, belehrt', participle Aor. *śiśánt-* `teaching', *śiśṭá-* `reprimanded, instructed, instructed' (newer *śāsta-*, as Avestan *sāsta-*); Avestan *sāstī* `is called, teaches', Opt. *sīšōīti*, *a-sīšta-* `promise'; Old Indic *śāstár-* `castigator, lord, master' = Avestan *sāstar-* `master, prince, lord', Middle Persian *sāstār* `ruler', Old Indic *śāstrá-* n. `directive, teaching, textbook', Avestan *sāx'an-* n. `doctrine', *sāsnā* `doctrine, command', Old Indic *śiṣṭi-* f. `punishment, command, order' (newer *śāstī-*), *śiṣya-* `to instruct', m. `learner';

Armenian *sast* `reproach, accusation, threat, austerity, severity, authority', *sastem* `threaten, urge, order', *sastik* `violent' (all Iran. loanword?).

**References:** WP. I 358, WH. I 179.

**Page(s):** 533

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēi-1*

**Meaning:** to lie down, \*die

**Material:** Old Indic *śētē* (older *śáyē*), 3. Pl. *śērē*, Avestan *saēte* (: gr. *κεῖται*) `lies', 3. Pl. *sōire*, Old Indic *śayate*, *-ti* `lies, rests', *śayā*, *śayyā* `lair', *madhyama-śī-* `settling in the middle, recumbent, lying down', *ni-śītha-* m. `midnight', etc.;

Maybe Alb. *katua* `basement, cellar, stable' a Greek loanword.

Maybe Alb. Geg *katun*, Tosk *katund* `village'.

Maybe Alb. *kotem* `rest'.

gr. *κεῖται* `lies', 3. Pl. *κέαται* from *\*κεῖντ-*, reshaped after *κει-*, hom. *κείαται*; new is hom. *κέονται* (: Old Indic *śayantē*); κοῖτος m., κοίτη f. `lair', ἄκοιτις `wife' (with Ionian reduction



from \*ḱoitos; compare bret. (*d*)*argud* 'light sleep' (\**-are-koito-*); κοιμάω 'bring to bed, put to sleep' (compare Gothic *haims*, Old Irish *cōim*, Latvian *sàime*, also Lithuanian *šeimyna*, Old English *hæman*). Second composition part -κι-ο- in περισσός, νεοσσός, very probably Latin *cūnae*, *cūnābula* Pl. 'cradle, nest' (\**koī-nā*) and Old Norse *hīð*, *hīði* n. 'lair of bears' (\**kei-to-*);

Hittite Mediopassiv *ki-it-ta* (*kitta*) and *ki-it-ta-ri* (*kittar*) 'lies'; perhaps also Lycian *sijēni* 'lies' (Pedersen, *Lykisch unter Hittite* 17).

Note:

Anatolian Albanian *k-* : *s-* allophones before the *kentum* : *satem* differentiation.

With the concept 'home, trusted, dear':

with *-s* suffix Old Indic *śīla-* n. 'consuetude, character', Old Irish *cé(í)e* 'comrade, husband' (\**kei-ljio-s*), with secondary *i* cymr. *cilydd* 'comrade', etc.;

with *-m* suffix:

Note:

*-m* suffix is of Illyrian Greek origin.

gr. κοιμάω (see above), κειμήλιον 'preserved blessing' (from \**keĩma* n. 'lair');  
lengthened grade κώμη f. 'village' (\**kōl̥mā*);

Old Irish *cōim*, *cōem* 'dear', acymr. *cum*, ncymr. *cu* etc. 'dear' (*koimo-*);

Gothic *haims* f. (*-stem*) 'village, dot; Pl. ἄγποι', Old Norse *heimr* m. 'homeland, world', *þing-heimr* 'die beim Thing anwesende congregation, meeting', Old English *hām*, Old Saxon *hēm*, Old High German *heim* 'homeland, house, dwelling' (Old English *hæman* 'sleep on, marry', originally 'κοιμᾶν');

Latvian *sàime* f. 'house servants, family', ablaut. Lithuanian *šeimyna* f., Old Prussian *seimīns* m. 'servants';

Old Church Slavic *sěmьja* 'servants, slave', *sěminъ* 'belonging to the servants, slave';

Lithuanian *kiēmas* 'farmstead', *káimas* 'village', Latvian *ciems* 'village, meeting-house', Old Prussian *caymis* 'village', Lithuanian *kaimynas* 'Nachbar', *kaĩmenė* 'herd' are the borrowing from Germanic \**haimaz* dubious;

Trautmann (112 f.) takes ablaut. Proto Baltic *\*kaima-* m. and *\*kōimā* f. an (Indo Germanic *ōi*: *a*);

with *ro*-suffix: Armenian *sēr* 'leaning, tendency, love', *sirem* 'I love' (*\*keiro-*);

with *yo*-suffix: Old Indic *śéva-* (= Germanic *hīwa-*) 'trusted, friendly, dear, worth', *śivá-* (= Germanic *\*hīwa-*) 'intimate, dear, healthful';

Latin *cīvis* 'guarantor' = Oscan *ceus* ds.; the *i*-inflection after *hostis* (M. Leumann Gnomon 9, 237);

Gothic *heiwa-frauja* 'householder', Old English *hīw-cund* 'homey', *hīw-ræden* f. 'housekeeping', Old High German *hī-rāt* 'marriage', Old English *hī-rēd* ds., agutn. *hī-skepr* 'family', Old Norse *hī-býli* Neutr. Pl. 'house beings' (besides ablaut. *\*hīwa-* = Old Indic *śivá-* in Old Norse *herað*, Old Swedish *hæ-rab* 'district, region, area', *hæ-skaper* 'family' from *\*hēwa-*); the Germanic stem *\*hīwa-* is composition form *\*hīwan-* 'Hausgenossen(schaft)' in Old Norse *hjū(n)*, *hjōn* 'married couple, servanthship, servants', Old English *hīwan*, *hīgan* 'housemate, family', *hīwen* n. 'household', *asächs. sinhīwun* 'husband', Old High German *hī(w)un* 'married couple, servant', *hī(w)o* 'husband; housemate, farmhand', *hīwa* 'wife', *asächs. hīwa* ds.; with *-ro-* extended Old Norse *hīrr* 'friendly, kind, gracious', Old English *hēore*, *hīere* 'friendly, gentle', Middle High German *gihiure* 'mild, comfortable', Modern High German *geheuer*, Old High German Old Saxon *unhiuri* 'scary, terrible';

Latvian *siēva* 'woman' (*\*šeiṽā* with the intonation change of Femin.).

**References:** WP. I 358 ff., WH. I 224 f., 306 f., 856, Trautmann 112 f., 300 f.

**Page(s):** 539-540

---

**Root / lemma:** *kei-2*

**Meaning:** a kind of dark colour

**Note:** (see also *kē-ro-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *śi-ti-* 'white', *śitiṅ-g-a-* 'whitish';

gr. *κίραφος*, *κίρα* 'fox' Hes., *κίρρός* 'orange-yellow' (*-rr-* probably expressive);

Middle Irish *cíar* 'dark brown' (*\*kei-ro-*), *cíarann* m. 'beetle, chafer'; *cir* (*\*kiru-*), Gen. *cera* 'tar coal'; *céo* (*\*ki-yo-k-s*) 'fog', Gen. *cīach* (: Gothic *hiw*);

Old Icelandic *hārr* 'gray, old', Old English *hār*, engl. *hoar*, **asächs.** Old High German *hēr* (\**haira-*) 'dignified, honorable, convex, elevated'; comparative \**hēriro*, *hēr(r)o* 'army'; Old English *hæwen* 'blue' (\**haiwina-*); Gothic *hiwīn* 'shine, appearance', Old Icelandic *hýn* 'fine hair, fluff, underfur', Swedish *hy* 'skin, complexion', Old English *hiew*, *hi(o)wn* 'apparition, paint, color, beauty', engl. *hue* 'paint, color' (Indo Germanic \**kī-uo-*);

Old Church Slavic *sěrbъ*, russ. *sěryj*, sloven. *sêr* 'gray' (\**koi-ro-*), with *-d*-suffix (?) Old Church Slavic *sědъ*, Serbo-Croatian *sijed*, russ. *sědój* 'gray' (if not reshaped after *smědъ* 'pale, wan', *blědъ* 'greenish-yellow, pale green, pale, pallid'); Old Czech *šěry*, poln. *szary* 'gray', Old Czech *šědivý* ds. show nevertheless of a proto Slavic. anlaut. *ch-*, that from Pedersen (KZ. 40, 176 f.) is expounded from Indo Germanic *k̑h-* (probably expressive); whereas Persson Beitr. 304 Anm. 1 takes for proto Slavic. \**chěrbъ* a borrowing from Germanic \**haira-* an, which in itself has mixed with genuine Slavic *sěrbъ*.

Besides an extended root form the same meaning:

***ṛiē-, kī-, ṛiē-mo-*** 'dark grey'.

Maybe alb. (\**kei-mo-na*) *shqiponja*, *zhgabonja*, *gabonja* 'eagle, black bird': Old Indic *śyā-mā-* 'black', *śyāmaka-* 'swart, blackish', *śyenā-* m. 'eagle, falcon': gr. EN Κίμων.

Old Indic *śyā-vā-* 'brownish black, dark', Avestan *syāva-* 'black', npers. *siyāh* 'black';

Armenian (probably iran. loanword) *seav* 'dark, black';

reduced grade Lithuanian *šyvas* 'whitish, moldy (from horses)', Old Prussian *sijwan* 'gray', Old Church Slavic *sivъ* 'dark grey', russ. *sivyyj*, serb. *siv* ds.;

Old Indic *śyā-mā-* 'black-gray, black-green, black', *śyāmaka-* 'swart, blackish' = Avestan *syāmaka-* m. 'name of a mountain' (also *sāma-* 'black' with *s-* from *sy-*, Bartholomae Airan. Wb. 1571);

Lithuanian *šėmas*, *šėmas* 'greyish-blue, blue';

reduced grade \**kī-mo-* probably in Latin *cīmex* 'bedbug' ('swart'; forms *-ko-*, as Subst. after the conservative Dekl. as *sene-x* to Indo Germanic \**seno-s*); perhaps in gr. EN Κίμων;

Maybe alb. *qime* 'hair'.

with other suffix: Old Church Slavic *sinъ*, russ. *sínij* 'dark blue';

In **-n-** formant:

Maybe truncated alb. (\**kīna*) *thinjē* 'grizzle, gray hair' [common alb. *k-* > *th-*] Slavic loanword.

based on a root form *ṣiei-* shine, appear, seem Old Indic *śyēnīf*. (wherefore m. *śyētá-* probably previously created anew after *ēnī*: *ēta-*, *háriṇī*: *hárīta-* etc. and *śvētá-*) a kind of colour 'bright, white, reddish', and those named after the color Old Indic *śyená-* m. 'eagle, falcon', Avestan *saēna-* 'a big bird of prey, probably eagle'.

In **-b<sup>h</sup>-** formant:

Maybe alb. (\**ṣie-b<sup>h</sup>-on*) *shkaba*, *gabonjē*, *shqiponjē* 'eagle': Old Indic (\**ṣiei-na*) *śyená-* m. 'eagle, falcon', Avestan *saēna-* 'a big bird of prey, probably eagle'.

**References:** WP. I 360 f., WH. I 216, Trautmann 306, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 121, 179.

**Page(s):** 540-541

---

**Root / lemma:** *keipo-*, *koipo-*

**Meaning:** peg, sharp piece of wood or stone

**Note:** also *skeipo-*

**Material:** Old Indic *śēpa-*, *śēpha-* m. 'tail, penis' (with *sṣk-* prakr. *cheppa-* ds.);

Latin *cippus* 'a pale, stake, post, pillar' (\**keipos*);

alb. *thep* m. 'sharp cliff' (\**koipos*), *tsep* 'prick, sting, point, edge, angle', metath. *step* 'edge, cusp, peak'.

Maybe alb. *sqep* 'beak'.

Additional connection with Latin *scīpio*, gr. σκίπων and root *skēip-* 'cut, clip' is probably.

**References:** WP. I 364, II 545, WH. I 219 f., 856.

**Page(s):** 543

---

**Root / lemma:** *keip-*

**Meaning:** to wag, wave, pull faces

**Material:** Old Indic *śīprā* f. 'whisker, moustache, flowing plume, feather', Avestan (with metathesis) *srifa-* m. 'nostril'; Avestan *saēf* 'whisk, small broom for dusting'; the meaning of Avestan *saēpa-* is unclear;

Lithuanian *šiepiúos*, *šiēptis* and *šaiपाūs*, *šaiपृतis* 'making faces, making facial expressions', *šyplà* 'mock, person who mocks, scoffer', *šypsaũ*, *-óti* 'grin, smile broadly, bare the teeth, grimace'.

**References:** WP. I 364, Frisk *Le monde oriental* 30, 78 ff.

**Page(s):** 543

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛekʷ-*

**Meaning:** to defecate

**Material:** Old Indic *śákṛt* n. Gen. *śaknáḥ* n. 'crap, muck'; compare *chagaṇa-* n. ds.;

gr. κόπρος 'crap, muck, manure, smut';

Lithuanian *šikù*, *šikti* 'defecate'. Perhaps here also Old Irish *cechorf*. Gl. 'palus' (\**ṛekurā*), Middle Irish *cechair* 'slime, mud, ordure' (if 'bodily excrement' is the original meaning).

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Celtic (\**ṛekurā*) 'slime, mud, ordure': Ἰλλυριοί, oi, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

**References:** WP. I 381, Benveniste *Origines* 9.

**See also:** See still *\*kakka-* 'defecate'.

**Page(s):** 544

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛelb-*, *ṛelp-*

**Meaning:** to help

**Material:** Gothic *hilpan*, Old Icelandic *hjalpa*, Old Saxon Old English *helpan*, Old High German *helfan*, *helphan* 'help';

Lithuanian *šelpiù*, *šēlpti*, Old Lithuanian *šelbinos* 'help, aid'; unclear is the relationship to *gélbėti* 'help'.

**References:** WP. I 447 f., Trautmann 302, Feist 255 f.

**Page(s):** 554

---

**Root / lemma: *kel-*1**

**Meaning:** cold; warm

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *śísira-* 'cool, cold', m. 'cool time, coldness', Avestan *sarəta-* 'cold', npers. *sard* ds., osset. *sald* 'coldness', Avestan *sarə-δā-* 'bringing coldness';

Old Icelandic *hēla* 'hoarfrost' (*hi-hlōn-*, compare Old Indic *śi-śira-*); Dutch *hal* n. 'frozen bottom', with lengthened grade *ē* Old High German *hāli* 'slippery, smooth', Modern High German Bavarian *hāl*, Swiss *hāl* ds., Old English *hælig* 'changeable', Old Icelandic *háll* 'smooth, cunning';

Lithuanian *šalù*, *šalti* 'freeze' (Latvian *sālt*), *šaltas* 'cold' (Latvian *sāļts*), *šalnà* 'hoarfrost' (Latvian *sālņa*), *pāšalas* 'frozen earth' = Old Prussian *passalis* 'frost', Lithuanian *pašolys* 'night frost, frost in the earth';

Old Bulgarian *slana* 'hoarfrost'.

2. Old Indic *śarād-* 'autumn', with numeral, word that represents a number 'year', Avestan *sarəδ-* f. 'year' (see also Solmsen KZ. 34, 78 to Lydian *σαρδις* 'year'), osset. *sārd* 'summer', npers. *sāl* 'year' ('autumn' as 'warm time', also Lithuanian *šilius* 'August', more properly *šilius*);

Latin *caleō*, *-ēre* 'warm, be hot, glow', *calidus* 'warm, hot', *calor* 'warmth, heat';

cymr. *clyd* (*\*k̑l-to-*) 'warm, warming' (: Lithuanian *šiltas*); in addition perhaps from an *ex-* extension cymr. *claeir* 'lukewarm', bret. *klouar* ds.?

Old Saxon *halōian* 'burn'; in Germanic became an extension *\*kleu-*: Old High German *lāo*, flect. *lāwēr* 'lukewarm, warm', Old Icelandic *hlæir* ds., of weather (*\*hlēwia-*), *hlāna* 'mild become', Bavarian *läunen* 'thaw', Old Icelandic *hlāka* 'thaw': Old Icelandic *hlýr* 'lukewarm', *hlý* n. 'warmth', Old English *hlēowe* 'lukewarm', Old Icelandic *hlē* (*\*hlēwa-*) n. 'protection, lee, side protected from the wind', Old Saxon *hleom* 'protection before the weather', Old Frisian *hlī*, Old English *hlēo*, *hlēow* n. 'hideout, cover, protection' (compare also Middle High German *lieue*, *lie* f. 'bower, network of branches, shaded place', Swiss *lē* 'sheltered position, sunny side', Swedish *l̥ya* 'cave of animals'); Norwegian Danish *lum*, *lummer* 'mild, lukewarm', Swedish *ljum* ds., Swiss *lūm* 'mild, of weather', nld. *luk*, holl. *leuk* 'lukewarm'.

Lithuanian *šylù*, *šilaũ*, *šilti* 'warm become'; *šiltas* 'warm' (: cymr. *clyd*).

**References:** WP. I 429 f., WH. I 137, Trautmann 297 f., 304 f.

**Page(s):** 551-552

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-2*

**Meaning:** to incline

**Material:** The base of the root form developed much more *klei-* 'lean' (see below) and very probably in consecutive words to recognize:

Latin *auscultō* 'to hear with attention, listen to, give ear to', originally 'bend the ear' from *\*auscłtāre*, derivative from *\*aus-κltos* (Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 285, 333); different WH. I 86 f.;

Lithuanian *šalis* 'side, region';

Old Icelandic *hallr*, Old English *heald*, Old High German *hald* 'willing, inclined', Old High German *halda*, Modern High German *Halde* 'mountainside' (Old Icelandic *halla* 'incline', Old High German *haldōn* 'bend', Old Icelandic *hella* 'pour out, tilt a vessel', as Swiss *helde*), Gothic *wilja-halpei* 'leaning, tendency, favour'; Gothic *hulps* 'sense of inclining, gracious', Old Icelandic *hollr*, Old English Old Saxon Old High German Modern High German *hold* ds. (Old High German *huldī* 'grace, inclination' etc.); in addition also Middle Low German *helde* f. 'slope', Low German *hille* 'space about the cattle stables for sleeping' (from *hilde* 'inclined, sloping cover') and the **nord.** family of Norwegian *hjell* 'scaffold, trestle, bottom', Old Danish *hjæld* 'hayloft, chicken steep track, top seller', Old Icelandic *hjallr* 'scaffold, trestle, elevation', *hjalli* 'bench, step, terrace', *hilla* 'cornice, board, shelf' (= Middle Low German *hilde*); changing through ablaut Danish *hylde* 'shelf', Swedish *hylla*.

**References:** WP. I 430 f., WH. I 86 f., 235;

**See also:** about *kel-* 'incline' (with velar) s. *(s)kel-* 'bend'.

**Page(s):** 552

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-3*

**Meaning:** a thin shaft, stalk

**Material:** Old Indic *śalá-* m. 'stick, sting, prick of porcupine', *śalala-* n., *śalālī-* sting, prick of porcupine', *śalyá-* m. n. 'arrowhead, spearhead, thorn, sting, prick', *śályaká-* m. 'porcupine'; dial. additional form ablaut. *śila-* m. 'ear' = Lithuanian *šilas* 'moor, heath, moorland'; in addition *śará-* 'reed, arrow', *śáru-* 'arrow, spear, javelin';

doubtful Armenian *sařart* 'foliated twig, branch, long hair';

gr. κῆλον `arrow, projectile';

Middle Irish *cail* `spear, javelin', *celtair* f. `spear, spearhead';

Old Norse *halim*. `apex of a shaft, tail ';

Old Prussian *kelian* `spear, javelin' with West Indo Germanic *k* for *k̑*; Lithuanian *šilas* `moor, heath, moorland ' (after the rigid stalks).

**References:** WP. I 431 f., WH. I 304.

**Page(s):** 552-553

---

**Root / lemma:** *kel-4*

**Meaning:** to conceal

**Material:** Old Indic *śaraṇá* `sheltering', n. `shelter, protective roof, cottage', *śárman-* n. `shelter, protective roof, cover, guarding' (: Modern High German *Helm*), lengthened grade (as Latin *cēlō*, *cella*, Old High German *hāl*) *śāla* f. `cottage, house, chamber ', *śālā* m. `enclosure, hedge ', *śālīna-* `verlegen' (\*hidden, concealed); very doubtful Old Indic *śāṭa*-m., *śāṭī* f. `kerchief, cloth, bandage';

gr. καλῖά: `cottage, barn, nest'; κόλυθρος m. `sack, bag, pouch ' ; hom. κολεόν, stretched metrically κουλεόν, Attic κολεός `vagina' (\*κολεFός; unclear Latin *culleus* `leather sack', from which russ. *kulʹb*, poln. *kul* `sack, bag', out of it again Lithuanian *kulis* ds., *kulikas*, Old Prussian *kuliks* `bag '); with labial extension καλύπτω `wrap, hide', καλύβη `hideout, cottage', κέλῡφος n. `bowl, husk'; labial shows also probably cognate Middle High German *hulft* `quiver ' (see below);

Maybe alb. *kulë* `hernia'.

Latin *\*cēlō* (= Old Irish *celim*, Old High German *helan*) in *occulō*, *-ere* `conceal'; *color*, *-ōris* `paint, color' (arch. *colōs*, actually `sleeve, wrapping, external side '); lengthened grade *cēlō*, *-āre* `hide, conceal', nominal *cella* `storeroom, chamber, cell ' (probably with consonant increase for *\*cēlā* = Old Indic *śālā*); zero grade *clam* `clandestine ' (Akk. a *\*clā*), *clandestīnus* `secret ' from *\*clam-de*; also Oscan *kaila* `a place of concealment, store-room, cell, granary ' ( *\*kaljā*);

*cilium* (from Plinius) `eyelid, esp. the low' and the older *supercilium* `upper eyelid' probably from *\*super-keliom* `the upper cover';



Old Irish *celim* 'hide', cymr. *celu* 'conceal', Old Irish *cuile* 'cellar, warehouse' and 'kitchen' (not from Latin *culīna*, but influenced in the meaning therefrom), Middle Irish *luid ar cel* 'obiit', actually 'fuhr zur Hölle'; Middle Irish *cul* 'protection', *culaid* 'sleeve, wrapping' (\**colu-*), probably also *colum*, Dat. Pl. *colomnaib* 'skin, hide' and *cuilche* 'mantle' (\**kolikiā*); Middle Irish *clitharm.* 'protection' (\**kl-tu-ro-*);

Old High German Old Saxon Old English *helan* 'conceal', next to which from an present Aorist *-hulan*, Gothic *hulundī* f. 'cave' (\**kelntī* 'the rescuing'), Gothic *huljan*, Old Norse *hylja*, Old High German *hullen* 'veil, cover', whereof with Germanic Suff. *-stra-*, Gothic *hulistr* n. 'sleeve, cover', Old Norse *hulstr* 'sheath'; in an old *-es-* stem (see Latin *color*) based on whereas probably Middle High German *hulst* f. 'cover, sleeve' and Middle Low German *hulse*, Old High German *hulsa*, *hulis* 'husk' (Old English *helustr*, *heolstor* 'sleeve, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, darkness' with Germanic suffix vowel gradation or at most with Indo Germanic \**kelu-*); compare in similar meaning Old English *hulu* f. 'bowl, husk', Old High German *helawa*, *helwa* 'oat chaff', Swedish dial. *hjel* m. ds., Old High German *hala* 'cover, bowl'; Gothic *hilms*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English *helm* 'helmet', Old Norse *hjalmr* ds., Old English *helm* also 'protector' (: Old Indic *śarman-*; word has shifted in this Slavic in Baltic: Lithuanian *šálmas* 'helmet' etc.); Gothic *halja*, Old High German *hella*, Old Saxon *hellia*, Old English *hell* f. 'underworld, hell', Old Norse *hel* 'death goddess' from \**halja-*, Indo Germanic \**koljo-*, compare Finnish-ugr. *Koljo* 'underworld demon';

after Szadrowsky (PBrB. 72, 221 ff.) soll Germanic \**haljō* 'the concealing, the kingdom of the dead' have merged already early with \**halljō(n)* 'flagstone' (to Gothic *hallus* 'rock'); s. also under *(s)kel-* 'split'; Old High German Old Saxon *halla*, Old English *heall* 'hall', Old Norse *holl* f. 'big house' (\**kolnā*); Norwegian *hulder* (participle Pass. f. \**hulþī*), *hulda* 'forest elf', Modern High German Frau *Holle* 'hell';

lengthened grade Old High German *hāla* 'the concealment', Middle High German *hāle* 'concealment', Old Norse *hæli* n. 'hideout', Old High German *hāli* 'concealing, hidden'.

With labial extension: Middle High German *hulft*, *holfte*, *hulfe*, *hulft* 'quiver', Middle Low German *hulfte* ds. (: κἀλύπτω); compare also *klep-*.

**References:** WP. I 432 f., WH. I 195 ff., 214 f., 226 f.; J. Loth RC. 42, 88 f.

**See also:** s. also under *klep-* 'conceal'.

**Page(s):** 553-554

**Meaning:** to be tired

**Material:** Old Indic *śamñtē*, *śāmati*, *śamyati*, Imp. *śamñ-ṣva* ` exert themselves, slave, work, prepare, concoct', *śamitá-* ` prepares ', *śamitár-* `worker for preparing of pressure pieces, fabrics, leather', *śamñf.*, *śamín.* ` endeavor, work, Fleiß' (brought about *śimya* = `śamyati', *śima-* m. `Zubereiter' are through das bedeutungsgleiche *śimñ* `diligence'); *śāmyati* ` stops, decreases ' from `\*fatigued', Aor. *aśamañ*, *aśamñt*, *śāntá-* `relieved, peaceful, gentle, mild' ( *\*k<sub>e</sub>mātós*, is associated *ā* partially in the meaning close to *śāmyati*);

gr. κάμνω `work, win by toil, oil, labour, o be hard-pressed, worsted, in battle or contest, to be sick or suffering, to be distressed, meet with disaster, of the dead, i. e. either outworn, or those whose work is done, or those who have met with disaster ' (probably *\*k<sub>m</sub>-n-ā-*, as Old Indic *śamñtē*), Fut. καμοῦμαι, Aor. ἔκαμον, Perf. κέκμηκα, Doric κέκμᾱκα, participle κεκμη(F)ώς, κμητός, Doric κμᾱτός, πολύκμητος ` wrought with much toil, epith. of iron (as distinguished from copper), elaborate, laborious, of persons, toiling hard ', κάματος ` fatigue, exertion, hardship, affliction ', ἀ-κμής, -ήτος, ἀκάμας, -αντος ` untiring, fresh', καμόντες ` the dead people ', as Attic κεκμηκότες; σ-grade εἶρο-κόμος ` preparing wool ', ἵππο-κόμος ` groom, stableman ', κομέω `tend, look after' etc., κοιμή `nourishment, care, cultivation etc.'; lengthened grade κῶμα ` deep, peaceful sleep';

Middle Irish *cuma*, Middle Breton *caffou* ` distress ' (Pedersen KG. I 47, 361); Middle Irish *cumal* ` slave ' ( *\*striving, strenuous ' , as:*) gall. *Camulos* ` god of war '?

**References:** WP. I 387 f.

**Page(s):** 557

---

**Root / lemma:** *kem-1* or *kam-*

**Meaning:** stick, pole, horn

**Material:** Old Indic *śámyā* `stick, spigot, wooden nail, supporting nail', Avestan *simā* (-*i* seems Indo Germanic *æ*, or = Old Indic *śámyā*?) `a part of the harness of the horse-drawn chariot ', npers. *sīm* ds.;

Armenian *sami-k* `Pl. ` **Stirnholz des Ochsenjochs** ' (iran. loanword?);

gr. κάμαξ f. m. ` shaft, pole, picket, pole, shaft of javelin ';

Danish Swedish *hammel*, Norwegian dial. *humul* (-*h<sub>q</sub>mull*) ` the crosspiece in front in the chariot ', Middle High German *hamel* ` shaft, pole, clot, chunk';

about the difficult Latin *camox* `chamois, small goatlike antelope', vorrom. *\*kamōsso-*, s. J. Hubschmid ZrPh. 66, 9ff.

**References:** WP. I 385, WH. I 148, 633.

**Page(s):** 556

---

**Root / lemma:** *kem-2*

**Meaning:** hornless, young deer

**Material:** Old Indic *śāma-h* `hornless';

gr. κεμάς, -άδος f., later also κεμμάς `young deer'; κεμφάς ἔλαφος Hes.;

Old Norse *hind* f., Old English *hind*, Old High German *hinta* `hind, female deer' (*\*kem-tō*);

Lithuanian žem. *šmūlas* `hornless', *šmūlis* m., *šmūlé* f. `ox, cow without horns' (*\*km-ũ-* + forms *-lo-*), liv. loanword *smoul*;

perhaps here russ. *komolj* `hornless'; compare also W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 619.

**References:** WP. I 385 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 132.

**Page(s):** 556

---

**Root / lemma:** *kem-3*

**Meaning:** to cover, wrap

**Material:** Old Indic *śāmulyā-* n., *śāmūla-* n. `woolen shirt', *śamī* `Prosopis spicigera; legume, pod vegetable, bean';

Latin *camisia* (late) `shirt' (gall. word; borrowed from Germanic *\*χamiþja-* `shirt'; previously from Latin stamen again Old Irish *caimmse* `shirt', acorn. *cams* `white', bret. *kamps* `mess garment, priest's garment used during Mess (Roman Catholicism)');

Alb. *kēmisha* `shirt' a Latin loanword.

unclear is the anlaut in mcymr. *hefys* `chemise', akorn. *hevis*, bret. *hiviz* ds.; Old English *cemes* ds. is loanword from *camisia*;

Old High German *hemidi* n. `shirt', Old English *hemeðe* (*\*hamiþia-*) `shirt'; Old Norse *hamr* m. `wrapping, skin, shape', Old English *homa* `wrapping, cover, suit'; *līc-hama*, Old Saxon *līk-hamo* `body', Old High German *līhhin-[\*h]amo* `body, corpse', Gothic *ana-*, *ga-*

*hamōn* `get dressed ', Old Norse *hama-sk* `(\* be disguised in animal figure, hence:) bucket '; Old Norse *hams* `bowl, husk, serpent skin ' (\**hamisa*-), compare Norwegian *hamar* `core '; here also Gothic *himins*, Old Norse *himinn* (Dat. *hifne* with *-ðn-* from *-mn-*, compare:) Old English *heofon*, Old Saxon *heþan* `sky, heaven', next to which Old High German Old Saxon *himil*, md. *humil* `sky, heaven'; Old High German *himil* also `ceiling ', Dutch *hemel* `palate, roof', Modern High German *Himmelbett* `four-poster bed ', Old High German *himiliz(z)i*, Middle Low German *hemelte* `ceiling '; barely right above S. 22 to *ak-* `stone'.

A *s*-form *skem-* one seeks incredible in Gothic *skaman* `be ashamed', Old English *skamian* ds., Old Icelandic *skqmm*, Old High German *scama* `the genitals, shame' etc. (\*be covered?).

**References:** WP. I 386, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 346.

**Page(s):** 556-557

**Root / lemma:** *kenk-*, *konk-*

**Meaning:** to sway, hang

**Material:** Old Indic *śaṅkatē* `sways, doubts, fears ', *śaṅkā* `anxiety, fear, doubt', *śaṅkita-* `worried';

Latin *cunctor* `to delay, hesitate ' from \**concitor* frequentative to \**concō*, respectively Ableit. of participle \**concitos* = Old Indic *śaṅkita-*;

Old Icelandic *hættu* `venture, risk' (\**hanhaþjan-*), *hættu* f. `danger, risk ', *hāski* m. ds. (\**hanhaskan-*); Gothic stem V. *hāhan* (preterit *haihāh*) `hang, keep suspended or uncertain ', Old Icelandic *hanga* (preterit *hekk*), Old English *hōn* (preterit *heng*), Old High German *hāhan* (preterit *hiang*) `hang ' (trans.); Gothic schw. V. *hāhan* (preterit *hāhaida*) `hang ', Old Icelandic *hanga*, Old English *hongian*, Old High German *hangēn* `hang ' (intrans.); causative Old Icelandic *hengja*, Old High German *hengēn* `hang '; Old High German Middle High German *henken* `hang ' from \**hengjan*, therefrom Modern High German *Henkel*, Swiss *henkel* `sling, strap ', compare Middle High German *hengel* `iron hook, handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand '; in addition probably Old High German *hāhila*, *-ala* f., Middle Low German *hale* n. `pothook, metal hook used to hang or lift pots ' (\**hanhilō*);

Hittite *ga-an-ki* (*kanki*) `hangs '.

**References:** WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307; compare above *kāk-* and *keg-*.

---

**Root / lemma:** *kens-*

**Meaning:** to proclaim, announce

**Material:** Old Indic *śamśáyati* `allows to recite, proclaims, announces ' (= Latin *cēnseō*), *śamśati* `recites, praises ', *śámśa-* m. `laudation, glorification prayer ', *śastí-* f. `laudation ' (\**kṇs-*), *śásā* f. `song of praise to God ';

Avestan *sah-* `to make publicly known, publish, proclaim, announce ', Optat. *sahyāi*, *sasti-* `word, instruction '; *sānghaitē*, Old pers. *θātiy* `speaks, announces' (\**θa(n)hātī*);

alb. *thom* `I say' (\**kēnsmi*), 2. Sg. *thua*, *thue*, ablaut. participle *than* `said ' (\**thonsno-*);

Latin *cēnseō*, *-ēre* `examine, assess ', Oscan *censamur* `censetor', *censaum* `to tax, assess, rate, estimate ', *keenzstur*, *kenzsur* (= *cēnsor*. Old Indic *śamśtar-* `he recites there '), *an-censto* f. = *in-cēnsa* `non censa ', Latin *cēnsus* (: Old Indic *śastá-ḥ* `spoken, praised '), *censtom-en* `in censum ', *Kenssurineís* Gen. (= *Cēnsōrīnus*);

Old Bulgarian *сѣтъ* `to say ' (older root Aorist? compare Meillet, *Slave commun*<sup>2</sup> 209).

**References:** WP. I 403, WH. I 198 ff., EM<sup>3</sup> 201.

**Page(s):** 566

---

**Root / lemma:** *kent-*

**Meaning:** to stick

**Material:** Gr. *κεντέω* (from the 5. Jhd.; older:) \**κέντω*, Aor. *κένσαι* `prick', *κέντρον* `sting, prick' (forms *-ro-*) `pricking ', *κέντωρ* `goader, driver ' (to *κέντρον* shaped after other *-τωρ* besides *-τρο-*), *κεστός* `embroidered ' (\**κεντ-τός*), *κέστρον* `pointed iron', *κέστρος* `arrow', *κέστρο̃* f. `pointed hammer ', *κοντός* `pole, punting-pole, pike, crutch, goad ' (out of it Latin *contus* ds., whereof *percontārī* actually `to question strictly ');

Old Irish *cinteir* (Latin loanword) `a spur ', cymr. *cethr* `nail', corn. *kenter* ds., bret. *kentr* `spur ' (borrowing aller from Latin *centrum* `the stationary foot of the compasses ', Pedersen KG. I 198, is barely provable, but probably; Vendryes Mél. Saussure 319 allows only the ir. word to derive from Brit.);

Old High German *hantag* `sharp'; Gothic *handugs* `wise', Old Norse *hannarr* `skilful, smart' from \**hanPara-*, actually `sharp witted, shrewd'?; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Latvian *sīts* (= Lithuanian *\*šiñtas*) ` hunting spear '.

**References:** WP. I 402.

**Page(s):** 567

---

**Root / lemma:** *ken-*

**Meaning:** empty, puny

**Grammatical information:** only gr. and armen.

**Material:** Armenian *sin* ` empty, bare, lacking, vain', gr. hom. κενε[F]ός, Cypriot κενευFός, Ionian κεινός (\*κενFός) = Attic κενός ` empty, bare, lacking, vain'.

**References:** WP. I 390.

**Page(s):** 564

---

**Root / lemma:** *kerbero-* and *kerbero-*

**Meaning:** variegated

**Note:** (compare S. 573 *ker-* besides *ker-6* in color names)

**Material:** Old Indic *śárvara-* `varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted ', *śárvarīf.* ` animal of the Maruts, night ' (*ν* stands for *b*, compare Wackernagel Old Indic Gr. I 184 and:) *śabála-*, *śabára-* (diss. reduction of first *ṛ*) `varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted ' (besides *karbará-*, *karvará-*, *kabara-*, *karbura-*, *karbu-* ds.);

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-* : Old Indic *karbura-* ` dappled ' : Ἰλλυριοί , οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία , ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς , ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός , ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω , speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

gr. Κέρβερος originally ` the dappled ' ; compare the mythological turn of Old Indic *śarvarī*,

Slavic *sobolʹ* ` sable ' seems to derive from Aryan.

The root *kerb-* seeks Lidén Stud. 50 f. in Old Irish *corbaim* `besmirch, sully' and Lithuanian *kirba* (> Latvian *ķirba*) `swamp, marsh, morass' and contemplates *\*kerb-* as extension the color root *ker-* (see S. 583 *kers-*); Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 383.

**References:** WP. I 425, Schulze Kl. Schr. 125, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 119, 262.

**Page(s):** 578

---

**Root / lemma:** *kērd<sup>h</sup>o-*, *kērd<sup>h</sup>ā*

**Meaning:** troop, line

**Material:** Old Indic *śárdha-* m., *śardhas-* n. 'herd, troop, multitude, crowd', Avestan *sarəḏa-*, Old pers. *šard-* 'kind, type';

gr. κόρυς 'heap', κορυόμαι 'rise to a head, tower up', κορυῖνω 'gather, pile up';

mcymr. *cordd* f. 'troop, multitude, crowd, family' (*\*kērd<sup>h</sup>ā*; wrongly Loth RC 42, 276 f.);

maybe alb. *kordhë* 'sword (of soldiers)'.

Gothic *haírda*, Old Icelandic *hjǫrð*, Old English *heord*, Old High German *herta* 'herd' (therefrom Gothic *haírdeis*, Old High German *hirti* etc. 'herdsman, shepherd') and Old High German *herta* 'variation' (actually 'order');

in Balto Slavic with West Indo Germanic guttural: Lithuanian *keĩdžius* (and *skeĩdžius*) 'herdsman, shepherd' (places ein *\*kērdā* 'herd' ahead), Old Prussian *kērdan* Akk. 'time' (actually '\*row, order');

Old Bulgarian *črěda* 'division of the priests for the daily service of the temple, the service itself, series after order of the day' and 'herd', *črěditi* (\*queue, dispose =) host', klr. *čeredá* 'row; herd' (etc.).

**References:** WP. I 424 f., Trautmann 127 f.; compare paelign. PN *Corfinium*.

**Page(s):** 579

**Root / lemma:** (*kēred-*) *kērd-*, *kērd-*, *kērd-*, *kērd-* (nasalized PIE

**Meaning:** heart

**Material:** Armenian *sirt*, Instr. *srti-v* 'heart' (*\*kērdi-*);

gr. καρδίᾱ (Attic), καρδίη (hom.), κάρζα (Lesbian), κοπίζᾱ (Cypriot) 'heart; stomach; marrow of flowers' (*\*kērd(i)a*), poet. κῆρ, -ος n. 'heart' (*\*kērd*); κέαρ neologism after ἔαρ : ἦρος;

Maybe alb. (*\*kopiζα*) *kērthizë* 'navel, center of the body', *kērthi* 'baby' Greek loanwords.

Latin *cor* (from *\*cord*), *cordis* 'heart', *con-cors*, *-dis* 'harmonious', *dis-cors* 'discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, at variance';

Maybe alb. *kērdia* 'massacre' a Latin loanword.

Latin *cor* (cordis) 'heart', Latin *ex corde* > Italian *scordare*, Asturian *escaecer*, Bolognese *dscurdèr*, Calabrese *scordara*, Galician *esquencer*, Mudnès *descurdèr*, Napulitano *scurdà*, Portuguese *esquecer*, Sardinian Campidanese *scadesciri* ; *scaresci* ; *scarèsciri*, Zeneize *ascordâ*, Albanian *harroj* (common alb. *sk-* > *h-*).

Old Irish *críde* n., nir. *croidhe* 'heart, center', cymr. *craidd* 'midpoint', corn. *cre(y)s*, bret. *kreiz* 'center' (the Irish can be explained from *\*kredjom* or *\*krdjom*, provided that the dark colouring of the anlaut. consonance explanation finds (after *crú* 'blood?'); the brit. forms require against it a basic form *\*kredjom*);

Gothic *hairto*, Old High German *herza*, Old English *heorte*, Old Norse *hjarta* n. 'heart' (*\*kērd-on-*);

Lithuanian *širdis* f. (older m.), Akk. *širdi* 'heart, seed, marrow of trees'; Latvian *sirds* f. (older m.) 'heart' and *seīde* f. 'marrow, seed in wood' (basic forms *\*šērd-* and *šīrd-*, compare the old Gen. Sg. *širdés* and Gen. Pl. *širdý*, the Indo Germanic based on *\*kērdés* and *\*kērdóm*, see Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 302); Old Prussian *seyr* n. (*\*kērd*), to m. *o*-stem extended *sīras*, Akk. *sīran* 'heart';

akl. *sr̥d̥b̥ce*, serb. *sŕce* 'heart'; zero grade Old Church Slavic *srěda* 'center' (*\*serda*), russ. *seredá* ds.;

Hittite *ka-ra-az* (*karts*) 'heart', Gen. *kar-di-aš* (Pedersen Hittite 41).

Not here (but to Middle Irish *cretair* 'relic') Indo Germanic *\*kred-dhē-* 'witchcraft whereupon place, believe, trust' in Old Indic *śrād-dadhāti* 'trusts, believes' (separated still e.g. *śrād asmāi dhatta* 'have faith in him, trust him!'), *śrad-dhā* 'reliance', Avestan *zrazdā-* 'believe' (from *\*srazdā-* through folk etymology support in *zərəd-* 'heart');

Maybe

Luvian: <sup>UZU</sup>zfrt-

Meaning: 'heart'

Attestations: [N-ASg] <sup>UZU</sup>za-a-ar-za: 16 i 7\*(?); XXXII 7,12.

[D-LSg] za-ar-ti-: 133 ii 4.

Maybe Alb. nasalized (*\*zanra*) *zemëra* 'heart': Hieroglyphic Luvian: <sup>UZU</sup>zfrt-, <sup>UZU</sup>za-a-ar-za, *zar-za* 'heart', *zart-* 'heart' (with loss of nasal before dental stop): Avestan *zrazdā-* 'believe' (Melchert, 1987:197-198; MA:262-263)] (Sapir, 1936:263, VW:235; H:100).  
common alb. Luvian Hittite *-n-* > *-m-* > *-p-*, *-f-*



Latin *crēdō* `believe' ( *\*krezdō-*, Indo Germanic *\*kred-d<sup>h</sup>ē-*);

Old Irish *cretim* `believe', cymr. *credaf* ds. (not *\*crethaf*, hence previously late has changed to a fixed composition ), corn. *crežy*, Middle Breton *cridiff*, nbret. *credi* `believe'; in addition Old Irish *cretar*, mcymr. *creir*, cymr. *crair* ( *\*kredrā* ) `relic'.

rhyme word to *k(er)e*d- is *ghērd-*, *ghrd-*, only Aryan, in Old Indic *hṛd* `heart', etc.

**Number:** 125

**Proto-Semitic:** \*kVrb-

**Meaning:** inner part, middle (of the body)

**Akkadian:** *ḫerbu* `intestines, insides' (in the pl.), `mind, heart' OB on [CAD ḫ 216], [AHw 914-915]

**Ugaritic:** *ḫrb* `Körpermitte' [Aist 282]

**Hebrew:** *ḳārāb* `entrails, inward parts' [KB 1135]

**Arabic:** *ḫurb-* (u < \*a assimilated to b ?) `flanks, à partir des hanches jusqu'au bas-ventre' [BK 2 704]

**Notes:** Note a derived meaning `inside, (in the) middle': AKK *ḫerbu* `inside, inner part, middle' (the first and main meaning in AKK) OA on [CAD ḫ 216], [AHw 914-915]; UGR *ḫrb* (prep.) `inmitten, in, an' [Aist 282]; MOAB b-*ḫrb* `in the midst' [Segert 266].

Cf. SOQ di-*riḳob* (di-*riḳab*) `boyau' [LS 400]; see also QALAN-V d-*īrəḳəb* `estomac de chèvre' et al. [SSL 4 100]; metathetic of \*kVrb-?

Cf. \**ḳalb-* `heart, middle, center' (No. ).

[Holma 61]: AKK, ARB, HBR; [KB 1135]: HBR, MOAB, UGR, AKK, ARB

**References:** WP. I 423 f, WH. I 272 f., 286 f., 857, 858; Vendryes RC 40, 436.

**Page(s):** 579-580

---

**Root / lemma:** *kərə-*, *krā-*

**Meaning:** to mix; to cook

**Material:** Old Indic *śrāyati* `cooks, roasts', *śrīṇāti* `mixes, cooks, roasts', *śrītā-* `mixed', *śīrtā-* ds. (: gr. ἄ-κρᾶτος), *śrātā-*, *śrtā-* `cooked, boiled, roasted' (*śrāyaṇa-* n. `the mixing', ablaut neologism as Kaus. *śrapáyati* `cooks, roasts, burns pots etc. '), *ā-śir-* f. `mixture of warm milk with Soma';

Avestan *sar-* med. `sich vereinigen mit, sich anschließen an, es halten mit', *sar-* f. `association, connection';

gr. κίρννμι `mix, mingle, bandage, balance', newer κιννάω, κεράω, κεραίω, Attic κεράνννμι, Fut. κεράσω, Attic κερῶ, Aor. ἐκέρασ(σ)α, Ionian ἐπικρῆσαι Perf. κέκραμαι. ἄ-κρᾶτος (: Old Indic *śīrtā-*) `of liquids, unmixed, neat, esp. of wine, of conditions or states, pure, untempered, absolute, of persons, intemperate, violent' ( *\*kərə-tós* ); κρᾶσις f. `mixture', κρᾶτήρ `mixing bowl for wine'; hom. ἀκήπατος in the meaning `pure (water)', metr. lengthening for \*ἀκέπατος (?);

Old Norse *hrōra*, Old English *hrēran*, Old High German (*h*)*ruoren*, German *rühren* `set in motion, move = bestir ', Old Saxon *hrōra* `movement, agitation', Old High German *ruora* `movement ', Modern High German *Ruhr* `river in western Germany ', Old English Old Saxon *hrōr* `strenuous, strong', Old English *hrēr* (engl. *rear*) `half cooked, boiled'.

**References:** WP. I 419 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 695, 697, Risch Wortbildung 227.

**Page(s):** 582

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-2*, *kerə-*, *krē-*

**Meaning:** to grow

**Material:** Armenian *ser* `lineage, progeny, gender, sex', *ser*, Gen. *seri* ds. (*ker-si*), *serem* `bring forth, produce, create ', *serim* `be born, grow', *sern* `gender, sex, progeny ', *serm*, *sermn* `seed, sperm ';

gr. ἐκόρεσα, κορέ-σω (later present κορέσκω and κορέννυμι; Perf. κεκόρεσμαι) `satisfy', κόρος `satisfaction '; \*kopFos in Attic κόρος = hom. Ionian κοῦρος, Doric κῶρος `growing, near maturity, young, youthful ' (later also `lap, sprout, young twig, branch'), fem. Arcadian Dat. Sg. κόρFαι, Attic κόρη, hom. Ionian κούρη, Doric κῶρα `girl, virgin; the pupil of the eye, eyeball ', hom. κούρητες `waffenfähige Jungmannschaft '; probably κέλωρ, -ωρος `son, offspring, descendant ' (diss. from \*κερωρ, originally n. `progeny ');

alb. *thjerm*. `acorn ' (\**ker-*), *thjerrë* `lentil' (\**ker-n-*), actually `food '; (actually alb. root \**kers-* because of common Italic Illyrian *rs-* > *rr-*).

Latin *Cerēs*, *-eris* `the daughter of Saturn, goddess of agriculture ', Oscan *kerri* `the daughter of Saturn, goddess of agriculture ' (etc.), `to bring forth, produce, make, create, beget, give origin to ', Latin masc. *Cerus manus* `creator bonus ' with *r* as Old Latin spelling for *rr* (\**cerso-*) because of Umbrian *Serfe* Vok. etc., (Umbrian behaves like satem language) Oscan *caria* `bread'; lengthened grade Latin *pro-cērus* `high, tall, long '; from the heavy basis *creō*, *-āre* `make, create ' (Denom. a \**crējā* `growth '), *crē-sco*, *-vī* `grow', *crēber* `thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated ' (\**krē-d<sup>h</sup>ros*);

Old Icelandic *hirs*i (Middle High German loanword) m., Old High German *hirso* (\**kers-ion-*), *hirs*i `millet, sorghum ';

Lithuanian *šeriù*, *šerti* `feed' (heavy basis), *pāšaras* m. `food', *šėrmens* and *šėrmenys* Pl. `burial meal ', Old Prussian *sermen* ds.

**References:** WP. I 408, WH. I 204, Trautmann 302 f.

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-3*

**Meaning:** rope; to weave

**Note:** only Armenian and gr.

**Material:** Armenian *sari-k* Pl. (Gen. *sareaç*, Instr. *sareōç*) 'band, strap, cord' (*\*k<sub>e</sub>rejā*), *sard* (*i*-stem) 'spider' (*\*k<sub>ṛ</sub>-ti-*);

gr. καῖρος (*\*k<sub>e</sub>ri-os*) σειρά τις ἐν ἰστῷ, δι' ἧς οἱ στήμονες διεγείρονται Phot., perhaps 'row of thrums in the loom, to which the threads of the warp are attached, ravel', καίρωμα 'ds., of the web so fastened', καίρω 'band the fabric together', zero grade κειρία 'the strap of the bedstead', Pl. (NT.) 'shroud' (the forms κηρία, καιρία s. Liddell-Scott; the meaning 'shroud' through connection in κήρ 'death goddess'?).

**References:** WP. I 409, Kuiper Proto-Munda 122 f.

**Page(s):** 577-578

---

**Root / lemma:** *ker-4* and *kerə- : krē-*

**Meaning:** to hurt, harm; to be spoiled

**Material:** Old Indic *śṛṇāti* 'breaks, crushes', *śīryate, śīryāte* 'it is broken, disintegrates', participle *śīrṇá-, -śīrtá-, śūrtá-* 'broke, decayed', Inf. *śaritoḥ*;

Avestan *asarəta-* 'not broken, not made discouraged' (= Old Indic *ásīrta-*), *sari-* m. 'piece, fragment, shard', *sāri-* f. 'break, ruin'; ein *d(h)*-present in addition is perhaps npers. *gusilem* 'rupture, slit, separate' from Old pers. *\*vi-sṛdāmiy*,

gr. κεραῖζω 'devastate, despoil' (*\*κεραF-ίζω*, due to a *\*κεραFo-ç*; κεῖρ- = Old Indic *śari-*), ἀκέρατος 'unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged', κεραυνός 'thunderbolt, lightning' (*\*κερα-F[ε]ν-ος*, actually 'smasher'); lengthened grade gr. κήρ, κηρός, f. 'death, ruin; death goddess', (proto gr. *ē*, Attic saying θύραζε κῆρες (κηρες) ... one explains from a secondary Nom. *\*καρ* from *\*κάρς* with *ᾱ* from previous paradigm κῆρ : *\*καρός*); καριῶσαι ἀποκτείναι Hes. contains reduced grade, as alb. *ther*, ἀκήριος 'unharmd by the Kêres; generally, unharmd, harmless', κηραίνω 'spoil, hurt', whereof ἀκήρατος 'unharmd', also 'pure, candid' (reduced also with ἀκήρατος 'not mixed');

Latin *cariēs* (*\*k<sub>ṛ</sub>-iē-* to present *\*cariō*) 'the rotten being, decayed being', *cariōsus* 'full of decay, rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle', *carius* 'dear, precious, valued, esteemed, beloved';

alb. *ther* `slaughter, cut, bite' (\**k̑r-*), *tsirrís* `prick' (\**ker-n-*);

Maybe alb. *çjerr* `prick'; (common Avestan Slavic *k* > *č*: alb. *k* > *ts* > *ç*: Greek Tocharian labialized *kʷ* -> *t*).

Old Irish *ar-a-chrin* (\**k̑r-nu-t*) `decomposed', *do-cer* `he fiel' (\**kerə-t*), *crín* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered' (\**krē-no-s*), *irchre* n. `ruin' (\**peri-kr-io-m*);

Tocharian A *kāryap*, B *karep* `damage'.

**References:** WP. I 410 f., WH. I 167 f., Thurneysen Gr. 437, 462.

**Page(s):** 578

---

### Root / lemma: *ker(s)-1*

**Meaning:** bristle, stiff hair

**Material:** Old Indic \**śala* in *kapucchala*- n. `hair at the back of the head';

Middle Irish *carrach* `scabbed, scabby, stony'; different above S. 532;

Old High German *hursti* `a tuft, comb, crest', Norwegian *herren* `stiff, hard', Old Icelandic *herstr* `rough, harsh', Middle High German *hersten* `solidify, congeal'; perhaps Old High German Old Saxon Old Icelandic *hār*, Old English *hæ̆r* `hair' from a *h* loose the abbreviated root form (lengthened grade);

Lithuanian *šerỹs* `bristle', *šeriúos*, *šértis* `lose hair, go bald, come off badly, come out of something not without damage', *šiurkštūs*, *šiurgždūs* `rough'; ablaut. East Lithuanian *šeĩšas* `shiver'; Latvian *sari* `bristle, stiff hair';

Slavic \**sbrstb* (= Old High German *hurst*) in russ.-Church Slavic *sbrstb* f. `wool', sloven. *s̑st* `animal hair', russ. *šerstb* `wool', ablaut. russ. *šóroš* m. `rough surface', Old Bulgarian *ѡsorѡ* `rough'; Slavic \**sbrchb* in sloven. *s̑h* m. `shiver', russ.-Church Slavic *sȓchъkъ* `rough, harsh, bitter, stubborn', sloven. *s̑hek* `unkempt, shaggy'.

**References:** WP. I 427, Trautmann 305.

**Page(s):** 583

---

### Root / lemma: *kers-2*

**Meaning:** to run

**Material:** For palatales *k̥* speaks σάρσαι ἄμαξαι Hes., as Latin *sarrācum*, *serrācum* (Italian -*rr-* from -*rs-*) `a foreign chariot' could have originated Illyrian *\*sarsa* = Indo Germanic *\*k̥rsā*;

Note: [*k̥* > *s*- satem: Maybe pre-Illyrian substrate satem?]

gr. ἐπικούρος `to help hurrying' (*\*k̥orsos*);

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : gr. ἐπικούρος `to help hurrying' : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Latin *currō*, -*ere* `run' (*\*k̥rsō*), *cursus* `run, flow', *currus* `cart', *equirria* `chariot race' (*\*equi-currīa*, from which assimilatorisch *\*equi-quirria* and Haplogistic *equirria*);

gall. *carros*, Latinized *carrus* `carriage, cart', Old Irish mcymr. *carr*, bret. *karr* `biga, vihiculum' (*\*k̥rsos*); compare mcymr. *carrawc* f., ncymr. *carrog* `torrent, stream' (*\*karsākā* `the running'?), different above S. 532.

alb. *karrocë* `cart' a Latin loanword.

Middle High German *hurren* `move quickly'; doubtful Old High German *hros*, -*ses*, Old Icelandic Old Saxon *hross*, Old English *horg* `horse, steed' (*\*hrussa-*), Old Low German *hers* ds. (*\*herssa-*), because **-ss-** from one has understood in **-s** auslaut root maximally as consonant increase in a shortened name; hence rather to a dental extension (: Old Indic *kūrdati* `hops, jumps') the not palatalen root (*s*)*ker-* `spring';

Armenian *kaṙk* `cart' is probably loanword from Galatian.

**References:** WP. I 428 f., WH. I 315 f.

**Page(s):** 583-584

---

**Root / lemma:** *k̥er-*, *k̥erə-* : *k̥rā-*, *k̥erei-*, *k̥ereu-*

**Meaning:** head; horn, cow

**Material:** Old Indic *śiras-* n. (ved. only Nom. Akk.) `head, cusp, peak', Avestan *sarah-* n. `head' (in the 2. syllable not genau = gr. κέρας from *k̥erə-s* from the heavy basis; the reduplication-grade of the first syllable, instead of *\*śaras-*, is carried previously by Indic or Proto Aryan from preceding Old Indic Gen. *śīṣṇāḥ* etc.), Gen. Old Indic *śīṣṇāḥ*, Abl. *śīṣatāḥ* (*\*k̥rsṇ-tos* : gr. κρᾶτος);

*śṛṅga-* (*\*kṛ-n-go-*) n. 'horn', of *n*-stem *\*ker-(e)n-* with perhaps originally bare nominative *g*, compare gr. κραγγών 'crab' and from the *u*-basis gr. κορυ-γγ-εῖν κερατίζειν (see also under about Irish *congan*);

from the *u*-basis Avestan *srū-*, *sr̥vā-* 'horn; nail in fingers and toes', *sr̥vara* 'horned' (*\*srū + bhara-*), *sr̥vī-stāy-* 'with horny barbs';

Armenian *sar* 'height, acme, apex, slope' (*kero-*);

gr. κάρ in hom. ἐπὶ κάρ 'on the head', Hippokr. ἀνάκαρ 'up to or towards the head, upwards', originally probably *\*ker* Gen. *\*ker-ós* (καρός), from which analogical κάρ, καρός; besides κάρᾱ, Ionian κάρη 'head'; an *s*- loose stem *kār-* is decisive for ἔγ-καρος (and ἄ-καρος with *α-* as zero grade to ἐν), ἵγ-κρ-ος 'brain';

perhaps here Ionian κᾱρίς, -ῖδος, Attic κᾱρίς, -ίδος f. 'a shrimp or prawn', Doric κωρίς κουρίς ds.;

***kerəs-*** in gr. κέρας 'horn' (Gen. ep. κέρας, Attic -ως, newer -ατος, later Epic -ᾱτος) see below Latin *cerebrum*;

*\*καρασ-* (*\*kerəs-*) in: Attic κάρᾱ 'head' (n. *\*kerəs-η* > *\*καραα*), Ionian κάρη ds., oblique stem *\*krās-n-* (with -ατ- for -*n*-) Aeolic Gen. κῤᾱτος, out of it κῤᾱτός; hybridism are κάρηατος and κάρητος (*\*κῤᾱσ-* = Old Indic *śṛṣṇ-*); κάρηαρ; in addition καροῦσθαι 'sich schwer im Kopfe fühlen'; hom. κάρηνα Nom. Pl. 'heads, mountain summits' (secondary Sg. κάρηνον, Attic Doric κάρᾱνον, Aeolic καραννο-), basic form *\*κάρασνᾱ* Pl.; compare M. Leumann Homer. Wörter 159.

καῤᾱρα κεφαλή Hes. (*\*καρασ-ρα*; therefrom Καῤᾱρων, father of Κάρᾱνος);

about κρήδεμνον, Doric κῤᾱδεμνον 'head fascia' s. Schwyzler Gl. 12, 20; about hom. κατὰκρήθεν (= κατ' ἄκρηθεν) s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 56 ff.;

perhaps κῤᾱαίνω 'accomplish, complete, perform, execute, achieve, finish, fulfill'. If κραιπάλη 'drinking-bout, intoxication, drunken headache' is to be understood because of Latin *crāpula* as κῤᾱπαλη 'drinking-bout, intoxication, drunken headache' (in 2. part then πάλλω), κῤᾱ[σ]ι- could stand beside *\*καρασ-ρᾱ*, as adjective e.g. κῤᾱδι-άνειρα besides κῤᾱδρός;

\*krās- ( \*krās- or \*krās-, \*kṛs-) in Attic κράσπεδον `edge, border, skirt, esp. of cloth, Theoc.2.53; of the fringe or tassel worn by Jews, affection of the uvula, fimbria `; ἀμφί-krānos (\*krās-vo-) `two-headed `;

alb. Geg (\*karena) krena, Tosc krerë Pl. `heads', shqipja me dy krena `double headed eagle', krye `head' a Greek loanword (common alb. -n > -r), alb. krenar `proud', kreu `beginning', (through metathesis) (\*kreu) krye `head'.

alb. Geg krena Pl. `heads' = gr. neut. nom. pl. ionic ἀμφί-κρηνα `two-headed `.

gr. ἐκατόγ-krānos `100 headed ', Ionian ἐπίκρηνον κεφαλόδεσμον Hes., Attic krānion `cranium', ὀλε[vo]krānon, ωλέkrānon `elbow'; κρανίζαι ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἀπορρίψαι Hes. next to which with lengthened grade (: κέρας) κερανίζαι κολυμβῆσαι κυβιστῆσαι Hes., ναυ-krāros `the chief official of a division, of the citizens for financial and administrative purposes' (diss. ναυ-κλᾶρος, -κληρος), Boeotian Λᾱkrāridās from \*Λᾱ-krāros `head of people `; in addition κραῖρα f. `head', ἡμίκραιρα etc. (from \*κρασ-ρια);

o-grade \*korσ- in Ionian κόρση, Attic κόρη, Doric κόρρα `temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead, head' (Indo Germanic \*kors-);

of -(e)n-stem **ker(e)n-** : κράνος `helmet' ( \*kṛno-s); κάρνος ... βόσκημα, πρόβατον Hes.; κέρναι, κέρνα Pl. `transverse processes of the vertebrae' (\*kern- or \*kers-n); κραγγών `crab' (compare above Old Indic śṛīga-); unclear is the formation from κεράμβυξ, -υκος `stag-beetle `; κᾶραβος m. `horned or cerambycid beetle, a prickly crustacean, crayfish, a light ship ' (> Latin carābus ds.), perhaps with maked. (?) derivative (gr. \*-φος) to κᾶρίς `shrimp (Crangon) and prawn (Palaemon) ', see above; but all doubtful.

Von **kereu-** : κόρυδός m., f. `crested lark ' (: Germanic herut- `deer'); κόρυς, -υθος `helmet', hom. κῦμα κορύσσεται `rears up ' κόρυμβος, κορυφή `acme, apex ', κορύπτω `butt with the head, the horns ', κορυγγεῖν κρατίζειν Hes. (to -γγ- see above to śṛīga-).

Von **kerei-** : κριός `aries, ram' (compare in the meaning κραστής), ablaut. with Old Norse hreinn, Old English hrān `reindeer `.

Vereinzeltes: κάρτην την βοῦν. Κρήτες Hes. (if \*kṛt-tā `the horned '); κυρίπτω, κυρηβάζω `butt with the horns, like goats or rams ' (as κορύπτω; \*kōr-);

Latin cerebrum `brain ' (\*kerās-ro-m, compare gr. καρᾶρα); cervīx `nape ' (\*cers-vīc-); cernuus, cernulus `turning a somersault, stooping forwards, head-foremost ' (\*kers-noμος; if not rather loanword from gr., compare κρανίζαι), crābrō `hornet' (see below). From (e)n-



stem: *cornū* 'horn' (the *u*-stem perhaps as gall. κάρνυξ; 'trumpet' through amalgamation of *n*- and *u*-stem); compare also Illyrian PN Τρικόνιον (Moesia), PN *Cornuinus* etc. (Krahe IF. 58, 222 f.) from \**k̑rn-*;

to *crābrō* 'hornet' (\**crāsrō*, *k̑ȓsron-*) is placed (Indo Germanic *k̑rs-en-*):

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**kerenza*), *grenzë*, *grerëza*, *grerë*, *greth* 'wasp' (common *k-* > *g*-gutturals in Celtic Baltic). (common alb. Tosc *-n-* > *-r-*).

Old High German *hurnūz*, *hornaz*, m., Old English *hynet(u)* 'hornet' (\**hurznuta*); Dutch *horzel* (\**hurzla-*), Modern High German *Horlitz*;

Lithuanian *širšė* f., *širšlys* m., *širšuolis*, old *širšuo* 'wasp', *širšūnas*, *širšūnas* 'hornet', Latvian *sirsis*, Old Prussian *sirsilis* 'hornet';

russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *сѣръшенъ* 'hornet, gadfly, brake', serb. *s̑šljén* 'hornet'; compare Būga Kalba ir senovė I 191, 224;

bret. *kern* 'Scheitel, Wirbel des Kopfes', Middle Irish *cern* f. 'point, edge'; gall. κάρνυξ 'trumpet', κάρνον την σάλπιγγα. Γαλάται; cymr. corn. bret. *karn* 'hoof the soliped, animal which does not have cloven hoofs' (from \*'horn'; but Middle Irish corn. bret. *corn* 'drinking horn', cymr. *corn* 'horn'; because of brit. VN *Cornovī* etc. barely from Latin);

Old High German *hirni*, Old Norse *hiarni* 'brain' (\**k̑ersniom*), Dutch *hersen* 'brain', Old Norse *hiarsi* 'Scheitel, Wirbel des Kopfes' (\**k̑erson-*);

of **(e)n**-stem: Gothic *haúrn*, Old High German Old Norse *horn* 'horn, drinking horn, trumpet' (see above to Latin *cornu*).

with *h*-suffix (compare above gr. κάρτην) in addition Old High German *(h)rint*, Old English *hrīðer* n. 'horned animal', zero grade Old English *hrȳðer* ds., Low German Dutch *rund* 'rother, cattle'.

From the *u*-basis: Old High German *hiruz*, Old Saxon *hirot*, Old English *heorot*, Old Norse *hjørtr*, Modern High German *Hirsch* (-*d*-forms as in gr. κόρυδος; also in:) Old Norse *hrūtr* 'aries, ram';

Latvian *sirnas* Pl. 'roe deer'. (Endzelin KZ. 42, 378) = Old Church Slavic *сѣрна* 'roe deer' (: κάρυος); ablaut equally with cymr. *carw*;

in addition belongs the derivative:



***kerəyo-s : k̥r̥yo-s*** `horned, deer-headed, as Subst. of deer' or `cow'.

gr. κεράος `horned ';

Latin *cervus*, -ī m. `deer', *cerva* f. `hind ', therefrom *cervīnus* `of a deer ', gall.-Latin *cervēsia*, *cervīsia* `deer-coloured, brown drink, beer ' (Pokorny Vox Rom. 10, 259);

cymr. *carw*, corn. *carow*, bret. *karo* m. `deer' (*\*k̥r̥yo-s*); in addition the mountain name *Karawanken*;

Old Prussian *sirwis* m. `roe deer' (out of it borrowed Finnish *hirvi* `elk, deer' compare also *sarve*, lapp. *čuarvi* `elk ');

probably from a centum language derive:

alb. *ka* `ox' (*\*k̥r̥yo-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology because alb. *kau* `ox' : Rumanian *bou* `ox' derived from **Root / lemma: *gʷou-*** : `cattle'.

Lithuanian *kárvė* `cow'; in addition *kárviena* f. `cow's meat ' (: Czech *kravina* `cowhide ');

russ.-Church Slavic *krava*, poln. *krowa*, russ. *koróva* f. `cow' (*\*k̥orəyā*); ablaut. apoln. *karw* (*\*k̥r̥yo-s*) `aged ox' (out of it borrowed Old Prussian *curwis* Vok., Akk. *kurwan* `ox').

**References:** WP. I 403 ff., WH. I 164, 203 f., 206, 207, 276, 283 f., 284, 856, 858, Trautmann 119, 305 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 583, Benveniste Origines 24 f., 175.

**Page(s):** 574-577

---

**Root / lemma:** *kes-*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Old Indic *śāsti*, *śásati* `cuts, slaughters ', *śasta-h* `massacred ', *śástrá*- n. `knife, dagger', *śāsá*- m. `butcher's knife ';

gr. (*\*kesazo*) κεάζω `split', εὐ-κέατος `light to split', (*\*kesarnon*) κέαρνον `carpenter's axe';

alb. *thadrë* (*\*kas-d<sup>h</sup>rā*) `two-edged ax ';

Latin *careō*, *-ēre* `to be without, be free from, be destitute of', Oscan *kasīt* `it is necessary, is proper, is becoming, behooves'; *to*-participle, Latin *castus* `morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, virtuous, an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds', originally `cropped, truncated, cut off, apart, separated'; thereof *castīgō* `chide, scold, attack'; neologism is *cassus* `empty, void, hollow'; *\*kastrom* `cutting tool' (: Old Indic *śastrām*) was assumed from Latin *castrō*, *-āre* `abscise, clip, castrate', *castrum* `encampment' as `sliced piece of land', Oscan Gen. Sg. *castrous* `pour, pour out, shed', Umbrian *castruo*, *kastruvuf* `the bottom, lowest part' (*u*-stem after *peku-* `cattle');

Middle Irish *cess* f. `spear, javelin' (*\*kestā*);

Old Norse *hes* f. `spigot in cow's rope';

Old Church Slavic *kosa* f. `sickle, scythe' (*k*- instead of *s*- through dissimilation against the following *s*?).

**References:** WP. I 448 f., WH. I 167, 178 ff.

**Page(s):** 586

**Root / lemma:** *keub-*

**Meaning:** thorn

**Material:** Asächs. *hiopo* `briar', Old High German *hiufo* ds., Old English *héopa* m., *héope* f., engl. *hip*, Norwegian *hjūpa* `rosehip, dog rose';

Old Prussian *kaāubri* `thorn'.

Maybe alb. (*\*keub-*) *thumb* `thorn' common alb. *s-* > *th-*.

**References:** WP. I 380 f.

**Page(s):** 595

**Root / lemma:** *keuk-*

**Meaning:** to shine, glow

**Material:** Old Indic *śócāti*, *śúcyati* `lights, shines, glows, burns, suffers violent pain, mourns', *śocáyati* `kindles, saddens; it is sad, deplures', *śóka*- m. `blaze, glow, flame, pain, mourning, grief', *śúci-* `luminous, gleaming, pure', *śukrá-*, *śuklá-* `light, white, pure', *śukti*- f. `shell, pearl mussel, mother of pearl, iridescent lining of a mollusk shell' (if `gleaming'), perhaps *śuktá-* `sour' (if `burning from taste');

Avestan *saočint-* 'burning', *saočayeiti* 'set on fire, light up, kindle = set in rapid motion, urge on, hurry, hasten, accelerate, quicken', npers. *sōxtan* 'kindle, inflame, burn', Avestan *upa-suxta-* 'kindled', *ātrə-saoka-* m. 'firebrand', np. *sōg* 'mourning, grief, distress' (Armenian *sug* 'mourning, grief' is iran. loanword); Avestan *suxra-* 'luminous (of fire)', np. *surx* 'red';

gr. κύκνος 'swan' as 'the white'.

**References:** WP. I 378. extension from *keu-2*.

**Page(s):** 597

---

**Root / lemma:** *keu-*, *ku-*

**Meaning:** to mix, to whirl

**Note:** very doubtful.

**Material:** Gr. κυκῶν 'mixed drink', κυκάω 'stir in, mix in, mix into, mingle', κύκηθρον 'Rührkelle';

Lithuanian *šaukštas* 'spoon', *šiūkšmės* 'a rubbing away, sweepings', *šiukštūs* 'mixed with chaff or bran'.

**References:** WP. I 377, WH. I 218 f.

**Page(s):** 597

---

**Root / lemma:** *keu-1*, *keu-* : *kū-*, *kū-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Material:** Old Indic *śv-áyati* 'rises, becomes strong, mighty' (Perf. *śū-śuv-uḥ*); *śu-ná-* n. 'growth, prospering; flourishing, luck, salvation'; *śávas-* n. 'strength, heroic strength', *śávīra-* 'strong, mighty' (*ī* probably secondary for *ī*, so that = gall. κάυαρος), *śáviṣṭha-* 'übermächtigst', *śūná-* 'swollen, turgid' (Old Icelandic *hūnn* etc.; about Old Indic *śūna-* m. 'lack' s. Thieme KZ. 69, 172f.); *śūnyá-* 'empty, bare, lacking' (and Armenian *sun* 'sehr gering, entbloßt von'); *śūra-* 'strong', mostly 'hero' (= Avestan *sūra-*, gr. ἄ-κυρος etc.); *śó-tha-* m. 'intumescence, swollen state', *śó-pha-* m. 'swelling, lump, growth, ulcer'; *śāva-* m. 'the young of an animal', Old Indic *śi-śu-* m. 'kid, child, youngling';

*śvā-trá-* 'thriving, strong', n. 'power, strengthening'; *śá-śvant-* 'each, every', see below; from an *s*-extension probably *śuṣ-* m. 'cavity' (= Old English *hyse* 'youngling'), *śuṣirá-* (from *śuṣ-*?) 'hollow'; n. 'cavity, a wind instrument';

Avestan *spā(y)*, redupl. present participle *sispimna-* 'swell up', *sūra-* (= Old Indic *śūra-*) 'strong, vast, grand', Superl. *səvišta-* (= Old Indic *śáviṣṭha-*); *sūra-* m. 'hole, lacuna', npers. *sūrāx* 'hole' (: κύαρ = ὕδρος : ὕδωρ; s. also Armenian *sor*, at most Latin *caver-na*);

Armenian *sun* (see above to Old Indic *śūna-* 'emptiness'); *sor* 'hole' (*\*so[v]oro-* from *\*sovaro-* = Old Indic *\*śavīra-*, gr. κύαρ), *soil* 'cave' (*\*keu-lo-*);

alb. *thelë, thellë* 'deep' (= κό(F)ιλος; *o* to *a* and through umlaut to *e*); *thanë* 'cornel, cornelcherry' (*\*kousnā*), Tosc *i thantë* 'made of cornel, strong' (Jokl by WH. I 277);  
(common Celtic alb. abbreviation)

Maybe alb. Tosc *i thartë* 'sour'.

gr. κόοι τὰ χάσματα τῆς γῆς, καὶ τὰ κοιλώματα Hes. (: Latin *cavus*, Middle Irish *cūa*), κοῖλος 'hollow' (κόφιλος = alb. *thelë*), lengthened grade κῶος 'cave, jail'; κύαρ (*\*kuuṛ*) 'hole' (see above to Avestan *sūra-* 'hole', Armenian *sor*); (perhaps borrowed word κύαθος 'goblet' and κῶθων 'Laconian drinking-vessel, used by soldiers, drinking bout, carousal, the inner harbour at Carthage' from *\*koFαθων?*); κύλα τὰ ὑποκάτω τῶν βλεφάρων κοιλώματα Hes. (also κύλον 'the parts under the eyes, groove above upper eyelid' Poll., Suid.; also κυλάδες, κυλίδες; in addition, as it seems, κοικύλλω 'gawk around', Κοικυλίω actually 'gawper, starrer');

with the meaning 'to swell' etc.: κυέω, (ἐγ)κύω, Aor. ἔκῡσα 'be pregnant', κύος n. 'foetus' (: cymr. *cyn*), ἔγκυος 'pregnant', ἔγκῡμων (?) ds.: κῡμα 'surge'; Κυάρη ἡ Αθηνᾶ Hes. ('the strong', ablaut. with Old Indic *śavīra-*, gall. Καυαρος); ἄ-κῡρος 'invalid' (= Old Indic *śūra-*), κῡριος 'having power or authority over, legitimate, lawful, goodness proper, lord, master', κῡρος n. 'power, force, influence, verdict'; in addition from the grade *\*kūā-* (as Old Indic *śvātrá-*) Doric Aor. πᾶσασθαι, Perf. πέπαμαι 'received possession, power on something', πᾶμα 'Besitztum', PN Θιό-ππᾶστος (ππ < *kū*), Ionian ἔμπης, Doric ἔμπας 'alike, anyhow, generally'; in addition ἐμπάζομαι 'busy oneself about, take heed of, care for', κατεμπάζω 'gripe, seize, assault' ('take in possession'), ἔμπαιος 'expert, skillful, knowing, practised';

πᾶς 'whole' (*\*pā-vt-* from *\*kūā-nt-*); also = ἄ-πᾶς 'someone, each, every', Old Indic *śáśvant-* (*\*sa-śvant-*) 'jeder der Reihe nach, vollständig';

Latin *cavus* 'hollow, arched (concave)' from *\*coyos* (compare port. *covo* etc.), *caverna* 'cave'; *cumulus* (*\*ku-me-los* 'intumescence') 'heap'; *inciēns* 'pregnant' (*\*en-cuiens*,

similarly Old Indic *śvayatē*); here also *cavea* f. 'cage', Middle Latin *cavellum* 'basket', roman. *\*cavāneum* (M.-L. 1786) 'basket, cradle';

gall. PN Κουαρρος, Cavarillus (assimil. from *\*covaro-*: Old Indic *śavīra-*), cymr. *cawr* (*\*cawar*), corn. *caur* 'giant'; Middle Irish Nom. Plur. *cōraid* 'heroes', religiously aggravated to 'sinner'; Middle Irish *cūa* (*\*koujos*) 'hollow' (: kóoi, Latin *cavus*); *cūass* 'cave'; bret. *kéo* 'grot, cave' (*\*kouio-*); cymr. *cyw* m. 'the young of an animal' (*\*kujos*: gr. κύος);

Old Icelandic *hūnn* m. 'dice, cube, block-like piece; youngling', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *hūn* m. 'youngling', *\*hūni-* 'power, strength' in EN as Old High German *Hūn-mār* (= Old Indic *śūnā-*), elsäss. *hünsch* 'tumefaction of the milk veins'; probably also the strengthening Old Icelandic *hund-*, e.g. *hund-diarfr* 'πάν-τολμος', i.e. participle *\*hunda* = *\*kū-nt-* (: *\*kū-ent-*, during gr. παντ-, *\*kūā-nt* has derived from the heavy basis *kūā-*); Old English *hyse* 'youngling' (: Old Indic *śuṣi* 'hollow stalk'), *hoss* m. 'twig, branch';

Latvian *šāva* 'fissure or cavity in the tree shaped like a sheath' (lengthened grade, compare κῶος); from 'to swell' from: Lithuanian *šaūnas*, *šaunūs* 'strong, proficient', *pašūné* 'power, strength' (: Old Indic *śunā-m*; Persson Beitr. 192, would like to add also *šaulis* (Old Lithuanian) 'hip, haunch', *šuka* 'haycock on the field', *šūsnis* 'heap', *šūtis* 'woodpile', *šūtis* 'heap of stone or wood'??);

Maybe alb. *sukë* 'hill'. (in PIE word and hill are of the same origin).

Old Bulgarian *sujb* 'void, vain'; compare Būga Kalba ir. sen. I 291.

A root form *kū-el-* perhaps in Old English *hwylca* (leg. *hwelca*) 'pustule, swelling, lump, growth', wherefore *hwelian* 'fester' and (?) Latvian *kveļdēt*, *kvēlēt* 'glow' (Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 352).

**References:** WP. I 365 ff., WH. I 188, 191 f., 277, 306, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 301.

**Page(s):** 592-594

---

**Root / lemma:** *keu-2*

**Meaning:** to shine, bright

**Material:** Avestan *savahī-* 'name of the continent situated in the east' (actually Nom. Du. from *\*savah-* 'morning, east'), with zero grade root syllable Old Indic *śvaḥ* Adv. 'early to-

morrow morning ' ; *r*-stem Avestan *sūrēm* 'early in the morning' (thematic Akk. a conservative stem), *a-sūiri* 'in the morning darkness' (*sūirya*-), Akk. *sūirīm* 'breakfast ';

perhaps Armenian *šukh* 'radiance, splendor, fame' (as *\*kūō-ko-*; therefrom *škhet* 'glamorous etc. '), *šol* 'ray, beam of light' (as *\*kūo-lo-*), *nšoyl* 'light, radiance, sparkle' (*\*ni-kūoļio*), probably *šand*, *šant* 'spark, lightning, glowing iron' (*kūnti-*; probably from a participle-stem *kū-ent-*: *kū-nt-* derive ).

**no**-stem: Old Indic *śóna-* 'red, bright red' (*ṇ* for *n*), gall. *COVNOS* (coin), Old Irish *\*cuan-dae*, Middle Irish *cuanna*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *cun* 'mellifluous' (Sommerfelt BSL. 24, 219 ff.); russ. *sunica*, *sunika*, Serbo-Croatian *sunica* 'raspberry'; russ. *kuná* 'marten' etc., Lithuanian *kiáuné*, Latvian *caûna*, *caûne*, Old Prussian *caune* ds. could lie a corresponding color adj. from a root form with velar of the basic; about Lithuanian *švīnas* 'lead', Persson Beitr. 745 between adds as *kūeno-*, s. Boisacq s. v. *κύανος* 'cyanus, a dark-blue substance'.

Maybe alb. *kunadhe* f. 'marten': gr. *κουβάρι* 'marten': russ. *kuná* 'marten'.

Root extensions:

***Reu*-<sup>h</sup>**: Old Indic *śúmbhati* 'shines', *śóbhatē* 'ist stattlich, nimmt sich schön aus', *śōbhaná-* 'beautiful, gleaming', *śubha-* 'pretty, pleasant, joyful, gratifying', *śubhrá-* 'beautiful, gleaming, light color' = Armenian *surb* 'pure, holy', *srbem* 'clean, holy, sacred'.

***Reu*-<sup>d</sup>**: Old Indic *śúndhati* 'purifies, cleans', *śudhyatē* 'becomes pure', *śuddhá-* 'pure', Kaus. *śundhayati* 'purifies, cleans' (Avestan *sudu-* 'cleaning of the grain? grain mill?' s. Bartholomae Wb. 1583).

***Reu*-*k***- see below esp. headword (*Reuk*);

***Kū-en***- 'hold festivities, sanctify'? see below esp. headword (*Kū-en*);

***Kū-eid-*, *Kū-eit-*** see below esp. headword (*Kuei-3*).

**References:** WP. I 368, Trautmann 122 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 121; s. *Kūon-* 'dog'.

**Page(s):** 594-595

---

**Root / lemma:** *Re-*

**See also:** see below *Ro-*

**Page(s):** 537

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēi*-<sup>bh</sup>-

**Meaning:** quick, hasty

**Material:** Old Indic *śībham* Adv. 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', *śībhya*- 'wandering quickly, fast', *śibhrá*- 'horny, lustful (?)';

Gothic *haifsts* 'fight, quarrel', Old Norse *heipt*, *heifst* f. 'enmity, rage, fury, hate', Old High German *heiftīg* 'violent'; Old English *hæst* 'force, might, vehemency', Old Frisian *haest* 'haste, hurry', Middle Low German *heist* 'vehemency'; Old English *hæste*, Old High German *heisti* 'violent, forcible'.

**References:** WP. I 364 f.; belongs to *kēi-gh*-, see below.

**Page(s):** 542

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēi-gh*-

**Meaning:** quick, hasty

**Material:** Old Indic *śīghrá*- 'rash, hasty, quick, fast';

Old English *hīgian* 'stretch, make tense, stretch out, spread out, distend, extend, hasten, make haste, be in haste, hurry, be quick, bear upon, press upon, lean, support oneself', engl. *hie* 'hurry', geminated Norwegian *hikka* 'sob', Old Swedish *hikka* 'gasp, have the hiccups' (onomatopoeic words?);

russ. *sigátb*, *signút* 'spring', wruss. *sigác*, *signuc* 'walk, make big steps'; wherefore also russ. *sig* 'a kind of fish', as *Salm* to *saliō*, so that Lithuanian *sýkis* etc. and Old Norse *sīkr* maybe are borrowed from Russ..

**References:** WP. I 363, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 174, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 249;

**See also:** belongs to *kēi*-<sup>bh</sup>-, see above.

**Page(s):** 542-543

---

**Root / lemma:** *kē(i)*- : *kō(i)*- : *kə(i)*-

**Meaning:** to sharpen, whet

**Note:** probably further formations from *ak-* 'sharp' (see 18 ff.)

**Material:** Old Indic *śi-śā-ti* (*śi-śī-tē*), *śy-āti* 'sharpens, whets', participle *śitá*- 'sharpened, pointed' (= Latin *catus*, Old Irish *cath*), *śāta*- ds., *śāṇa*- m. (with Middle Indic *ṇ* for *n*) 'whetstone, touchstone, yardstick, criterion' (= npers. *san* 'whetstone'); perhaps also Old Indic *śilā* 'stone, rock' (*\*kə-lā*);

Avestan *saēni-* 'cusp, peak, treetop, sharp' (npers. *sāyaδ* 'reibt') = Old Norse *hein*;

Armenian *sur* 'sharp' (*\*kō-ro-*), *srem* 'sharpen', *sur*, Gen. *sroy* 'sword, knife', *sair* 'cutting edge' (*\*kē-ri-*), compound *sairadir* 'cutting edge', therefrom *\*sardrem*, *sadrem* 'irritate, annoy, itch, anger, tease; arouse, excite, set in motion'; perhaps also *sal*, Gen. *sali* 'flagstone, anvil' (*\*kə-li-*, compare above Old Indic *śilā*);

gr. κῶνος m. 'cone, a pine-cone, the cone of a helmet, top' (= Old Indic *śāṇa-*), therefrom κώνειον 'hemlock, Conium maculatum' (after the leaves);

Latin *catus* (after Varro Sabine) 'acutus, sharp witted, shrewd' (= Old Indic *śi-ta-*, Old Irish *cath*); *cos*, *cotis* 'whetstone', also *cotes*, *cautes* f. Pl. 'pointed rock, reef' (-au-hyperurbanism); *catanus* 'cedar juniper' is perhaps gall. loanword;

Old Irish *cath* 'wise' (= Latin *catus*, Old Indic *śi-tā-*);

Old Icelandic *hein* f. 'whetstone', Old English *hān* 'boundary stone', engl. *hone* 'whetstone' (*\*kəi-n-*: Avestan *saēni-*); Middle High German *hār* 'tools to sharpen the scythe' (*\*kē-r-*), Middle Low German *haren* 'sharpen, be sharp';

**References:** WP. I 454 f., WH. I 181, 183 f., 190 f.

**Page(s):** 541-542

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēko-*

**Meaning:** green grass, green fodder

**Material:** Old Indic *śāka-* m. n. 'edible herb, vegetables';

Lithuanian *šėkas* 'freshly mowed grass, green fodder', Latvian *sēks* ds., Old Prussian *schokis* 'grass' (these at first from *\*sjākas*, -jā- from -ē-?);

Old Icelandic *hā* f. 'bumper crop, byproduct' (probably from Germanic *\*hēhōn-*).

**References:** WP. I 381.

**Page(s):** 544

---

**Root / lemma:** *kē-ro-*

**Meaning:** a kind of colour



**Material:** Old Indic *śārā-* 'varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted', this *-ra-* as formant was verified through the Avestan composition form *\*śā-(i)-* in *sāi-mužay-* EN 'varicolored colored female donkey';

gr. κηρύλος 'the blue kingfisher' (diminutive formants -ύλος).

*\*kē-ro-* perhaps as *\*ke[ij]-ro-* to *kei-2* in 'color names'?

**References:** WP. I 420, WH. I 133.

**Page(s):** 582

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēu-1* : *kū-*

**Meaning:** to sway

**Material:** Latin *cēveō*, *-ēre* 'wobble, sway; to agitate one's self, (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog), to fawn, flatter';

Old Bulgarian *po-kyva-jō*, *-ti* (mainly with *glavō*) 'shake the head, nod', Czech *kývati* 'wave, beckon, nod, wag, move, shake' (etc.).

**References:** WP. I 376.

**Page(s):** 595

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēu-2* (: *kēu-*, *kū-*)

**Meaning:** to light, to burn

**Note:** Only gr. and Lithuanian

**Material:** Gr. *καίω* (Ionian), *κᾶω* (Attic) from *\*kaF-ιω* 'to light, kindle', Aor. hom. *ἐκηFa*, Old Attic Gen. Sg. *κέαντος* (*\*κηFαντ-*), New Attic *ἐκαυσα*, Med. Epic *κηάμην*, Pass. *ἐκάην*, *ἐκαύθην*, delph. *κηῦᾶ*, *θυσία'*, *κήια καθάρματα* and *κέια ds.* Hes., hom. *κηώδης* 'smelling as of incense, fragrant' (from a *\*kēFos* 'blaze, incense'), *καῦσις*, *καῦμα n.* 'blaze', *κᾶλον* 'dry wood' (*\*kaF-ελον*), Aeolic *καυαλέος* 'burning hot', hom. *κήλεος* (*\*kāFaλέος*) etc.;

Lithuanian *kūlēti* 'become blight-ridden, of corn, grain', *kūlė* 'smut, blight'. (common Celtic alb. abbreviation)

Maybe alb. *kulė* 'hernia'.

**References:** WP. I 376 f.

**Page(s):** 595

---

**Root / lemma:** *kēuero-*, *kōuero-* (also *skūro-*?)

**Meaning:** north, north wind

**Material:** Latin *caurus* (*cōrus*) 'northerly wind' (*\*kəuro-*);

Lithuanian *šidurė* f. 'north', *šiaurys* m. 'northerly wind';

Old Bulgarian *sěverъ* (*\*kəuro-*) 'north';

Maybe reduced alb. (*sver*) *veri* 'north' a Bulgarian loanword?.

moreover perhaps changing through ablaut and with anlaut. *s-*:

Armenian *çurt* 'cold; coldness, shiver' (*\*skūr-do-*);

Old Icelandic Old High German *skūr* 'thunderstorm', Modern High German *Schauer*, Old Frisian Old Saxon Old English *scūr*, *scéor* 'shiver', Gothic *skūra windis* 'whirlwind', Norwegian dial. *skøyra* (*\*skauriōn-*) 'Windschauer', *skjøra* (*\*skeurōn-*) ds., Norwegian *skøyra*, *skūra* 'drive off blindly on something', Old Icelandic *skýra* 'run there fast'.

Note:

### Uralic etymology :

Alb. (*\*kəuro-*) *veri* 'north'

**Proto:** *\*orja*

**English meaning:** slave

**Finnish:** *orja* 'Slave, slave' (> Saam. L *år'jē* 'Leibeigener, Knecht, Sklave', *oarji* (I) 'Sklave')

**Estonian:** *ori* (gen. *orja*) 'Sklave, Frohnarbeiter'

**Saam (Lapp):** *oar'je -rj-* (N) 'who, which is found in or belongs to the southwest'; *southwest*, west', *år'jel* (L) 'Leute von Süden', *vjørje* (T) 'Norden', *orjal* (A) 'Nordwest', *vu↔<ərjel↔<* (Kld.), *vũǎrjel↔<* (Ko. Not.) 'Nordwesten' ?

**Mordovian:** *uré* (E), *urä* (M) 'Sklave; Lohndiener', *uřeńde-* (E) 'mühsame Arbeit verrichten'

**Udmurt (Votyak):** *var* (S), *war* (G) 'Sklave, Diener, Knecht'

**Komi (Zyrian):** *ver* (altsyr.) 'слуга, раб', Ud. *veres*, *veres* 'Ehemann, Gatte'

**References:** WP. I 377, WH. I 190, O. Szemerényi KZ. 70, 65.

**Page(s):** 597

**Meaning:** to settle

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣṛ́ti*, *kṣ́iyáti* 'stays, dwells', Avestan *šaēiti* ds., Old Indic *kṣ́ití*-, Avestan *š́iti*- 'residence, settlement', Old Indic *kṣ́étra*-, Avestan *šōiθra*- n. 'estate, residence', Old Indic *kṣ́ēma*- m. 'quiet, peaceful staying';

Maybe alb. (\**kṣati*) *fshati* 'village': Rumanian *sat* 'village, countryside' identical to Rumanian *coapsă* 'thigh': alb. *kofsha* 'thigh' common Rumanian-Illyrian *kʷhs-* > *phs-*, *fs-*. [see **Root / lemma:** *koksā*: a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)].

Armenian *šēn*, Gen. *šini* 'inhabited, farmed, village' (: gr. κτοινᾶ);

Common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *gh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*; hence Armenian *šēn* 'village' is of Persian origin.

gr. κρίζω 'of a city, to found, plant, build; to plant; set up, establish; to create, bring into being, bring about; to make so and so; to perpetrate a deed', ἐκτίμενος 'well-built, furnished, well-made, of a garden, well-wrought', ἑκτίπιος ds., περικτίονες, περικτίται 'dwellers around, neighbours', ἀμφικτίονες 'they that dwell round, next neighbours' (to form ἀμφικτύονες Lithuanian by Boisacq 525 Anm. 2), κτίσις 'a founding, foundation, a doing, an act, a creating, the creation of the universe, that which was created, the creation, an authority created or ordained', rhod. κτοινᾶ 'a local division, township', also κτίλος 'peaceful, tame; a ram' (actually 'tame, docile, gentle, domesticated');

common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Hittite *gh-* > *tk-*: gr. *tk-* > *kt-* (see **Root / lemma:** *ghōem-*, *ghōom-*, Gen.- ablative *gh(ō)m-és*: earth)

**See also:** belongs probably to consecutive: *kṇē(i)-*, *kṇē(i)-*

**Page(s):** 626

**Root / lemma:** *Rik-1*

**Meaning:** strap

**Material:** Old Indic *śic*- f., *śikya*- n. 'loop, noose, snare, suspenders', *śāikya*- 'damascenes, provide with loops';

gr. κίσσαρος and κισσός 'ivy' (?);

Lithuanian *šikšnà* 'fine leather to manufacture straps'.

**References:** WP. I 451.

**Page(s):** 598

**Root / lemma:** *kīker-*

**Meaning:** pea

**Note:** barely indogermanisch

**Material:** Armenian *siseṛn* ` chickpea ' (seems to continue *keiḱer-* or *koīḱer-*);

gr. (maked.) *κίκερροι* (so far expressed *κίβερροι* demanded through alphabetical sequence) *ὠχροί. Μακεδόνες*; gr. *κρίός* ` chickpea ' (would be from *\*κικρίός* dissimil.);

Latin *cicer* ` chickpea ';

Alb. *qīqër* ` chickpea ' a Latin loanword.

[Lithuanian *kekė* `grape', Latvian *k'ekars* ds. seem to form against it with a different family Latvian *k'ekis* ` umbel, grape', Lituanismus to Latvian *cekulis* ` pigtail, tassel, fringe, bunch, tussock ', *cecers* `frizzy hair, curly head' and Czech *čečeřiti* ` make unkempt, shaggy, frill, friz '.]

Maybe alb. (*\*katsurel*) *kaçurel* ` curly hair' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 451 f., WH. I 212.

**Page(s):** 598

---

**Root / lemma:** *kīph-*

**Meaning:** a small twig or root

**Material:** Old Indic *śiphā* `thin root, rod'; gr. messenisch *κίφος* n. ` a crown, wreath, garland, chaplet '; at most also Latvian *sīpsna* `strong rod', Lithuanian *šipulỹs* `chip of wood, wooden log'.

**References:** WP. I 452.

**Page(s):** 598

---

**Root / lemma:** *kīk-2*

**Meaning:** to rain, drizzle

**Material:** Old Indic *śīkāra-* m. `fine rain', *śīkāyati* `dribbles '; Norwegian *higla* `drip, trickle', *higl* `fine rain'.

**References:** WP. I 451.

**Page(s):** 598

---

**Root / lemma:** *kīōn-* (*kīsōn-*?)

**Meaning:** pillar

**Note:** only Armenian and gr.

**Material:** Armenian *siun* = gr. κῑων `pillar '.

**References:** WP. I 451.

**Page(s):** 598

---

**Root / lemma:** *klei-*

**Meaning:** to tip, incline, lean

**Material:** Old Indic *śráyati* `leans, puts against ', *śráyatē* `leans, resides ', *śritá-* = Avestan *srita-* (: *sray-*) `leaned';

Avestan *sray-*, *srinav-*, *srinu-* `lean' (compare gr. κλινῶ);

Armenian *leān*, Gen. *lerin* `mountain' ( *\*kleitrno-??*);

doubtful Armenian *linim* `become, originate, befall, be' (compare Old Indic *śráyate* `be');

gr. κλῑνω, Lesbian κλῑνω (\*κλῑνω) `make one thing slope against another, turn aside, make another recline, make subservient, inflect ' (Fut. κλῑνω, Perf. κέκλιμαι), κλιτός `suitable', κλίσις `tendency', κλισία f. `cottage, tent', δικλίδες `double door', κλῑνη `bed', κλιντήρ, κλισμός `couch, bed, place for resting ', κλιτύς (lies κλειτύς, Herodian.) f. `slope, hill' (hellen. κλῑτος, κλίτος `hill'), κλίμα n. `inclination, slope of ground ', κλίμαξ f. `ladder';

Latin *clīnō*, *-āre* `bend, bow, incline ' (previously to compounds neologism and thematic reshuffling a *\*klī-nā-mī*), *acclīnis* `leaning on, inclined to ', *triclīnium* `a couch for three persons reclining at meals, eating-couch, dinner-sofa, table-couch ', *cliēns*, *-tis* `a personal dependant, client ', *clēmens* `milde, gentle' ( *\*klējīomenos?*); *clitellae* `a pack-saddle, sumpter-saddle ', diminutive of a *\*kleitrā* = Umbrian *kletram* `a litter, bier, sedan, portable couch, palanquin, sofa, lounge ' (and Gothic *hleipra* f. `tent'); *clīvus* `hill' (= Gothic *hlaiw* n. `grave'), *clīvius* `slant, skew = unlucky, of omen, sign';

Middle Irish *clē*, cymr. *cledd*, bret. *kleiz*, corn. *clēdh* `left, unlucky ' = `slant, skew' ( *\*klējios*), Middle Irish *fo-chla*, cymr. *go-gledd* `north'; Middle Irish *clen* `leaning, tendency', wish' (: cymr. *dichlyn* `watchful, wakeful' from *\*dī-eks-klin-*, Loth RC 42, 87 f.);

Old Irish *clōin*, *clōen* `slant, skew, krummrückig '; gallorom. *\*clēta* `hurdle ', Middle Irish *clīath* `crates', cymr. *clwyd* `hurdle, barrier ', acorn. *cluit* gl. `clita ', bret. *kloued-enn* `grove, hedge ' ( *\*klēito-*, *-tā*); in addition acymr. *clutam* `lump, mass together ', *clut*, ncymr. *clud* `heap' ( *\*klōi-tā*); Middle Irish *clēthe* n. `roof beam, roof', zero grade cymr. *cledr-en* `rafter, lath, fence' ( *\*klī-trā* = Middle Irish *clethar* `pad'), Middle Breton *clezr-en*, nbret.

*klerenn* `main piece of the wicker rack' (ablaut. with Umbrian *kletram*, Latin *clitellae*, Gothic *hleipra* and Old High German *leitara*);

Old High German (*h*)*linēn* `lean (intr.)', **asächs.** *hlinōn*, Old English *hlinian*, *hleonian* (*\*hlinēn*) ds.; Old High German *hlina* `the back of a couch', Old English *hlinbedd*, *hlinung* `lair', Old High German *hlinā* `a lattice, enclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings, bar in a court of justice'; Kaus. Old High German (*h*)*leinen*, Old English *hlænan* `lean (tr.)'; Gothic *hlainē* Gen. Pl. `the hill', nisl. *hleinn* `rock ledge', Norwegian dial. *lein* f. `mound, hillside, slope' (: Latvian *slains*); Gothic *hlaiw* `grave', Proto Norse *hlaiwa* ds., Old High German Old Saxon *hlēo* `burial mound, grave', Old English *hlāw* `burial mound, gravestone' (= Latin *clivus*); Gothic *hlija* m. `tent, cottage'; Old High German (*h*)*lita*, Modern High German *Leite* `mountainside', Old Icelandic *hlið* f. `slope, mountainside' (compare gr. κλειτύς, Lithuanian *šlaitas*); Old Icelandic *hlið* f. `side', Old English *hlīð* n. `heap, mound, hill' (: κλίτος, Lithuanian *šlitė*); Gothic *hleipra* `cottage, tent' (see above to Latin *clitellae* etc.); Old High German (*h*)*leitara* `ladder', Old English *hlæd(d)er* ds.; Old English *-hlīdan* `cover', *hlid* n. `cover, door', Old High German *lit* `cover' (Modern High German *Augenlid*), Old Icelandic *hlið* `door, Gattertür', Gothic *hleiduma* `linker';

Lithuanian *šliejù*, *šliėti* (older žem. *šlejù* = Old Indic *śráyati* =) Latvian *sleju*, *sliet* `lean', in addition Lithuanian *šlyti* `lean, incline, verge', *su-šlijęs* `be bending', causative *nu-šlajinti* `turn over, overturn, capsize; keel over'; nouns: Latvian *slejs* m., *sleja* f. `line'; Old Prussian *slayan* n. `sledge skid', Nom. Pl. *slayo* `sled', Lithuanian *šlājos* f. Pl. ds.; *at-šlainis* m. `wing, outhouse, outbuilding', Latvian *slains* `wo man einsinkt', Lithuanian *šlaitas* m. `slope', *šlyna* f. `loam, clay', *at-šlaĩmas* m. `forecourt'; Latvian *slīta* f. `fence', Lithuanian žem. *pā-šlitas* `slant, skew' (= Old Indic *śritá-*, gr. κλίτός); Lithuanian *šlitė*, *šlitis* f. `Garbenhocke' (: gr. κλίσις), Old Lithuanian *šlitė* `ladder'; Lithuanian *šleivas* `bowlegged' (compare Latin *clivus* `slope'), ablaut. *šliviš* m. `bowlegged person'; to the rhyme word Lithuanian *kleĩvas*, *klývas* `bowlegged' see below (*s*)*kel-* `bend'; different Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 130, 317<sup>1</sup>;

Slavic *\*slojb* `layer' (*\*klojo-s*) in sloven. *slòj* `layer, lair', russ. Czech *sloj* ds.; compare formal above Old Prussian *slayan* n. `sledge skid'.

About the extremely dubious affiliation from Old Bulgarian etc. *klětb* `room, cell' (Lithuanian *klėtis* `granary, garner, barn' is Slavic loanword) under assumption from West Indo Germanic Guttural s. Berneker 517 f.

**References:** WP. I 490 ff., WH. I 231 f., 233, 234 f., 236, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 144 f., Trautmann 308 f., Loth RC 42, 87 f., Vendryes RC 46, 261 ff.

**See also:** extension from *kel-2* 'incline'; s. also under *(s)kel-* 'bend'.

**Page(s):** 600-602

---

**Root / lemma:** *klep-* (*sklep-*?)

**Meaning:** to cover, conceal, steal

**Material:** Gr. κλέπτω (\*κλεπιω) 'steal' (κέκλοφα, ἐκλάπην and ἐκλέφθην), κλέπος n., κλέμμα (out of it Latin *clepta*), κλώψ, κλοπός, κλοπεύς 'thief', κλοπή 'theft';

Latin *clepō, -ere* 'to steal';

Gothic *hlifan* 'steal' (*hliftus* 'thief');

Middle Irish *cluain* (\**klopni-*) f. 'deceit, flattery, insincere compliments', *cluainech* 'deceitful';

Old Prussian *auklipts* (\**-kleptós*) 'hide, conceal'; s. also under *klēp-*.

With anlaut. *s/-* from *skl-* seems related Lithuanian *slepù, slēpti* 'conceal'.

The meaning is made probably, that *klep-* extension from *kel-* 'conceal'; Middle High German *hulft* 'quiver' seems to be justly zero grade our root form, as Old Prussian *auklipts*; Old Prussian *auklipts* indicate then West Indo Germanic guttural.

**References:** WP. I 497, WH. I 232, Trautmann 137.

**Page(s):** 604

---

**Root / lemma:** *kleu-1, kleue-* : *klū-*

**Meaning:** to hear, cry

**Note:** (extension a root *kel-*);

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *śṛṇōti* (\**ḱl-neu-*) 'hears', *śrudhí* 'hear' (= \*κλύθι), participle *śrutá-* (= κλυτός, Latin *includus*, Irish *cloth* n., Old High German *Hlot-*, Armenian *lu*) etc., *śraváyati* 'allows to hear', *śrūyate* 'is heard', *śrúti-* 'the hearing';

Avestan *surunaoti* (\**ḱlu-n-*) 'hört, steht im Rufe, heißt' etc., participle *srūta-* 'heard, famous', *srūti-* 'das zu Gehörbringen, Vortrag';

Old Indic *śrōtra-* n. 'ear', Avestan *sraoθra-* n. 'the singing' (= Old English *hlēoðor*, Old High German *hlīodar*), Avestan *sraota-* n. 'the hearing' (compare serb. *slútiti*), Avestan *sraōman-* n. 'ear, hearing' (: Gothic *hlīuma*), Old Indic *śrómata-* n. 'good shout, call' (= Old High German *hlīumunt*);

Armenian *lu* `renowned, glorious' (= κλυτός etc.), *lur* `knowledge, rumor, tidings', *lsem*, Aor. *luaj* `hear, heard' (\**klu-ke-*); the *-s* of the present tense is the most likely *-sko-*;

gr. κλέ(F)ω, -ομαι, ep. κλείω `praise' are secondary; ἔκλυον `heard' (= Old Indic *śruvam*), κλῦθι, κέκλυθι `hear!', κλυτός `illustrious', κλειτός `illustrious' (\*κλεFετος, as γενετή, Latin *genitus*), κληίζω `praise; shout, name' (\*κλεFε[σ]-ίζω of *es*-stem), κληδών, κληδών, -όνος (\*κλεF-ηδών) `shout, call', etc.;

Latin *clueō*, *-ēre* (later also *cluō*, *-ēre*) `to hear, be spoken of, be said' (*ē*-verb with the zero grade *klu-*), *cluvior* (Gl.) `that is known, well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned', *inclutus* `illustrious' (about Latin *from-cultō* see below *kel-2* `incline'), Oscan-Umbrian only in names (*Kluvatiis* `Clovatus', Umbrian *Kluviier* `Cluvii');

Old Irish *cloth* n. `fame' (= Old Indic *śruta-*), cymr. *clod* `praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem';

cymr. *clywed* `the hearing, sense of hearing', mcymr. *clywaf*, corn. *clewaf* `I hear'; bret. *clevout* `hear', Old Irish *ro-clui-nethar* (reconverted with metathesis from \**cli-nu-*, Indo Germanic \**kl̥-*) `hears', Perf. 1. Sg. *ro-cuala*, cymr. *cigleu* `hear', Old Irish Konj. *rocloor* `daß ich höre', *-cloth*, newer *-closs* `was heard'; Thurneysen Gr. 357, 439;

Old Icelandic *hljóð* `listening, quietness; sound' (= Avestan *sraota-*), Old English *hlēoðor* `sound, tone, melody', Old High German *hlīodar* n. `sound, tone, clangor' (= Old Indic *śrōtra-*), Gothic *hlīuma* m. `ear, hearing', Pl. `ears' (= Avestan *sraoman*), Old High German *hlīumunt*, Modern High German *Leumund* (= Old Indic *śrōmata-*), participle \**hluṣa-*, \**hluḍa-* in Old High German *Hluderīch*, *Hlothari*, Old English *Hloþ-wīg*, *Hloþ-here* etc.; besides with *ū* (heavy basis, see above), Old High German *hlūt*, Old English Old Saxon *hlūd*, Modern High German *laut*,

Latvian *sludināt* `announce, declare'; lengthened grade Lithuanian *šlovė* and *šlónė* `glory, magnificence, splendor', ablaut. East Lithuanian *šlāvé* `fame';

Old Bulgarian *slovq*, *sluti* `call, be illustrious', lengthened grade *slava* f. `fame', therefrom *slaviti* `make illustrious', serb. *slŭtīm*, *slŭtiti* `foresee, predict' (Denom. a \**slutb*; sloven. *slŭt* `suspicion' is probably postverbal), *slytije* `shout, call, names';

Tocharian AB *klāw-* `announce, declare'; A *klots*, B *klautso* `ear, gill'.

With West Indo Germanic guttural: alb. *kjuhem* `be called', *gjuanj*, *kjuanj* `name' (Pedersen IF. 5, 36).



2. **es**-stem: Old Indic *śravas*- n. 'fame', Avestan *sravah*- n. 'word', gr. κλέΦος 'fame', Illyrian EN *Ves-cleves* (= Old Indic *vasu-śravas* 'possessing good fame'), Latin *cluor* (Gl.) 'glory, splendour, effulgence, the opinion which others have of one, estimation, reputation, credit, honour', Old Irish *clū* 'fame' (but cymr. *clyw* 'ear, hearing' is a new formation), this *ū* from the Gen. Sg. derives; Old Church Slavic *slovo* 'word'; Tocharian A *klyw*, B *kälywe* (*\*kleuos*) 'fame'; Pedersen Tochar. 225.

3. **s**-extensions: Old Indic *śróṣati* 'hears, listens, conforms', *śrúṣti*- 'compliance, obsequiousness', Avestan *sraoša*- 'ear, hearing' etc.;

Armenian *luṛ* 'closemouthed' (*\*klus-ri*);

Old Irish *cluas* 'ear' (*\*kloustā*) = cymr. *clūst* 'ear, hearing';

Old Icelandic *hler* 'das Lauschen' (from *\*hloza*-, older *\*hluza*-), Old High German *hlosēn* 'lend ear, listen', Modern High German (Bavarian) Alemannian *losen* ds.; Old Icelandic *hlust* 'ear' (= Old Indic *śruṣti*-), Old English *hlyst* 'ear, hearing', Old Saxon *hlust* f. 'Gehör, Ohr, Hören, Lauschen', Old Icelandic *hlusta*, Old English *hlystan* (engl. *listen*) 'wake up, become alert, listen'; with *ū* (as Old High German *hlūt*, see above): Old High German *lūstrēn*, Modern High German (schwäb.-Bavarian) *laustern* 'lend ear, listen', Modern High German *lauschen* (*\*hlūs-skōn*); Old English *hlēor*, Old Saxon *hlīor*, Old Icelandic *hlýr* 'cheek' (= Old Bulgarian *sluchъ*);

Old Bulgarian *slyšati* 'hear', *sluchъ* 'ear, hearing', *slušati* (serb. *slušati*, also heavy basis as *slyšati*) 'hear';

Tocharian A *klyoṣ*-, B *klyauṣ*- 'hear'; A *klośām*, B *klausane* Dual 'ears'.

With West Indo Germanic gutturals: Messapic *klaohi* 'hear!' (: Old Indic *śrōṣi*); Lithuanian *klausaũ*, -*yti* 'hear', Latvian *klàusīt* 'hear, obey', Old Prussian *klausīton* 'erhören', Lithuanian *paklusnūs* 'obedient, submissive' (against it Lithuanian *kláusiu* 'ask' = '\*will hear' from *\*kleuə-s-iō* has future *s*).

**References:** WP. I 494 f., WH. 86 f., 237 ff., Trautmann 307 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 285, 333; Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. Arsskr. LVI 1950: 3.

**Page(s):** 605-607

---

**Root / lemma:** *Rleu-2*: *\*Rlō[u]-*: *Rlū-*

**Meaning:** to rinse, clean, tear

**Root / lemma:** *Rleu-2* : \**klō[u]*- : *klū-* : to rinse, clean, tear, derived from **Root / lemma:** *Rleu-1*, *Rleuθ-* : *klū-* : to hear, cry.

**Note:** extension *Rleu-d-*, Latvian also *klōu-k-*.

**Material:** Gr. κλύζω (\*κλύδω) `rinse, wash with water', κλύδων m. `wave, billow, surf, rough water', κλύσμα n., κλυσμός m. `gurgle, sound made by water flowing over stones', κλυστήρ m. `a clyster-pipe, syringe', root nouns Akk. Sg. κλύδα `surge';

Maybe alb. Geg (\**klusmos*) *klumēsht*, Tosc *qumēsht* `milk' : gr. κλυσμός m. `gurgle' : Latvian *slāukt* `milk'.

Old Latin *cluō* `to free from what is superfluous, make clean, make pure, clean, cleanse, purify' (\**klōuō*), Latin *cloāca* (*cluāca*, *clōvāca*) `drainage ditch, drainage canal';

altgal. *Cluad*, acymr. *Clut*, Ptol. Κλώτα river name, engl. *Clyde* (Celtic \**kloutā*); cymr. *clir* `clear, bright, cheerful, pure' (\**klū-ro-s*);

Gothic *hlūtrs*, Old English *hlūt(t)or*, Old Saxon Old High German *hlūt(t)ar* `pure, clear, bright', Modern High German *lauter* (\**klūd-ro-s*); Old Norse *hlér* `sea' (\**hlewa-*, Indo Germanic \**kleuo-*);

Lithuanian *šlúoju*, *šlaviaũ*, *šlúoti*, dial. *šlavù* (= Latin *cluō*) `sweep, wash away, whisk', *šlúota* `besom', Latvian *sluôta* ds.; extension *klōu-k-* in *slaũcīt* `sweep, wash away, whisk', *slauksēt* `splash, fall violently and noisy', *slāukt* `milk', Lithuanian *šliaukti*, *šlaukýti* `sweep, wash away'.

Perhaps extension of \**ke-* `humid, wet, damp', there also lie the consecutive roots of the basic: *klep-* `humid, wet' (see there), *klek-* ds. (Lithuanian *šlakù*, *-ėti* `drip, trickle', *šlėkti*, *šliknóti* `spray' etc.), *klegh-* ds. (russ. *slezá* `tears', Old Church Slavonic *slbza* ds.). If this applied, would be for *Rleu-* : *ke-* the relation *sreu-* `flow' : *ser-* either model or parallel.

**References:** WP. I 495 f., WH. I 239 f., Trautmann 307.

**Page(s):** 607

---

**Root / lemma:** *Rlou-ni-*

**Meaning:** hip

**Material:** Old Indic *śrōṇi-* m. f., Avestan *sraoni-* f. `buttock, hip, haunch';

Latin *clūnis* `a buttock, haunch, rump of people and animals' (*clunāculum* `small sword or dagger which one carries behind');

cymr. corn. *clun* f. `hip, haunch', bret. *klun* `buttock';

Old Icelandic *hlaun* n. 'buttock';

Lithuanian *šlaunis* 'femur, thigh, hip, haunch, ham', Latvian *slauna* 'hip, haunch'; Old Prussian *slaunis* 'thigh'.

The Lautform from gr. κλόνις, -ιος 'coccyx, small triangular bone at the base of the spinal column' is still unexplained.

**References:** WP. I 499, WH. I 239, Trautmann 306, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 162.

**Page(s):** 607-608

---

**Root / lemma:** *koī-no-*

**Meaning:** grass

**Material:** Gr. κοινὰ χόρτος Hes. (perhaps Neutr. Pl.); Lithuanian *šiénas*, Latvian *siens* 'hay' (Finnish loanword out of it signify 'hay, grass, herb'); Old Church Slavic *sěno* 'any feeding-ground, pasturage, grass', Serbo-Croatian *sijeno* 'hay', Old Czech *sěno* ds.

**References:** WP. I 455, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Latvian-D. Wb. III 859, Trautmann 297.

**Page(s):** 610

---

**Root / lemma:** *koləmo-s, koləmā*

**Meaning:** stalk; reed

**Material:** Gr. κάλαμος, καλάμη 'reed' (assimilated from κολ-?);

Latin *culmus* 'stem';

Old High German *halm*, *halam*, Old Norse *halmr*, Old English *healm* 'stem';

Old Prussian *salme* 'straw', Latvian *sāļms* 'straw';

Old Church Slavic *slama* (*\*solmā*, Indo Germanic *\*kolə-mā*), russ. *soloma*, serb. *slāma* 'straw';

Tocharian A *kulmāmts-* 'reed' (?).

From gr. κάλαμος are borrowed Old Indic *kalāma-* m. 'a kind of rice, writing pipe' and Latin *calamus* 'reed', from which again cymr. etc. *calaf* 'reed'.

Maybe alb. *kallam* 'reed' a Latin loanword.

Maybe alb. *kalli*, *kalliri* 'ear of grain'.

relationship to *Rel-* perhaps 'thin shaft, arrow, stiff stem' is worth considering (see 552 f.).

**References:** WP. I 464, WH. I 136, 303 f., Trautmann 298.

**Page(s):** 612

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛonkho-*

**Meaning:** clamshell

**Material:** Old Indic *śaṅkhá-* m. 'shell, temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead';

gr. κόγχος, κόγχη 'shell, measure of capacity'; κόχλος, κοχλίας 'shell, snail shell, snail', maybe from \*κοχχλ-;

Latin *congius* 'a measure for liquids' is most likely a gr. loanword;

doubtful Latvian *sence* 'shell', there *zence* seems the right form.

**References:** WP. I 461 f., WH. I 260, J. B. Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 151.

**Page(s):** 614

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛonk-*

**Meaning:** to doubt; to sway

**Material:** Old Indic *śaṅkatē* 'sways, doubts, is procured, fears', *śaṅkita-* 'anxiously, anxiously before', *śaṅkā* 'anxiety, fear, suspicion, doubt';

Latin *cūnctor*, *-ārī* 'to delay, hesitate' (\**concitor* frequentative, compare Old Indic *śaṅkita-*);

Old Norse *hættu* 'chance, risk' (\**hanhatjan*), *hættu* 'danger', *hāski* ds. (\**han-h(a)skan-*).

About Old High German *hāhan* 'hang' etc. s. S. 566 under *kenk-* 'waver'.

**References:** WP. I 461.

**Page(s):** 614

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛop(h)elo-s* or *ṛap(h)elo-s*

**Meaning:** a kind of carp

**Material:** Old Indic *śaphara-* m. 'Cyprinus sophore' = Lithuanian *šāpalas* 'Cyprinus dobula';

gr. κυπρίνος `carp', perhaps reshaped after κεστρίνος, κοχρακίνος, έρυθρίνος etc.; u- possibly popular etymology after Κύπρος, because \*κοπρίνος would allow to think in κόπρος.

**References:** WP. I 457, WH. I 171, Trautmann 299.

**Page(s):** 614

---

**Root / lemma:** *korkā* (*krokā?*), *-elā*

**Meaning:** gravel, boulder

**Material:** Old Indic *śárkarā* (*śárkara-h*) `powder, gravel, stone, powder sugar';

gr. κρόκη, κροκάλη `pebble'; perhaps has a \*κορκάλα : *śarkarā* previously after κρέκω `hit' **metathesis** experienced in κροκάλη.

**References:** WP. I 463.

**Page(s):** 615

---

**Root / lemma:** *kormen-*

**Meaning:** `weasel'

**See also:** see above under *ker-6*.

**Page(s):** 615

---

**Root / lemma:** *kormno-*, *k̑rmno-*

**Meaning:** acid liquid, lye, urine

**Material:** Middle High German *hurmen* `fertilize' (originally probably with Jauche), Modern High German *harn*, *harm* Old High German *haran* `urine';

Lithuanian *šármas* `alkali, leach, lye, buck', Latvian *sārms* `lye', Old Prussian (with the ablaut grade from Middle High German *hurmen*) *sirmes* (for \**sirmis*) `lye'.

**References:** WP. I 463, Trautmann 300.

**Page(s):** 615

---

**Root / lemma:** *kormo-*

**Meaning:** suffering, pain

**Material:** Avestan *fšārema-* m. `sense of shame before', Middle Persian *šarm* ds.;

Old Icelandic *harmr* `sorrow, distress, damage, injury', Old English *hearm* m. `distress, pain, damage, pity', Old Saxon *harm* `pain, injury', Middle Low German *harm* `pain', Old

High German *har(a)m* `affliction, damage, insult', Modern High German *Harm*, Old English *hearm*, Old Saxon *harm* `painful, hurtful';

Old Bulgarian *sramъ* `the genitals'.

**References:** WP. I 463, Trautmann 299.

**Page(s):** 615

---

**Root / lemma:** *ko-*, *ke-* (with particle *ke* `here'), *k(e)i-*, *k(i)io-* (*\*kehü-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** this

**Material:** Armenian *-s* `article' (e.g. *mard-s* `the person'), *sa* `this', *ai-s* ds., *a-s-t* `here';

Phrygian *σεμου(v)* `this' (*\*kem + ô*); different Pedersen Tochar. 259.

gr. particle *\*κε* in *κεῖνος* and *ἐκεῖνος*, Doric Lesbian *κῆνος* `that' from *\*(ε)κε-ενος*; out of it back formation *(ἐ)κεῖ* `there', *(ἐ)κεῖθι* etc.; *\*kio-* in *σήμερον*, Attic *τῆμερον* `today' (*\*kīāμερον*), whereupon also *\*kīāφετες* `this year' in *σῆτες*, Attic *τῆτες*, Doric *σᾶτες*;

Note:

(common Avestan Slavic *k* > *č*: alb. *k* > *ts* > *ç*: Greek Tocharian labialized *kʷ* > *t*, gutturals *gʷ* > *d*).

Latin *-ce*, *ce*-particle in *ce-do* `hither with it, give, bring here' (also Oscan *ce-bnust* `er wird hergekommen sein'), *cēterus* `the other, remainder, rest' (*\*cē + \*etero-*, compare Umbrian *etru* `one, another, the one, the other'); *hi-c* (*\*hi-ce*), *hīs-ce*, *sī-c* (*sī-ci-ne*), *illī-c*, *illū-c*, *tun-c*, *nun-c* etc., Oscan *ekak* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', *ekík* `to this place, hither' = Paelignian *eci-c*, marr. *iaf-c* `he, she, it, the one mentioned', *esu-c* `he, she, it, the one mentioned'; Oscan *ídí-k*, Umbrian *ere-k* `he, she, it, the one mentioned', Oscan *ekas-k* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', Umbrian *esmi-k* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', Latin *ecce* (probably from *\*ed-ke*, s. *\*e* Pron.-stem), Oscan *um -um* extended *ekk-um* `also', after *puz* `as, like' reshaped from *\*kʷuti-s ekss* `in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, as has been said'; conglutination *e-ko-* e.g. Oscan *ekas* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', Paelignian *acuf* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', *ecuc* `to this place, hither', *ecic* `to this place, hither', *\*e-k(e)-so-* e.g. Oscan *exac* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this';

\**kī-* in Latin *cis* `on this side', *citer* `on this side', *citrō* `here', *citrā* `on this side, on the hither side', *citimus* `On this side', Umbrian *çive* `on this side, on the hither side' (stem \**kī-uo-*), *çimu*, *šimo* `behind, on the back side, in the rear';

Old Irish *cē* `here, on this side' (\**kēi*, compare changing through ablaut Ogam *coi* `here', gall. *koui*), *cen* (compare to *n*-suffix Old High German *hina* `away, in another place' etc.) `on this side' (in *cen-alpande* `cisalpinus') and `without', *centar* `on this side'; gall. *etic* besides *eti* `also' could contain likewise *-kē*;

Old Norse *hānn*, *hann* `he' (\**hānaR*, Indo Germanic \**kēnos* from \**kē-eno-s*), *hōn* `she'; *asächs.* *hē*, *he*, *hie*, Old High German *hē*, *her* `he', only Nom., Old English *hē* ds.;

Gothic *himma* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', *hina* `Of that which is at hand; in space, this . . . here, this', *hita* n. `now, yet', *asächs.* *hiu-diga*, Old High German *hiu-tu* `hoc die, today' (: *asächs.* *ho-digo* ds.), Old High German *hiuru* (\**hiu-jāru*) `this year', Modern High German *jetzt*, österr. *hietz(t)*, Middle High German (\**h*)*ie-zuo* (from \**hiu* + postposition *tō* `to'); Old High German *hina* `away, in another place', Modern High German *hin*, *hinweg* (compare Old Irish *cen*); Gothic *hiri* `get over here, come here, come over here' (basic form doubtful); Old High German *hēra*, Old Saxon *her* `here'; Gothic *hēr*, Old High German *hiar*, Old English *hēr* `here' (\**kēi-r*); Gothic *hidrē* `here', Old English *hider*, engl. *hither* `here' (: Latin *citer*, *citrō*), nl. *heden* `today', Old High German *hitumum*, *hitamun* `previous, at length, at last, not till then, just, precisely, only' (: Latin *citimus*);

Maybe nl. *heden* `today' : alb. *sonte* `today' see below.

controversial, whether here: Gothic *hindana* `behind, beyond', Old English *asächs.* *hindan*, Old High German *hintana* `behind', Old Norse *handan* `from that side her, beyond', comparative Gothic *hindar*, Old High German *hintar* `behind', superlative Gothic *hindumists* `hindermost, endmost, outermost', Old English *hindema* `last', whereas *n* from \**kī-n-t*, \**kō-n-t* identical would be as in Old High German *hina*; or with gall. *Cintugnātos* `firstborn', Old Irish *cētnē*, cymr. *kyntaf* `first' etc. to \**ken-* `frisch kommen, soeben sich einstellen, anfangen' (above S. 564) with the meaning `last' = `new, not old, young, fresh, recent'?

Old Prussian *schis* (Adverb *schai* `here'), Lithuanian *šis* (Latvian *šis* = Old Church Slavic *sb* `this'), Gen. Lithuanian *šio*, Old Church Slavic *sego*, Akk. Pl. Old Church Slavic *sbje*, fem. Lithuanian *ši* (Latvian *šī*) = Old Church Slavic *si*, Akk. Sg. f. *sbjō*, Lithuanian *ši-tas* `this' (\**kī-to-*), in addition *štai* `here, there, that' (old *šītai*), Old Prussian *stas* `that';

Lithuanian *šiañdien*, Latvian *šùodien* 'today', Lithuanian *šė*, Latvian *še* 'here', Old Church Slavic *si-cь* 'of such a kind, such' etc.;

Maybe alb. (*\*sodiena*) *sonte* 'today' : Latin *hodie*, Latvian *šodiena*, Lithuanian *šiandien* 'this day, today'.

Hittite *ki* 'this', *ki-nun* 'now, yet' contains *\*ki* (Pedersen Hittite 50).

Maybe alb. Geg m. *ky*, Tosc *ki* 'this', f. *kjo* 'that', (*\*ky-ta*) *kēta* m. 'these', (*\*ky-to*) *kēto* f. 'these', (*\*ky-tu*) *kētu* 'here'. (common Polish alb. *-y* > *-ě*).

Alb. Geg (*\*a-ji*) *aji*, Tosc *ai* 'he', (*\*a-jo*) *ajo* 'she'. Note: Occidental (western) Romance languages prefix *e-*, *a-*.

Alb. (*\*a-jo*) *ajo* 'she' = Lithuanian *ji* 'she', alb. (*a-ji*) Geg *aji*, Tosc *ai* 'he' = Lithuanian *jis* 'he';

**References:** WP. I 452 ff., WH. I 192 f., 208 f., 222, 390, 644 f., 855, 862, Trautmann 304, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 613.

**Page(s):** 609-610

---

**Root / lemma:** *krāpo-* (*krōpo-*?)

**Meaning:** roof

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hrōfn*. 'roof, hanger, shed', Old English *hrōf* 'roof, deck of the ship', engl. *roof*, Middle Low German *rōf* 'shelter, cover, cover';

Old Bulgarian *stropъ* 'roof' (*\*krāpos*). (common Slavic *sk-* > *st-*)

**References:** WP. I 477 f., Trautmann 309.

**Page(s):** 616

---

**Root / lemma:** *krā-*

**See also:** see above S. 574 ff. under *ker-1* and S. 582 under *kerə-*.

**Page(s):** 616

---

**Root / lemma:** *krēb<sup>h</sup>-*, *krōb<sup>h</sup>-*, *kremb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to trust

**Material:** Old Indic *śrambhatē*, participle *śrabdha-* (with *vi-* and other preposition) 'trust, count on', *niśrmbhá-* 'appearing surely';



Old Irish *crābud* 'devoutness, ascetic' (*\*krōb<sup>h</sup>itu-s*) m.; cymr. *crefydd* (new *cred*dyŋ) 'faith, belief' would have attributed *e* to *credu* 'believe'.

**References:** WP. I 478, Kuiper Nasalprä. 146.

**Page(s):** 617

---

**Root / lemma:** *krəd-*

**See also:** see above S. 579 f. under *kered-*.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *krei-*

**Meaning:** to appear, show oneself

**Material:** Old Indic *śrī-* f. 'beauty, splendor, satisfaction, richness, glory, magnificence', Avestan *srī-* 'beauty', Old Indic *śrī-lá-* 'beautiful, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid', *á-śrīra-* 'ugly, not good looking', Avestan *srīra-* 'beautiful', Kompar. Old Indic *śréyas-*, Avestan *srayah-*, Superl. Old Indic *śréṣṭha-* (*śráiṣṭha-*), Avestan *sraēšta-*, Old Indic *śrēmán-* m. 'decoration, preference', Avestan *srayan-* n. 'beauty', Adj. 'beautiful', Old Indic *śriyāsē* Dat. n. 'beautiful';

hom. poet. κρείων 'noble, princely, ruler' (εὐρύ κρείων, κρείουσα) κρέων Pind. Aisch., nachhom. EN Κρέουσα (*\*kre[i]-ovt-* participle 'shining out' (?), stands perhaps as comparative for κρειον-).

**References:** WP. I 478, Schwyz. Gr. Gr. I 526.

**Page(s):** 618

---

**Root / lemma:** *kre-, krei-, kṛ-*

**See also:** see above S. 574 ff. under *ker-1*.

**Page(s):** 617

---

**Root / lemma:** *krē-*

**See also:** see above S. 578 under *ker-4*.

**Page(s):** 617

---

**Root / lemma:** *krūs-*

**Meaning:** shank, leg

**Material:** Armenian *srun-k* 'Pl. (Gen. *srvaṇç*, *sruni-ç*) 'shinbone, calf' (*\*krūs-ni-*);

Latin *crūs*, *-ris* n. `shank, shin bone, leg'.

**References:** WP. I 489, WH. I 295.

**Page(s):** 624

---

**Root / lemma:** *ksā-* (\**kehu-s-*)

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣāyati* `burns', *kṣāti*-f. `blaze, glow', *kṣāmá-* `singes, burns, withers, dries up', *kṣārā-* `burning, searing'; Kaus. *kṣāpāyati* `makes burn'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

to latter *p*-form perhaps Armenian *çav* `pain', *çasnum* `rage against', Aor. *çaseay* (`\*be stormy, hot tempered'; *s* = *ps-*); to *kṣāmá-* probably Armenian *çamak* `dry' (the Armenian words show *ks-*).

**References:** WP. I 500, Frisk Nominalbild. 6;

**See also:** see below *ksē-ro-*.

**Page(s):** 624

---

**Root / lemma:** *ksē-ro-* (\**kehus-ro-*)

**Meaning:** dry; bright (of weather)

**Material:** Gr. ξερών (only Akk.) `solidified, dry land', lengthened grade ξηρός `dry, arid'; compare above S. 624 Old Indic *kṣārā-*; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Latin *serescunt* (Lucil. I 306) `(the dress) dry (in the sun), grow dry', *serēnus* `clear, fair, bright, serene' (of sky, heaven and weather);

Old High German *serawēn* `become dry, dwindle, waste away, melt, decay, become faint, grow weak, sink, be enfeebled, be faint, droop, be feeble, be languid', Middle High German Modern High German *serben* `wither, become wilted; faded, flaccid, withered';

Tocharian A *ksär(k)* `morning'?

There *ksē-ro-* is probably an extension from *ksā-* `burn, scorch'.

**References:** WP. I 503, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 329.

**Page(s):** 625

---

**Root / lemma:** *kuei-3* extended *kuei-d-*, *kuei-s-*, *kuei-t-* (\**kʷehü-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** shining; white

**Note:** probably extension from *keu-*, S. 594 f.

**Material:** a. *ṛuei-d-*: Old Indic *śvindatē* 'glares, gleams' (Dhātup.), Perf. *śíśvindē*, gr. mountain name Πινδοϑ 'the white', PN Πινδοαρϑ (?); Gothic *hveits*, Old Icelandic *hvítr*, Old English Old Frisian *asächs*. *hwit*, Old High German *(h)wiz* 'white', zero grade nld. nnd. *witt*, Old Frisian *hwit* ds.;

o-grade Gothic *hveiteis*, Old Icelandic *hveiti* n., Old English *hwæte*, Old Frisian *asächs*. *hwēti*, ahd *weizzi*, Modern High German *Weizen* 'wheat'; changing through ablaut Middle English *white*, Swedish dial. *hvite*, westfäl. *wiet* 'wheat'.

b. *ṛuei-s-* Lithuanian *šviesà* f. 'light', *švaisà* f. 'gleam'.

c. *ṛuei-t-* (*ṛuei-to-*, *ṛuei-tio-*, *ṛui-t<sub>ə</sub>no-*, *ṛui-t<sub>ə</sub>ro-* 'bright, white'):

Old Indic *śvētá-* 'white' (f. *śvēnī* by Vopadeva) = Avestan *spaēta-* ds. (= Old Bulgarian *svěťb* 'light'); Old Indic *śvētya-* 'white, light', fem. *-ā* (= Old Bulgarian *svěšta* 'light'), Old Indic *śvētatē* 'is white', *śvítna-*, *śvitnyá-*, *śvitrá-* (= Lithuanian *švitràs* 'sandpaper') 'white', Old pers. Σπιθρα-δάτης, npers. *sipih* 'sky, heaven'; composition form Aryan *śviti-* in Old Indic *śvity-añc* 'gleaming', Avestan *spiti-doiθra-* 'having bright eyes';

doubtful gr. τίτανοϑ f., m. 'calc, lime, limestone, gypsum, chalk' (*\*ṛuit-əno-s*), κίττανοϑ ds., dissimil. from *\*ṛuit-μ-əno-s* PN Τιτάνη, Aeolic lakon. Πιτάνη; mountain name Τίταροϑ;

**Note:**

Greek Tocharian labialized *k<sup>w</sup>* > *t*, gutturals *g<sup>w</sup>* > *d*

Illyrian, Celtic Greek Avestan *k<sup>w</sup>* > *p-*, *g<sup>w</sup>* > *b-*

Lithuanian *šviečiù*, *šviēsti* 'gleam, shine': *šveičiù*, *šveĩsti* 'clean', *švitù*, *švitėti* 'to shine always, shimmer', *švintù*, *švistì* 'be getting bright', Kaus. *švaitaũ*, *švaityti* 'make bright'; *švitràs* m. 'sandpaper', *švytrúoti* 'flicker';

Old Church Slavic *světitъ se*, *světěti se* 'gleam, shine' and Slavic *\*svbnq* (from *\*švitrnō* besides Lithuanian *švintù*) in russ.-Church Slavic *svbnuti*, Kaus. Old Church Slavic *světiti* 'jemandem leuchten'; Slavic *švaita-* m. 'light' in Old Church Slavic *švēťb* 'light, world'; in addition Slavic *\*švaitja* in Old Church Slavic *švēšta* 'light, candle';

besides with West Indo Germanic *k-*:

Latvian *kvitu*, *kvitēt* 'flicker, gleam', Kaus. *kvitināt*,

Slavic *\*kvьtq*, *\*kvisti* 'bloom, blossom' in Old Church Slavic *pro-cvьtq*, *-cvisti* 'flower, bloom, blossom', Old Czech *ktvu*, *kvísti*; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *cvěť*, Czech *květ* etc. 'bloom, blossom'; besides Slavic *\*kvьtěti* in russ.-Church Slavic *cvьtěti* 'bloom, blossom' and Serbo-Croatian *càvtjeti* 'bloom, blossom' (= Latvian *kvītēt*).

**References:** WP. I 469 f., Trautmann 147 f., 310 f., Osthoff ZONF. 13, 3 ff.

**Page(s):** 628-629

---

**Root / lemma:** *kup-* (*\*keh<sub>u</sub>-p-*)

**Meaning:** shoulder

**Note:** (Germanic with anlaut. *s-*)

common *k-* > *sk-* > *s-* kentum > satem.

**Material:** Old Indic *śupti-*, Avestan *supti-* 'shoulder'; alb. *sup* 'shoulder, back' (without formant *-t-*); Middle Low German *schuft* m., East Frisian, Dutch *schoft* 'shoulder blade of a cow, a horse' (*\*skuftu-*).

**Note:**

Clearly alb. alb. *sup* 'shoulder, back' is the oldest form IE cognate while other IE forms are extensions with suffix *-ti*, *-tu*.

**References:** WP. I 467.

**Page(s):** 627

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sub>u</sub>ei-1*, *k<sub>u</sub>ei-no-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>eh<sub>ü</sub>-no-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** dirt; to defile

**Material:** With formants *-n(o)-*: Latin *caenum* 'smut, ordure, dirt, filth', *obscēnus*, *obscaenus* (back-formation from *\*obscēnare*) 'dirty, filthy, disgusting, indecent' (*caenum* urbanized for the plebeian *\*cēnum* from *\*coinom*, *\*quoinom*), *in-*, *con-quināre* 'smudge, befoul', *cūnīre* 'produce, dung, excrements, ordure, manure', *ancunulenta* 'feminae menstruo tempore';

Swedish dial. *hven* 'marshy field', Old Icelandic *hvein* (*\*k<sub>u</sub>oinā*) in place names, wherefore as 'marsh grass' probably Danish *hvene* 'couchgrass, type name for several stiff grass kinds', Swedish *hven*, Norwegian dial. *hvein* 'couchgrass, thin blade of grass' (Middle English *whin* 'broom' from Danish *hvine*);

Latvian *svīnīt* refl. 'make oneself dirty', *svīns* 'smudges';

with other formant presumably Armenian *šiv`* 'deposit of pressed grapes' (*ḵuĩ-uo-*); much more uncertain Old English *hwæg*, Middle Dutch *wey`* 'wheys' (*\*ḵuoio-?*).

**References:** WP. I 469, WH. I 131 f.

**Page(s):** 628

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḵuei-2* (*\*Ḷ<sup>w</sup>ehü-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to hiss, whistle, etc..

**Note:** (see similar under *ḵues-* 'pant, gasp')

**Material:** Nisl. *hvīa`* 'neigh', Swedish dial. *hwija`* 'loud or violent cry', Middle High German *wihe-n-* *-nen*, *-len*, *-ren`* 'neigh', Old High German *hwaijōn*, *waijōn*, Middle High German *weihen`* 'neigh'; in addition as causative 'weep, cry make': Old English *ā-hwænan`* 'plague, torment, smite', Old Swedish *hwin`* 'annoyance';

Old Icelandic *hvīna`* 'buzz, whirr', *hvinr`* 'schwirrender sound, tone', Old English *hwīnan`* 'buzz, whirr', *hwinsian*, Old High German *winisōn`* 'lament', Modern High German *winse/n*; Old Icelandic *hvīskra`* 'whisper', *hvīsla`* 'whistle, whisper', Old English *hwiscettan`* 'whistle, from the mouse', *hwistlian`* 'whistle', *hwisprian`* 'mumble, murmur', Old High German *(h)wispalōn`* 'hiss, wispern', Old Church Slavic *svístati`* 'hiss'.

Maybe alb. (*\*hvīskla*) *fishkëllej`* 'whistle' = Old Icelandic *hvīskra`* 'whisper', nasalized alb. (*\*hvinkla*) *hingëllin`* 'neigh'.

*Ḷuei-k-* in Armenian *ščem`* 'fizz' (*\*šičem* from *\*ḵuĩḵiō*) and Lithuanian *švỹkšti`* 'breathe whistling'.

**References:** WP. I 469.

**Page(s):** 628

---

**Root / lemma:** *Ḷuek-* (nasalized *Ḷuenk-*) : *Ruk-* (*\*Ḷ<sup>w</sup>ehuk-*)

**Meaning:** to gape

**Material:** Old Indic *śváñcatē`* 'opens', *ucchvaṇká-* m. 'the gaping, gap, shard, the opening';

Lithuanian *šūkė* f. 'notch', *šūkos* Pl. 'comb', Latvian *suka* f. 'bristle brush, currycomb' (probably from *\*comb*), *suk'is* m. 'shard', *sukums* m. 'fracture, notch';

Slavic *\*sъčety* f. in polab. *sacét`* 'bristle, bristle brush', sloven. *ščēt`* 'bristle brush', russ. *ščety`* 'bristle'.

**References:** WP. I 470, Trautmann 309 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 142.

**Page(s):** 629

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḱuel-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḥul-*)

**Meaning:** muddy

**Material:** Armenian *šatem* `wet, moistened, prepared cement, mortar ', *šatax* `loam, clay, slime, mud, cement, mortar ' (-*at* = *o*/or *e*); Lithuanian *švelnūs* `soft, tender, tender-hearted, gentle, delicate, sensitive, subtle, subtile, kindly, fond, sweet, affectionate, loving, dulcet, merciful, lenient, facile, smooth, fine, mild, clement, bland, meek, velvet, genial, fleecy, balmy '?

Maybe alb. (\**ḱuel-k*) *thuk* `mortar '

**References:** WP. I 473.

**Page(s):** 629

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḱuen-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḥu-*)

**Meaning:** to celebrate; saint

**Material:** Avestan *spənta-* `holy' (= Lithuanian *šveñtas*, Old Church Slavic *svęťъ* `holy'), compounds Superl. Avestan *span-yah*, *spāništa-* `sacred, holiest ', *es-*stem Avestan *spānah-* n. `holiness';

probably Gothic *huns*/n. `sacrifice, oblation', Old English *hūs*/n. `sacrament' (*ḱun-s-lo-*);

Lithuanian *šveñtas* `holy', Old Prussian *swenta-* in PN, Old Church Slavic *svęťъ*, russ. *svjatój* ds.; further to Latvian *svinēt* `hold festivities, sanctify '.

**References:** WP. I 471, Trautmann 311, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 366.

**Page(s):** 630

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḱuend<sup>h</sup>-ro-*, *-no-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḥud<sup>h</sup>-ro-*)

**Meaning:** a kind of plant

**Material:** Latin *combrētum* `a kind of rush'; nir. *cuinneog* `Angelica silvestris ' (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 359); based on *ḱuond<sup>h</sup>nā* = Old Icelandic *huṡnn* `Angelica silvestris ' from *ḱuond<sup>h</sup>-nā*, Danish färö. *quander* ds., Swiss *Wannebobbell* `arum maculatum ', Lithuanian *šveñdrai* Pl. `a kind of reed, Typhalatifolia '.

**References:** WP. I 472, WH. I 253.

**Page(s):** 631

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛhes-*, *ṛus-* (\**kʷeḥus-*)

**Meaning:** to puff, sigh

**Material:** Old Indic *śvāsati* (inflection perhaps previously after *anīti* 'breathes'), *śvāsati* 'breathes, wheezes, sighs', *āsuṣāṇā-* 'piping, whistling', Avestan *suši-* 'both lungs';

Latin *queror*, *-ī*, *questus sum* 'to express grief, complain, lament, bewail' (: Old Indic *śvāsati*);

lengthened grade Old Icelandic *hvæsa*, Old English *hwōsan* 'pant, gasp';

Lithuanian *šušinti* 'mit zischendem Geräusch durch die Luft fahren' (it could be like Old High German *sūsōn* 'buzz, whirr, whiz, swish, whistle' an independent onomatopoeic word).

The *ṛhes-* is an extension of a *ṛu-*, *ṛeu-* through *-es-* (at most onomatopoeic origin), one supposes because of the same initial sound in Old Indic *śūt-kārā-* m. 'the whistle, hiss' (perhaps rather like *śīt-kārā-* new onomatopoeic word formation?), Armenian *sulem* 'whistle, fizz' (from *\*soyl* = *ṛeu-lo-* or *ṛou-lo-*); Lithuanian *šv-añkšti* 'breathe, wheeze, pant, gasp'; Armenian *šunč* 'breath, breeze, soul, ghost' (*ṛuonḵio-*); Lithuanian *švīrkšti* 'whistle, buzz, whirr', *švilpti* 'whistle, pipe, sing, whine, howl, whiz, whirr, hiss, hurtle' and in the root *ṛuei-2* 'hiss' see there.

**References:** WP. I 474 f., WH. II 403 f.

**Page(s):** 631-632

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛuon-*, *ṛun-* (\**kʷeḥün-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** dog (\*animal with a strong sense of smell)

**Grammatical information:** originally Nom. Sg. *ṛúuō(n)*, Gen. *ṛunós*

**Material:**

In *e*-grade:

French *chien*: Albanian (\**kjen*) *qen*: Furlan *cjan*: Dzorotâi *tsin*: Breton *ki*: Welsh *ci*: Viestano *chén*: Wallon *tchén* 'dog'.

Common Hittite Slavic *ḥu-* > alb. Geg *y*, alb. Tosc *i*, *j*.

Note:

Maybe under the influence of Occidental Romance languages even the Greek cognate changed towards the common *ḥu-* > alb. Geg *y*, alb. Tosc *i*.

: Greek κύων > Greek σκύλος > Griko Salentino (\**scillo*) *sciddho* 'dog'.

In *a*-grade:

**Luvian:** UR.ZÍR

**Meaning:** `dog'

**Attestations:** [NSg] UR.ZÍR-iš: 109 iii 7.

**Commentary:** Probably \*zuwani-, cognate with HLuv. zú-wa/i-ni-. See Melchert, Gs Cowgill 202.

**Hittite:** h.l. šuwanis (Tischler 500)

Old Indic śvā and ś(u)vā `dog', Gen. śúnas, Akk. švānam, Akk. Pl. śúnas; Avestan spā, spānəm, Gen. Pl. sūnam, med. (Herodotus) σπάκα (\*k<sub>u</sub>ṇ-ko- `doglike': Old Indic śvaka- `wolf'), Middle Persian sak, npers. sag, Kurdish sah, wāxi šač, from Iran. derive alb. shak(ë) `bitch', gr. σπάδακες κύνες Hes. (from \*σπάκαδες) and russ. sobáka `dog'; compare npers. sabah;

Armenian šun, Gen. šan `dog' (with unclear š); not well compatible with skund `little dog', whether from \*k<sub>u</sub>on-to-, -tā, or to those above S. 564 under \*ken- `be born recently' to discussed names of the animal young?;

with for the Thrak.-Phrygian obvious gutturals Lydian Κανθάυλης `κυν-άγχης', thrak. GN Καν-θάων (to 2. part s. d<sup>h</sup>āu- `strangle, throttle, choke ');

quite unclear Latin canis `dog', cānēs originally previously fem. `bitch', canīcula (compare Old Indic śunīf.) considering of a; perhaps interference a the Middle Irish cano, cana `a wolf cub', cymr. cenaw `young dog or wolf' (see **ken-3**) corresponding words (so also Lydian Καν-θαῦλης?);

The meaning from Latin canis as `a dog, shameless, the barking mouths (of Scylla), the dogs of Hecate, a pack, a term of reproach, dog, of a backbiter, of a miser, of parasites, the constellation, the Dog (canis maior, or Sirius; and canis minor, or Procyon), In play, the worst throw (of dice), dog-throw (opp. Venus)' turns in gr. κύων again, as well as in Old Indic śva-ghnín- actually `Hundetöter', i.e. `professional, dishonest players avoiding the bad throws'; compare also gr. κινδύνος `danger' (\*In play, the worst throw (of dice), dog-throw (opp. Venus))' from \*κυν-δύνος, to Old Indic dyūtá `game'? Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 335 above.

In **o**- grade:

gr. κύων, κυνός (\*κύFων) `dog' (κύντερος `hündischer, i.e. unverschämter', Sup. κύντατος; to κυνάμια compare Lithuanian šun-musė `Hundsfliege');



Old Irish *cū* (Gen. *con* = κυνός), cymr. *ci* (Pl. *cwn* - κύνες, Lithuanian *šūnes*), bret. corn. *ki* 'dog' from \**k<sub>u</sub>ō*;

Gothic *hunds*, Old Icelandic *hundr*, Old English *hund*, Old High German *hunt* 'dog' (*k<sub>u</sub>ntō*), see above;

Lithuanian *šū* (Gen. *šūnīs*) 'dog' (has changed to *i*-stem in Lithuanian dial. *šūnis*, Latvian *suns*, Old Prussian *sunis* 'dog'); ~~1~~ form Latvian *suntana* 'large dog'; Latvian *kuņa* 'bitch' probably with West Indo Germanic gutturals, Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 310? or *k* from *kuca* ds. (Lockruf); compare Būga Kalba ir s. I 196; quite doubtful but russ. poln. *suka* 'bitch';

Tocharian A *ku*, Obl. *kon*, B Nom. *kunder*

**References:** WP. I 465 f., WH. I 152 f.; Kurylowicz Accentuation 19; after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 32, 121 f.

**See also:** derivative from the color root *kehu-2*, S. 594.

**Page(s):** 632-633

---

**Root / lemma:** *kūdh-* (\**kehudh-*)

**Meaning:** dirt

**Material:** Gr. ὕσ-κυθά ὕος ἀφόδευμα Hes., κυθώδεος δυσόσμου Hes., κυθόν 'semen' Hes.; Lithuanian *šūdas*, Latvian *sūds* 'crap, muck, ordure'.

**References:** WP. I 467. Different Specht Indog. Dekl. 252 f.

**Page(s):** 627

---

**Root / lemma:** *kū-* (\**kehu-*)

**Meaning:** sharp; pike

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *kū-* (\**kehu-*): 'sharp; pike' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ak-, ok-*: 'sharp; stone'.

**Material:** Old Indic *śū-la-* m. n. 'spit, pike, pointed picket, pole; stechender pain', Armenian *slak* ' (from \**sulak*) 'spit, pike, dagger, arrow', Old Irish *cuil* 'a gnat, midge', cymr. *cylion-en* ds., Latin *culex* 'mosquito';

Old Indic *śū-ka-* m. n. 'sting of an insect, awn of the corn', Avestan *sū-kā-* f. 'needle', np. *sōzan* 'needle', *sōk* 'ear, awn'; dubious prākr. *osukkai* 'whets, sharpens';

Latin *cuneus* 'wedge' (due to from *kū-no-* 'cusp, peak').

Maybe alb. *kunji* 'wedge' Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. I 465, WH. I 302 f., 308.

**Page(s):** 626-627

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>alo-s* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḡu-lo-s*)

**Meaning:** a kind of big fish

**See also:** see below under *(s)k<sup>w</sup>alo-s*.

**Page(s):** 635

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>as-io-, -lo-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḡus-lo-*)

**Meaning:** basket-work

**Material:** Latin *quālum* (*quallus*) 'a wicker basket' (\**k<sup>w</sup>aslom*, compare the diminutive:) *quāsillus*, *-um* 'a small basket for various purposes; esp., a wool-basket' (with emphatic *-ss-*);

Old Bulgarian *košъ* 'basket' (\**k<sup>w</sup>as-io-s*), russ. *koš* 'basket, fish snaring net; hurdle' etc., also Church Slavic *košar(j)a* 'hurdle' etc., russ. *košéъ* 'basket, bread basket'.

Maybe alb. *kosh* 'basket' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 507, Trautmann 119, WH. II 397.

**Page(s):** 635

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>ās- : k<sup>w</sup>əs-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eḡüs-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to cough

**Note:** [addendum to S. 635]

**Material:**

In *a*- grade:

(\**h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>as-*)

Old Indic *kās-*, *kāsá-* 'cough', therefrom *kāsate* 'coughs'; Middle Irish *cassacht(ach)* m. 'cough', cymr. *pas* ds. (\**k<sup>w</sup>əs-t-*), *pesychu* 'cough' (\**k<sup>w</sup>əs-t-isk-*), bret. *pas* 'cough', corn. *paz* ds.;

Latvian *kāšēju*, *kāšēt* ds., Latvian *kāsulis* 'cough'; Slavic \**kašъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *kašelъ* 'cough', etc.

In *o*- grade:

(\**h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>os-*)

Old Icelandic *hosti* m. 'cough', Old English *hwesta*, Middle Low German *hoste*, Old High German *huosto*, Alemannian *wuəšte* ds.;

Lithuanian *kósiu* (old *kosmi*), *kósėti* 'cough', Lithuanian *kosulỹs* 'cough', alb. *kollë, kolla* 'cough' (\**k<sup>w</sup>os-lā*) (common alb. -*st* > -*lt*)

Maybe alb. *pështyj* 'spit': cymr. *pesychu* 'cough' a Celtic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 506, Trautmann 119.

**Page(s):** 649

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>ei-1(t)* (\**k<sup>w</sup>ehü-t*) Note: common Proto Germanic -*u-* > -*ü-*, -*y-*, -*i-*.

**Meaning:** to observe; to appreciate

**Note:**

(common Avestan Slavic *k* > *č*: alb. *k* > *ts* > *ç*: Greek Tocharian labialized *k<sup>w</sup>* -> *t*).

**Material:**

In *a*-grade:

A. Old Indic *cāyati* 'perceives, observes, is shy, is concerned', *cāyú-* 'showing reverence' = Old Bulgarian *čajō, čajati* 'expect, wait, hope' (lengthened grade \**k<sup>w</sup>ēi-ō*);

Old Indic *cinōti, cikēti* 'notices', *cití-* f. 'sympathy, appreciation', *cí-t* f. 'ghost, intellect': gr. ἀτίζω 'not to honour, not to heed, slight, treat lightly, deprive of honour due' from \*α-τι-τ- 'unheeding';

In *e*-grade:

*k<sup>w</sup>ē[ij]-ro-* in gr. τηρός 'warden, guard', τηρέω 'perceive, protect; observe, wait, hide out and wait, lie in wait and make a surprise attack', perhaps also Old Indic *cāra-* m. 'spy, scout'; it may be added because of Old Indic *cāyati* 'is anxious' with zero grade also gr. τετήμαι 'be grieving', τετηώς 'timorous, grieving'?

To \**kēi-* 'move' (above S. 538 f.) belongs *kē[ij]so-*, *kē[ij]sā* 'time' in:

In *a*-grade:

Old Church Slavic *časъ* m. 'time' (\**h<sub>2</sub><sup>w</sup>ai-ska*).

In *o*-grade:

alb. *kohë, koha* f. 'time', (\**h<sub>1</sub><sup>w</sup>ei-ska*) Jokl Mel. Pedersen 159<sup>1</sup> f.

**Note:**

Also alb. *çast* 'moment' : Old Church Slavic *časъ* m. a Slavic loanword.

In *a*-grade:

B. Old Indic *cáyatē* 'racht, straft', *cētár-* 'avenger', *ápa-citi-* f. 'repayment' (= ἀπότισις, τίσις);

Avestan *kāy-* 'repay, atone', e.g. *čikayať* 'shall atone, punish, curse, avenge', *pairi-ā-kayayanta* 'sie sollen als Buße auf sich nehmen', *kaēnā-* f. 'penance, atonement' (= ποινή, Slavic *cěna*, compare also Lithuanian *káina*), npers. *kīn-* 'enmity, hate, rage, fury', Avestan *kāθa-* n. 'repayment', *čīθi-* f. 'atonement through payment', *čīθā-* ds., punishment', osset. *čīthā* 'honour' (as τιμή);

In *e*-grade:

gr. τίω and τίω (Arcadian τείω reshuffling after ἔτεισα, τείσω), Fut. τίσω, Aor. ἔτισα, participle Pass. τετιμένος 'assess; esteem, honour', πολύ-τίτος 'highly honored', ἀτίετος 'unhonoured, not honouring or regarding';

hom. τίνω, Attic τίνω (\*τινF-ω) 'atone, pay', Med. 'allow to pay or atone, punish', τινύμεναι (Eur. Or. 323), hom. τείνυται (as Cretan ἀποτεινύτω after ἔτεισα, τείσω); Fut. τείσω, Aor. ἔτεισα (Thessalian πείσαι, Cypriot πείσει), τίσις 'payment, penance, atonement, punishment, revenge, vengeance', ποινή 'atonement, punishment, revenge, vengeance' (out of it Latin *poena*); τίμη 'appraisal; honour; penance, atonement, punishment', ἄτιμος 'dishonouring, derisive';

probably Middle Irish *cin*, Gen. *cinad* 'blame' (\**kʷínu-t-s*, compare τίνυ-ται);

In *a*-grade:

Lithuanian *káina* 'value, worth, price'; Old Prussian *er-kīnint* '(of the devil) set free, release';

In *e*-grade:

Old Bulgarian *cěna* 'valuation, price, satisfaction, penalty, punishment; honour, price', *cěniti* 'assess'.

In *a*-grade:

Old Bulgarian *kajǫ*, *kajati se* `feel repentance', *pokajati se* `make penance, atonement', *okajati* `deplore, lament', russ. *kájaty* `rebuke', *-sja* `feel repentance'.

In **e** grade:

root extension ***kʷeis-***, ***kʷeit-*** (compare above Old Indic *cít*, *cítī*):

Old Irish *ad-cī* (*\*kʷis-e-t*) `sees', *cīall* f. `reason' = cymr. *pwyll*, bret. *poell* ds. (*\*kʷeis-lā*), etc. (Lewis-Pedersen 350);

Old Indic *cétati*, *cikēti* `hat acht auf etwas, nimmt Wahr', Perf. *cikēta*, participle *cikitván* `understanding, knowing', Avestan *čikiθvā* `thinking over, deliberative', Old Indic *cítī*-f. `thought, reasoning, discernment', Avestan *čisti*-ds., Old Indic *cintā* `thought, care';

Old Bulgarian *čьtǫ*, *čisti* `count, calculate, read a script; honor', ***\*kʷi-t-ti*** > *čьstь* (= Old Indic *cítī-ti*) `worship, veneration, honour'; with anl. s- Latvian *šķietu*, *šķitu*, *šķist* `mean', **Impers.** `shine, appear, seem'.

In **a** grade:

Latvian *skaitīt* `count, recite prayers', Lithuanian *skait-aũ*, *-ýti* `count, read'.

**References:** WP. I 508 f., Trautmann 113, 124, 135, 138, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 686, 697.

**Page(s):** 636-637

---

**Root / lemma:** ***kʷei-2*** (***\*kʷeh₂-***) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ū-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to pile, stow, gather

**Material:** Old Indic *cinōti*, *cáyati* `piles up, lines up; collects, accumulates; joins, is based', *cáya*-m. `accumulation, heap'; *káya*-m. `abdomen, body' (actually `\*build, figure, body structure'; or `\*mass?'); *cītā* `layer, woodpile, pyre, stake', *cítī*-f. `accumulation, layer, pyre, stake', *cītī*-f. `the collecting';

Avestan *kay-*, *čayeiti*, *činvaiti* (*\*legere*) aussuchen, choose' with *vī-* `divide, distinguish', with *ham-* `colligere, (Schrittlängen) aneinanderlegen'; np. *čīdan* `gather, collect';

gr. ποιέω `create' (arg.-Boeotian ἐποίῃσε), then also `poetize, write poetry', denominative of a \*ποι-φό-ς `constructing, creating' (compare ἄρτο-ποιός `baker');

Old Bulgarian *činъ* (probably *u*-stem: Old Indic *cinō-ti*, Avestan *činvaiti*, yet in Slavic with the first syllable, as Old Indic *cīti-*) 'order, row, rank', *čīniti* 'sort, order, arrange, put in a line, build', probably also klr. *kojú, kojítý* 'instigate, prepare something evil', as gr. φόνov ποιεῖν 'murder instigate'), poln. dial. *koić się* 'succeed, proceed, go ahead'.

A *s*- further formations in Avestan *kaēš-* (with **Präverbien**) 'to place together, heap up, pile, arrange', *frā-* 'prepare, make ready', *vī-* 'prepare, get ready' (Bartholomae Wb. 429).

**References:** WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Berneker 538, Trautmann 124.

**Page(s):** 637-638

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>eje-*, *k<sup>w</sup>iē-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>ü-es*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to rest quietly, quiet, peaceful

**Material:** Old Indic *cirá-m* 'indecisiveness, delay', *cirá-* 'lasting, continuing; ongoing, long'; Old pers. *šiyāti-š* 'complacency' (= Latin *quiēs*), Avestan *šāiti-š* 'pleasure, joy' (*š-* = *šy-*, compare **gathav.** *šyeitibyō*), Avestan *šyāta-*, *šāta-* 'pleases' (= Latin *quiētus*), *a-šāta-* 'unhappy' (= Latin *inquiētus*), Παρύ-σατις, Avestan *šāišta-* 'most cozily, most gratifyingly', np. *šād* 'blithe, glad', oss. *aṇčayun* 'rest'; sogd. *š't* 'gleeful';

Armenian *han-gčim* 'I lie, rest', *han-gist* 'tranquility' (*-g-* from \**k<sup>w</sup>i-*);

Latin *quiēs*, *-ētis* 'tranquility', *quiē-sco*, *-scere*, *-vī*, *-tum* 'rest', with formants *-lo-* (as Germanic \**hwīl-*) *tranquīlus*, *tranquillus* 'peaceful' (*trans* + *k<sup>w</sup>īlos*);

Maybe alb. *qetë* 'quiet' a Latin loanword.

Gothic *hveila*, Old English *hwīl*, Old High German (*h*)*wīla* 'while, time', Old Icelandic *hvīla* 'couch, bed, place for resting', *hvīld* 'tranquility', Gothic *hveilan* 'stay, linger, hesitate, cease', Old English *Hwāla* MN, Old High German *wīlōn*, *-ēn* 'stay, linger';

Old Church Slavic *pokojb* 'tranquility', *pokojo*, *pokojiti* 'calm, appease', *počiję*, *počiti* 'rest';

Tocharian B *šāte* 'rich' (: Avestan *šyāta-* 'pleases');

Lycian *tezi* 'sarcophagus' from \**k<sup>w</sup>jētis* (?), Pedersen Lycian and Hittite 50.

**References:** WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Trautmann 124.

**Page(s):** 638

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷeṛ-*, *kʷōṛ-*, *kʷeṛ-s-* (*\*kʷeḥuṛ-s-*)

**Meaning:** to seem, see, show

**Material:** Old Indic *kāśate* 'appears, glares, gleams, shines', *cakāśīti*, *cakāśyātē* 'shines, looks', *kaśa-* m. 'being visible, shine';

Avestan *ākasat* 'perceives'; npers. *āgāh* 'expert, skillful', *nigāh* 'sight'; *s*-extension *kʷeṛs-*: Old Indic *cāṣṭē* (3. Pl. *cakṣatē*) 'appears; beholds', in compounds also 'announce, show', *cakṣas-* n. 'shine, face', *cakṣu-* 'seeing', n. 'brightness, face, eye'; Avestan *čaš(te, -āite)* 'instruct, teach' (actually 'allow to notice'), Middle Persian *čāšītan* 'instruct, teach', Avestan Old pers. *čašman-* n. 'eye', npers. *čašm*, ds.; (common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *ḡh-* > *xš-*: Middle Persian *xš-* > *š-*)

gr. τέκμωρ, young τέκμαρ (after τεκμαίρω) 'mark, token, sign, feature, characteristic mark or property' (*\*kʷeṛ-m[ō]r-*?); different Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 326;

with voiced final sound Old Church Slavic *kažō*, *kazati* 'show, urge, remind', *u-kazъ* 'a showing forth, exhibiting, a setting forth, exposition, proving, proof' (also *kaznъ* 'decision, judgement, alignment'), probably Indo Germanic *\*kʷeḡ-* besides *\*kʷeṛ-*? common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*: Slavic *ḡh-* > *ž-*, *z-*

**References:** WP. I 510 f., Schwyz Gr. Gr. I 326, 519.

**Page(s):** 638-639

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷe-2* (*\*kʷeḥu-*)

**See also:** s. *unkʷo-*

**Page(s):** 636

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷel-1*, *kʷelə-* (*\*kʷeḥuləḥ-*)

**Meaning:** to turn; wheel; neck?

**Material:**

In *a* grade:

Old Indic *cāraṭi*, *calati* 'moves, walks, grazes, drives' etc. (heavy basis in *cāritum*, *caritá-*, *cīrṇá-*; *caritra-* n. 'foot, leg', *carcūryāmāṇa-*, *cūrti-*, also probably *tuvi-kūrmí-* 'energetic, vigorous'), lengthened grade *cāra-* m. 'way', etc.; Avestan *čaraīti* 'versatur, obliegt einer Tätigkeit' etc., *čarāna-* 'field', Old pers. *parikarā* 'cultivate!';

*s*-extension in Old Indic *karṣū-* f. 'furrow, headland', *kārṣati*, *kṛṣāti* 'turn over, rotate something, plow', Avestan *karša-* m. n. 'furrow', *karšaiti* 'ridge, mark with ridges';

Tocharian A *källāš* `brings', preterit *śēl*, Pl. *kalar* (Pedersen Tochar. 183).

In *e*-grade:

alb. *sjel*, *sjell* `turn round, twist, turn over, bring' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>el-*); besides *kjel* `bring, bear' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>olējō*), *a-sul* `willow', *sule* `boat', (Note: Occidental (western) Romance languages prefix *e-*, *a-*), *për-kul*, *përkul* `bend, curve' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>el-n-*), *kulp*, *kulpër*, *kulpra* `forest shoot' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e/-b<sup>h</sup>-*);

Balto Slavic *\*kelja-* `knee' in Lithuanian *kelỹs*, East Lithuanian *kēlias* `knee', Latvian *celis* ds.; Lithuanian *kelėnas* m. `knee', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *kolěno* n. `knee, stem, gender', perhaps further to Slavic *\*čelnъ* m., sloven. *člên* `joint, limb, member', klr. *četén* `limb, member';

Gothic Old Icelandic *asächs*. (*\*heals*) *hals* m., Old English *heals*, Modern High German *Hals* `neck'; Old Icelandic *hvel*/n. `wheel' =

Old Prussian *kelan* `wheel', Latvian f. Pl. *du-celes* `2-wheeled cart';

gr. πέλω, πέλομαι `be in motion' (π Aeolic), Aor. ἔπλετο, participle περιπλόμενος `to move round, be round about', with Aeolic τε- = *\*k<sup>w</sup>e-*: περιτελλόμενος in the meaning (τέλλω `accomplish, perform duties, rites, etc, make to arise' Pind.), hom. τελέθω `be, become', Cretan τέλομαι `to be, to exist', Cypriot τενται `he will be', also τέλος n. `coming to pass, performance, consummation, power of deciding, supreme power, magistracy, office, decision, doom, something done or ordered to be done, task, service, duty, services or offerings due to the gods, state of completion or maturity, completion, end, finish, full realization, highest point. ideal, the end or purpose of action' (τελέω `finish, complete, bring to an end, accomplish, execute, perform', τέλειος, τέλεος from *\*τελεσ-fo-ς* `perfect, of victims, entire, without spot or blemish, fully constituted, valid, of animals, full-grown, married, of persons, accomplished, perfect in his kind, in relation to quality, of prayers, vows, etc., fulfilled, accomplished, of numbers, full, complete, of the gods, having power to fulfil prayer, mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned, grown', τελευτή `consummation, termination, end'), wherefore τέλσον (*\*τελσFov*, compare above Old Indic *karṣū-*) `furrow, headland', i.e. `headland, i.e. land where the plough turned';

In *o*-grade:

gr. πόλος `pivot on which anything turns, axis, axis of the celestial sphere, pole-star, celestial sphere, vault of heaven, sky, orbit of a star, crown of the head, centre of the circular threshing-floor, pole passing through the axle-tree of a carriage, as a shock-



absorber, concave sun-dial (called polos from being shaped like the vault of heaven), on which the shadow was cast by the interpreter, head-dress, worn by goddesses ', πολέω `go about, range over, haunt, revolve, turn up the earth with the plough, plough ', ἀμφίπολος `maid (Hom.), servant' = Latin *anculus* `a man-servant ', αἰπόλος `nanny goat shepherd ', θεοπολέω `minister in things divine ' (besides θεη-κόλος `priest'); with κ in βουκόλος `tending kine, worshipper of Dionysos in bull-form, in pl., title of play by Cratinus, Osorapi devotee of Sarapis, cattle shepherd ' = Middle Irish *búachaill*, cymr. *bugail* `herdsman, shepherd' from \**kʷol(i)os* with labialization after *u*,

Maybe alb. *bariu* `herdsman, shepherd' a Celtic loanword.

πολεύω `turn or go about, the planet presiding over a day, turn up the soil with the plough ' (γῆν `plough up '), Ionian Attic ἐπιπολῆς `on the surface, on the top, uppermost ', ἐμπολή `merchandise, traffic, purchase, gain made by traffic, profit '; πωλέομαι `go up and down or to and fro: hence, go or come frequently '; πάλιν `of Place, back, backwards, of Time, again, once more, in turn ' (Akk. a \**πάλις* `turn '); κύκλος see below; the gr. π-forms contain probably partly Indo Germanic *pel-* see below;

Latin *colō*, *-ere* `to till, tend, care for, cultivate ' (\**kʷelō*); *colōnus* `a husbandman, tiller of the soil ', *incolere* `inhabit, to be at home, abide, dwell ', *incola* `an inhabitant, resident ', *inquilinus* `of foreign birth ', *Esquilliae* `the largest of the seven hills of Rome '; about *anculus* `a man-servant ' see above;

*colus*, *-ūs* f. m. or *-ī* f. `distaff' (\**kʷelos* `spindle'), *collus*, *-ī* m. (Old Latin), *collum*, *-ī* n. `the neck, the neck (of a flask or bottle), (of the poppy), mountain ridge ' (\**kʷol-so-*, Gothic *hals*);

Old Irish *cul* `cart ' (Dual. \**kʷolō*); Middle Irish *coll* `head' =

Old Church Slavic *kolo* n., Gen. *kolese* `wheel', Pl. *kola* `cart ' (mixture from *kʷolo-* m. and *kʷeles-* n.);

*kʷekʷlo-*, *kʷokʷlo-* (?) `wheel' in:

In *a*-grade:

Old Indic *cakrá-* m. n. (pronunciation secondary) `cartwheel, disc, circle ', Avestan *čaxra-* m. `wheel'.

In *zero*-grade:

gr. κύκλος `circle ', Pl. κύκλοι and κύκλα `wheels '

In **e-** grade:

Old Icelandic *hjól*, *hvél* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>ék<sup>w</sup>elon-*, Germanic *\*hwéh(w)ula-* ) n., Old English *hwēol* (engl. *wheel*), besides *hweowol*, *hweogol* (Germanic *\*hweg(w)ulá-*), Middle Low German *wēl* `wheel'; also Frisian *fial* is probably eine dissimilation-form for *\*hwewla-*; compare also Phrygian *κίκλην* `big, giant bear ' ( `cart ' ), Lithuanian *kāklas*, Latvian *kokls* `neck ' ; Tocharian A *kukāl*, B *kokale* `cart '.

Lengthened grade perhaps (as `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round ' )  
Old Icelandic *hvāll* and *hōll* m. (latter from dem Dat. Pl. *hōlum* from *hvālum*) `roundish hill'.

**References:** WP. I 514 f., WH. I 45, 245 ff., 250, 846, Trautmann 125.

**Page(s):** 639-640

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>el-2* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>ehul-*)

**Meaning:** far (with regard to place and time)

**Material:**

In **a-** grade:

Old Indic *caramá-* `the last, extreme ', *cirás* `chronologically long', gr. πάλαι `for a long time, since long ago ' (παλαιός `old', παλαιότερος, -τατος).

In **e-** grade:

gr. τῆλε, Aeolic πῆλυι `afar, wide' (τηλό-θεν, -θι, -σε), cymr. corn. bret. *pell* `afar' ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>el-s-o-* ? ), cymr. *pellaf* `the extreme'.

**References:** WP. I 517.

**Page(s):** 640

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>el-3* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>ehul-*)

**Meaning:** swarm, flock, shoal, school, clan, herd, crowd

**Material:**

In **o-** grade:

Old Indic *kúla-m* n. `herd, bulk, mass; gender, sex';

In **zero-** grade:

Old Indic *kṛṣṭí-* f. `people, people';

In **e-** grade:

gr. τέλος n. `troop, multitude, crowd';

Old Church Slavic *čeljadь* f. 'servants', collective to that in *čelověkъ* 'person' present *čelo-*.

**References:** WP. I 517, Berneker 141 f., Meillet BSL. 22, 18 f., Kuiper Proto-Munda 55.

**Page(s):** 640

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷem-* (*\*kʷehum-*)

**Meaning:** to swallow, sip

**Material:**

In a- grade:

Old Indic *cāmati* and *camati* 'slurps', participle *ācānta-*, *camasá-* m. 'drinking bowl, goblet', *camū-* m. 'platter'; npers. *čam* 'the eating', *čamīḍan* 'drink', osset. *cumun* 'slurp';

In e- grade:

Armenian *k'im-k'* Pl. 'faux, guttur' (*\*kʷēmā-*); dubious is gr. ἔτεμεν ἡμελεγεν and τέμνοντα [probably τέμνοντα] ἀμέλγοντα Hes., whereas ἀμέλγειν in the later meaning 'soak, saturate, absorb the liquid, squeeze';

In o- grade:

with ablaut grade *ō*: npers. *kām* 'palate', afghan. *kūmai* ds.;

nisl. *hvōma* (from *\*hvāma*, Indo Germanic *\*kʷēmō* = Old Indic *cāmati*) 'swallow, devour, engulf, consume', *hvōma* f. 'esophagus, gullet'.

**References:** WP. I 514.

**Page(s):** 640-641

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷene* (*\*kʷehus-*)

**Meaning:** particle of generalization/uncertainty

**Material:**

In a- grade:

Old Indic *cana*, Avestan *činā* 'any, whatever, anyone, anybody, at all'; often negative, e.g. Old Indic *ná ékaś cana* 'no, not at all, not';

Maybe alb. *ca* 'any, some';

In e- grade:

Germanic *-zīn* in Old Icelandic *hver-gin* 'by no means, not at all, in no way', Old English *asāchs*. Old High German *hwer-gin* 'anywhere, in any place, someplace, somewhere, in some place' (from *hwar* 'where' + *-gin*) from Old High German *io-wergin*, Middle High German *iergen*, Modern High German *irgend*. (Common Hittite alb. *hū-* > *y, i*.)

**References:** WP. I 399 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 562.

**Page(s):** 641

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>enth-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e<sub>h</sub>uth-*)

**Meaning:** to suffer, endure

**Material:**

In e- grade:

Gr. πένθος n. 'affliction, mourning, grief, misfortune'; nachhom. πάθος n. 'affliction, misfortune, ferventness, passion', πάσχω (*\*k<sup>w</sup>ēth-skō*), Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. ἔπαθον, Perf. πέπονθα 'suffer, bear, endure' (πε- for τε- after the forms with πα-, πο-);

Old Irish *cēss(a)im* 'I suffer' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>enth-tō* or *\*k<sup>w</sup>enth-s-ō*), *cēssad* 'a suffering'.

Pedersen KG. II 486 assumes a nasalized cognate in Old Irish *ar-cessi* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>et-sī-*) 'spares, takes pity' (meaning would be as in Lithuanian *pakentėti* 'be patient with somebody'), cymr. *arbedu* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>et-*) 'spare, look after', bret. *erbedi* 'recommend' (older also 'spare, look after'), acorn. *henbidiat* 'sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, niggardly, stingy, penurious, parsimonious'.

Lithuanian *kenčiù, kęsti* 'withstand, suffer, bear, endure'.

In a- grade:

Lithuanian (*\*pa-kantà*) *pakantà* f. 'patience', *kančia* 'suffering, pain, anguish, misery, distress, martyrdom, excruciation, torment, torture, purgatory, rack, sting', *žiem-kiñtis* 'den Winter über aushaltend', Latvian *cīešu cīest* 'suffer, bear, endure, brook', *ziem-ciesis* (*\*kentsia-*) 'member one to the family of the winter green plants (Pyrolaceae) belonging type of low shrubs: *Pyrola*'.

**References:** WP. I 513, Trautmann 126 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 708.

**Page(s):** 641

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>er-1* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e<sub>h</sub>ur-*)

**Meaning:** to do

**Material:** Old Indic *karōti* (Imper. *kuru*), *kṛṇōti* `does, accomplishes', participle *kṛtá-*; *kará-* `doing, making', m. `hand, elephant's trunk', *kāra-* `making', m. `feat, dead, act', *kárman-* n. `action, work', *karmāra-ḥ* `smith'; *kṛti-* `feat, dead, act'; *saṃ-kṛt* `once'; besides with *s-* *pari-ṣkar-* and *saṃ-skar-*;

Avestan *kərənaoiti* `makes, performs, acts', *kəratay-* `feat, dead, act', Infin. *kəratāe*, Old pers. *akunavam*, *karta-*; Avestan *čārā* `tool, aid', np. *čār* `tool', *cāra* `tool, help, artifice' (= Slavic *čara* `charm, spell', see below);

Oscan *petiro-pert* `quadruple, four times, fourfold' (: Old Indic *saṃ-kṛt*);

cymr. *paraf* `effectuate, cause, obtain', verbal noun *peri*, wherefore redupl. (from a redupl. present?) probably cymr. *pybyr* `energetic, vigorous';

Old Irish *cruth* `shape', cymr. *pryd* (*\*kʷrtu-*) `shape, time'; in addition perhaps Old Irish *Cru(i)thin*, mcymr. *Prydyn* `Picts'; cymr. *Prydain* `Britannia, ancient Roman name for the island of Great Britain' the ending is attributed to *Rhufain* (*Rōmanī*); acorn. *prīt*, mcor. *prys*, bret. *pred* `time'; Middle Irish *creth* `poem' (*\*kʷrtu-*), cymr. *prydu* `poetize', *prydydd* `bard';

Lithuanian *kuriù*, *kùrti* `erect, build, make', out of it perhaps `start a fire, heat'; Latvian *kuīt* `stimulate, heat', Old Prussian *kūra* `build, construct, create'; different above S. 572.

Here with the meaning `cheat somebody, bewitch', also Old Indic *kṛtyā* (`action, feat, dead, act') `the bewitching, charm, spell', gr. τέρας n. `miracle sign', πέλωρ n. `monster, horror', τελώριος μέγας, πελώριος Hes.; the π- is Aeolic; πέλωρ, τέλωρ dissimilated from \*πέρωρ, \*τέρωρ; Lithuanian *keriù*, *kerėti* `conjure, practice witchcraft', *kēras* `charm, spell', Slavic *čara* f. `charm, spell' in Old Bulgarian *čarodějъ* `magician', *čari* f. Pl. `charm, spell, allurements' etc.;

perhaps with anlaut. *s-* (compare Old Indic *saṃ-skar-*) Old Indic *ā-ścarya-* `strange, wonderful', n. `wonder, miracle', Old Icelandic *skars* n. `a monster; giantess', *skersa* f. `giantess', *skyrse* m. `(nauseous) omen, sign, phantom' (whose suffix includes the zero grade of *es*-stem τέρας).

**References:** WP. I 517 f., WH. I 165, 273, Trautmann 127.

**Page(s):** 641-642

**Meaning:** a kind of dish or pot

**Material:** Old Indic *carú-* 'kettle, pot, pan', wherefore probably *karkarī* 'water jug', *karaṇka-* 'cranium';

Old Irish *co(i)re* (though not from *\*k<sup>w</sup>erijo-*, but from *\*k<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>rijo-*), cymr. *pair*, corn. *pêr* 'kettle';

Old Norse *hverr* m. 'kettle', Old English *hwer*, Old High German (*h*)*wer* ds.

*n*-extension lies before in: Middle Irish *cern* f. 'platter', nisl. *hvörn* 'bone in the fish head', Norwegian dial. *hvann* ds.; Gothic *hvaírmeif* 'cranium', Old Icelandic *hverna* f. 'pots and pans, set of cooking utensils'.

**References:** WP. I 518.

**Page(s):** 642

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>eru-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e<sub>h</sub>ur-*)

**Meaning:** to chew; to grind

**Material:** Old Indic *cárvati* 'chews up, crushes', participle *cūrṇa-s*, m. 'fine dust, powder, meal, flour' (in *-ū-* influenced the second vowel after the basis *k<sup>w</sup>eru-*?); different about *cárvati* above S. 576, 582;

gr. *τορύνη σιτῶδής τε* Hes. (assimil. from *\*τερύνᾱ*), *πορύναν μαγίδα* Hes. (development from gradational *\*k<sup>w</sup>orunā* or Aeolic form of *τορύνη*), *πύρνον* n., Pl. *πύρνα* (Hom.) 'wheat bread' (-u- in still to inquiring connection with the second vowel from *\*k<sup>w</sup>eru-*).

**References:** WP. I 519.

**Page(s):** 642

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>et<sub>u</sub>er-, k<sup>w</sup>etuōr-, k<sup>w</sup><sub>e</sub>tur-* m., *k<sup>w</sup>etes(o)r-* f. (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e<sub>h</sub>ut-e<sub>h</sub>sor-*)

**Meaning:** four

**Note:** (contains?? *\*sor* 'wife, woman')

**Material:**

In a- grade:

Old Indic *catvāraḥ* m. (Akk. *catúraḥ*), *catvāri* n., *cátasraḥ* f.; Avestan *čaθwārō* m. (Gen. *čaturam*), *čatanrō* f., npers. *čahār*,

Latin *quattuor* (*a* seems, as hom. *πίσυρες*, *e* to continue);

In e- grade:

Armenian *čork* 'from *\*čorek* < *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūores* (Akk. *čors*);

gr. hom. τέσσαρες, Attic τέτταρες, Boeotian πέτταρες (with secondary weak grade);  
Ionian Arcadian hellen. τέσσερες ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūeres*);

reduced grade hom. πίσυρες (Akk. πίσυρας = Old Indic *catúraḥ*, Lesbian πισύρων =  
Avestan *čaturam*), Lesbian also πέσσυρες; Doric wgr. τέτορες ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūores*);

Oscan *pettiur*, *petora* n. (compare *petiro-pert* 'quadruple, four times, fourfold ' from  
*\*petriā-*, that after *\*triā* in Umbrian *triuper* 'thrice, three times ');

Old Irish *ceth(a)ir* (fem. *cethēoir* after *tēoir* '3'), acymr. *petguar*, ncymr. *pedwar* (fem.  
*pedair*), corn. *peswar* (abrit. town name Πετουαρία);

Gothic *fidwōr*, nord. and West Germanic due to an assimilation form *\*k<sup>w</sup>ek<sup>w</sup>or* (besides  
the composition forms salfr. *fitter-*, Old English *fyðer-*, Old Swedish *fiæper-*: Gothic *fidur-*):  
Old Icelandic *fiðrer* m., *fiðrar* f., *fiogor* n., Old High German *feor*, *fior*, Old Saxon *fiuwar*,  
*fior*, Old English *fēower*,

Lithuanian *keturi* (Akk. *kêturis* = Old Indic *catúraḥ*), fem. *kêturios*; Latvian *četri*; Old  
Church Slavic *-četyre* m., *-i* f. n.

Tocharian A *stwar* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūer-*), B *ś(t)wār*, *ś(t)wer* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūores* ) '4', A *stwarāk* '40'.

#### In a- grade:

In compounds (and derivatives) *k<sup>w</sup>etur-*, *k<sup>w</sup>etūr-*, *k<sup>w</sup>etru-*: Old Indic *catur-* [*aṅga-ḥ* 'four  
limbed '], with zero grade of the 1. syllable Avestan *ā-xtūirīm* 'quadruple, four times,  
fourfold ' Old Indic *turīya-*, *túrya-ḥ*, Avestan *tūirya-* 'the fourth '; Avestan *čaθwarə-aspa-*  
Avestan *čaθru-* [*gaoša-*];

#### In e- grade:

from *\*τετFρα* (Indo Germanic *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūr-*): gr. τετρα-[κόσιοι], -πους; contaminated from τρυ-  
and τετρα-: gr. τράπεζα; τρυ-φάλεια 'helmet' (compare τετρά-φαλος 'with four horns ')  
probably zero grade *\*[k<sup>w</sup>]tru-*, as Oscan *trutom* (if it stands for 'for the fourth time '); Latin  
*quadru-* [*pēs*], Umbrian *petur* [*-pursus* 'four-footed; quadruped ']; gall. *Petru-corii* 'the 4-  
born ', *petru-deca-metos* 'fourteenth ', cymr. *pedry-* 'fourfold ' (gall. *petor-ritum*  
'vierräderiger cart ' probably with the vowel from *\*k<sup>w</sup>etūores*), 'rectangular, strong'; Gothic  
*fidur-dōgs* (West-Germanic see above); Lithuanian *ketur* [*kōjis* 'four-footed; quadruped '];  
Armenian *k'tar-a-sun* '40' (from *\*twr-*, compare Old Indic *turīya-* 'the fourth ').

ordinals:

#### In a- grade:

Old Indic *caturthá-*, *tuṛīya-*, *túrya-*, Avestan *tūīrya-*;

#### In e- grade:

Armenian *čorir*, *čorr-ord*, *kaṛ-ord*; gr. Attic τέταρτος, hom. τέτρατος (for \*τυτος `the fourth' in Τυτᾱίος), Boeotian πέτρατος; Latin *quārtus*, præn. *Quorta*, Oscan perhaps *truto-* (see above); Old Irish *cethramad* (\**k<sup>w</sup>etru-metos*); gall. *petuarios* = acymr. *petuerid*;

#### In zero grade:

Old High German *fiordo*, Old English *féorða*, Old Icelandic *fiōrði*; Lithuanian *ketvīrtas* (Latvian *cetuīrtāis* as Old Indic *caturthá-h*), Old Church Slavic *četrъrъtъ*; Tocharian A *štärt* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eturtos*), B *štwerne*.

From other attachments is accented Latin *quattuordecim*, Gothic *fidwōrtaihun*, Old High German *viorzēhan* `14'; Doric Ionian delph. τετρώκοντα (\**k<sup>w</sup>et<sub>o</sub>rə-komte*) = Latin *quadrāgintā* `40'; Avestan *čaθruš* `quadruple, four times, fourfold', Old Indic *catúh* = Latin *quater* (\**k<sup>w</sup>etrus*); Old Indic *catvará-* m. `rectangular place', Lithuanian *ketveri* `quadruple', Old Church Slavic *čtverъ*, *čtvorъ* ds., Old Irish *cethorcho* `40' (\**k<sup>w</sup>etru-komt-s*).

**References:** WP. I 512, Trautmann 131 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 351 f., 589 f., WH. II 394, 400 f., F. Sommer Zum Zahlwort, 27.

**Page(s):** 643-644

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>e 1* (\**k<sup>w</sup>e<sub>h</sub>u-*)

**Meaning:** and (encl.)

**Note:** from `\* anyhow, somehow', as also to Pron.-stem *k<sup>w</sup>o-*, *k<sup>w</sup>e-* of interrogative and indefinite standing in same relationship, as \**k<sup>w</sup>e* `here' to *k<sup>w</sup>o-*, *k<sup>w</sup>e-* `this'. With it identically *k<sup>w</sup>e* behind forms of interrogative - indefinite -stem to the strengthening of the indefinite mode.

**Material:** Old Indic *ca*, Avestan *ča*, ap. *čā* enclitic `and'; Lydian *-k* `and'; gr. τε `and'; venet. *-ke*, lepont. *-pe*, piken. *-p*; Latin *-que*, *ne-que* = Oscan-Umbrian *nep*, *neip* `not; and not, nor; rarely not even' = Old Irish *na-ch*, mcymr. etc. *nac* `not' (to *a* from *e* see below *ne* `not'), compare Latin *atque* `and in addition' (*ad* + *que*) = Umbrian *ap(e)* `in which place, in what place, where, with, together with, in the company of, in connection with, along with, together, and'; Gothic *nīh* (etc., see below *ne*) `not'; (see also Old High German etc. *noh*



under *\*nu* ` but, well, now that '); Bulgarian *če* ` but, and, that, because ', Czech old *a-če*, *ač* `if', poln. *acz* ` even though, although ';

Maybe alb. Geg *nuk*, Tosc *nuku* ` not ' : mcymr. etc. *nac* `not'.

Maybe alb. *në se* ` if not', *se* ` that'.

the indefinite mode, mind intensifying e.g. Old Indic *kás-ca*, Avestan *čīš-ca* ` wer irgend, welcher irgend ', in relative clause with Rel.-Pron. *ya*; Avestan *čīš-ca* also ` whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything ';

Armenian *-k* `e.g. *o-k* `whoever' (if drop of *e* from *\*k<sup>w</sup>e* before the palatalization; with *k* of equated with the plural);

gr. ὅσ-τε (here behind the relative; s. Schwyz. Gr. Gr. II 575 f.);

Latin *quom-que*, *cunque*, Umbrian *pumpe* originally `\* with, together with, in the company of, in connection with, along with, together, and ', then with coloring of time mode (as in Modern High German *wer immer* `whoever') just generalizing, e.g. *quicumque*, Umbrian *pisipumpe* ds.; *quisque* (from *\*quī quisque*: Old Indic *yáḥ kás-ca*) in sentences of relative mode, *quisque* (mostly against) ` whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything ';

Gothic *-h*, *-u-h* in *haz-u-h*, *hvō-h*, *hva-h* ` whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything ';

Hittite *ku-iš-ki* (= Latin *quis-que*) = Lycian *tī-ke*, *nī-ik-ku* (: Latin *ne-que*) = Lydian *nī-k*.

In similar meaning also other forms from of the stems *k<sup>w</sup>o-*, *k<sup>w</sup>ā-*, *k<sup>w</sup>i-*: Latin *quis-quam*, Old Indic *cit* (*cid*), Avestan *čīř*, ap. *čiy* generalization particle (z. B. Old Indic *kás-cid* ` any one, anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something ') = Indo Germanic *\*k<sup>w</sup>id* in Oscan *-píd*, *-pid*, Umbrian *-pe*, *-pei* (e.g. Oscan *pútúrús-píd* ` which of both ', Umbrian *putres-pe* ` which of both ') = Armenian *-č* (*in-č* ` something '); s. also *\*k<sup>w</sup>ene*.

**References:** WP. I 507 f., WH. I 309 f., II 401 f., Schwyz. Gr. Gr. II 573 ff., 648<sup>2</sup> f.

**Page(s):** 635-636

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>ēd-*, *k<sup>w</sup>ōd-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>e<sup>h</sup>utt-*)

**Meaning:** to prick; to drill, sharpen

**Note:** (older *keyed*?)

**Material:** Old Icelandic *hvatr* `quick, fast, gamy, sharp', *hvǫt* f. `Anreizung', *hvata*, *-aða* ` set in motion, hasten ', Old English *hwæt* `quick, fast, gamy', Old Saxon *hwat* ds., Old High

German *(h)waz* 'sharp, violent', Gothic *gahvatjan* 'set in motion, whet', Old Icelandic *hvetja* 'sharpen, incite', Old English *hwettan* ds., Middle Low German *wetten* 'whet', Old High German *(h)wezzen*, Middle High German *wetzen* 'stir, tease, irritate, stimulate, whet'; *to*-participle Gothic *huassaba* Adv. 'sharp, stern' (*huassei* 'vehemency, austereness, severeness'), Old Icelandic *hvass* 'sharp, rash, hasty', Old English *hwæss* 'sharp', Old High German *(h)was*, Middle High German *was(ser)* 'sharp, spiky, violent, stern'; ablaut. Old Icelandic *hvāta* 'penetrate'; Old Swedish *hōta* 'bore holes'; with an allegorical meaning Old Saxon *for-hwātan*, Old High German *far-hwāzan* 'curse' and Gothic *hōta* f. 'threat', *hōtjan* 'threaten', Old Icelandic *hōtn*. 'threat', *hōta* 'threaten';

probably Latin *tri-quetrus* 'with three corners, triangular' ('tricorn, three-cornered'; probably from \**tri-quedros*); possibly also Old Indic *cōdati*, *cōdāyati* 'invigorates, sets in motion, presses' (\**ke<sup>h</sup>ud-*).

**References:** WP. I 513, II 554, Wissmann Postverbalia 64 f.

**Page(s):** 636

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>pei-*

**See also:** s. more properly above S. 487 under *g<sup>w</sup>hōdei(ə)-*.

**Page(s):** 649

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>o-*, *k<sup>w</sup>e-*, fem. *k<sup>w</sup>ā*, *k<sup>w</sup>ei-* (\**k<sup>w</sup>eh<sup>h</sup>ü-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** indefinite/interrogative pronominal base

**Grammatical information:** (presumably once only in Nom. Akk. Sg.); *k<sup>w</sup>u-* (only in Adv.);

**Note:** the relative has partly changed single-linguistically

**Material:** 1. stem *k<sup>w</sup>o-*, *k<sup>w</sup>e-*, fem. *k<sup>w</sup>ā*; Gen. *k<sup>w</sup>eso*, Instr. *k<sup>w</sup>ī*, time adverb *k<sup>w</sup>om*.

A. Case forms and only single-linguistically provable derivations:

Old Indic *ká-h* (= Phrygian *koç* 'anyone, someone; anybody; somebody; anything; something; everything', Gothic *huas* 'who?'), fem. *kā* 'who?' and indefinite; Indo Germanic *k<sup>w</sup>os* probably the old Nom. Sg. m.;

Avestan *kō* (Gen. Gatha-Avestan *ka-hyā*, *ča-hyā*), fem. *kā* 'who?', who, what, which, the one that?', Old pers. *kaš[-čiy]*, as Indef. with *-čī*, or placed in reduplication, or in neg. or rel. sentences; Avestan *kā* 'as?'; Old pers. *ada-kaiy* 'then, at that time' = gr. *ποι* by Pindar 'also, i.e. especially';

Armenian *o* 'who?' (\**k<sup>w</sup>o-*, Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 189), indef. *o-k* 'whoever' (-*k* = Latin *que*), *o-mn* 'who' (relative *o-r* 'who, what, which, the one that'); *k'ani* 'how much', *k'an* 'as, after the comparative' (= Latin *quam*), *k'anak* 'quantita'; Latin *quantus* 'of what quantity?', Umbrian *panta* 'how great? how much? of what amount?' has derived from *quām* with formants *-to-*;

Maybe alb. (\**k<sup>w</sup>ā*) *sa* 'how great? how much? of what amount? '.

gr. Gen. Sg. hom. τέο, Attic τοῦ 'whose, of whom?' (= Old Bulgarian *ceso*, Old High German *hwes*; Indo Germanic \**k<sup>w</sup>es(j)o*); Dat. Sg. f. Doric πᾶ, Attic πῇ, Ionian κῇ (\**k<sup>w</sup>ā-*) 'whereto?, wherefore?, how?'; Instr. f. Ionian Attic πῇ 'whereto'; Instr. Sg. m. n. Cretan ὀ-πῇ 'where, whereto', Doric πῇ-ποκα, πῶ-ποκα, Attic πῶ-ποτε 'when? at what time?', πῶ, Ionian κῶ (\* during a period, sometime =) still' and modal 'anyhow, somehow' in οὐ πῶ 'not yet, not at this time, not just now, not to this point in time' and 'not anyhow, on no account' (compare Gothic *hwe* as well as Latin *quō* 'whereto', if not ablative); πῶς, Ionian κῶς 'how'; ποδαπός 'from what country?: hence, generally, whence? where born? of what sort?' (neutr. \**k<sup>w</sup>od* + forms -*ηk<sup>w</sup>o-*, compare ἄλλοδ-απός above S. 25 under \**alios* 'other'); Attic etc. ποῖ 'whereto', Doric πεῖ 'where' (Lok.); Attic ποῦ, Ionian κοῦ 'where' (Gen.);

Maybe alb. (\**k<sup>w</sup>o-*) *ku* 'where': Ionian κοῦ 'where'.

πόθεν 'from where?'; hom. πρόθι, Ionian κόθι 'where'; πότε 'when?' (Doric πόκα 'when', compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 629), ποτέ, Lesbian πότα, Ionian κοτέ 'someday, one day, one of these days, some time or other, once', wherefore also ποτέ after Interrogativen, e.g. τί ποτε 'what then' and - with previously gr. reduplication - τίπτε ds. (see in addition under *poti-s*), πόσε 'whereto' (-σε from -τε) = Gothic *hwaþ*, *hwad* 'whereto'; Cretan τεῖον ποῖον Hes., Attic ποῖος 'of what sort, of what nature, what kind of a' from \**k<sup>w</sup>o-* + οἶμο- = Old Indic *éva-* 'kind of way', Old High German *ēwa*, compare Gothic *laiwa* 'how?', see below *ei-* 'go'; to variation from π- (: Ionian κ-): τ- s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 293 f.

alb. *kë* 'whom?' (\**k<sup>w</sup>o-m*), *se* 'what, which?', *se* 'then (in comparative)', *në se* 'if' (Abl. \**k<sup>w</sup>ōd* with analogical palatalization?), *si* 'how, as?' (\**k<sup>w</sup>e/?*); (common alb. Polish *y > ě*)

Latin *quī* (Old Latin *quōi* from \**k<sup>w</sup>o* + Demonstr. -*ī*), *quae*, *quod* Rel. and indefinite, Oscan *pui*, *paí*, *púd* 'who? which? what? what kind of a?, any one, anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something, in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why?', Umbrian *po-i*, *-e*, *-ei* 'who? which? what? what kind of a?', *puře*, *porse* 'who? which? what? what kind of a?', Latin *cuius*, *cui*, *quō*, *quā* etc., Umbrian *pusme* 'who? which?

what? what kind of a? ' ; Adv. Latin *quō* `where to' (Abl.) = Umbrian *pu-e* `in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why? ' (*u* = *ō*, that is not abbreviated before the enclitic); Latin *quam* `in what manner, to what degree, how greatly, how, how much ' (Akk. Sg. f.) = Umbrian *[pre-]pa* `former, previous, prior, first ', Oscan *pruter pam* ds. (Avestan *kām-čīt* `in irgendeiner, jeder Weise ', Old Latin *quam-de* = Umbrian *pane*, Oscan *pan* `who? which? what? what kind of a? ' ; Latin *quantus* see above;

Latin *quom*, *cum* `with, together with, in the company of, in connection with, along with, together, and ' (Akk. Sg. n. as *primum* etc. = Avestan *kām* `as', Gothic *hvan* `when', Old Prussian *kan*, Lithuanian (dial.) *ką* `if'; Old Church Slavic *ko-gda* from *\*ko-g(o)da*, Meillet Slave commun<sup>2</sup> 470;

with **-de** extension Umbrian *pon(n)e*, Oscan *pún* `with, together with, in the company of, in connection with, along with, together, and ' ; Latin *quandō* `when' ( *\*quām* Akk. extension + *dō*), Umbrian *panu-peī* `at what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as ', Middle Low German *wante* `twice, at two times, on two occasions ' ; Latin *quantus*, Umbrian *panta* `how great? how much? of what amount? ' (see 644);

Old Irish *nech*, adj. (proklit.) *nach* `some, any; any one, anybody ', cymr. corn. bret. *nep* ( *\*ne-k<sup>w</sup>o-s*, with coloring of the negation in neg. sentences with repeated negation, also Lithuanian *kaz-ne-kàs* `somewhat', *kadà-ne-kadà* `sometimes ', Old Bulgarian *někьto* `somebody, some person, someone, anybody, anyone '); Old Irish *cāch*, connected to *cach*, mcymr. *pawp*, connected to *pop*, corn. *pup*, *pop*, *pep*, bret. *pep* `each, every ' ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>ā-* or *k<sup>w</sup>ō-k<sup>w</sup>o-s*; to Old Bulgarian *kakъ* `who, what, which, the one that?'), Irish *cech* `each, every ' (**e** after *nech*); Old Irish *can*, mcymr. *pan* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>anā*), Middle Breton *pe-ban* `whence?'; Old Irish *cuin* `when?', mcymr. etc. *pan*, *pann* `as, if' ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>ani?*), Old Irish *ca-ni*, mcymr. *po-ny* `In a direct question, not? ' ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>ā-*);

Gothic *hvas* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>o-s*) `who?' and indefinite (Gen. *hvis*, Old High German *hwes* = Old Bulgarian *ceso*, gr. τέο), Old Swedish *hvar*, *har*, Old Danish *hvā*, Old English *hwā* `who', with **e** of Gen. Old Saxon *hwē*, Old High German *hwer* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>e-s*) `who'; neutr. Gothic *hua* ( *\*k<sup>w</sup>o-d*), Old High German *hwaz*, Old Norse *hvat*, Old English *hwæt*, Old Saxon *hwat* `what ' ; fem. Gothic *hūō* `who? what? which? ' : Gothic *hvan* `when, how', Old Saxon *hwan*, Old High German *hwanne* `when' (close comparison to Old Irish *can* `whence' is doubtful because of the meaning), Old Saxon *hwanda* `because, for, due to the fact that, since ', Old High German *hwanta* `why ' ; Gothic *hvē* `wherewith?' (Instr.); Old Frisian *hō*, Old Saxon *hwō*, Old High German *hwuō* `how' to Latin *quō* `where to' (Ablat.), gr. πω, κω `anyhow, somehow ' ;

Lithuanian *kàs* 'who?', 'what?' also indefinite, fem. *kà*, Old Prussian *kas* m., *ka* n. 'who?', *kas* f. *quai*, *quoi*, n. *ka* (Akk. also *kan*, *ka*) 'what, who, which, the one that; some, any; what a'; Lithuanian *kad* 'than, but, whereas, that, as, in order to, in order that, because, if' (conjunction as Latin *quod*, from the questioning use, compare Old Indic *kad*, Avestan *kať* adv. interrogative particle 'then, whether, if?'); Lithuanian *kaĩ*, *kaĩ-p*, Old Prussian *kāi-gi* 'how?' (= Old Bulgarian *čě*; but about gr. *kaí* see below \**kai* 'and');

Old Bulgarian *къ-то* 'who?' (Gen. *česo*), *кѣѣ*, f. *kaja*, n. *koje* 'who? which? what? what kind of a? ', *čě* 'and indeed, and further, and yet' (see above).

Maybe alb. *kujt* 'whose' a Slavic loanword. Slavic alb. *-j* consonant.

B. The derivations which can be pursued by several languages: *kʷo-tero-* 'who of the two?'; *kʷā-li-* 'how?'; *kʷo-ti-*, *kʷe-ti-* 'how many?'.  
 B. The derivations which can be pursued by several languages: *kʷo-tero-* 'who of the two?'; *kʷā-li-* 'how?'; *kʷo-ti-*, *kʷe-ti-* 'how many?'.  
 B. The derivations which can be pursued by several languages: *kʷo-tero-* 'who of the two?'; *kʷā-li-* 'how?'; *kʷo-ti-*, *kʷe-ti-* 'how many?'.

Old Indic *katará-*, Avestan *katāra-* 'who of the two? ', gr. πότερος, Ionian κότερος ds., Oscan Lok. *pútereí-píd* 'in utroque', Umbrian *podruh-peí* adv. 'to both places, on both sides, in each direction', *putres-pe* 'which of both', Gothic *hwaþar*, Old Icelandic *hvārr*, Old English *hwæþer* 'who of both' (Old High German *hwedar*, Modern High German still in *weder*, with *e*, as *hwer* 'who': Gothic *huas*), Lithuanian *katrās* 'which?', Old Bulgarian *koteryjъ*, *kotoryjъ* 'what, who, which' comparative formation (restriction on the choice between two opposites); superlative Old Indic *katamá-* 'which of several'; compare of stem *kʷu-*: Latin *uter*.

Old Indic *kadā*, Avestan *kaða* 'when?'; but Lithuanian *kadà* 'when?' from \**kadān*; to ending see above S. 181 ff. (also for Old Bulgarian *къдо*, *къдѣ* 'whence', Latin *quan-do*).

Gr. πηλί-κος 'how great or large? of what age', Latin *quālis* 'of what sort, of what nature, what kind of a', Lithuanian *kōlei*, *kōl'* 'how long'; of stem *kʷo-* from: Old Bulgarian *kolikъ* 'of what quantity?', *kolъ* 'as much as, so much as, to as great an extent' (Trautmann 111).

Old Indic *kāti* 'how many' = Hittite *kuwatta*, Latin *quot* ds. (of apocope *quot* from: *quotus* 'which in number, which in order, of what number'), Old Indic *kati-thá-* 'which in number, which in order, of what number' = Latin \**quotitei* (Lok. m.) *diē* > *cottī-diē* 'in how many days, always, daily'; gr. Lesbian πόσος (hom. ποσσῆμαρ), Attic πόσος, Ionian κόσος 'of what quantity?' (\**kʷoti-os*; πόσος 'which in number, which in order, of what number, which in the ordinal series?' from \*ποσσοστός; besides with Indo Germanic *e* Avestan *čaiti* 'how many', bret. *pet* in *pet dez* 'how many days', *petguez* 'how often? how many times? '.

Old Indic *kár-hi* 'when?' = Gothic *hvar*, Old Icelandic *hvar* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>or*) 'where?' and relative (therefrom Gothic *hvarjís*, Old Icelandic *hverr* 'who, what, which, the one that', actually 'where he', as from Lithuanian *kuĩ* [*\*k<sup>w</sup>ũr*] 'where' + *jís* 'he' arose Lithuanian Rel. *kuris*, *kuĩs* 'who, what, which, the one that'); *ǣ*-grade Old English *hwær*, Old High German Old Saxon *hwār* 'where'; *ǫ*-grade Latin *cūr* 'why, wherefore', old *quōr*.

Maybe alb. *kur* 'when', apocope (*\*kur*) *ku* 'where'.

A parallel formation to Latin *quis* in Old Latin *quir-quir* 'in which place, in what place, where'.

2. stem *k<sup>w</sup>ei-*, same form for Maskul., Neutr. and Femin.:

Old Indic *kím* 'what? which', *kíh* 'who?', *ná-ki-h* 'nobody, no person, no one' (with *k* instead of *c*; latter sound according to the rules in:) Old Indic *cít* (*cíd*), Avestan *cīř*, Old pers. *čiy* 'even, anyhow' (originally Nom. Sg. n. *\*k<sup>w</sup>i-d*, s. also under *k<sup>w</sup>e* 'and'); Avestan *čiš* 'who', *čišca* = Latin *quisque*, gr. τίς τε, Old pers. *čiš-čiy* ds.; Avestan *čř* 'how' (Instr.);

Maybe alb. *si* 'how'.

Armenian *-č* in *in-č* 'somewhat' (= Old Indic *kím* - *cíd*), that also in first part here, with drop of *k<sup>w</sup>*- as *i(z-l)* 'what?' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>id-*), Instr. *i-v* 'which, wherewith', (see also above to Armenian *o* 'who'); to Alb. see above under 1;

gr. τίς (*\*k<sup>w</sup>is*) m. f. (Thessalian κίς, Arcadian Cypriot σίς), n. τί (*\*k<sup>w</sup>id*) 'who? who, what, which?' and τίς, τί 'who, what', Akk. m. *\*tiv* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>im*) extension to τίνα, whereupon τίνοϛ, τίνι, Pl. n. *\*k<sup>w</sup>iə* in Megarian σά μάν 'why?' τί μὴν; Boeotian τά 'why' = Latin *quia*, also in Ionian ἄσσα, Attic ἄττα, 'something, some, ' (through false separation from ὁποῖά σσα) and with the relative ἄ connected ἄσσα, Attic ἄττα;

Maybe prefixed alb. (*\*pre-se*) *përse*, *pse* 'why?'; (common Slavic alb. prefix *pre-*).

Latin *quis*, *quid* 'who, what' (interrogative, indefinite, relative), *quī* Adv. 'who? which? what? what kind of a?' (it could be Abl. *\*k<sup>w</sup>īd*, but yet probably due to an Instr. *\*k<sup>w</sup>i* = Avestan *čř*, sloven. *čĩ* 'if', Czech *čĩ* 'if', Old English etc. *hwī* 'how, wherefore, why'); *quī-n* (from *-ne*) 'why not? wherefore not?', *quia-nam* 'wherefore?', *quia* 'wherefore?', because, for, due to the fact that, since' (Akk. Pl. *\*k<sup>w</sup>iə*) see above;

Oscan *pis*, *píd* 'any one, anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something' (interrogative, indefinite, indefinite -relative), Umbrian *sve-pis* *sĩ quis*, *pis-i* 'any one,

anybody, anything, some one, somebody, something, whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, everything which ' ; doubled Oscan *pispis*, Latin *quisquis*, argiv. τίςτις in generalizing indef. mode;

Old Irish *cid* `what?' with *i* from *c-id* `although it is ' ; originally as the adj. *ced* from \**ce ed*,

Old Irish *cía* `who', cymr. *pyw*, corn. *pyw*, bret. *piou* `who' (\**k<sup>w</sup>el*); connected to cymr. *py*, *pa*, *p*- etc. (Old Irish *cote*, *cate* `what is', `where is' is unclear);

Gothic *hui-leiks*, Old English *hwilc* `of what sort, of what nature, what kind of a ' ; Old English *hwī*, Old Saxon *hwī*, *hwīu*, Old Icelandic *hvī* `how, wherefore, why ' (*k<sup>w</sup>ī* Instr.);

Maybe alb. *cili* `which ' : Gothic *hui-leiks*, Old English *hwilc* `what kind of a '.

Old Bulgarian *čb-to* `what ' ; Instr. *k<sup>w</sup>ī* (see above) in sloven. *čī* `if; also interrogative particle ', Czech *či* `if', poln. *czy* `if', russ. old *či* `if', Old Bulgarian *či-mb* Instr. extended out of it;

Maybe alb. *ç*, compound (\**ç* + *farë* `kind ') *çfarë* `what ' a Slavic loanword.

about Tocharian A *kus*, B *kuse* `who, what, which, the one that' s. Pedersen Tocharian 121;

Maybe alb. *kush* `who ' : Tocharian A *kus* `who '.

Hittite question- and relative pronoun *kuiš* `who, what, which, the one that', generalizing *kuiš kuiš* etc. (= Latin *quisquis*) `whoever ', indefinite *kuiš-ki* (= Latin *quisque*) `whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything ', n. *kuit-ki* (= Latin *quidque*); Lycian *ti-ke* (= Hittite *kuiš-ki*); s. P. Tedesco Lang. 21, 128 ff., A. Hahn Lang. 22, 68 ff.

### 3. stem *k<sup>w</sup>u-*:

Old Indic *kū*, Avestan *kū* `where?'

Maybe alb. *ku* `where', *kë* `whom'.

ved. *kuv-íd* `if, whether, perhaps', Avestan *čū* `how, in which quantity? ' (*č-* after *čī* `how?'); Old Indic *kúva*, *kvá* `where, whereto'; Old Indic *kútra*, Avestan *kuθra* `where?'



whereto?'; Old Indic *kútaḥ* 'whence'; Old Indic *kúha* = *gathav.* *kudā* 'where' (= Old Bulgarian *къде*; Indo Germanic *\*kʷu-dʰe*; see below Latin *ubi*);

Maybe alb. *kudo* 'everywhere'.

Avestan *kuša* 'how'; here also Aryan *ku* as 1. first part of the compound the expression of the bad, defective (actually 'of which kind!'), e.g. Old Indic *ku-putra* 'bad son', Avestan *ku-nāiri* 'whore', compare Boeotian *πούλιμος* 'ravenousness' (*\*pu-*), Old Boeotian *Πυλιμιάδᾱς*, also from stems *kʷo-* and *kʷi-*: Old Indic *ka-*, *kā-*, *kad-*, *kim-*, e.g. *kā-puruṣa-* 'living creature, goblin, ugly mischievous sprite', *ka-pūya-* 'stinking', *kiṃ-puruṣa-* 'fairy demon, ghost, dwarf' (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 399 f.);

Cretan *ὄ-πυι* 'whereto', syrak. *πῶς* (*\*πυι-ς*), rhod. *ὄπῶς* 'whereto' (*\*πυι* neologism to *πῶι*);

alb. *kur* 'as, when' (see below 1. B with *r*-formations = Lithuanian *kuĩ*, Armenian *ur*), *kurrë* 'ever, never' (*\*kur-nei*), *ku* 'where', *ku-sh* 'who', *kū-sh* 'how' (*ū* from Indo Germanic *ū*);

Maybe alb. Tosc (*\*kū-sh*) *qysh* 'how' (common Balric Celtic alb. gutturals).

Latin *ubī* 'in which place, in what place, where' (in addition *unde* 'from which place, whence' shaped after *ibi*: *inde*), next to which inlaut. *-cubī* in *nē-cubī*, *sī-cubī*, *ali-cubī*, *nesciō-cubī*, *nun-cubī* (*nē-cunde* etc.);

it is that has changed through the stem Latin *quo-*, *quā*, *quī* before the labialization through *u* preserved *qʷ* before *u* to *qw-* and *qwu-* are attributed to anl. *wu-*, *u-*, in *\*nē-qwubi* etc. as a result of the syllabic separation *nēq-wubī* the gutturals were preserved;

Note:

Latin (*\*ku-wa-dʰi*) *ubi* 'where': Hittite *ku-wa-pi* (*kwabi*) 'where, when?'. Common Anatolian Latin *dʰ* > *bʰ*.

it is *ubī* reshaped after Lok. in *-ī* (*\*ei*, *\*oi*) from *\*ubē* = Old Indic *kúha*, Avestan *kudā*, Old Bulgarian *къде* = Oscan *puf* 'in which place, in what place, where' (Umbrian extended to *pufe* 'in which place, in what place, where')?; after Pedersen Hittite 50 f. contain *ubi*, *ibi* rather the Indo Germanic adverbial ending *-bʰi* (gr. *-φι*), compare Hittite *ku-wa-pi* (*kwabi*) 'where, when?'; correspondingly Latin *ut* 'where' (*uti-nam*, *-que*) and *utī*, Old Latin *utei* (reshuffling as in *ubī*) from *\*kʷu-ti* (*us-piam*, *-quam* 'anywhere, in any place, someplace,



somewhere, in some place ' from *ut* + adv. *s* = Oscan *puz*, Umbrian *puz-e* from *\*k<sup>w</sup>ut-s-*), *uter*, *utra*, *-um* ` which of both ' from *\*k<sup>w</sup>u-teros* (parallel with πότερος etc.), *unquam*, *umquam* ` someday, one day, one of these days, some time or other ' (*k<sup>w</sup>um-* of time Akk.); whether Umbrian *pu-e* (*-o* particle) `where' = Old Indic *kū* is or *\*k<sup>w</sup>ō*, is doubtful;

mcymr. *cw*, *cwd* (= *ð*), *cwt* (= *d*) `where, whereto' (*\*k<sup>w</sup>u-*) = Old Irish *co* `how?';

Gothic *-hun* to the formation of indefinite pronoun: *ni ains-hun* `not anyone ', etc.; Old English *hū* `how', engl. *how*, Old Frisian *hū*, Middle Low German *wū*,

Lithuanian *kuĩ* `where' (see above 1. B); also Lithuanian dial. *kũ* `what?' from *\*kun?* Old Prussian *quei* `where' from *\*k<sup>w</sup>u-ei* and probably the originator of *qu-* instead of *k-* in fem. Nom. *quai*, *quoi* etc.;

**References:** WP. I 514 ff., WH. I 313, II 397 f., 404 ff., 408 f., 410 ff., Trautmann 110 f., 120 f., 133, 134, Meillet *Slave commun*<sup>2</sup> 442 ff., 469, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 293 f., 615 ff., Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 558 ff.

**Page(s):** 644-648

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>rei-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>ur-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to buy

**Grammatical information:** present *k<sup>w</sup>ri-nā-mi*

**Material:** Old Indic *krīṇāti* `buys ' (*ī* after *krī́tá-* participle; ved. also *krīṇāti* according to poetic meter, as also Pāli *kiṇāti*), Infin. *krētum*, *krayá-* `purchase, purchase price'; npers. *xarīdan* `buy';

gr. πρίαμαι `buy ';

Old Irish *cren(a)im* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>ri-nə-mi*) `I buy ', Konj. *ni-cria* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>riiā*), *crīth* `payment, purchase ', *crīthid* `fond of buying ';

cymr. *prynu* `receive, ransom, to purchase the freedom of; sometimes, to set free for a ransom ' (3. Sg. acymr. *prinið*), corn. *prenne*, *perna*, bret. *prena* `buy', cymr. *prid* (= Irish *crīth*) `mortgage, pledge, pawn ';

Maybe alb. *blenj* `buy ' : corn. *prenne*, *perna*, bret. *prena* `buy' [common Illyrian Celtic *k<sup>w</sup>-* > *p-*].

Middle Irish *tochra* `the wooing ' (*\*purchasing of the bride*), *t-ind-s-cra* n. `purchase price for the bride' (seems *\*k<sup>w</sup>roio-* = Old Indic *krayá-*), cymr. *g(w)o-br* `price, guerdon, reward, recompense, prize, trophy ', corn. *gober*, bret. *gobr* ds., cymr. also *go-brwy* ds. (*-wy-* suffix); verbal noun Akk. Middle Irish *creicc* (formal after *reicc* `sell ', whereat s.

Thurneysen Gr. 454), Old Irish *fochr(a)icc* f. ` guerdon, reward, recompense, prize, trophy  
';

Old Lithuanian (Gen.) *krieno* ` price for guarantee, price for engagement ', Latvian  
*kriens, krienis* ` present to the bride ', also Lithuanian *kraĩtis* ` dowry, dowry of the bride';

Old Russian *крѣnuti, krenuti* `buy', Infin. *kriti*, russ.-Church Slavic once also *u-kri-jenъ*  
(\**u-krъjenъ*) ` bought ' without the present nasal;

Tocharian A *kuryar* `trade', *kuryart* ` trader ', B *karyor* ` purchase ', *keryorttau* ` trader '.

**References:** WP. I 523 f., Trautmann 142, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 284, Kuiper Nasalprä-s.  
197.

**Page(s):** 648

---

**Root / lemma:** *kʷrmi-* (\**kʷeḡürmi-*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** worm, grub

Note:

**-m-** suffix Illyrian Greek stem formation.

**Material:** Old Indic *kṛmi-* `worm, maggot '; np. *kirm* `worm';

alb. *krimp* (*krim-bi*), Geg *krüm* ds.; (common alb. -w- > -y-, -i-)

Also alb. *kërmill* ` snail ' : Lithuanian *kirmėlė* ` worm ' (common Polish alb. y > ë)

Old Irish *cruim* `worm', Proto Irish *kʷrimi-*, cymr. *pryf*, corn. ds. `worm', bret. *préñv* ds.;  
gall. FIN *\*Primia* > Modern High German *Pfrimm*, *Primantia* > Modern High German *Prims*;

Old Prussian *girmis* (leg. *kirmis*) ` maggot '; Lithuanian *kirmis* m. f. etc. ds., Latvian  
*cirmins* m. ds., Latvian *cērme* f. ` worm, mawworm, hook-worm, bot, helminth '  
Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 378 under 386;

sloven. *črm* ` carbuncle, red gemstone, finger worm ', poln. *czerní* (for *\*czermí*? compare  
Serbo-Croatian *črn* ` metallic oxide, rust ' for *\*črm*?) ` worms in the rotting meat ', *czermień*  
` Dragon tea ', *czermiówka* ` morel, nightshade, any of various herbs and shrubs of the  
genus *Solanum* ';

in addition Adj.-formation of Slavic *\*čr̥mьnъ* `red', Old Bulgarian *čr̥mьnъ* `red',  
*čr̥mьnovati se* ` turn crimson ' etc.;

the *e*-lengthened grade seems to exist in Latvian *cērmē* f. 'earthworm', *ceŕme* 'worm'; besides sl. \**črmb* is found \**čbrvb* with peculiar **vr**-suffix: Old Bulgarian *črbvb* 'worm', russ. *červb* etc.; compare Lithuanian \**skirvis* 'ant'?

**References:** WP. I 523, Trautmann 134, Specht KZ. 65, 212 f., Indo Germanic Dekl. 45, 181.

**Page(s):** 649

---

**Root / lemma:** *k<sup>w</sup>sep-* (?) (\**ĝ<sup>w</sup>sehup-*)

**Meaning:** dark

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣáp*, *kṣapā* 'night', Avestan *xšap-* 'darkness'; common Old Indic *ĝh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*

gr. ψέφας, ψέφος n. 'darkness', ψεφαρός, ψεφηνός 'dark'; κνέφας 'darkness';

Note:

common gr. *k<sup>w</sup>s-* > *ps-*.

Maybe alb. Geg *mshef*, Tosc *fsheh* 'hide (in the dark)' common Old Indic *ĝh-* > *kṣ-*: alb. *k<sup>w</sup>h-* > *ph-* > *f-*

δνόφος 'darkness', later γνόφος ds., hom. δνοφερός 'dark', ιοδνεφής 'dark (as the flower), purple-dark'; ζόφος 'darkness', ζοφερός 'dark'.

common Old Indic *ĝh-* > *kṣ-*: Illyrian-alb. - hom. *ĝh-* > *d-*, *z-*

The changing gr. anlaut based on taboo images.

**References:** WP. I 524 f., WH. I 289, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 11.

**Page(s):** 649

---

**Root / lemma:** *lab<sup>h</sup>-* (\**leḡub<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to grab, hold

**Material:** Old Indic *lābhatē*, *lāmbhatē*, *rābhatē* (Perf. *lalābha*) 'grasps, seizes', *lābha-* m. 'the obtaining, profit, gain, benefit, advantage', *rābhas-* n. 'impetuousness, hastiness, force, might', *rabhasá-* 'wild, boisterous, vast, grand';

gr. λάφυρον 'booty', ἀμφι-λαφής 'wide, big, large';

Lithuanian *lōbis* m. 'blessing, possession, richness', *lōbtī* 'become rich', ablaut. *lābas* m. 'blessing', also 'good', Latvian Old Prussian *labs* 'good'.

**References:** WP. II 385, Trautmann 148, Kuiper Nasalprä. 148 f.

---

**Root / lemma:** *lab-* and *lab<sup>h</sup>-* (?), *lap(h)-* (\**lehub<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to sip, chew, etc..

**Note:** onomatopoeic (compare the similar *lak-*)

**Material:** Armenian *lap'el* 'lick';

gr. λαφύσσω 'devour, swallow up' (-*ph-*? or \**lab<sup>h</sup>uk<sub>2</sub>iō*, standing next to Slavic *lobъz-at*?); λάπτω 'lick slurping' is secondary besides old λάψειν, λάψαι;

alb. *lap* 'lick water';

Latin *lambō, -ere* 'lick';

Old High German *laffan* (*luof*) 'lick', Old High German *leffil* 'spoon', Middle Low German *lepel* ds. (: Gothic \**lapins*, from which borrowed Old Prussian *lapinis*); Old English *lapan* 'drink, slurp', Old Swedish *lapa* ds. (\**lapōn*), nisl. Norwegian *lepja* 'lick slurping like a dog' = Middle High German *leffen* 'lick, slurp', Old High German *gilepfen* ds.; intensive. Middle High German Modern High German *lappen* ds. behaves to *schlappen* as *lecken* 'lick' to *schlecken*;

besides Modern High German dial. *labbe* 'lip', *labern* 'talk slowly, simply; drink licking', Serbo-Croatian *lābati* 'drink like dogs or cats';

here perhaps russ. dial. *lopa* 'devourer', *lopatʹ* 'devour'; Bulgarian *lāpam* 'devour, gobble', etc.; also Old Bulgarian *lobъzati* 'kiss' (\*munch, smack, chew loudly)?

Maybe alb. *lopë* 'cow (eating slowly?)'.

**References:** WP. II 383 f., WH. I 754, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 72 f.

Page(s): 651

---

**Root / lemma:** *laik<sup>h</sup>-*, *liik<sup>h</sup>-* (\**lehiūd<sup>h</sup>-*) Note: common Proto Germanic -*u-* > -*ü-*, -*y-*, -*i-*.

**Meaning:** to cut, hurt

**Material:** Gr. λίστρον n. 'shovel, poker, spade; spoon', λιστρεύω 'hoe around', λιστρώ 'level, even', λιστρίον n. 'spoon'; λισγάριον 'hack, mattock, hoe' (\**lið-sko-*);

Latin *laedō, -ere* 'injure, damage';

Latvian *līdu, līst`* 'clear, cut away', Lithuanian *lŷdymas, lydimas`* 'clearing, virgin soil, untilled land'. (common Baltic alb. y > i)

Maybe alb. (\**lydo*) *lëndoj`* 'hurt', *lëndinë`* 'meadow, virgin soil'; (common Polish alb. y > ě).

**References:** WP. II 379, WH. I 749.

**Page(s):** 652

---

**Root / lemma:** *lai-* (\**lehu-os*)

**Meaning:** fat

**Note:** Only gr. and Latin

**Material:** Gr. *λαρῖνός`* 'fattened, fat' (\**laies-r-īnos?*); Latin *lāridum, lardum`* 'the fat of bacon, lard' (\**laies-idom?*); *lārgus`* 'abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much' (\**laies-agos*); *lae-tus`* 'fat, luscious, fertile, gleeful, cheerful', *laetāre`* 'fertilize'.

**References:** WP. II 379, WH. I 750, 764 f.

**Page(s):** 652

---

**Root / lemma:** *lajuo-* (\**lehuu-os*) **Note:** common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** left

**Note:** originally 'crooked'?

**Material:** Gr. *λαίός`* 'left'; Illyrian PN *Laevicus, Laevonicus, Levonicus, Levo* etc.; Latin *laevus* ds.; gloss. *laevi boves`* 'with horns crooked downwards' point at in association with Lithuanian *išlaivóti`* 'make bent' in 'crooked, writhed, crooked, humped' perhaps in sense from 'crooked = weak, left' as basic meaning; Old Bulgarian *лѣвъ`* 'left' etc.

**References:** WP. II 378 f., WH. I 750 f., Trautmann 148.

**Page(s):** 652

---

**Root / lemma:** *laku-* (\**lehuk-*)

**Meaning:** water basin (ditch, lake, sea)

**Material:**

**Proto-Baltic-Celtic-Illyrian:** \*lek-men-iā f., \*lak-men-ā<sup>h</sup> f. : pool, puddle

**Lithuanian:** *lekmėnė`* 'plash, pool, pond', *lakmenà`* 'deep pond in which is quite a lot of mud'. alb. (\**leik-men*) *likien, liqen* = Armenian *լիճ`* *lič`* = Breton (\**lek-men*) *lagen, lenn*, Welsh *llyn*, Scots Gaelic *loch*, Irish *loch*, Ladin *lêch*, Mantuan *lach*, French *lac*, Basque *laku*, Bergamasco *lac*, Bresciano *lak*, Catalan *llac*, Neapolitan *laco*, Occitan *lac*, Romanian *lac*, Valencian *llac*, Wallon *lac`* 'lake'.

Gr. *λάκκος`* (\**lakkos*) 'cistern, pond, pool';

Maybe alb. (\**pe-llegu*) *pellgu`* 'pond, pool' (common Slavic alb. *pe-* prefix)

Latin *lacus*, -ūs m. (Old High German *lahha* 'puddle', Middle Low German *lake* 'puddle, slop', Old English *lacu* f. 'river, stream, brook' etc., are Latin loanword) 'pit, pothole, sea, trough', *lacūna* 'a ditch, pit, hole, pool, pond' (therefrom *lacūnar* n. 'Felderdecke', as *laquear* ds. directly from *lacus*);

Old Irish *loch* n. 'sea, pond, pool' (*\*laku*), out of it borrowed cymr. *llwch*, etc.; acorn. bret. *lagen* 'sea, pond, pool'; Southeast French *loye* probably from venet.-Illyrian *\*lokuā*, unclear *o* also in gall. PN *Penne-locōs* (Gen. *\*-ous*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Old English *asāchs*. *lagu* (*\*lakú-*) 'sea' (in addition the nordwestd. FIN *Leine* from *Lagina*), Old Icelandic *lqgr* m. 'sea, water, liquid'; in addition *lā*, *lǣ* f. 'beach water, sea' (*\*lahō*), Middle High German *lā* 'stream, brook, marsh water';

Old Bulgarian *lokyf*. (*\*lakū*), Gen. *-vne* 'puddle, cistern', serb. *lōkva* 'puddle, pool, slop', etc.

### Uralic etymology :

**Proto:** *\*lakte*

**English meaning:** bay

**Finnish:** lahti (gen. lahden), dial. laksi, laaksi 'Meerbusen, Bucht' ?

**Estonian:** laht (gen. lahe, lahi) ?

**Saam (Lapp):** luok'tā (N) 'creek, bay', luokta (L) 'Meerbusen, Meerbucht', līkt (T), lūxt (Kld.), luøxt (Not.) 'Bucht, Meerbusen' ?

**Khanty (Ostyak):** lōk (V), lōx (DN), lox (O) 'lange, schmale Bucht' ( > Nen. O loxe? 'Winkel', Lj. loxī 'schmale Seebucht')

**Mansi (Vogul):** lōk (KM), lōx (LO) 'bay, bight, loch'

**References:** WP. II 380 f., WH. I 748, Trautmann 149.

**Page(s):** 653

---

**Root / lemma:** *lak-* (*\*leḥuk-*)

**Meaning:** to lick, lap

**Material:** Armenian *lakem* (from *\*kk*) 'lick';

Lithuanian *lakti*, Latvian *lakt* 'devour licking';

Church Slavic *loču*, *lokati* 'lick'.

Similar to onomatopoeic words as *lab-*, *lap(h)-*.

**References:** WP. II 380.

**Page(s):** 653

---

**Root / lemma:** *lak-* (\**leḥuk-*)

**Meaning:** to be spotted; salmon

**Material:** Old High German *lahs*, Old English *leax*, Old Icelandic *lax* m. 'salmon'; Old Prussian *lasasso* f.; Lithuanian *lašišà* f., besides *lašis* and Latvian *lasis* m.; russ. *losośb* 'salmon'; after Löwenthal (KZ. 52, 98) as 'the spotted' to Lithuanian *lašas* 'drip', *lašėti* 'drip, trickle', Latvian *lāse* 'speckle, spot, stain', *lāsaîns* 'dotted, dappled', etc.; Tocharian B *laks* 'fish'. After Thieme KZ 69, 209 ff. in addition also (?) Old Indic *lākṣā* 'lacquer; varnish; enamel' (\*salmonoid, resembling a salmon, \*red') and (?) *lakṣá-* 'unübersehbare Menge'. common Old Indic *ḡh-* > *kṣ-*

**References:** WP. II 381, Trautmann 150, Petersson Heterokl. 199 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 31, Heine-Geldern Saeculum 2, 247.

**Page(s):** 653

---

**Root / lemma:** *las-* (\**leḥus-*)

**Meaning:** willing, active, covetous

**Material:** Old Indic *laṣati* 'longs for' (\**la-ls-ati*), *lālasa-* 'eager, avid, violent, longing', *ullasita-* 'exuberant, bratty', *laṣati* 'strives, plays, shows, is cheerful';

latter stands for also 'seems, shines', compare gr. *λάω* 'gaze', wherefore also *ἀ-λαός* 'blind'; perhaps originally various group;

gr. *λilαίομαι* 'long or desire earnestly' (\**li-lasjomai*), Perf. *λελήημαι* (analogy after *τετήημαι* 'be grieving'); *λάστη πόρνη* Hes., *λάσθη* 'a mockery, derision, wantonness' (etc.), *λᾱσθαι* (\**la[σ]-εσθαι*) *παίζειν*, *λοιδορεῖν* Hes., *ληναί βάκχαι*. 'Αρκάδες Hes. (\**lass-vo-*), *ληνίς* 'female bacchant, a female priest or devotee of Bacchus, god of wine' (out of it Latin *lēna* 'a bawd, procuress');

Latin *lascīvus* 'bratty, exuberant, unrestrained, luscious, horny, lustful' (further formations Adj. \**las-ko-s*); in addition also (?) *Lār*, *Lāris*, Old Latin *Larēs* 'ghost' (actually 'the greedy'), *lārua*, *lārva* (\**lāsoṡā*) 'ghost, larva, mask' (*Lār* has nominative lengthened grade);

Old Irish *lainn* 'greedy' (\**las-ni-s*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Gothic *lustus*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English *lust* 'lust', Old Icelandic *lostm.* 'pleasure, joy, lust, eagerness' (reduced grade); *lyst* f. ds. from Middle Low German *lust*, Lithuanian *lokšnūs* 'loving' (\**lāsknus*);

serb. *lāska* 'flattery, insincere compliments', Czech *láska* 'love'; compare russ. *lasyj* 'keen, lickish', *lasovatʹ* 'nibble', etc.; *lasko-sérdyj* 'lustful, greedy', *lásitʹ* 'flatter', *lástitʹ* ds., etc.

**References:** WP. II 386 f., WH. I 762 f., 766 f., Trautmann 150.

**Page(s):** 654

---

**Root / lemma:** *lat-* (\**leht-*)

**Meaning:** wet, damp; swamp

**Material:** Gr. λάταξ, -αγος 'drip, the drops of wine in the bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash, water-quadruped, perh. beaver' (compare the loanword Latin *latex*, *-icis*), λαταγέω 'throw the drops of wine in the bottom of the cup', λατάσσω ds.;

Middle Irish *laith* 'beer, liquid; swamp, marsh' = gall. *Are-late* town, city 'to the east of the swamp', corn. *lad* 'fluidity', acymr. *llat* ds., cymr. *llaid* (\**latio-*) 'slime, mud', Middle Irish *lathach* ds.;

Old Icelandic *leþja* (\**laþjōn-*) 'loam, clay, smut', Old High German *letto* 'clay, loam', Modern High German *Letten*;

Lithuanian FIN *Lāt-upė*, *Latuvà*, Latvian FIN *Late* (Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 425).

**Note:**

*Latuvà* 'muddy place' is a translation of Albanian *Balta* 'mud, bog, baltic place'.

**References:** WP. II 381 f., WH. I 770.

**Page(s):** 654-655

---

**Root / lemma:** *lauk(o)-* (*ləuk-*) (\**leḥuk-*)

**Meaning:** throat, jaw

**Material:** Hom. λαυκαίνη 'throat, gullet', Lithuanian *pa-laũkis* 'the dewlap of the cow', wruss. *lʹkač* (\**lʹkati*), lter. *lʹykač* 'gulp, sip, swallow, drink' etc. (klr. *lʹyhati* 'gulp, sip, swallow' with *h* from proto Slavic *g*, compare probably the cognate root (*s*)*leug-* 'gulp, sip, swallow').



**References:** WP. II 380.

**Page(s):** 655

---

**Root / lemma:** *lāgh-* (\**leḡugʰh-*)

**Meaning:** to cut, a cutting instrument

**Material:** Gr. λαχαίνω `ditch, grub', λάχανον `garden herb, vegetable'; Irish *lāige* `spade' (\**lāgjā*), *lāigen* `lance' (\**lāginā*), cymr. *llain* `blade' (\**lāgīnā*).

**References:** WP. II 381, WH. I 757 f., different O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 152.

**Page(s):** 652

---

**Root / lemma:** *lāgʰh-* (\**leḡugʰh-*)

**Meaning:** `catch'

**See also:** see below *(s)lāgʰh-*.

**Page(s):** 652

---

**Root / lemma:** *lā-1* and *lē-* (\**leḡudʰh-*)

**Meaning:** expr. roots (bark, howl, etc.), onomatopoeic words

**Grammatical information:** present *lāiō* and *lēiō*

**Material:** Old Indic *rāyati* `barks' (possibly also to *rē-* `cry'); osset. *raīn* `bark, bay';

Armenian *lam* `cry, weep'; unclear *lor* `quail' (see below gr. λάρος);

gr. λῆρος m. `gossip, prank, trash, trumpery, of what is showy but useless, delirium' (contains *lā-* or *lē-*), ληπέω `to be foolish or silly, speak or act foolishly, of a sick person, to be delirious'; unclear is the vocalism (onomatopoeic?) in λάρος `seagull' (compare Armenian *lor* `quail');

alb. *leh* `bark';

Latin *lāmentum* `lamentation', *lāmentāri* `lament', *lātrō*, *-āre* `bark, bay'; perhaps Oscan *lamatir* `should be cursed';

Old Irish *līid* (\**lēietī*) `accuse'; cymr. *edliw* (\**ate-līu-*) `rebuke';

Gothic *laíļōun* `be blasphemed' (present \**laian*, Indo Germanic \**lē-*); Old Norse *lōf*, `curlew, long-billed wading bird', Pl. *lør*, *lōmr* `sea diver, loud crying bird', compare isl. *lōmur* `clamor, lamentation';

Lithuanian *lóju*, *lótì* `bark, bay', Latvian *lāju*, *lāt* `bark, bay, curse', *lādēt* `curse'; *lādēt* `curse';

Old Church Slavic *lajǫ*, *lajati* `bark, bay, inveigh' etc. (*lajati* for *\*lati* after the preterite stem, compare Lithuanian *lójo*).

Reduplicated ***lal(l)a-***: Old Indic *lalallā* `babble'; gr. *λάλος* `gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering', *λαλία* `gossip', *λαλέω* `babble', *λαλαγή* `prattle'; Latin *lallō*, *-āre* `to sing lalla', *lallus* `a singing lalla or lullaby' (compare PN *Lalla*, *Lallia*, *Lallō*, *Lollia*); Modern High German *lallen* `babble'; Lithuanian *laluóti* `babble', russ. *lála* `babbler', etc.

Maybe alb. *laluc*, *lalë* `people from the south (pejorative)' a Slavic loanword.

Note:

**Lycian** language < Carian ***lukk-*** ` (a Leleg) \*babbler': Luwian ***lulahī-*** ` (a Leleg) \*babbler' < gr. *λαλαγή* `light murmuring'.

similar ***lel-***, ***lul-*** `lull, rock to sleep, swing' in:

Old Indic *lólati* `moves to and fro', *lulita-* `fluttering', *lálati* `walks daintily, plays, shows', *lēlāyati* `sways, swings'; Latin *lolium* `darnel, cockle, tares, dizziness exciting plant';

Maybe alb. *lule* `flower, narcotic plant', (*\*luludi*) *lulëzgj* `blossom': Greek *λουλούδι*: Griko Salentino *lulùdi* `flower'.

Middle Low German *lollen*, Modern High German *lullen*; Lithuanian *leliúou*, *leliúoti* `lull, cradle, swing', Latvian *leluojū*, *leluot* `lull, cradle children'; in addition Lithuanian *lélis*, *léljys* m. `night raven, pitch black'; Latvian *lēlis* ds. and `clumsy person'; serb. *léljati* `lull, swing, cradle, dangle', *ljúljati* `lull, swing, cradle', russ. *ljuljú* `little poplar = (traditional in lullabies)', *lelja* `aunt', etc.; in addition russ. *lelek*, poln. Czech *lelek* `night raven, pitch black' (see above Lithuanian *lélis*).

Maybe alb. *lejlek* `stork' < Turkish *leylek* `stork'.

Perhaps here with ***k***-extension:

gr. *λάσκω* (*\*λακ-σκω*), Aor. *ἔλακον*, Perf. *λέληκα*, Doric *λέλᾱκα* `speak loudly, cry', *ληκέω* Doric *λᾱκ-* ds., *λακερός* Hes. `gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering';

after Jokl L.-kunder U. 205 to alb. *laikatis* ` flatter, cajole '.

**References:** WP. II 376 f., WH. I 752 f., 754 f., 819, Trautmann 146, 156, J. Loth RC 38, 49 f.

**Page(s):** 650-651

---

**Root / lemma:** *lā-2* (\**leḥud<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to be concealed, covered

**Note:** also *lāhi-* and *lāh[ij]-* d<sup>h</sup>-

**Material:** Gr. λήτο, λήιτο ἐπελάθετο Hes., due to a \**lā-Fós* `hide, conceal' perhaps λεωργός, πανοῦργος `nefarious, evil, wicked' (\**ληFo-Fεργός* `im verborghenen tuend, was das Licht scheuen muß');

from the d<sup>h</sup>-extension (d<sup>h</sup>-present?) λήθω, Doric λᾱθω `to lurk, lie hid, be concealed, escape notice, skulk', λήθη `a forgetting, forgetfulness, a place of oblivion in the lower world', Doric λᾱθος n. ds., ἀληθής, Doric ἀλᾱθής `unconcealed, so true, real, opp. false, apparent, of persons, etc., truthful, honest', λανθάνω (λήσω, ἔλαθον, ἐλέθηα) `to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, unnoticed', λαθρός `clandestine', Ionian λάθηρη, Attic λάθηρ Adv. `clandestine', hom. λαθι-κηδής `banishing care';

*lāi*-d<sup>h</sup>- in λαίθ-αργος besides λήθ-αργος;

Latin *lateō*, *-ēre* `to lurk, lie hid, be concealed, escape notice, skulk' (from a participle \**le-tó-s*);

Old Icelandic *lōmr* `betrayal, deceit', Middle High German *luo* `pestering, temptation; snare'; Old High German *luog* `cave, lair', *luoga* `lair (of an animal)';

Old Bulgarian *lajati* `be after someone, to follow somebody, to pester somebody', Czech (due to a \**lā-kā* = Old High German *luoga*) *lákati* `make advances, pursue';

Tocharian A *lät*, *länt*, B *lät*, *lant* `go after', preterit 3. Sg. A *läc*, B *lac* (: gr. ἔλαθε), 3. Pl. A *läntseñc*, B *late<sup>n</sup>* (Pedersen Hittite 173, 189).

**References:** WP. II 377 f., WH. I 768 f.

**Page(s):** 651

---

**Root / lemma:** *lāmā* (\**leḥumta-*)

**Meaning:** swamp, puddle

**Grammatical information:** f.

**Material:** Latin *lāma* f. 'puddle, slop, swamp, marsh', probably barely genuine Latin; as appellative still today in Spain, southern France, northern Italy, frequent, often in PN in N Portugal and Spain, Corsica, northern Italy and Apulia, also in venet.-Illyrian region, area; Illyrian FIN Λάμητος (Bruttium), nowadays *Lamato*; Latvian *lāma* 'puddle, slop, pit, pothole', Lithuanian *lomà* (one expects *lóma*), Akk. Sg. *lōmā* ds.; Bulgarian *lam* m. 'pit, pothole, hole'.

Maybe alb. *llomë*, *llum*, *llohë* 'mud'.

**References:** WP. II 385 f., WH. I 753, 870 f., Trautmann 162, R. Menendez Pidal ZrPh. 59, 202 ff. Unclear is the relationship to Finnish *lampi*, Gen. *lammen* 'pond, pool', Estonian *lomm* 'puddle, slop, lowland, depression', etc.

**Page(s):** 653-654

**Root / lemma:** *lāp-* (\**lehu-p*)

**Meaning:** cow

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lāp-* (\**lehu-p*): cow, derived from zero grade of gr. ἔλαφος 'deer' see **Root / lemma:** *el-1*, *ol-*, *el-*: red, brown (in names of trees and animals).

**Material:** Alb. *lopë* 'cow' (\**lāpā*), Latvian *luõps* 'cattle'; also Swiss *loobe*, *lioba* 'cow'.

Maybe **Celtic:** \**lāpego-* > OIr *lāeg* m. 'calf'; Cymr *llo* (for \**lloc* after Pl. *lloau* < \**lloceu*); OCorrn *loch* 'calf', NCorrn *leauh* (-ch- < -gn-) 'calf', Bret *leue* 'calf'.

**References:** WP. II 383.

**Page(s):** 654

**Root / lemma:** *lāu-* (\**lehu-*)

**Meaning:** to acquire, to make use of smth.

**Material:** Old Indic *lótam*, *lóttram* n. 'booty, robbed property';

gr. ἀπολαύω 'eat, drink', Doric λαῖᾱ, Ionian λῆῖη and λῆῖς, Attic λειᾱ 'booty' (\**lāuḱā*), λῆῖζομαι 'capture, entrap', λῆῖστωρ, ληιστήρ, ληιστής, Doric λαστάς 'robber'; probably also λήιον 'seed, Feldfrüchte', Doric λαῖον, λαον 'sown field' as '\*gain, yield'; hom. ἀλῆιος 'arm', πολυλήιος 'rich, affluent' (originally in arable land); λαρός 'delicious, tasty' (? \**lehueros*);

Latin *lucrum* n. 'profit, gain, benefit, advantage' (\**lu-tlo-m*);

Old Irish *lōg*, *lūag*, *lūach* 'earnings, price' (with *g-* or *gh-* forms), *folad* (*foluth*) 'substance' = cymr. *golud* 'richness', acorn. *wuludoc* 'rich, wealthy, opulent' (\**upo-lau-to-m*); cymr.

*llawen* 'cheerful' (\*enjoying '); also cymr. *llawer* 'much, a lot of', Old Irish *lour* 'sufficient' as original Subst. 'number, big, giant bulk, mass' from \**lauros* = gr. *λᾱρός*;

Gothic *laun* n., Old High German *lōn* (n., m.) 'earnings, repayment', Old Norse *laun* n. Pl., Old English *lean* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *ловъ* 'catch, capture; ensnarement, hunt', *loviti* 'capture, hunt, chase'; Lithuanian *lāvinti* 'train an animal' etc. is russ. loanword

**References:** WP. II 379 f., WH. I 826, Trautmann 153.

**Page(s):** 655

---

**Root / lemma:** *lāh[i]p-*, *lēhp-*, *lēhp-* (\**leḥūp-*) Note common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to burn, be bright

**Material:** Gr. *λάμπω* 'shine', *λαμπάς* 'torch', *λαμπρός* 'luminous' (with originally bare present formation nasal);

Old Irish *lassaim* 'burn', *lassair* 'a blazing fire, blaze, flame', cymr. *llachar* 'gleaming' (\**laps-*);

Lithuanian *lópé* 'light', Latvian *lāpa* 'torch', Old Prussian *lopis* 'flame';

Hittite *lap-* 'glow, be hot'.

Besides with *ǵVok*. Old Indic *lip-* 'ignite', Old Icelandic *leiptr* 'lightning', Lithuanian *liepsnà* 'flame', *lipst* 'burns', Latvian *lipt* 'gleam, kindle, inflame', Lower Sorbian *lipotaś* 'flicker'.

**References:** WP. II 383, Trautmann 149, Kuiper Nasalprä. 152, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 439, 475.

**Page(s):** 652-653

---

**Root / lemma:** *legh-* (\**leḡugh-*)

**Meaning:** to put down; to lie down, woman in childbed

**Material:** Gr. *λέχεται κοιμάται* Hes., *λέξομαι*, *λέκτο*, *έλέξατο* 'lie down, lay asleep, lull to sleep', *έλεξα* 'lull, put to sleep', *λελουχία* *λεχώ* *γενομένη* Hes., *λέχος* n. 'a couch, bed, a kind of state-bed or bier, a marriage-bed, and generally marriage, a bird's nest', *λέκτρον*

lair ' (= Old High German *lehtar*), 'womb, uterus, placenta, afterbirth', λεχώ a woman in childbed, or one who has just given birth '.

Maybe alb. *lehone* 'woman in childbed', apocope alb. Geg *me le* 'be born, give birth', Tosc (\**legh-*) *lind* 'be born' (common alb. -gh > -d).

gr. λέσχη rhod. 'final resting place; resting place, couch, bed = grave', Attic 'a place where people assembled to talk and hear news, a lounge' (\**leghskā*, compare under Old Irish *lesc*, Old High German *irlēskan*), λόχος 'ambush, place for lying in wait, child-birth', ἡ λοχός 'woman in childbirth, woman in the childbed', ἄ-λοχος 'bedmate, wife' (: Slavic \**sq-logъ*), λόχη 'thicket, copse, esp. as the lair of wild beasts';

alb. *lagje* f. 'troop, multitude, crowd, quarter, borough' etc. (older \**lag* = λόχος);

Latin *lectus*, -ī 'deposit, layer, bed' (from \**leghto-*), *lectica* 'a litter, sedan, portable couch, palanquin, sofa, lounge';

Old Irish *lige* 'bed, grave' (\**legħiom*), cymr. *lle*, corn. *le* 'place' (\**legħo-*), cymr. *gwe-ly*, bret. *gwele*, corn. *gueli* 'bed' (*upo-legħio-*); cymr. *gwal* 'bed' = Old Irish *mucc-foil* 'pigsty, pigpen' (\**u(p)o-legħ-s*); gall. *legasit* 'has put down, set down, put, placed, set, fixed'; Middle Irish *laigid* 'lies down' (to *a* from *e* see Thurneysen, KZ. 59, 9), Perf. *dellig* 'has lain down', *l(a)ige* 'a lying together, concubinage', Middle Breton *lech*, nbret. *leac'h* 'place' (\**legħs-o-*); Old Irish \**luigim* (Kaus. \**loghejō*) in *fo-álgim* (\**fo-ad-log-*) 'knock down', *fu-llugaimm* 'hide'; Old Irish *fo-lach* n. 'hideout', cymr. bret. *go-lo* ds., gall. *logan* Akk. Sg. 'grave'; nasalized and in gradation to Slavic *lēgō* probably Old Irish *im-fo-Ingai* 'causing, bringing about', *in-loing* 'combined' = mcymr. *ellwng*, ncymr. *gollwng* 'to let go, drop'; about Old Irish *lesc* see below; lengthened grade gall.-rom. *līga* (\**lēghā*) 'settlings, sediment';

here very probably Old Irish *lesc* 'unwilling, reluctant, averse, backward', cymr. *llesg* 'not strong, weak, feeble, infirm, faint, dull, sluggish, languid', basic form \**legzgho-* from \**legħsko-*;

In o- grade:

alb. *plok*, *plogu*, *plogë*, *plogëtë* 'careless, neglectful, idle' (common Slavic alb. prefix *pe-*, *pa-*) + *log-të* from Indo Germanic \**lēg-* 'to disregard, not heed, not trouble oneself about, not attend to, slight, neglect, be regardless of, be indifferent to' proves Indo Germanic *g* for our family.

probably as 'lie, lay, place': Old High German *lëscan*, *irlëscan*, Old Saxon *leskan* 'die, be extinguished, extinguish, put out' (the trans. meaning must be then secondary);

Gothic *ligan* 'lie' (neologism); previous, present Old English *licgan*, Old Frisian *lidza*, Old Saxon *liggian*, Old English *licgan*, Old High German *ligen*, *licken*, 'lie' (*liggiu* = Old Bulgarian *ležǫ*), Kaus. Gothic *lagjan* 'lay, place' (= Old Bulgarian *ložitī*), Old High German *leg(g)en*, Old Saxon *leggian*, Old Frisian *ledza*, Old English *lecgan*, Old Icelandic *leggja* ds.; Gothic *ligrs* 'lair', Old High German Old Saxon *legar* n. ds.; Old Icelandic *lag* n. 'place, position', Pl. *log* 'law, state community'; Old English *ge-læg* 'surface, plain, area'; from Proto Norse Old English *lagu*, engl. *law*, Middle Low German *lach* 'lair'; Old Saxon *aldar-lagu* Pl. n. 'die bestimmte Lebenszeit', *gi-lagu* n. Pl. 'determination, fate, destiny, lot, fate' (: gr. λόχος); postverbal are *ørlog* N. Pl. 'fate, destiny', Old Saxon *orlag*, *orleg* 'ds.', Old English *orlaeg* n., Old High German *urlag* m. ds.; Middle High German *urlage* 'fate, destiny, war, fight' (latter meaning probably originating from Old High German *urliugi*, Middle Low German *orloge*, s. *leugh*-); Old High German *lehter* 'womb, uterus, placenta, afterbirth' (: gr. λέκτρον), Old Icelandic *lātr* (\**logh-tro*-) n. 'lair of animals'; lengthened grade Old Icelandic *lāg* Old High German *lāga* 'position' (: Lithuanian *pa-lėgỹs*);

maybe alb. Geg *logu* 'place for men'.

with gradation Old English Old Frisian *lōg* n. 'place', *lōgian* 'to place here and there, array, distribute, set in order, arrange, dispose', Old High German *luog* 'cave, lair', Old Icelandic *lōgi* 'tranquility';

about Old High German *lescan* see above;

Lithuanian *pa-lėgỹs* 'bedriddenness, confinement in bed';

Old Bulgarian *ležǫ* (= Old High German *liggiu*), *ležati* (\**legēti*) 'lie', nasalized *leǫǫ*, *lešti* 'lie, lay, place', causative *ložitī* (= Gothic *lagjan*) 'lay, place', Iter. *lēgati* 'lie, lay, place', Iter. *vb lagati* 'inlay' etc.; *lože* 'lair, womb, uterus', \**sq-logъ* (Serbo-Croatian- Church Slavic *sulogъ*) 'a bedfellow, spouse, wife', *za-logъ* 'pledge, agreement' (etc.);

Tocharian A *lake*, B *leke* 'lair'; A *läk*- 'lie', B *lyśalyñe* 'the lying';

Hittite *la-a-ki* (*lagi*) 'brings to collapse', *la-ga-a-ri* (*lagar*) 'lies'.

Maybe alb. *loth*, *lodh* 'to weary, tire' [the common alb. shift -g > -th, -dh]

**References:** WP. II 424 f., WH. I 777 ff., Specht KZ. 62, 40 ff., Trautmann 158.

---

**Root / lemma:** *leg-1* (\**leḡug-*)

**Meaning:** to drip, ooze, flow out

**Material:** Armenian *lič* 'swamp, marsh' (\**lēḡiā*);

Old Irish *legaim* 'dissolve, melt, disappear', *fo-llega* 'the ink leaks', *dī-leg-* (3. Sg. *do-lega*) 'destroy', *dīlgend* 'annihilation', mcymr. *dīlein* (\**dē-leg-ni-*) ds., *dileith* ds., cymr. *llaith*, bret. *leiz* (\**lekto-*) 'humid, wet', cymr. *dad-leithio* 'melt', Old Irish *lecht* 'death', cymr. *llaith* 'death, annihilation, a cutting-down, violent death, murder, slaughter' as '\*dissolving', *lleas* 'death' (\**leg-astu-*); perhaps also as Kaus. Old Irish *do-luigim* (\**logeiō*) 'soften, forgive', *dīlgud* 'forgiveness';

Old Icelandic *lekr* 'leaky, leaking', *leki* m. 'leak, leakage', Old English *hlecc* (with false *h*) 'leaky, leaking', Modern High German (actually ndd.) *Leck*, Adj. *lech* and (nnd.) *leck*, Middle Low German *lak*, Old Icelandic *leka* strong. V. 'let the water through', Middle Low German *leken* ds., Old High German *ze(r)lechen* 'leaky, leaking', Middle High German *lechen* 'Flüssigkeit durchlassen, vor Trockenheit Risse bekommen, verschmachten' (*lechezen* 'parch, dry', Modern High German *lechzen*); Kaus. \**lakjan* in Old English *leccan* 'moisten, make damp', Middle Low German *lecken* 'strain', Middle High German *lecken* 'moisten, make damp'; Middle Low German *lak* m. n. 'fault, error, lack, disability', Middle English *lac*, nengl. *lack* ds., Old Frisian *lec* 'damage, pity'; lengthened grade Old Icelandic *lōkr* m. 'stream, brook', Norwegian also 'puddle, slop'.

**References:** WP. II 422 f.

**Page(s):** 657

---

**Root / lemma:** *leg-2* (\**leḡug-*)

**Meaning:** to take care about smth.

**Material:** Gr. ἀλέγω 'to trouble oneself, have a care, heed, regard, respect', ἀλεγιζω ds., ἀλεγύνω 'provide, supply' (ἀ- = the preposition ἡ- 'in'); hom. δυσ-ηλεγής, epithet of death, as 'bringing bitter grief, cruel, ruthless', as also that presumably for ταν-ηλεγής inserting ἀν-ηλεγής, likewise epithet of death, at best is to be understood as 'inconsiderate'; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 538 but to λέγω 'count';

**References:** WP. II 423 f., WH. I 351 ff.; Leumann Homer. Wörter 55.

**Page(s):** 658

---

**Root / lemma:** *leg-* (\**leḡug-*)



**Meaning:** to gather

**Material:** Gr. λέγω `pick up, choose for oneself, pick out, count, tell, say, speak', καταλέγω `lay down', συλλογή `collection', ἐκλογή `selection, collection of items available to choose', λόγος, λέξις `discourse', λογίζομαι `calculate, think; consider' (also ἀλέγω ἐν `number, count something' with ἀ- `έν-'), λώγη συναγωγή σίτου Hes., Doric ἐλώγη ἔλεγεν Hes.;

Maybe alb. Geg *log* `meadow for gathering of men, place of discourse', *loth, lodh* (\**log*) `to tire, weary, exhaust, be choosy, elegant'.

Latin *legō, -ere* `to bring together, gather, collect; choose; read', *legiō* `a body of soldiers, legion' = Oscan *leginum* `a body of soldiers, legion', *legulus* `a gatherer, collector', *ēlegāns* `choosy, elegant'; here probably also *lignum* as `gathered wood, firewood'; further *dīligere* (\**dis-leg-*) `to single out, value, esteem, prize, love', *intellegere* (\**inter-leg-*) `to come to know, see into, perceive, understand, discern, comprehend, gather', *neglegere* `to disregard, not heed, not trouble oneself about, not attend to, slight, neglect, be regardless of, be indifferent to', *religiō* `conscientiousness, sense of right, moral obligation, duty'; Paelignian *lexe* `to bring together, gather, collect'.

palatal proves alb. (\**mbě-leg*) *mb-leth, mbledh* `collect, harvest, assemble', preterit *mblodha* (: Latin *lēgī*), Pass. *mblidhem*;

Maybe alb. *ledhě* (\**leg-*) n. `caress, fondling'

to *legō* presumably also as `collection of the regulations' Latin *lēx* f. `a formal proposition for a law, motion, bill', *lēgāre, lēgātus*, Oscan *ligud* `to bring together, gather, collect', *ligatúis* `to bring together, gather, collect' and *legūmen* `legume, pod vegetable, bean';

Germanic \**lēkja-* `sayer of a magic spell, physician, medicine man' in Gothic *lēkeis*, Old Icelandic *læknir*, Old English *læce*, Old High German *lāchi*, in addition Old High German *lāchin* n. `healing', Middle High German *lāchenīe* f. `sayer of a magic spell, witch'; Church Slavonic *lěkъ* `remedy' from Germanic; about Old Irish *liaig* see below *lep-1*.

**References:** WP. II 422, WH. 351 ff., 779 f., 789 f.

**Page(s):** 658

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehgʷh-* (\**lehugʷh-*)

**Meaning:** light (adj.)

**Note:** nasalized *leṅgʷh-*

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *laghú-*, ved. *raghú-* 'rash, hasty, light, small', Kompar. *lāghīyaṁs-*, Superl. *lāghīṣṭha-*; Avestan *ragu-*, f. *rəvī-* 'agile'; Kompar. *rənjyō*, Superl. *rənjišta-* (of stem *\*leṅgʷh-*);

zero grade Old Indic *ṛhánt-* 'weak, small' (*\*light*); Avestan *rənjaiti*, *rənjayeiti* 'makes light, agile, allows to be moved', Old Indic *rámhatē*, *rāṇghati*, *lāṇghati* 'runs, it hurries, jumps up, jumps about';

gr. ἐλαχύς 'small', Kompar. ἐλᾱσσων, Attic ἐλᾱππων (with secondary ᾱ, s. Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 538 and Anm. 4), Superl. ἐλάχιστος (ἐλαχύς from Indo Germanic *\*leḡgʷhú-*, as Slavic *lbǫkъ* and Celtic *\*lag-*; Old Indic *laghú-* perhaps also or zero grade as Latin *levis*); ἐλαφρός 'light, agile' (probably from *\*lṅgʷhrós* = Old High German *lungar*); after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 302 though contaminated from *\*ἐλαχρός* (= Old High German *lungar*) and *\*ἐλαφός* (from *\*-χFος* = Lithuanian *leñgvas*); perhaps Ionian λωφᾶν 'recover, relax, slacken, trans. ease, dismiss, set free, release';

Illyrian *lembus* (*\*leṅgʷho-s*) 'light vessel', out of it gr. λέμβος, Latin *lembus* ds.; northern Italy FIN *Lambrus* (: ἐλαφρός), Krahe, Gymnasium 59 (1952), 79; **Note: common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.**

Latin *levis* 'light, quick, fast' (based on f. *\*legʷhūto* m. *\*legʷhú-s*);

Old Irish Kompar. *laigiú* (and *laugu*) 'small, bad' = mcymr. *llej*, ncymr. *llai* 'little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable', corn. *le* ds. bret. *-lei* in abret. *nahu-lei* 'nothing, in no respect, not at all, to no purpose, in vain' (proto Celtic *\*lag-iōs*, Indo Germanic *\*leḡgʷh-*, see above), Superl. Old Irish *lugimem* and *lugam*, mcymr. *lleiaf*, abret. *lau*, mcymr. *llaw* 'small' (out of it Middle Irish *lau*, *lū* ds.), Old Irish *lagat* 'smallness, littleness, slowness'; Old Irish *lingim* 'spring' (preterit *leblaing* with analogical imitation of *p* : *b*-reduplication), Old Irish *lēimm*, cymr. etc. *llam* 'spring' (*\*lṅg-smen-*);

**Maybe alb. (*\*leiht*) *lehtë* 'light'.**

Gothic *leihts*, Old English *leoht*, Old Icelandic *lēttr*, Old High German *līht(i)* 'light', Modern Dutch *licht* n. 'placenta, afterbirth' (*\*linχta-*, Indo Germanic *\*leṅgʷh-to-*);

Old Saxon *lungor*, Old High German *lungar* 'quick, fast', Old English *lungre* Adv. 'quick, fast, bald' (*\*lṅgʷhro-*, see above); Old High German *gilingan* 'vonstatten gehen, Erfolg haben, gelingen', Middle High German *lingen* 'progress';

Lithuanian *leĩgvas, lengvũs*, Latvian *liēgs* 'light';

Old Church Slavic *лѣгъкъ* (*\*lēgʷhu-*, see above) 'light', *лѣгота* 'lightness', Old Church Slavic (*je*) *лѣзѣ* 'it is permitted' (Dat. Sg. to *лѣга*), *по-лѣдза, по-лѣза* 'benefit', russ *лѣзѣ*, old *лѣзѣ* 'it is possible, one may', besides *лѣга*, ds. (etc.).

2. Here also names of the lung (lighter than the remaining meat parts, swim on top of the water): Old High German *lungūn* Pl., Old English *lungen*, Old Norse *lunga* n. 'lung', engl. *lights* 'lungs of an animal (especially of a sheep or pig)', russ. *лѣгкоѣ* 'lungs'; hence also Armenian *lanjk* 'breast' (older '\*lungs'; *\*lēgʷhio-*).

**References:** WP. II 426 f., WH. I 788 f., Trautmann 158 f., Kuiper Nasalpräz. 143.

**Page(s):** 660-661

---

**Root / lemma:** *leb<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*leḥūb<sup>h</sup>-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ū-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** 'live'

**See also:** see below *leip-1* 'besmear'.

**Page(s):** 666

---

**Root / lemma:** *leid-* (*\*leḥūd-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ū-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to play, joke

**Material:** Gr. λίζει παίζει, λίζουν παίζουν Hes. (from \*λινδιω, compare λινδέσθαι ἀμιλλᾶσθαι Hes.); λοιδορος 'scolding', λοιδορέω 'abuse, revile, scold' (compare to meaning Middle High German *schimpf* 'joke, pastime, entertainment': Modern High German *Schimpf*);

Latin *lūdō, -ere, lūsī, -sum* 'to play, play at a game', *lūdus* (old *loidos*) 'a play, game, diversion';

Maybe alb. (*\*loidos*) *luaĵ, loz* 'play, joke', alb. (*\*loidos*) *lojë* 'game' Latin loanword. [common alb. *-d-* > *-j-*].

perhaps Middle Irish *laídíd* (*\*loid-*) 'stimulates, invigorates, sings'.

**References:** WP. II 402, WH. I 829 f.

**Page(s):** 666

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehig-1* and *leḥik-* better *oleig-/k-* (*\*leḥüg*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ū-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** poor, miserable

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehig-1* and *lehik-* better *olehig-/k-* : poor, miserable, derived from **Root / lemma:** *elg-* : miserable, poor.

**Material:**

**In zero grade:**

1. Gr. λοιγός `ruin, mischief, death', λοιγίος `ruinous, deadly'; ὀλίγος `small';

alb. *lig* `mad, wicked, evil, lean', *ligë* `malice, evil, wickedness';

Lithuanian *ligà* `disease, malady', Latvian *liga* `heavy disease, malady, epidemic',  
ablaut. Lithuanian (\**pa-liegis*) *pāliegis* m. ds.;

**In a- grade:**

2. Armenian *atk`at`* poor, miserable, a little, concise'; Subst. `poor beggar', *atk`at-anam`* be or become poor; decrease, become weak': Armenian *atkatk`* miserable, poor, small, evil, bad' see **Root / lemma:** *elg-* : miserable, poor.

(\**alik-* must be assumed from Indo Germanic \**oliko-*; accordingly is also that ὀ- from gr. ὀλίγος probably old, the root also as \*(*o*)*leig-/k-*); Old Irish *līach* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky'; Old Prussian *licuts* `small'.

**References:** WP. II 398, Trautmann 161;

**See also:** probably to *lei-2*.

**Page(s):** 667

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehig-3*, *lohig-* (\**lehüg*) **Note:** common Proto Germanic -*u-* > -*ü-*, -*y-*, -*i-*.

**Meaning:** to jump; to tremble

**Material:** Old Indic *rējati`* makes jump, allows to tremble', *rējatē`* jumps, shakes', *rējáyati`* makes tremble, shake';

npers. *ālēxtan`* jump, kick (of the horse)', Kurdish *be-lezium`* dance', *līzim`* play';

gr. ἐλελίζω, ἐλέλιξα `cause to vibrate, whirl round, of an army, cause it to turn and face the enemy, rally it, move in coils or spires, of a serpent', ἐλελί[\*γ]-χθων `shaking the earth, epith. of Poseidon' (in addition probably also λιγ- `tear off, dash off' in λιγαίνει `outleap, jump before -, jump forward', λίγα ταχέως);

Old Irish *loíg* m. 'calf', bret. dial. *lu-é* ds., *lu* 'blockhead, laughable'; cymr. Pl. *lloi* 'calves' (Sg. *llo*) is Irish loanword;

Gothic *laikan* (*laílaik*) 'jump, spring', *bi-laikan* 'deride', *laiks* 'dance', Old Norse *leika* (*lēk*) 'join somebody to play, lick (flame), fence', *leikr* 'game, derision', Old English *lācan* 'be quick, move fast, play, fence', *lāc* 'game, fight, struggle, booty, gift', Middle High German *leichen* 'jump, make fun, laugh at', Old High German *leih*, *leich* 'game, song, melody', Modern High German dial. *laich* 'lusus venerius', Middle Low German *lēk* 'the spawning, spawn', Modern High German *Laich* (from Germanic entl. Old Bulgarian *likъ* 'round dance, peasant dance');

Lithuanian *láigyti* 'run around wildly', verbal noun *láigymas*.

**References:** WP. II 399, Trautmann 148.

**Page(s):** 667-668

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehig-4, lehiġ-* (\**leḥūg*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to bind, \*vow, make an oath

**Material:** Alb. *lith*, *lidh* Pass. *lidhem* 'bind, bandage, gird', *lidhë*, *lidhe* 'band, strap, chain; fascicle band, truss';

**Note:**

Also alb. *lidh besën* 'vow, make a sacred oath' is identical with Hittite *li-in-ga-in* Akk. 'oath'; alb. common *g* > *dh*, *k* > *th*.

Alb. and Hittite prove that **Root / lemma:** *lehig-4, lehiġ-*: 'to bind, \*vow, make an oath' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dṇġhū, dṇġhūā*: 'tongue' [common Latin-italic *d-* > *l-*].

Latin *ligō*, *-āre* 'to tie, bind, bind together, bind up, bandage, bind fast', *obligātiō* 'an engaging, pledging, obligation'; *lictor* 'a lictor, official attendant upon a magistrate';

Middle Low German *līk* 'band, strap', out of it Old Icelandic *līk* 'hemline rope', changing through ablaut probably Middle High German *geleich* 'joints, joint';

with *g*. klr. *polýhaty śa* 'bandage oneself', *zalyháty* 'in Bande schlagen, schnüren, anknüpfen, in Beschlag nehmen', *nalýhaty* 'Zaum, Schlinge anlegen, fesseln', presumably also Lithuanian *laigōnas* 'brother of the wife, woman', wherefore *λοιγωντρίαν φρατρίαν* Hes.;

Hittite *li-in-ga-in* Akk. 'oath', *li-ik-zi* (*lenkzi*) 'swears', 3. Pl. *li-in-kán-zi*.

**References:** WP. II 400, WH. I 800.

**Page(s):** 668

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehîgh-*, *slehîgh-* (\**lehûgh-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-û-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to lick

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehîgh-*, *slehîgh-*: 'to lick' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dn̥ghū*, *dn̥ghuā*: 'tongue' [common Latin *d-* > *l-*].

**Grammatical information:** present *leiġh-mi*

**Material:** Old Indic *lēdhi*, *rēdhi*, *lihati* 'licks', *lēhá-* m. 'licker', Avestan 3. Pl. *raēzaite* 'lick oneself', np. *lištan* 'lick';

**Note:** comon alb. Old Indic *ĝh-* > *dh-*.

Armenian *lizum*, *lizem*, *lizanem* 'leak';

gr. λείχω 'leak', λειχήν 'lichen, skin rash', λίχνος 'delicious, tasty, snacking', λιχνεύω 'lick', λιχνός 'forefinger' ('licker');

Latin *lingō*, *-ere*, *linxī* 'lick', *ligurio*, *ligurio* 'leak' (compare formal Old Irish *ligur*, Corm. 'tongue'), *ligula* (\**ligh-lā*) 'spoon', as also Middle Irish *liag*, cymr. *llwy*, bret. *loa*, corn. *lo* 'spoon' (\**leighā*), Old Irish *ligim* 'leak', cymr. *llyfu*, *llyw* 'lick' (*f* is a hiatus push, Pedersen KG. I 100), Middle Breton *leat* 'lick'; Old Irish *ligur* 'tongue';

Maybe alb. *lugë*, *luga* 'spoon' a Latin loanword.

Maybe alb. *lēpij* 'lick': cymr. *llyfu*, *llyw* 'lick' common Illyrian Celtic *kʷ-* > *p-*.

Gothic *bilaigōn* 'lick'; ablaut. geminated Old English *liccian*, Old High German *lecchōn*, Old Saxon *likkon* 'lick';

besides with anlaut. *s-*: Old Icelandic *sleikja* 'lick', Middle High German *slecken* 'lick, nibble'; das *s-* has perhaps in the varying onomatopoeic words of licking on the grounds as perhaps westfäl. *slappern* besides other \**lab-* 'lick';

Lithuanian *lēžiù*, *liēszi* 'lick', iter. *laižaũ*, *-yti* ds., *isz-ližos* f. Pl. 'space between the teeth', Latvian *laischa* 'sweet tooth, love for sweet foods';

Old Bulgarian *ližā*, *lizati* 'lick', Serbo-Croatian *lāznēm* (\**lbznq*) ds.

**References:** WP. II 400 f., WH. I 800 f., Wissmann, Nom. postverb. 183 f., Trautmann 155 f.

**Page(s):** 668

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehik-1* (\**lehük*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to prepare for sale

**Material:** Latin *liceō*, -*ēre* `to be for sale, be priced, be valued', *licet* `it is lawful, is allowed, is permitted', *liceor*, -*ērī* `to bid, make a bid', *pollicērī* `to hold forth, offer, promise', Oscan *líkitud*, *licitud* `to be for sale, be priced, be valued';

Latvian *līkstu*, *līku*, *līkt* `get, put, suggest, set, lay, place, bring, order, make, have, constrain, compel, possess, oblige, bid, cause, rest, tell, back', *salīkt* `ds., put, place, assemble', *nuolīkums* `pact, covenant'.

**References:** WP. II 395, WH. I 797.

**Page(s):** 669

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehik-2* (\**lehük*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to bend

**Material:** S. above S. 309 E (*el-δ*, *elēhi-*, *lēhi-*), wherefore further the Celtic (?) FIN *Licus* `Lech, River (the name is of Celtic origin), river in the west of Austria, rises south of Rote Wand, the highest peak in Vorarlberg' (Bavaria), Lithuanian FIN *Liėké* and *Leikà*, Lithuanian *liekna* `marshy meadow', Latvian *liėkna* ds.; compare Illyrian *Epi-licus* portus, FIN *Pacco-licus* (Bruttium), mod. FIN *Lika* (Kroatien).

**Page(s):** 669

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehik\*-* (\**lehük\**) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ü-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to leave

**Grammatical information:** imperfect *lehik\*ō*, perfective *li-n-k\*ō* (originally athematic); Aor. 3. Sg. *e-lik\*-e*, Perf. *leh-lohik\*-e*, participle Perf. *lik\*tó-s*

**Material:** Old Indic *riṇákti* (3. Pl. *riñcantī*) `leaves, lets go, puts away, gives, grants', *riktá* `blank, empty, freely of something', *rícyátē* `wird befreit von etwas, geht verlustig', *rēku-* `unproductive', *atirēka-* m. `remnant, leftover item', *rēkṇas-* n. `inherited possession, property' = Avestan *raexnah-* `blessing, treasure, tribute, inheritance', *-irinaxti* `clears up, releases', npers. *rēxtan* `diffuse', *gurēxten* `miss';

Armenian *lk'anem* `allow', Aor. *elik* = ἔλιπε, *lk'anim* `will leave, becomes weary, exhausted';

gr. λείπω `allow, leave', λοιπός `residual, remaining', λιμπάνω `allow', λισσωμεν  
ἐάσωμεν Hes. (probably with *l̃*, from *\*link<sup>w</sup>-iō*); λείμμα n. `remnant, leftover item', λείψανον  
ds.;

Latin *linquō*, *-ere*, *linquī* `to go away, leave, quit, forsake, depart from' (*\*loik<sup>w</sup>ai*, compare  
Old Indic *riréca*, gr. λέλοιπα, and esp. Gothic *laihu*), *relictus* `leave behind', *relicuos*  
`residual, remaining';

Old Irish *lēicid* `allows, lets go', after Strachan (BB. 20, 31) from *\*link<sup>w</sup>-*, with the  
vocalism of Fut. and Aor. *\*leik<sup>w</sup>-s-*;

Gothic *leihvan*, Old Icelandic *ljā*, Old High German *līhan*, Old English *lēon* `lend'  
(*\*leik<sup>w</sup>ō*), participle Old Saxon Old High German *farliwan* `lend', Old Icelandic *leiga* `rent',  
Old Icelandic *lān*, Old English *læn*, Old High German *lēhan* `borrowed property, fief,  
feudal estate, land held on condition of service and loyalty to the feudal lord who granted it'  
(*\*laihna-* = Old Indic *rēkṇas-*, compare to *n*-forms also Czech *liknavý*);

Lithuanian *liekù*, old *liekmì* (reshaped from *\*link-mì*), Infin. *likti* `let, allow' and `abide,  
remain', *liktas* `residual, remaining', *liėkas* `to leave something [for somebody]', old  
eleventh', *pālaikas* `residual, leftover, remaining', *laĩkas* `certain time, time, period'  
(Latvian *laiks* `time'), *laikaũ*, *-yti* `keep, retain possession of, hold onto the remaining',  
*lỹkius* `rest', *ātlykis* `work break'; Latvian *lieks* (= *liekas*) `supernumerary, excessive,  
spare; phoney'; Old Prussian *polinka* `he remains', also Old Lithuanian *palinkt* ds.;

Old Bulgarian *отлѣкъ* `remnant, leftover item' (: Old Indic *atirēka-*), Czech *liknovati se* `refuse, shy, hesitate, flee', *liknavý* `negligent' (see above), with *s*-forms Old Bulgarian  
*lichъ* `extraordinary, eminent, remarkable, wicked, evil' etc. (*\*lik-chъ*, Indo Germanic  
*leiq<sup>w</sup>so-*); *lišiti* `mug, rob';

Maybe alb. m. *lig*, f. *ligë* `mad, evil'.

here also Lithuanian *vienuó-*, *dvý-lika* etc. `11, 12' etc. (bis 19), Old Lithuanian *liekas* `eleventh'; but Gothic *ain-*, *twa-lif*, Old High German *ein-*, *zwe-lif* `11, 12', Old Icelandic *ellifu*, Old Norwegian *ællugu* `11', *øllykti* `the 11.' etc. are to be put either to either to *leip-1* or according to Marstrander (Ériu 5, 206) borrowed from Celtic *\*lipi-* (*\*lik<sup>w</sup>i-*).

**References:** WP. II 396 f., WH. I 808 f., Trautmann 154 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 123 f., 179, Speeht KZ. 62, 89, 114.

**Page(s):** 669-670

---



**Root / lemma:** *lehi-2* (\**leḥū-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u- > -ū-, -y-, -i-*.

**Meaning:** to eliminate, dissipate, disappear; weak, thin

**Note:** (from \**el-ehi-*)

**Material:** a. Gr. λίναιμι τρέπομαι Hes., λιάζομαι `bend, incline, go aside, recoil, shrink, sink, fall, retired, drew back', λειρός (handschr. λειρώς) οἰσχνός καὶ ὠχρός Hes. (= Lithuanian *leĩlas*), λιμός m. `hunger, famine', λοιμός `pestilence, epidemic disease, plague'; λινό-σαρκος `with soft, tender body';

Middle Irish *lían* (\**lei-no-*) `gentle'; *léine* f. `shirt' (\*soft undergarment');

Middle High German *līn* `lukewarm, faint, languid', Old High German *Lino* PN, nld. *lenig* `ductile', Old Icelandic *linr* `tender, soft, weak'; *lina* `relieve, slacken';

Gothic *af-linnan* `cease, leave, depart', Old Icelandic *linna* `cease let, hamper', Old English *linnan* `cease', Old High German *bi-linnan* `withdraw, cease', with *-nn-* from *-ny-*; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt- > -nn-*).

Old Icelandic *læ* n. (\**laiwa-*) `damage, pity, misfortune, deceit', Old High German Gen. *lēwes* `unfortunately', Old English *læw* `mutilation'; Old English Old Saxon *lēf* `weak' (\**leḥi-b<sup>h</sup>o-*);

from the concurrent Gothic-nord. *lit-* (in Gothic *leitils* `small, little', Old Icelandic *lítill* ds., Old Frisian *litik*, Bavarian *dünn-leizig*, Old Icelandic Adverb *líttr* `little, evil, bad') and West Germanic *lut-* (in *asächs.* *luttīl*, Old High German *luzzil*, *liuzil* `small', Old English *lytel* ds.)

*lehi-* must have originated from \**el-ehi-*, besides *lehu-* from \**el-ehu-*;

Lithuanian *leĩlas* `thin, slim' (from \**leĩras*, to gr. λειρός), Latvian *liēls* `big, large' (\*slim'), with other suffixes Lithuanian *leĩnas*, *leĩtas* `slim', ablaut. *láinas* ds.; *líebas* `lean, thin', ablaut. *láibas* `tender, thin, slim';

Church Slavic *liběvъ*, *libavъ*, *libivъ* `lean', serb. *linjati* `dwindle', *linjati se* `moult, shed periodically', Denomin. from \**lein-* (: Lithuanian *leĩnas*), slov. *liliti* `häuten' (: Lithuanian *leilėti* `lean become'), *leviti se* `skin, flay, flesh, remove the skin from oneself' (: Lithuanian *láibinti* `make thin');

Tocharian A *lalamsk-*, B *lalamške* `tender'.

b. *s*-extension *lehis-*, *lohis-* in:

gr. λιαρός `warm, lukewarm' (\**līsero-s*), λοῖσθος `left behind, last', λοῖσθιος ds., maybe from \*λοιηιστος, superlative to \*λοιηις

= Germanic \**laisiz* `less, smaller', Old English *læs*, nengl. *less*, Old Saxon *lēś* ds., Kompar. Old English *læssa* (\**laisiza*), Old Frisian *lessa*, Superl. Old English *læst* and *lærest*, engl. *least*, Old Frisian *lērest* and *lēst*, to Crimean Gothic *lista* `little'; Old High German *liso* Adv. `soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm', Middle High German Adj. and Adv. *līse*, Modern High German *leise*; Old English *ge-līsian* `slip, stumble, glide, slide';

Lithuanian *līesas*, Latvian *līess* `lean'; Lithuanian *līesti* and *lýsti* `become lean', Latvian *līest* ds.

**References:** WP. II 387 ff., WH. I 807 f., Trautmann 154, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 125, Machek Recherches 75 ff. Probably here 1. *lehig-* and *lehi-*, see below S. 676.

**Page(s):** 661-662

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehi-3* (\**leḥū-*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ū-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** slimy; to glide

**Note:** various also *slei-*

**Material:**

In a- grade:

**Hittite:** *halina-* 'clay' (Tischler 131-2)

gr. ἀλινω (-īv- from -īvī-) `spread, anoint, smear, rub'; about *līmus* see below;

Latin *linō*, -ere, *lēvī* (\**leḥūuāi*) (from *dē-lēvī* seems to derive *dēleō*), *lītum* `daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over', *liniō*, -īre ds.;

Old Irish *lenaid*, Perf. *rolil* `follow' (actually `stick to someone'; cymr. *can-lyn* `follow' better to *glynu*, Irish *glenaid* `get stuck, stick'), Old Irish *lenomnaib* `a smearing on a writing tablet, blotting out, erasure', abret. *linom* `a smearing on a writing tablet, blotting out, erasure, correction', Old Irish *as-lenaim* `besmirch, daub, smear over';

Latin *līmus* `earth mud, sludge, ordure, smut' (\**loimos*) = Old High German *leim* `loam, clay', Modern High German *Lehm*, Old English *lām* `loam, clay, humus', Old High German *leime* `loam, clay', Modern High German *Leimen*, ablaut. Old High German Old English Old Icelandic *līm* `glue, calc, lime, limestone' (\**Erdmasse zum Verkleben*); based on a weak *es*-stem \**loies-* Old Icelandic *leir* n. `loam, clay' (*lajiz-*), *leira* (\**laizōn*). Fem. `loamy beach, seaside';

**Tokharian: A, B li(yā)- 'wipe away, cleanse oneself' (Adams 553).**

1. Old Indic *lināti* (gramm.), *lāyatē*, *līyatē līyati* `adhere; cling or press closely, stick to'; *līna-* `nestling up, snuggling up; clinging to, adjoining';

and Old Prussian *layso* f. (*\*laisā*) `clay, natural dampness of earth, earth clay'; in the meaning from a *d*-extension Old Prussian *laydis* `loam, clay' and alb. *leth*, *ledh* `damp clay';

Lithuanian *laistaũ*, *-yti* `make sticky, smear with loam or lime', compare also Old Indic *lindu-* `slimy, slippery';

2. as appellation of slimy fish:

gr. λινεύς `mullet', Old High German *sliō*, Old English *sliw*, *slēo* `tench', Lithuanian *línas*, Latvian *līnis*, Old Prussian *linis* `tench', russ. *linь* etc. ds.;

3. as appellation of `(slimy) the smooth': gr. λείος `smooth': Latin *lēvis* (*\*leivis*) `smooth', gr. λῆτός `smooth, simple, inexpensive, frugal', λῆτός and λῆς, -τός `smooth kerchief, cloth', λισση πέτρα `smooth rock'; λίσπος, Attic λίσφος `smooth, rub or scrape against' are unclear; Latin *lima* `file, tool for smoothing surfaces' probably from *\*(s)lī-mā* or *\*(s)lei-mā* (compare Old High German *slim* `mucus', *sli-men* `make smooth, rub shiningly', also gr. λείμαξ `snail');

**Alb. *lima* `file, tool for smoothing surfaces', *lëmoj* `smooth with a file' Latin loanword.**

4. with initial sound **sl-**:

Celtic *\*sli-m-no-* `slimy' in Old Irish *slemun* `smooth, slippery', cymr. *llyfn* `smooth, even', acymr. *limnint* `be smooth', abret. *gur-limun* `smooth', Middle Breton *di-leffn* `hard';

Old English Old Icelandic Modern Frisian Middle Low German Middle High German *slim* `mucus' (Old High German *sli-men* `smooth'); compare Old Icelandic *slýn*. `slimy water plant';

Latvian *sliēnas* f. Pl. `saliva' (*\*slēinās*), Old Church Slavic *sliny*, serb. *slīne* `snot', russ. *slīna* `saliva';

5. with **k**-suffix:

gr. λείμαξ `snail without covering ' (out of it Latin *līmāx* ds.) = russ. *slimák* `snail'; compare Old Prussian *slayx* m., Lithuanian *sliėkas* m., Latvian *sliēka* f. `earthworm ' and Latvian *sliėkas* f. Pl. `saliva'; perhaps also Lithuanian *sėilės*, Latvian *seilas* f. Pl. `saliva' (from *\*slēilās?*).

6. extensions:

**(s)leib-** `slimy, slippery, glide, slide, darüber stroke, smooth'.

Gr. ὀλιβρός `slippery, smooth ' Hes., ὀλιβάξαι ὀλισπεῖν Hes.;

perhaps cymr. *llym* `sharp', bret. *lemm* `sharp; sharp side of a knife' (as *\*slibsmós*);

Old High German *slīfan* `glide, slip; sharpen smoothly ', Modern High German *schleifen*, Middle Low German *slīpen* `sharpen, make smooth; intr. slink', Old English *tōslīpan* `dissolve, melt '; Old Icelandic *slīpari* `grinder ', *sleipr* `slippery, smooth ' = Middle High German *sleif* ds., Old English *slīpor*, Old High German *sleffar* ds., Norwegian *slīpra* `glide, slide', Kaus. Middle Low German *slēpen* `drag, sharpen ' (out of it Modern High German *schleppen*), Old High German Middle High German *sleifen* ds., Middle High German *eine burc sleifen* `they make to the surface of the earth immediately ', Intens. Old High German *slīpfen* `slide, hatch', Middle High German *slīpfec*, *slīpferic* `slippery ';

besides with Germanic *-bb-*: Dutch *slib*, *slibbe* `silt, slime, mud', *slibberen* `glide, slide', Middle Low German *slibber*, *-ich* `slippery '.

**(s)leðh-** `slippery, glide, slide', see below the particular headword.

Maybe alb. *ledhë* `fondling, caress ', *ledhatoj* `to caress '.

**sleig-** `slimy, glide, slide, smooth':

Gr. λίγδην `the grazing surface ', λίγδος, λίγδα `clay mould, lye, used as soap, mortar';

Old Irish *sligim*, *fo-sligim* `to reduce to a straight line, to make straight ', *adslig* `lure, tempt, entice, draw ' (cymr. *llith* `sugarplum ', *llithio* `decoy, lure ' < *\*slig-t-*), perhaps - as `stroke = hit' = Old Irish *sligim* `hit', in addition *slige* `road' (?); Old Irish *slíachtad* `the smoothness, flattening '; Old Irish *slige* `comb';

Old Icelandic *slīkr* `smooth ', *slīkisteinn* `grindstone, whetstone', Old High German *slīthan* `slink' (= `glide, slide'), *sleihha* `loop, sled ', Middle Low German *slīk*, *slick*, Middle High German *slich* `silt, slime, mud'; participle *\*slihta-* `smoothed ' in Gothic *slaihts*

`simple, even', Old Icelandic *slētr* `smooth, even, straight', Old High German *slēht* `straight, even, evil, bad', Modern High German *schlicht* and *schlecht*, Old English *slīht*, Middle English *slight*, *sleght* `smooth, even';

Old Bulgarian *slъзъкъ* `εις ὀλισθον', russ. *slízkiĭ* `slippery', *slizъ* `mucus', *slízy* Pl. `a kind of loop'.

**leip-** `besmear with fat', see below particular headword (*leip-*).

**lei-t-** `glide over, touch softly, stroke': probably λιτή `request', λίσσομαι, λίτομαι `bid, beg, ask, invoke', λιτανος `imploring', λιτανεύω `invoke'; Latin *litāre* `to make an acceptable sacrifice, obtain favorable omens' (based on *\*litā* from λιτή); Lithuanian *lytėti* `touch', Latvian *lāītīt* `stroke, caress', Lithuanian *liečiù, liēsti* `touch, betreffen'.

Maybe alb. *lut, lus* `pray'.

**References:** WP. II 389 ff., WH. I 789, 801, 802, 807 f., Trautmann 148, 162, 269, 270; different about 3. and 4. *lei-* EM<sup>2</sup> 553 f.

**Page(s):** 662-664

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehip-1* (*\*leĥūp*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to smear, stick

**Note:** probably extension to *lei-* `slimy'.

**Material:** Old Indic *lip-* (*limpāti-*, *lipyātē*) `besmear', *liptā-* `sticking, adhesive', *lēpayati* `smears' (= Slavic *lěpiti*), *rip-* `smear, stick, glue, cheat, deceive'; *rip-* f. `deceit; pollution' (= gr. λίπα Akk.), *lēpa-* m. `the coating, the smearing, smut', *répas-* n. `stain, smut', *riprá-* n. `smut' (similarly gr. λιπαρός, alb. *laparós*), *ripú* `malicious, cheater';

npers. *fi-rēftan* `cheat, deceive', *rēw* `deceit', osset. *fä-lēwun*, *-līwyn* `cheat, deceive';

gr. λίπος n. `fat', λιπαρός `fat, being anointed', with final sound derailment ἀλείφω `anoint, smear, rub', ἄλειφαρ, ἀλοιφή `ointment'; with the meaning `climb, ascend' (as Lithuanian *lipù, lipti*) gr. αἰγίλιψ `destitute even of goats, hence, steep, sheer', ἄλιψ πέτρα Hes., actually `unersteiglich', λίψ πέτρα, ἀφ' ἧς ὕδωρ στάζει Hes.;

alb. *laparós* `dirty, soil, stink', *lapërdhī* `dirty discourse', *gëlepë, shklepë* f, *sklep* m., *glep* `eye discharge, glama' (prefix *kë-* + *\*loiḡpos* or *\*loiḡpā*);

Latin *lippus* `blear-eyed, bleared, inflamed' (with expressive consonant increase);

Gothic *bileiban*, Old High German *bilīban* 'abide, remain', Old English *belīfan* 'abide, remain, be left' (to *ī*s. Meillet MSL. 14, 351), Kaus. Gothic *bilaibjan*, Old Icelandic *leifa*, Old High German *leiben*, Old English *læfan* 'leave'; Gothic *laiba* f., Old Icelandic *leif*, Old High German *leipa*, Old English *lāf* 'remnant, leftover item'; Gothic *afliþnan*, Old Icelandic *lifna* 'be left', Old Icelandic *lifa* 'be residual, remaining';

Germanic *līb-* 'stick, glue' has also absorbed the meaning 'be left' from *līhu* (*leik<sup>w</sup>-* 'abandon'), thereby now in the meaning 'abandon, lend';

[a various, also in Latin *cae-lebs* from *\*caivi-lib-* (see *kai-* 'alone') available root *\*leib<sup>h</sup>-* 'live' contain Gothic *liban* (3. Sg. *libaiþ*), Old High German *lebēn*, Old Saxon *libbian*, *leþōn*, Old English *libban*, Old Icelandic *lifa* 'live', *lifna* 'come to life'; Old Icelandic *līfn.*, Old English *līf*, Old Saxon *līf*, *līb* n. 'life', Old High German *līb*, *līp*, Middle High German *līp*, *lībes* m. n. 'life; body, person'];

Lithuanian *limpù*, *lipti* 'stick' (and *lipù*, *lipti* 'climb, ascend', see above), *lipnùs* 'humid and sticky', *lipùs* 'ds., sticky', Latvian *līpu*, *lipt* 'be attached, be linked', *lipīgs* 'humid and sticky', *lipns*, *laipns* 'mild, affable, friendly';

Slavic *\*lbnq*, *\*lbnoti* in Old Church Slavonic *pri-lbnqti* 'stick, cling' and Slavic *\*lbpěti* in Old Church Slavonic *pri-lbpļq*, *pri-lbpěti* 'stick, cling', in addition Kaus. Old Church Slavonic *pri-lěpiti* sę ds., etc. and Old Church Slavonic *\*lěpъ* m. 'glue' (= Old Indic *lēpa-*), also Old Bulgarian *lěpъ* 'fitting, beautiful' (originally 'sticking');

Tocharian A *lip-* 'be left'; *lyipär* 'rest';

Hittite *lip-* 'smear'.

**References:** WP. II 403 f., WH. I 811 f., Trautmann 161 f., Jokl L-k. U. 314, Specht KZ. 64, 67.

**Page(s):** 670-671

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehip-2* (*\*leḥüþ*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** to wish for, request

**Material:** Gr. λίπτομαι, new λίπτω, participle Perf. Med. (in akt. meaning) λελιμμένος 'lust, crave', λίψ ἐπιθυμία Hes., λιψουρία 'desire to urinate';

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : gr. λιψουρία `desire to urinate': Ἰλλυριοί , οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία , ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς , ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός , ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω , speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Lithuanian *liepiù, liėpti, pa-liėpti* `order', Old Prussian *pallaips*, Akk. *-san* `command' (-so-stem), *pallaipsi twei* `lust, crave', *laipinna* `demanded'.

**References:** WP. II 404, Trautmann 155.

**Page(s):** 671

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehis-* (\**lehus*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** furrow, to furrow; to pursue, learn

**Material:** Latin *lira* (\**leisā*) `the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge', *dēlirus* `silly, doting, crazy', *dēlirō, -āre* `to be crazy, be deranged, be silly, dote, rave' (also dialekt. *dēlērus, dēlērāre*); Umbrian *disleralinsust* **inritum fecerit** (\**dis-leisa-l*);

Old High German *wagan-leisa* `wheel track, groove, furrow' (= Old Bulgarian *lēcha*), Middle High German *leis(e)* `track, line'; zero grade Middle Dutch *lese* (\**līs-*) f. `track, furrow, line in face, wrinkle', Old High German *lesa* `wrinkle'; Gothic *laists* m. `spoor, track' (*i*-stem f. old *o*-stem), Old Icelandic *leistr* m. `foot; sock', Old English *lāst, lǣst* `footprint, spoor'; Old High German Middle High German *leist* `spoor, track, groin' (\**lois-to-*), whereof Gothic *laistjan* `follow up on the spoor, strive after, aspire to', Old High German *leisten* **einem Gebote oder Versprechen nachkommen, leisten**, Old English *lǣstan* `follow, help, commit, withstand' (engl. *last* `endure'); Gothic *lists* f. `artifice', Old Icelandic *list* f. `skillfulness, shrewdness', Old High German Old Saxon Old English *list* `skillfulness, Klugheit, artifice' (Old Bulgarian *lŭstŭ* `artifice, deceit' from Gothic *lists*); Gothic *lais* preterit-present `I know, I know to do something' (example *waitŭ*), Kaus. *laisjan* `instruct, teach' (*galaisjan sik* `learn'); Old High German *lerran, lēren*, Old Saxon *lērian*, Old English *lǣran* `instruct, teach'; Old High German *lirnēn, lērnēn, lērnōn* (\**līznōn*), Old Frisian *lirna, lerna*, Old English *leornian* `learn', Old Saxon *līnōn* ds.; Gothic *lubja-leis* `poison-expert' (example *weis*);

Old Bulgarian *lēcha* `a field divided into beds', russ. *lechá*, Serbo-Croatian *lijèha*, Czech *lícha* (\**loisā*);

Lithuanian *lŷsé* `garden bed, garden plot', Old Prussian *lyso* `a field divided into beds'.

**References:** WP. II 404 f., WH. I 812 f.

**Page(s):** 671



---

**Root / lemma:** *lehīt(h)-2* (\**lehūth-*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ū-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to go out; die; go

**Material:** Avestan *raēθ-* 'die' (present *iriθyeiti*);

Gothic *ga-leiþan* 'go', Old Norse *liða* stem V. 'go, pass, dwindle away, run, come to an end, pass away', Old Saxon *lithan* stem V. 'go, walk, drive, drive, pass', schw. V. *lithon* 'bring, proceed'; Old English *līþan* stem V. 'go, travel', Old High German *līdan* stem V. 'go, leave, pass, go bad; get to know, experience, suffer', Modern High German *leiden* (different of Subst. *Leid*, s. \**leit-* 'abhor, detest'); Old Norse *lið* n. 'vessel', Old English n. 'vessel, ship'; Old High German *ūz-lit* 'a departure, demise';

Germanic \**laidō*: 1. 'way' in Old Icelandic *leið* f. ds., Old English *lād* ds., 'watercourse', **Primärbildg.** to Germanic *līþan* 'go, drive'; 2. 'direction' in Old English *lād* f. n. ds., 'means of transporting, sustenance, livelihood', Old High German *leita* 'direction', to causative Germanic \**laidjan* 'go, make, guide, lead'; 3. Old English *lād* 'clearing oath', Old Franconian *lāde* ds., also to \**laidjan* as **Beibringen von Eideshelfern**, also Old High German *laida* (d from *leida* 'accusation');

Kaus. (Germanic \**laidian*) Old Norse *leiða* 'lead, escort, accompany', Old English *lædan*, Old Saxon *lēdian* 'lead, bring', Old High German *leittan*, *leiten* 'lead, guide'; Old Norse *liðinn* 'dead', *lēiði* n. 'tomb', Old High German *leita* (\**leitia*), *leitī* 'a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral', Middle High German *bileite* n. 'burial, funeral'; with latter meaning presumably also gr. *λοίτη* 'a burial, funeral', *λοιτεύειν θάπτειν* Hes., also *λοιτός* *λοιμός* Hes.?

Tocharian A *lit-* 'leave, depart, tumble, fall down'.

from extension from \**lei-* 'duck, disappear'?? compare Gothic *affinnan* 'leave, depart' etc. (under the influence of common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-).

**References:** WP. II 401 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 57 f.

**Page(s):** 672

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehīt-1* (\**lehūt-*) Note: common Proto Germanic -u- > -ū-, -y-, -i-.

**Meaning:** to be disgusted; to violate

**Material:** Gr. *ἀλείτης* 'delinquent', Aeolic *ἀλοίτης* 'avenger', *ἀλοιτός* 'delinquent', *ἀλιταίνειν* 'commit an outrage, commit a sin', *ἀλιτήμων* 'sinner, delinquent', *ἀλιπρός* 'ds., mad, wicked, evil';



Old Irish *liuss* 'repugnance' (*\*lit-tu-*), *ni er-lissaigther* 'nunquam fastiditur';

Old Norse *leiðr* 'unpleasant; detested', Old English *lāð* (engl. *loath*), Old Saxon *lēth*, Old High German *leid* ds., Modern High German Subst. *Leid* (in origin quite different of verb *leiden* 'suffer, bear, endure');

Gothic *sleipja* (N. Pl. n.) 'harmful, bad', Old Norse *sliðr* 'bad', Old English *sliðe*, Old Saxon *sliθi* 'fierce, grim, cruel, savage, mad, wicked, evil', Old High German *sliðic* ds.

**References:** WP. II 401, WH. 1 813, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 411.

**Page(s):** 672

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehizd-*, *lohizd-* (*\*lehūzd-*) Note: common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**Meaning:** edge, fringe

**Material:** Old High German *līsta* 'bandförmiger Streifen, Saum, Borte, Leiste', Modern High German *Leiste*, Old English *līst* 'border, hemline, edge' (from *asächs.* *līsta*: Old Icelandic *līsta* f. 'stripe, edge, strip'); alb. *leth*, *ledh* 'the raised edge of a property, margin, wall, riverside' (*\*loizd-*).

**References:** WP. II 405.

**Page(s):** 672-673

---

**Root / lemma:** (*lehk-1?*) : *lohk-* (*\*lehuk-*)

**Meaning:** to scold, reprove

**Note:** Only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *locht* m. (*\*lok-tu-*) 'blame, fault, error';

Old High German Old Saxon *lahan*, Old English *léan* 'rebuke', nisl. *lā* ds., Old English *leahtor* m. 'vice, crime, reprimand', mnl. *lachter* 'shame, derision, ridicule'; Old Frisian *laster*, Old High German Old Saxon *laster* 'reprimand, insult, fault, error' (*\*lahstra-*), Old Icelandic *lqstr* m. 'fault, error, vice' (*\*lahstru-*).

Unclear, whether to connect with *lengh-* 'vilify, scold' (Osthoff MU. VI 7 ff.)

**References:** WP. II 436 f.

**Page(s):** 673

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehk-2* (: *lak-*) and *lēhk-* : *lehk-* (*\*lehuġh-*)

**Meaning:** joint, member; to bend, wind

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛkṣalā* `ankle of hoofed animals' (*\*k-s-elā*); common Old Indic *ḡh-* *ks-*

gr. λάξ, λάγδην `with dem Fuße ausschlagend', λαχμός (*\*λακσμος*) `das Ausschlagen with dem Fuße', λακτίζω `stoße with dem Fuße'; λάκτις, -ιος `Mörserkeule'; ablaut. ληκᾶν τὸ πρὸς ὤδην ὀρχεῖσθαι, ληκῆσαι πατάξαι Hes. (: Latvian *lēkāt*); λικερτίζειν σκιρτᾶν Hes. (*\*leq-*); s. λικροί S. 308 under *el-* `bend';

whether Latin *lacertus*, mostly Pl. `the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, upper arm', *lacerta* `lizard' (`the flexible')?? *lacca* `a swelling on the shinbone of draught-cattle' (would be a late short form with consonant-Gemination); *lōcusta* `locust, grasshopper; sea cancer';

gall.-rom. *\*lakāre* `bend', v. Wartburg FEW s. v.;

Old Icelandic *leggr* `Unterbein, bone', *arm-*, *hand-leggr* `arm', *fōt-*, *lætr-leggr* `calf' (*\*lagiz*); langob. *lāgi* `thigh'; Old Icelandic *lætr*, Old Swedish *lār* ds. (*\*lahaz-* or *\*lēhaz-* n.), Old English *līra* `the thick meat in calves, thighs, flanks and bottom' (*\*ligizan-*); Middle High German *lecken*, Modern High German old *löcken* `kick behind, jump', Norwegian dial. *lakka* `(auf a foot) jump, walk on tiptoe; trip' (*\*lakjan*);

Lithuanian *lekiù*, *lėkti* `fly', Iterat. *lakstyti* `run, run about, trot about, scamper, scurry, hurry-scurry, hustle, shuttle', causative *lakinti* `feed, give to lap, make fly', *laktà* `roost, perch' (*\*Aufflug*), *lakùs* `fleeting, nimble, agile; graceful; sharp, keen', Latvian *lezu*, *lēkt* `spring, jump', Iterat. *lākat* (: ληκᾶν), *lēkas* f. Pl. `heartbeat'; Old Prussian *lagno* (from *\*lakno*) `breeches, pants, trousers'; perhaps Old Bulgarian *-leštō*, *-letěti* `fly', if from *\*lek-t-* before dark vowels or contaminated from *lek-* and *pet-*.

**References:** WP. I 420 f., WH. I 743 f., Trautmann 156; compare also above S. 308 f.

**Page(s):** 673

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehm-1* (*\*lehum-*)

**Meaning:** to crush; fragile

**Material:** Gr. νωλεμές, -έως `fatigueless', maybe from `not zusammenbrechend', due to one with preposition *o-* refined *\*ō-λεμος* n. *\*ō-λεμής*;

Venetic MN *Lemeter*,

**Note:** common Illyrian : Iranian : Old Indic *-tor*, *-tar* suffix.

Old Irish *ro-la(i)methar* `ventures', cymr. *llafasu* `venture, risk', corn. *lauasos* ds., Middle Breton *lafuaez* `able, dare', also cymr. *cyflafan* `malefaction', perhaps to Middle Irish *la(i)me* `axe'; with other meaning: Middle Irish *lem* `fade, crazy, impotent', Old Irish *lemnaf* `marshmallow', Middle Irish *lemlacht, lemnacht* `sweet milk', cymr. *llefrith*, bret. *livriz* ds., mcymr. *llyveithin* `weak' (\**lemekt*);

perhaps alb. *lemë*, Geg *lamë*, Tosc *lëmë* `threshing floor, oil grinder' = russ. *lom*;

Old High German Old Saxon *lam* (\**lom-*), Old Icelandic *lami* `lame, crippled', Old High German *lemmen*, **asächs.** *lemmian* `lame, cripple, disable', Old English *lemian* ds., tame (a horse)', Old Icelandic *lemia* `hit, smash to pieces; hinder', *ō*-grade Old High German *luomi* `faint, languid, nachgiebig, mild', Middle High German *lüemen, luomen* `languish', reduced grade Old Icelandic *luma* `release, let go, free, set free', Alemannian *lumme* `become slack', Modern High German dial. *lumm* `slack', in addition Modern High German *Lümmel*, Middle High German *lunzen* `drowse lightly', East Frisian *lōm* `lamed, lame, faint, languid', Swedish *lōma* `be stiff or clumsy';

*ē*-grade: Norwegian *laam* `lame';

Latvian *l'imstu, l'imt*, Lithuanian *limti* `break down under a load', Old Prussian *limtwei* `break, rupture'; Lithuanian *lémti* `decide, settle, govern, condition, reserve, ordain, destine, determine, fate, doom, augur', Latvian *lemt* `decide, define, ordain, determine, adjudicate'; Lithuanian *laminti*, causative *lámdyti* `train, coach, guide'; in addition probably also Lithuanian *lúomas* `estate, caste';

Old Bulgarian *loml'jō, lomitī* `break, rupture', *-sē* `struggle, come to grips with, put in a great effort, go to a lot of trouble', russ. *lom* `break', Pl. *lómy* `rhumatic pains' etc.; Old Bulgarian *prēlamati* `break, rupture' etc.;

*e*-grade in Upper Sorbian *lémić* `break, rupture', probably also Church Slavic *lemešb* `plough' (from an **es**-stem, as *ωλεμές*), Latvian *lemesis* `plowshare'; with *ē*-grade Serbo-Croatian *lĭjemām, lĭjèmati* `hit'.

**References:** WP. II 433 f., WH. I 760, Loth RC 39, 67 f., Lidén Mél. Vising 378.

**Page(s):** 674

---

**Root / lemma:** *leh̥m-2* (\**leh̥um-*)

**Meaning:** open jaws (?)

**Material:** Gr. λάμος `gullet', λάμια N. Pl. `Erdschlund', λάμια `cannibal, human being that eats human flesh' (Latin loanword *lamia* `a witch, sorceress, vampire', *lamium* `dead-nettle' as `figwort, scrophularia, snapdragon'; also Bulgarian *lámija*, *lámia* `snake' from ngr. λάμια), λαμυρός `voracious, greedy';

Latin *lemurēs* `night spirits, ghosts; souls of the dead';

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Latin *lemurēs* `ghosts' : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

cymr. *llef* `voice', mcymr. *llefein* `cry', bret. *leñv* `clamor, lament';

Lithuanian *lemóti* `pant for, long for, desire', Latvian *lamāt* `inveigh, scold, chide', *lamatas* `mousetrap'.

**References:** WP. II 434, WH. I 755, 781 f., Trautmann 162.

**Page(s):** 675

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehd<sup>h</sup>-1* (\**lehd<sup>h</sup>* > \**lehünd<sup>h</sup>*)

**Meaning:** liquid, spring

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic; or as *li-n-d<sup>h</sup>*- to *lēi-4*?

**Material:** Old Irish *lind* (*u*-stem) n. `liquid, drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion', Gen. *lenda*, nir. *lionn*, Gen. *leanna* `ale', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *llyn* `drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion', therefrom different (*s*-stem) Old Irish *lind*, Gen. *linde* f. `water, pond, pool, sea', cymr. *llyn* `pond, pool', acorn. *len* `water', bret. *lenn* `pond, pool', abrit. Λίνδον PN, gall. *Lindo-magus* Swiss river name `Limmat';

from Old Irish (?) derives Old Icelandic *lind* (poet.) `wellspring', but compare Old Saxon *Linda* FIN. `Lenne', Old Frisian *lind* `pond, pool'; ablaut. Middle High German *lünde* f. (\*(\**lehd<sup>h</sup>* > (\**lehünd<sup>h</sup>*)) `wave'.

Note

common Proto Germanic *-u-* > *-ü-*, *-y-*, *-i-*.

**References:** WP. I 438; Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 182, 365.

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehnd<sup>h</sup>-2* (\**lehund<sup>h</sup>*)

**Meaning:** hip; kidney

**Material:** Latin *lumbus*, older only Pl. *lumbī* 'loins' (\**lohund<sup>h</sup>uo-*); [common Latin -d<sup>h</sup>-> -b<sup>h</sup>-].

**Note:**

common Hittite Greek Latin zero grade *loh<sub>3</sub>u-* > *lu-*.

Old Church Slavic *lědvъję* Pl. f. 'loins', russ. *ljádveja* 'hip, thigh', Czech *ledví* n. 'hip', *ledvína* 'kidney';

Old High German *lenti* f. 'kidney', Pl. *lenti(n)* 'kidneys, loins' (\**lond<sup>h</sup>uīn-*), Old English *lendenu* N. Pl. 'loins', Old Icelandic *lend* f. 'hip' (a Gothic \**landjō* is assumed a Finnish loanword *lantio*); zero grade Old Icelandic *lund* 'hip, sense, mind', Old English *lendenu* N. Pl. 'loins', *lund-laga* 'kidney', *lynd* f. '(\*nephritic -) fat', Old High German *lunda* 'tallow, suet', *luntu-ssa* 'a little breast'.

Maybe taboo word alb. *lënda* 'matter', taboo word for loins *lënde* 'seed of the oak tree, acorn'.

**References:** WP. II 438, WH. I 832, Trautmann 157, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 86.

Page(s): 675

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehnd<sup>h</sup>-3* (\**lehund<sup>h</sup>*)

**Meaning:** free land, heath, steppe

**Material:** Old Irish *land* 'free place' (Dat. *ith-laind* 'area', with *ith* 'corn, grain'), gall.-rom. \**landā* 'moor, heath, moorland', mcymr. *llan* 'area' (acymr. *it-lann*, ncymr. *ydlan* 'area'), corn. *lan*, bret. *lann* 'moor, heath, moorland, steppe, dry and level land'; (common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*).

Swedish dial. *linda* 'fallow' (\**lehnd<sup>h</sup>ja*), Gothic Old Icelandic Old Saxon Old English *land*, Old High German *lant* 'land'; in addition with zero grade Old Icelandic *lundr* 'grove';

Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *lindan* 'valley'; russ. *ljádá* 'field covered with new wood; new crack, clear land; low, wet and poor soil', Czech *lada*, *lado* 'fallow'.

**References:** WP. II 438 f., Trautmann 157; after E. Lewy PBB. 32, 138 to *lehnd<sup>h</sup>-2*.

Page(s): 675

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehng-* (\**lehungh-*)

**Meaning:** to scold

**Material:** Gr. ἐλέγχω `scold, tadle, find guilty, convict', ἔλεγχος n. `reproach, accusation, insult, shame'; to Hittite *link-* `swear, vow'?

unclear, whether here Middle Irish *lang* `the genitals, deceit, betrayal';

Latvian *langāt* `affront, insult, offend, inveigh, attack with words'.

**References:** WP. II 436 f.

**See also:** compare under (*lek-*) : *lok-*.

**Page(s):** 676

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehng-* (\**lehung-*)

**Meaning:** to bend oneself; to sway

**Material:** Old Indic *raṅgati* `move to and fro';

alb. *lēngor* `pliable';

Maybe alb. *lēngoj* `suffer'.

Maybe alb. geg *langu*, Tosc *lēngu* `liquid': Lithuanian *lėngė, lėnkė* f. `immersion', Old Prussian *Langodis* `marsh name'.

Lithuanian *lėngė, lėnkė* f. `immersion'; ablaut. *lingúoti* `swing, sway, nod' (in addition *lingė* f. `pole to suspend the cradle', *liñgė* f. `harrier, any of a number of short-winged hawks'), *langóti* ds.; Latvian *līguôt* `swing, sing', Imper. *līg(u)õ* `Jubelruf bei den Johannisfeiern', *luodzīt* `waver, swing'; *Langa* f. `brook name'; Old Prussian *Langodis* `marsh name';

Slavic *lęgъ* `pliable' in slovz. *lǣgo* `pliable' (Adverb), *lǣgǣc* `bend, crook', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *lęgъ* m. `oakthicket, coppice', Serbo-Croatian *lûg* `grove, reeds, thicket of cane', Lower Sorbian *lug* `grassy swamp, marsh', therefrom *Łužyca* `Lusatia', etc.; perhaps also russ. *ljagatъ sja* `swing, waver'.

Maybe alb. *lug* `grove, valley', *lugë, luga* `spoon': Polish *łyżka* `spoon' Slavic loanwords.

**References:** WP. II 436, Trautmann 157 f., Berneker 739. Perhaps variant to *lenk-* `bend'.

**Page(s):** 676

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehnk-* (\**lehungk-*)

**Meaning:** to bend

**Material:** Old English *lōh* 'strap' (in *mæst-lōn* Pl., *sceaft-lō*, *lōh-sceaft*) from \**lanha-*, Old Icelandic *lengja* f. 'strap, stripe', Danish *længe* 'rope, string', here also Old Icelandic *lyng* n. 'heath', Old Icelandic *endi-langr* Adj. 'in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung', Old Saxon Old English *and-lang*, Old Frisian *ond-ling*, Modern High German *entlang*, Old English *bæc-ling* 'backwards', Old High German *hrucki-lingūn* 'backwards, to the rear'. *chrumbe-lingūn* 'in curved direction';

Lithuanian *lenkiù*, *leñkti* 'bow, bend'; *lénké* 'immersion', *linkstù*, *liñkti* 'bend, crook, stoop, turn for, tend, slope', *linkiù*, *linkéti* 'lean towards, feel inclined towards, wish', Latvian *likt* 'bend', *liks* 'crooked', Iterat. Lithuanian *lankaũ*, *-ýti* 'call on, visit, attend, haunt', *lankiòti* 'veer, swerve, turn about', Latvian *lùocīt* 'bend, bow, steer', *lùocīkla* 'joint'; Lithuanian *lankà* 'valley, lowland, depression'; *lañkas* 'ring', *lankùs* 'pliable', Latvian *lùoks* 'twisted piece of wood, rim of the wheel', *lùoks* 'pliable', Old Prussian *perlānkei* 'belongs', *perlānki* 'be fitting, deserve, be worthy of, have a right to'; reduced grade Old Prussian *lunkis* 'angle', Latvian *lùnkans* 'pliable', Old Prussian *lonki* 'narrow bridge, gangplank, footbridge'; Lithuanian *lañktis* 'windlass, reel, thread reel, thread coil', Latvian *luoks*, *luoki* ds. (also Lithuanian *leñkti* stands for 'wind up, reel up'; *lenkētas* 'Haspelstock' from *lekētas*: gr. ἡλεκάτη, ἡλακάτη 'spindle', Aeolic-Doric ἀλακάτᾱ);

Maybe Lithuanian *lenkai* 'Polish, Pole: the Poles', *lenkas* 'Pole, Polack', *lenkų* 'Polish', *Lenkija* 'Poland', *Lenkijos* 'Polish' meaning 'lowland, depression'.

Old Bulgarian *-lęq*, *-lęšti* 'bend', *lęčq*, *lęcati* 'put a trap (\*noose), catch', *polęčb* 'a noose, halter, snare, trap', russ. *ljákyj* 'crooked', Old Bulgarian *lqkъ* 'bow', *lqka* 'artifice, deceit', Church Slavic also 'gulf, bay, valley, meadow, swamp, marsh', Old Bulgarian *si-lqkъ* 'a bending, curving', Church Slavic *lqčije* 'bulrushes' ('bend, twist'), Old Bulgarian *lqčq*, *-iti* 'separate', sloven. *lqčiti* 'separate, segregate' and 'bend';

compare vorrom. (Celtic?) \**lankā* 'sinking in, riverbed' (from \**lonkā*) in southern France, West Switzerland and northern Italy, Swiss *lauch* 'trough'.

**References:** WP. II 435, Trautmann 159 f., J. Hubschmid Praeromanica 34 f.

**Page(s):** 676-677

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehnto-* (\**lehunto-*)

**Meaning:** flexible

**Material:** Old Indic *latā* 'tendrils, liana, kind of climbing plant' (\**lntā*);

Latin *lentus* 'pliable, tough; slow';

gall. (?) *lantāna* 'Schlinggewächs'; compare Bolelli Italian Dial. XVIII 182; cymr. 'smooth, gleaming' (*\*lnt-ro-*), ablaut. bret. *lintr* (*\*lent-ro-*) ds., corn. *ter-lentry* 'gleam', cymr. *llethr* f. 'slope' (*\*lent-rā*), Middle Irish *leittir* f. ds. (brit. loanword); against it cymr. *llithr* 'glide, smooth flowing movement, slipping, skidding' from *\*slip-tro-* to *\*(s)leib-* above S. 663;

Old English *līðe*, Old Saxon *līði* 'moderate, mild' (*\*lentijo-*), engl. *lithe* 'pliable, ductile', Old High German *lind*, *lindi* 'soft, tender, pliable, flexible', Modern High German *lind*, *gelinde*, Modern Norwegian *linn* 'pliable, flexible, mild'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

East Lithuanian *leñtas* 'still, peaceful';

in addition probably the Germanic-Slavic name the Linde (*\*lentā*), because of her pliable basts; Old Norse *lind* f. 'linden (also spear, shield of linden)', Old English *lind(e)* f. ds., Old High German *linta*, *lintea*, *linda* ds., Modern High German *Linde*, wherefore as 'band, strap of linden bast' Old Norse *lindi* m. 'band, strap, belt, girdle', Middle Low German *lint* n. 'flat band, strap' (out of it Lithuanian *linta* 'Zierbaud'), Old Norse *lindi* n. 'limewood, linden', Modern High German dial. *lind*, *lint* n. 'bast';

probably Lithuanian *lentà* 'board' ('of limewood, linden?');

with *o*-grade Slavic *\*lptъ* in russ. dial. *lut*, *luty* 'linden bast', klr. *lút'én*. 'linden bast; willow branches', *lút* 'horsewhip, skin';

perhaps as 'the bending, winding' Old High German *lind*, *lint* (*\*lento-s*), Old Norse *linnr*, *linni* m. 'snake', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), poet. 'tree, celebration', *linn-ormr* 'dragon' = Old High German *lindwurm* 'lindworm, wingless dragon, dragon'.

**References:** WP. II 437 f., WH. I 784 f.

**Page(s):** 677

---

**Root / lemma:** *lep-1* (*\*lehup-*)

**Meaning:** expr. root, onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Old Indic *lāpatī* 'chats, whispers, wails, talks', *rāpatī* ds., pām. *lówam*, *lewam* 'speak, say', np. *lāba*, *lāwa* 'flattery, insincere compliments';

Maybe truncated alb. *llap* 'chat, talk, speak'.



It seems that from **Root / lemma: *plab-*** : (to babble, etc..) derived **Root / lemma: *lep-1*** : 'chat, talk, speak'.

presumably as *\*lēpagi-* 'sayer of a magic spell', Old Irish *līaig* (disyllabic), Gen. *lego* (*\*lī-ago*) 'physician, medicine man' (keinesfalls to Gothic *lēkeis*);

russ. *lepetátb* 'stammer, babble, chatter, babble', Old Bulgarian *lopotivъ* 'stammering, stuttering', russ. *lopotátb* 'babble, rant, roister, gossip', with somewhat other meaning Serbo-Croatian *lepétati* 'flutter'.

Maybe alb. *llomotit* 'babble' a Slavic loanword.

Perhaps based on the onomatopoeic words, but with *a*-vocalism, gr. λαπίζω 'swagger, rodomontade', λαπιστής 'swaggerer, bragger' and λαίλαψ 'whirlwind' (as 'howling').

**References:** WP. II 429.

**Page(s):** 677-678

---

**Root / lemma: *lep-2*** (*\*leḥup-*)

**Meaning:** to peel, flay

**Material:** Gr. λέπω 'exfoliate, remove in layers, peel off in thin sections', λέπος n., λοπός m. 'bowl, bark, skin' (ὀλόπτω 'schäle ab'), λεπίς, λοπίς f. 'scale, husk, bowl, bark', λοπάς 'flat dish or plate, in which food was served, shell-fish', λεπάς 'einschalige shell, Napfschnecke', λέπυρον n. 'bowl, husk', ἔλλοψ epithet the Fische (actually 'in Schuppen being'), λέπρα 'leprosy' (*\*sich schuppemde skin*); λεπτός 'enthülst (from Körnern); fine, thin, dainty, weak', λεπύνω 'hülse from; make thin', λαπαρός 'fragile, flimsy, thin' (*\*λεπαρός*); lengthened grade (*ō*): λώπη 'wrapping, sleeve, garment, Ledermantel' (*\*abgezogenes fell, fur* or at most from 'abgetrennten rag'), λώπος n. ds., λώψ χλαμύς Hes.;

alb. *ljapë* 'peritoneum of animal for slaughter', *lepíj* 'chisel, cut', *latë* 'small axe, hack, mattock, hoe' (*\*laptā*);

Latin *lepidus* 'pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat' (compare above λεπτός), *lepōs* 'fineness, pleasantness, agreeableness, bright witticism'; presumably also *lapit* 'to turn into stone, make hard like stone, to petrify, harden' (*\*lep-*);

Old English *læfer*, *leberf.* 'bulrush, reed', engl. Pl. *levers*, Old High German *leber* 'bulrush', Old English *lōfm.* 'headband, head fascia' (= Lithuanian *lōpas*);

Lithuanian *lõpas* `patch, vamp, clout, rag', *lõpau*, *-yti* `patch ', Latvian *lāps* `patch, vamp, clout ', *lāpīt* `patch ';

Lithuanian *lepūs* `mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle ', *lepáuti* `be minxish, wanton', *lêpinti* `spoil, pamper ', Latvian *lepns* `pride';

sloven. *lépen* `leaf', Upper Sorbian changing through ablaut *topjěno* n. `leaf'; russ. *lepénʹ* (\**lepъnъ*) `shred, scrap, shred', *lépest* `rag; petal ' (further formations of **es**-stem \**lepes-* = gr. τὸ λέπος), *lepúcha* `leprosy ' (as gr. λέπρα); *ō*-grade (as gr. λώπη) russ. *lápоть* (\**lapъtъ*) m. ` **Bastschuh** ', *lápítʹ* `patch ', etc.

**References:** WP. II 429 ff., WH. I 785 f., Trautmann 149 f.

**Page(s):** 678

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehp-3* (\**lehp-*)

**Meaning:** stone, rock

**Material:** Gr. λέπας n. (only N. Akk. Sg.) `bare rock, stone', λεπαῖος `rocky'; Latin *lapis*, -*idis* `stone'; Umbrian *vapeře* Abl. Sg., *vapersus* Abl. Pl. `seat' (of stone?); Latin **a** is understood as a reduplication-vowel **e**;

an other possibility would be a borrowing of gr. and Italian words not from Indo Germanic but Mediterranean language. The relationship to *lep-* `split off ' as `cleaved stone piece ' (*saxum* : *secō*) is possible.

**References:** WP. II 431, WH. I 761 f.

**Page(s):** 678

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehd-* (\**lehd-*)

**Meaning:** to twist

**Material:** Armenian Pl. *lorç-k* `` **convulsio partium in posteriora** ';

gr. λорδός `with dem Oberkörper after vorwärts writhed, crooked, humped ', λорδοῦν, -οῦσθαι `after vorwärts gebogen sein';

Gaelic *lorcach*, *lurcach* `lame in the foot'; *lurc* m. `lame foot';

Old English *be-lyrtan* `cheat, deceive', Middle High German *lürzen* ds., Danish *lyrte* `joke', Middle High German *lerzen* `stammer ', Middle High German *lurz*, *lerz* `left ' (`crooked'); Old English *lort* `crooked?', in addition the PN *Lorting* = Modern High German *Lortzing*.

**References:** WP. II 439, Holthausen Aengl. etym. Wb. 206, 209.

**Page(s):** 679

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehg-* (\**lehurgh-*)

**Meaning:** smooth, slippery

**Material:** Armenian *otork* `even, smooth, polished, slippery ' (*o-* probably of the preposition *\*po-*), *lerk* `smooth, hairless ';

Middle Irish *lergg* f. `slope, declivity, descent, decline, way, plain ', *less-lergg* `willow ', cymr. *llyry* `path, track, spoor', corn. *lergh*, bret. *lerc'h* `spoor, track ' ; ablaut. Old Irish *lorc*, Middle Irish *lorgg* m. `line, troop, multitude, crowd, progeny ', cymr. *llwry* > *llwrw* `spoor, track ';

in addition Modern High German *Lurch*, ndd. *lorc* (\**lehurgh-*)?

**References:** WP. II 439. S. still *\*lorgo-* `stick'.

**Page(s):** 679

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehs-* (\**lehus*)

**Meaning:** to gather, pick up

**Material:** Gothic *lisan* stem V. `compile, collect, reap', Old Icelandic *lesa* `gather, collect, compile, work in ', later (through Modern High German influence) `read (a book)', Old English *lesan* `gather, collect', Old Saxon Old High German *lesan* `pick up, select ' and (after the double meaning from Latin *legere*) `read (a book)'; here also Old Icelandic *lesa*, Middle High German (Modern High German dial.) *lismen* `knit ', Old High German *lesa*, Middle High German *lese* `a kind of clothes material ', Old Icelandic *lesni* `a kind of head stuff ';

Lithuanian *lesù, lèsti* (\**lehursti*) `peck, pick ', lter. *ap-lasýti* `peck out, pick out, sort, choose ';

whether here Old Irish *lestar*, loanword from cymr. *llestr* `vessel', acorn. *lester*, bret. *lestr* `ship'? basic meaning would be `vessel for collecting of berries '.

**References:** WP. II 440, Trautmann 160.

**Page(s):** 680

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehto-*, *lēhtih-*, *lēhto-*, *lōhto-* (\**lehuto-*)

**Meaning:** heat

**Material:** Mcymr. *aelet* (\**ad-leht-*) 'pain', *llet-gynt* ds., lengthened grade *llit*, *tra-llit* 'rage, fury', ncymr. *llid* m. ds., with gradation *llawd* 'rutting, heat' = Middle Irish *láth* m. ds.; mcymr. *aelawt* 'din, fuss, noise, pain' = Old Irish *álad* n. 'wound' (\**ad-lōhtōh-*), cymr. *tra-llod* 'din, fuss, noise, pain';

klr. *līt* f. 'rutting, heat', *lityty* 'impregnate, fertilize'.

**References:** WP. II 428, Ifor Williams Ét. Celt. 4, 391.

**Page(s):** 680

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehtro-* (\**lehutro-*)

**Meaning:** leather

**Material:** Old Irish *lethar*, cymr. *lledr*, bret. *lezh* 'leather' = Old High German *leder*, Old English *leþer* (engl. *leather*), Old Icelandic *leðr* n. 'leather'. Is the Germanic word old borrowing from Celtic and latter as \**pl-e-tro* related to Latin *pellis* etc. (see *pehl-* 'skin')? S. Pedersen KG. II 45.

**References:** WP. II 428.

**Page(s):** 681

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehub<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to care for, love

**Material:** Old Indic *lúbhyati* 'feels violent desire', *lōbháyati* 'excites, arouses' (formal = Germanic \**lahubjan*, but denominative to \**lahuḇa-*, Old English *lēaḥ*, *lōbha-* m. 'desire, greed, lust' (= Old English *lēaḥ* etc.), *lubdhá-* 'greedy, licentious; enticed' (= gr. λυπτά);

gr. λυπτά ἑταίρα, πόρνη Hes.;

**Note:**

common Hittite Greek zero grade *loh<sub>3</sub>u-* > *lu-*.

alb. *laps* 'wish, lust, desire', probably also Tosc *lumë*, Geg *lum* 'lucky, blessed', *lumnī* 'fame, salvation, beatitude' (participle \**lub<sup>h</sup>-no-* actually 'what one has with pleasure, praises');

Latin *libet*, older *lubet*, *-ēre*, *-uit*, *-itum est* 'it pleases, is pleasing, is agreeable', *lubens*, *libens* 'willing, with readiness, with good will, with pleasure, glad', *lubīdo*, *libīdo* 'eagerness'; Oscan *loufir* 'choose, take your choice, or if you will, or as you prefer, or at

least, or what is the same thing, or else, or ' (compare Old Bulgarian *íubo* - *íubo* `either - or');

Gothic *liufs*, Old Icelandic *liūfr*, Old High German *liob*, Old English *lēof* `dear' (= Old Bulgarian *íubъ*); therefrom derived *\*liubēn* `be dear, like' in Old English *lēofian*, Old High German Middle High German *liuben*, *\*liubjan* in Old English *ge-lýfan*, Old High German *(ga)liuben*, originally `make dear'; Gothic *galaufs* `desirable, estimateable, valuable'; Old English *lēaf* `permission', Old High German *urloub* (and *urlub*) `vacation'; Gothic Denom. *ga-laubjan* `believe', *us-laubjan* `allow', Old Icelandic *leyfa* (Denom.) `allow; praise, laud'; Old High German *gilouben* `believe', *irlouben* `allow', Old English *līefan*, *ā-līefan* `allow', *gelīefan* `believe'; Old Icelandic *lofn*. `laudation, permission', Old English *lofn*. `laudation, praise', Old High German *lobn*. ds. are **Postverbalia** to Old Icelandic *lofa* `praise, bear, permit', Old High German *lobōn* (Denom.) `praise, laud, grant, promise', Modern High German *loben*, *geloben*, *verloben*; Gothic *lubains* `hope'; Old English *lufu*, Old High German *lupa* f. `love', therefrom *\*lubōn* in Old English *lufian*, Old High German *lubōn* `love', Old High German *gilubida* `profession, declaration';

Lithuanian (due to an **es**-stem *\*lehub<sup>h</sup>es-*) *liaupsẽ* `glorification', *liáupsinti* `glorify';

Old Bulgarian *íubъ* `dear' (russ. *íubyj* etc.), whereof *íubiti* `love', *íuby* `love' (etc.).

Maybe alb. (*\*lup*) *lyp*, *lip* `beg, like, want', *lypës* `beggar' (common alb. u > y, i).

**References:** WP. II 419, WH. I 793 f., Wissmann **Postverbalia** 37 ff., 80 f.

**Page(s):** 683-684

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehud<sup>h</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to grow up; people; free

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehud<sup>h</sup>-1*: `to grow up; people; free': **Root / lemma:** *lehu<sup>h</sup>-2*: `drive, go' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *el-6*, *eleh<sup>h</sup>-*: *lāh<sup>h</sup>-*; *el-e<sup>h</sup>u<sup>h</sup>-(d<sup>h</sup>-)*: `to drive; to move, go'.

**Material:** Old Indic *ródhati*, *róhati* `rises, grows', Avestan *raoḍaiti* (*\*aroḍaiti*) `increases, grows', Old Indic *róha-* m. `ascension, elevation, height', *avarōdha-* m. `aerial root, sinking, subsidence, fall, drop, lowering, sag, decrease', Avestan *raoḍa-* (*\*aroḍa*) m. `growth, prestige', npers. *rōi* `face';

gr. ἐλεύθερος `free' from *\*lehu<sup>h</sup>ero-s* = Latin *liber* `free'

Maybe Illyrian TN *Liburni* [common Latin -d<sup>h</sup>-> -b-].

Latin liber > Italian libero, Spanish libre, French libre, Bolognese lèbber, Furlan libar, Albanian (\*i-liure) i lirë, Illyri (Albanian tribe), Catalan (\*i-liure) Iliure, Valencian (\*i-liure) Iliure, Welsh (\*di-lyffethair) dilyffethair, gr. ἐλεύθερος `free'.

Note:

Common Greek e-, Avestan a- : Occidental Romance languages e-, a-, i- prefix = Albanian pronoun a- prefix, feminine adjective e-, masculine adjective i- prefix.

Note:

The inanimate suffix **-ur-** : Welsh (\*di-lyffethair) dilyffethair, Greek ἐλεύθερος `free' : (\*iliuri-) Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί. (common Greek - Illyrian -li- > -ll-).

alb. i *lirë* `free' = Iliuri `free people';

Faliscan *loferta* `a freedwoman';

Maybe Tocharian A *lyutāri* `the upper (men), overseer?' (Duchesne-Guillemin *BSL* 41, 181).

alb. perhaps *lenj* `is born, comes into being' (\*le<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-n-), *lind* `give birth', (\*po-lem) *po-lem* `people' (le<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-m-); Also *lindje* `sunrise'. (common Slavic alb. *pe-*, *po-* prefix).

Note:

*lenj* `is born, comes into being' seems wrong etymology since from **Root / lemma: le<sup>h</sup>gh-** : to put down; to lie down, woman in childbed.

Alb. *vëla* `brother' (\*sue<sup>h</sup>-lo<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>ā `member of clan') [common alb. *sv-* > *v-*, see alb. *vjehërr* `father-in-law'].

Note:

alb. *vëlla* `brother' : **Phrygian: vela-** f. `family, relatives' (?) : Estonian *veli* `brother'. According to alb. cognate derived from the **Root / lemma: sue-lo<sup>h</sup>-**, **sueh<sup>h</sup>li<sup>h</sup>o<sup>h</sup>(n)-** [(*\*sue* `his, her' + **Root / lemma: le<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-1** (\*le<sup>h</sup>ugh-): to grow up; people; free].

]: (a kind of relation): (\**svila-*) *vëlla* 'brother' [common alb. initial **sv-** > **v-**].

**Etymological comments:** Possibly, goes back to PIE \**suel-*, cf. Hes. ἀέλιοι οἱ ἀδελφὰς γυναικας ἐσχηκότες, αἴλιοι σύγγαμβροι 'brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters' and εἰλίονες at Pollux 3, 32 (οἱ δὲ ἀδελφὰς γήμαντες ὁμόγαμβροι ἢ σύγγαμβροι ἢ μᾶλλον συγκηδεσται καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς εἰλίονες), which may represent metrical lengthening of \*ἐλίονες or \*έλίονες. Cf. also ON *svilar* 'id.' and Gr. ἤλιξ (Dor. ἄλιξ) 'friend, associate', Brixhe - Drew-Bear 1997: 90. Less probable is Orel's (Orel 1997: 108) rendering of οὐελας as 'heat of the sun' (Gr. εἴλη).

Albanian *vëlla*: Phrygian: *vela-*: Estonian *vend*, *veli*: Finnish *veli*: Saami *viellja*: ON *svilar* 'brother'.

**Uralic etymology:**

**Proto:** \*welje

**English meaning:** brother, friend

**Finnish:** *veli* (gen. *veljen*) 'Bruder, Freund' ?

**Estonian:** *veli* (gen. *vele*, *velja*) 'brother' ?

**Saam (Lapp):** *viel'lja*<sup>^</sup> -*llj-* (N), *viel'ja* (L), *vīlj* (T Kld.), *vielj* (Not.), *vií* (A) ?

**Hungarian:** -*vel* 'with' (case suffix), *vel-em* 'with me', *vel-ed* 'with you', *vel-e* 'with him, with her'

Alb. *këlüşh* 'youngling';

**Note:**

This seems erroneous etymology because alb. *këlüşh* 'cub, esp. young dog' derives from

**Root / lemma:** *kel-6*, *k(e)lē-*, *k(e)lā-* or *kļ-*? : 'to call, cry'. (see above)

Latin *Līber* 'Italian god of growth, fertility, cultivation', Oscan Gen. *Lúvfreís* 'Liberi', Latin *līberī*, *-ōrum* 'free persons; hence, the children of a family, children', also '\* offspring, the young'; *līber* 'free' see above; [common Latin -d<sup>h</sup>-> -b-].

Old Irish *luss* m. 'plant' (\**lud<sup>h</sup>-stu-*), acorn. *les* ds., mcor. *leys*, Pl. *losow*, cymr. *llysiau*, bret. *louzou* ds.;

Gothic *liudan*, Old High German *liotan*, Old Saxon *liodan*, Old English *lēodan* 'grow', Old High German *sumarlota* 'summer scion', Old Norse *loðenn* 'grow over, cover with (vegetation), hairy, rough', *loðā* (\* have grown =) 'be stuck, stick'; Gothic *laudí* f. 'shape', *swa-*, *sama-lauþs* 'so big, large', *jugga-lauþs* 'youngling', Middle High German *lōt* 'obtain'; Gothic *ludja* 'face (with the eyes and mouth)' (compare np. *rō*), Old Saxon *lud*

the extreme, physical strength (? only Hel. 154), Old High German *ant-lutti* 'face (with the eyes and mouth)'; (the young, offspring = bulk, mass, people :) Old High German *liut*, Old English *lēod* 'people', Middle High German *liute* 'people', Old English *lēode* ds., then also of single people Old High German *liut* 'person', Modern High German dial. *das Leut* 'person', Low German *lüd*, *lüt* 'woman, girl', burgund. *leudis* 'the commonly free, layman';

Old Church Slavic *ljudъje* (\**leudejes*) Pl. 'the people' (Sg. russ. *ljud*, Czech *lid*), *ljudinъ* 'the commonly free, man, village, layman', Latvian *lāudis* Pl. 'people, servants', Lithuanian *liáudis* 'people'.

Maybe alb. *lëndinë*, *lëndina* 'meadow' from Church Slavic: *ljudinъ* 'man, village, layman'.

Proto-Slavic form: *ljudinъ*; *ljudina*

See also: [ljūdъ](#); [ljūdъje](#)

Page in Trubačev: XV 192

Church Slavic: *ljudinъ* 'man, village, layman' [m o]

Russian: *ljudína* (dial.) 'man (pej.)' [f ā]

Ukrainian: *ljudyňa* 'man' [f ā]

Serbo-Croatian: *ljùdina* 'strong man' [f ā]

Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: *ljoudejes*

---

**References:** WP. II 416 f., WH. I 791 ff., Trautmann 160 f.

**Page(s):** 684-685

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehu*-<sup>dh</sup>-2

**Meaning:** drive, go

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehu*-<sup>dh</sup>-1: 'to grow up; people; free' : **Root / lemma:** *lehu*-<sup>dh</sup>-2: 'drive, go' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *el-6*, *eleh*-: *lā*-; *el-eh*u-(<sup>dh</sup>-): 'to drive; to move, go'.

**See also:** see above under *el-6* S. 306 f.

**Page(s):** 685

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehud*-

**Meaning:** to bend (intr.); bent, small, etc..

**Material:** Cymr. *lludded* 'tiredness' (\**loudetā*, compare Old High German *luzeda* 'a weakening, invalidating');



Old Saxon *luttīl* 'small, woeful, wretched, miserable', Old High German *luzil*, *luzzil*, *liuzil*, Middle High German *lützel* 'small, little, small', Old English *lȳtel*, engl. *little*; Old Saxon *lūt* 'little', Old English *lȳt* 'small', Old Saxon *luttic*, Old High German *luzzīc* 'small, little' (see above under 2. *lei-*); Old Icelandic *lūta* stem V. 'bend forward, fall', Old English *lūtan* stem -V. ds., Old English *lūtian* 'hide, conceal lie, lurk', Old High German *lūzēn* ds.; Old High German *lōskēn*, Middle Low German *lūschen* 'be hidden, concealed, hide, conceal'; Gothic *luton* in *lutondans* 'φρεναπάται', zero grade *liuts* 'false, two-faced', *liutai* Pl. 'Gaukler', *liutei* 'deception', *lutōn* 'cheat, deceive, tempt, entice', Old English *lot* n. 'deceit', *lytig* 'crafty, cunning', Old Icelandic *ljōtr* 'ugly', *lȳti* n. (\**liutia-*) 'disability', *lȳta* 'spoil, disgrace, rebuke';

Lithuanian *liūstù*, *liūsti* 'be sad' ('gedrückt sein'), *liūdnas* 'sad', Old Prussian *laustinti* 'humble, humiliate' (from \**lahustas* 'humiliate');

r.-Church Slavic *ludъ* 'crazy', post-verbal to Slavic \**ludjō* in russ. *lužú* (\**laudejō*), *ludítъ* 'cheat, deceive, exchange'.

**References:** WP. II 415 f., Trautmann 151.

**Page(s):** 684

**Root / lemma:** *lehugh-1*

**Meaning:** to lie

**Material:** Gothic *liugan*, Old Saxon Old High German *liogan*, Old English *lēogan* 'lie', Old Icelandic *ljūga* 'lie, blunder, fail'; Old High German Old Saxon *lugina*, Old English *lygen* 'lie, falsity', Middle High German *luc* m. 'lie', Old High German *luggi*, *lucki*, Old Saxon *luggi*, Old English *lycge* 'fallacious' (= Slavic *lъžь*), Old Icelandic *lygí* f., Old High German *lugī* f. 'lie, falsity', Old English *lyge* m. 'lie, falsity' (: Slavic *lъža* 'lie, falsity'); Old High German *lougan* m., *lougna* f. 'the denying' = Old Icelandic *laun* f. ds., concealment', Gothic *analaugns* 'hide, conceal', *laugnjan* 'deny' etc.; probably also Old High German *lochon*, *j*-verb *lucchen*, geminated Old Icelandic *lokka*, Old English *loccian*, mnl. *locken* 'entice', Old High German *lockon* 'entice'; in addition Middle High German *Gelücke* 'luck'?

Lithuanian *lūgoti* 'bid, beg, ask', Latvian *lūgt* ds.;

Maybe alb. (\**lukŋ*) *lut*, *lus* 'pray, bid, beg, ask'.

Old Bulgarian *lъžq*, *lъgati* 'lie', *lъžь* 'fallacious, liar', *lъža* 'lie, falsity'.

**References:** WP. II 415, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 176.

**Page(s):** 686-687

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehugh-2. lugh-*

**Meaning:** oath

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *lu(i)ge* n., cymr. *llwm.*, bret. *le* 'oath, vow, pledge' (*\*lugh̥iom*);

Gothic *liugan*, *-aida* 'marry', *liuga* 'matrimony', (*\*oath*), Old High German *urliugi* (*\*uz-līhugja*) 'war, fight' (*\*state without agreement*), zero grade Middle Low German *orloge*, *orloch*, Old Saxon *orlag*, *-logi*, Old Frisian *orloch* ds. (therefrom is attributed also Middle High German *urlage* 'fate, destiny' etc. partly the meaning 'war, fight', see below *legh-* 'lie'); Old Frisian *logia* 'marry'.

Maybe alb. *logu* 'lists (*\*fight*)'

**References:** WP. II 415.

**Page(s):** 687

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehug-1*

**Meaning:** to bend

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehug-1*: 'to bend' : **Root / lemma:** *lehu-g-2: lu-g-: lū-g-:* 'black; swamp' derived from **Root / lemma:** *lehu-2 (\*lehuǵh-)*: 'to cut off, separate, free'.

**Material:** Gr. λυγίζω 'bend, coil, turn, twist, rotate', λύγος f. 'flexible twig, branch', λύγινος 'twisted';

Latin *lucta* f. 'a wrestling, wrestling-match', *luctō*, sek. *luctor*, *-ārī* 'wrestle, struggle', *luxus* 'a dislocation', *luxāre* 'to put out of joint, to dislocate', *luxus*, *-ūs* 'excess, indulgence, luxury, debauchery', *luxuria*; probably *lūma* 'mint, mentha, plant of the genus mentha, a thorn (?)' from *\*lūg(s)mā*,

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Latin *luxuria* 'to be rank, be luxuriant, abound to excess': Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Maybe Rumanian *luptă* `struggle, fighting, battle, fight, strife, combat, action, efforts, affair, striving, quarrel, encounter, stour, war, warfare, match, mix ' : alb. *lufta* `struggle, fighting, battle ' common Rumanian-Illyrian *k<sup>w</sup>- > p-, f-*.

Old Irish *fo-long-* `endure, bear, carry' (from *\*-lung-*);

Lithuanian *lūgnas* `ductile, pliable';

Old High German *loc*, Modern High German *Locke*, Old English *locc*, Old Icelandic *lokkr* ds., Old Icelandic *lykna* `bend the knees ';

with gradation besides perhaps Old High German *louh*, Modern High German *Lauch*, Old Low German *lōk*, Old English *lēac*, Old Icelandic *laukr* `leek ' ; from `bend, bend together ' seems to have originated the meaning `close, shut' (?) in Gothic *ga-lūkan* `enclose, surround ', *us-lūkan* `open, unlatch, unlock ', Old Icelandic *lūka* `shut, open, unlatch, unlock, finish, end', Old English *lūcan* `shut, open', Old High German *lūhhan* `shut', *antlūhhan* `open, unlatch, unlock ' ; Old Icelandic *lok* n. `end, lock, cover', *loka* f. `lock, bar, bolt', *lykja* `shut', Old English *loc* n. `lock, bar, bolt, jail ', Old High German *loh* n. `lock, hideout, cave, hole', Gothic *us-luk* n. `aperture ' ; Old High German *lucka* (*\*lukkja*) `fracture', nnd. *Luke*.

**References:** WP. II 413 f., WH. I 826 f., 831.

**Page(s):** 685-686

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-*

**Meaning:** black; swamp

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lehu-g-1* : `to bend' : **Root / lemma:** *lehu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-* : `black; swamp' derived from **Root / lemma:** *lehu-2* (*\*lehuġh-*) : `to cut off, separate, free'.

**Material:** Gr. λῡγαῖος `dark, dim', wherefore (with prefix ῥ-, compare Old Indic *ā-nīla-* `blackish, darkish ') ῥλῡγη `dark', ἐπῆλυξ `( whereas is darkness =) providing shadow ', ἐπηλυγάζομαι, -ίζομαι `cloud, make dim, cover ';

Maybe alb. *lugë*, *luga* `spoon, scoop', Geg *lug* `valley, ditch', Tosc *luginë* `valley'

Illyrian *lugas* m. or *luga* f. `swamp, marsh' (Strabo 314: ἔλος Λούγεον καλούμενον by Τεργαστε), whereof with Latin forms *-ātum* derived alb. *lēgatë* `puddle, pool, slop, swamp, marsh';

Maybe nasalized alb. Geg *lang*, Tosc *lēng* `drink, liquid, broth, juice';

Lithuanian *liūgas* 'morass', besides *lūgas*, Latvian FIN *Ludze* (*\*lugiā*); Indo Germanic *\*lougiā* in: russ.-Church Slavic *luža* 'swamp, marsh, puddle, slop', etc.;

perhaps here gall. *λοῦγος* 'raven' in PN *Lugu-dūnon* 'Lyon', etc.

Maybe alb. *lugat* 'monster, ghost' : gall. *λοῦγος* 'raven'

**References:** WP. II 414, Trautmann 163; to 1. *leu-*.

**Page(s):** 686

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehuĝ-* (*\*lehuĝh-*)

**Meaning:** to break

**Note:** in Aryan with *g*, in Baltic with *ĝ*; Aryan *g* probably through influence of *leug-* 'bend'

**Material:** Old Indic *rujāti* 'breaks, torments', *rugná-* 'broke', *-ruj* f. 'pain, disease, malady', *rujā* ds., *rōga-* m. 'disability, disease, malady', *logá-* 'clod, plaice, type of European flatfish';

Avestan *uruxti-* 'breakage, rupture';

Armenian *lucanem* 'detach, open', *loic* 'released, liberated, free';

gr. ἄ-λυκτο-πέδη 'non-tearing band, strap', λευγαλέος, λυγρός (*\*λε/λυγαλέος*) 'sad, terrible';

alb. *lungë* 'ulcer';

Latin *lūgeō*, *-ēre* 'grieve' (*\*lohuĝeĝiō*), *lūctus*, *-ūs* 'mourning, grief', *lūgubris* 'sad, pitiable' (probably *\*lūgos-ri-s*);

Old Irish *lucht* 'load, content, troop, multitude, crowd, people' (*\*part?*), cymr. *llwyth* 'load, burden, tribe', gall. *luchtos* 'part' (?), Adj. *luchtodos*, *LVXTIIRIOS*, *Luclerius* MN;

Old English *to-lūcan* 'destroy', Old High German *liohhan* 'tear, rend, pull, drag', Middle Low German *lūken* 'pull, drag, pluck', Old English *lūcan* 'weed', Swedish *luk*, Old Norse *lok* n. 'weed'; here GN *Loki* as 'destroyer';

'fracture, hole', Modern High German *Lücke*, (Low German) *Luke*;

Lithuanian *láužiu*, *láužti*, Latvian *laûžu*, *laûzt*, trans. 'break, rupture', ablaut. Lithuanian *lúžtu*, *lúžti*, Latvian *lūstu*, *lūst*, intrans. 'break, rupture'; in addition Lithuanian *láužas* m. 'heap ruptured, broken branch', *lūžis* m. 'break', Latvian *laûžnī* 'broken tree'.

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehuk-* (\**lehuġh-*)

**Meaning:** bright, to shine; to see

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *rócatē* 'shines, seems', Avestan *raoçant-* 'luminous', Old Indic *rōcáyati* 'allows to shine, lights up', Avestan *raočayeiti* 'illuminates, lights up' (= Latin *lūceo*);

Old Indic *rōcaná-* 'luminous', *roká-* m. 'light' (= Armenian *lois* 'light', cymr. *llug*), *rōcís* n. 'light' (= Old High German *loug*, Old English *lieg*, Old Icelandic *leygr* m., Slavic *lučb* m.), *lōká-* m. 'free (bright) room, world' (= Latin *lūcus*, Lithuanian *laũkas* 'field', Old High German etc. *lōh*); *rōcá-* 'luminous' (: Lithuanian Adj. *laũkas* 'outdoors, field, plot'), *rucá-* 'bright' (: gr. *λυκόφως*, ἀμφι-λύκη, cymr. *am-lwg*, Old Icelandic *log* n. 'flame'), *rúci-* f. 'light, radiance' (= Old Prussian *luckis*), *rukma-* n. 'gold', m. 'golden jewellery', *rúkmant-* 'gleaming' (compare Germanic Latin *-men-* stem); *rōcas-*, *rōcís-* n., Avestan *raocah-*, ap. *raučah-* n. 'light, radiance, esp. of heaven', Old Indic *rukṣá-* 'gleaming', Avestan *raoxšna-* 'gleaming' common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *ġh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*

(= Old High German *liehsen*) f. 'light' (= Latin *lūna*, Middle Irish *luan*, Old Prussian *lauxnos*, Old Bulgarian *luna*, zero grade gr. *λύχνος*; based on this *-es-* stem also Latin *lūstrāre*, *lucubrāre*, Old English *lioxan*, Old Icelandic *ljōs*, Lithuanian *lūkestis*);

Armenian *lois*, Gen. *lusoi* 'light', *lusin* 'moon', *lusn* 'white spot in the eye', *lučanem* 'ignite, burn', Aor. *luçi* (originally *skō*-present);

gr. *λευκός* (\**leuġkós*) 'light, gleaming, white' (*λεῦκος*, *λευκίσκος* fish names), *λοῦσσον* 'weißer seed in Tannenholz' (: Old Bulgarian *luča* from \**loukiā*); *λύσσα* f. 'fury' (after the sparkling eyes); ἀμφι-λύκη 'twilight', *λυκό-φως* ds., *μορμο-λύκη* 'fright image'; *λυκάβας* 'Neumondstag', is unclear; (compare Leumann, Hom. Wörter 2124; after Kretschmer Gl. 22, 262 to *λύκος* 'wolf'); *λύχνος* 'light' (\**luk-s-nos*, due to of *-(e)s-* stem); unclear is *λουνόν λαμπρόν* Hes.;

Illyrian PN *Λεύκαρος*, in addition venet. (?) PN *Λευκάριστος* (Silesia);

Maybe alb. *lush* 'berserk, carrion', *lushë* 'bitch, berserk woman': *λύσσα* f. 'fury'

Latin *lūx*, *-cis* 'light, brightness' (older *i-* stem) *lūceō*, *-ēre*, *lūxī* 'to be light, be clear, shine, beam, glow, glitter', Old Latin also 'let the light shine' (\**loukéiō* = Old Indic

*rōcáyati*), *pollūcēre* originally 'let shine (or see)', hence *pollūcte* 'precious', *pollūcibilis* 'sumptuous, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid', *pollūctūra* 'a sumptuous entertainment'; *lūculentus* 'full of light, bright, splendid', *lūcerna* 'a lamp, oil-lamp' (compare Old Irish *lōcharn*, see below); *Juppiter Lūcetius* perhaps 'light bringer' (Oscan; compare gall. Mars *Leucetius*, Gothic *liuhaþ*): *lūcus*, Old Latin Akk. *loucom* 'a sacred grove, consecrated wood, park surrounding a temple', actually '(wood, forest-) clearing, light' (compare *collūcāre* 'in einem Wald eine Lichtung vornehmen', *interlūcāre* 'prune trees, let the light through'), Oscan *lúvkei* 'in lūcō' (see above Old Indic *lōká-*); perhaps also Umbrian *Vuvçis* 'Lūcius';

Latin *lūmen* 'light' from *\*leuk-s-men*; *lūna* 'moon goddess' (*\*lohuksnā*), praen. *Losna* (: Old Prussian *lauxnos*, Avestan *raoxšnā*, Middle Irish *lūan*, Old Bulgarian *luna*); *lūstrum* 'period of five years, a purificatory sacrifice, expiatory offering, lustration' (*\*lehuk-s-trom* 'enlightenment'), *lūstrō*, *-āre* 'to light up, illuminate, make bright', also 'clean', *illūstrāre* 'brighten, light up', back formation *illūstris* 'lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous', *lūcūbrum* 'dawn, twilight' (*\*leukos-ro-*), *lūcūbrāre* 'to work by lamp-light, work at night';

cymr. *llug* 'shimmer, radiance', *llug y dydd* 'daybreak' (= Old Indic *rōká-*, Armenian *lois*) Loth RC 39, 73; gall. *\*lehuxos* 'bright', *\*lehukā* 'the white', s. Wartburg FEW. s. v. v.

Old Irish *luchair* 'radiance', *lūaichtide* 'gleaming', *luach-te* 'white-hot, extremely hot'; Old Irish *lōcharn*, *luacharn* f. 'shiner, lantern, lamp, light', cymr. *llugorn* (also *llygorn* m., Pl. *llygyrn*), corn. *lugarn* ds., bret. *lugern* m. 'radiance';

gall. *Leucetius*, *Loucetius* 'epithet of Mars' (compare Latin-Oscan *Lūcetius*); Middle Irish *lóch*, *lúach* 'gleaming', Old Irish *lōchet* (n. *nt*-stem) 'lightning', out of it borrowed cymr. *lluched*, acorn. *luhet*, bret. *luc'hed-enn* 'lightning'; Middle Irish *lūan* 'light, moon', *dīa lūain* 'Monday' (*\*lehuk-s-no-*: Latin *lūna*); cymr. *llwg* 'gleaming', *llygo* 'einen Glanz werfen' (compare with the meaning from gr. λεύσσω as 'in view, visible, apparent, obvious' under cymr. *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eg-lwg* 'in view, visible, apparent, obvious'); Middle Irish *loch* 'black' (*\*luko-*), cymr. *llwg* 'black-yellow', zero grade *llug* 'black' (*\*louko-*) probably originally 'gleaming black';

Gothic *liuhaþ* 'light' (: Latin *Lūcetius*, gall. *Leucetius*), Old High German Old Saxon *lioht* 'bright' and n. 'light', Old English *lēoht* ds.; Gothic *lauhatjan* 'gleam, shine, flash', Old High German *lougazzen* and zero grade *lohazzen* 'blaze, burn, be fiery', Old English *līegetu* f. 'lightning'; Old High German *lōh* 'bewachsene Lichtung, niedriges Gebüsch', Middle Low German *lōh*, *lōch* 'spinney, bush', names as *Water-loo*, Old English *lēah* 'open land, meadow', Old Icelandic *lō* fn. 'clearing, glade' (= Old Indic *lōká-* etc.); Old High German

*lauc*, *loug*, Old English *līeg*, Old Icelandic *leygr*, mask. *í*-stem 'flame, fire' (= Old Indic *rōcí*-, Slavic *lučb*), Old Icelandic *logi* m. = Old Frisian *loga* 'flame', Middle High German *lohe* 'flame'; Old Icelandic *ljōmi* m., Old Saxon *liomo*, Old English *lēoma* 'radiance' (\**lehuk-mon*-), Gothic *lauhmuni* 'lightning, flame' (*áhu*, compare engl. *levin* 'lightning' from \**lahuhuðni*);

Old Icelandic *lōn* f. (\**lohuhnō*) 'still water', *logn* n. 'calm' (compare gr. λευκη γαλήνη) 'shining calm');

Old Icelandic *ljōri* m. 'Rauchloch', Norwegian *ljōra* 'clear up', Middle High German *ūz-lieren* ds.;

due to of *-es*-stem Old Icelandic *ljyr* m. (\**lehuhiz*) 'Lub, *Gadus pollichius*' (from the bright color of the sides and the belly of the fish), Old Icelandic *ljysa* f. 'Merluccius vulgaris, Whiting', Norwegian *lysing* ds., compare Swedish *lōja*, *lōga* 'Abramis alburnus' from \**lahugiōn*, Modern High German *Lauge* 'Cyprinus alburnus and leuciscus'; Middle High German *liehsen* 'bright' (\**lehuhсна*- = Avestan *raoxšna*-), Old Icelandic *ljōs* n. 'light' (\**lehuhsa*-), *ljysa* 'gleam, shine, gleam, make bright, define, announce, declare' = Old English *líexan*, *līxan* 'gleam, shine';

Lithuanian *laũkas* 'outdoors, field, plot', *laũkas* 'field' ('clearing'), see above Old Indic *lōká*-, *rocá*- etc.; Old Prussian *luckis* 'wooden log' (= Old Indic *rucí*-), ablaut. with sloven. *lúč* etc. 'Lichtspan'; FIN Lithuanian *Laukesà*;

Old Bulgarian *luča* 'ray' (*lohukjā*, compare gr. λοῦσσον), Church Slavic also *lučb* m. 'ray, light' (= Old Indic *rocí*-, Old High German *loug*), sloven. *lúč* f. 'light', Pl. 'Lichtspäne', russ. *luč* 'ray', *lučá* 'chip of pinewood', Czech *louč* 'pine'; Old Bulgarian *luna* 'moon' (\**lohuk-s-nā*, as Latin *lūna* etc.);

Tocharian A B *luk*- 'gleam, shine, brighten'; A *lok*, *lokit*, B *laukito* 'strange', *lauke* 'wide' (compare Lithuanian *laũk*, *laũkan* 'outwards, out, outside' from *laũkas* 'field') (\**lahuke*);

Hittite *luk(k)*- 'gleam, shine, ignite, set on fire' (\**lo-h<sub>3</sub>uukk*-).

Note:

(common Hittite zero grade *loh<sub>3</sub>u*- > *lu*-)

2. with the meaning 'black' (from 'gleaming black' or 'burnt'): see above S. 688;



but Latin *lūcius* 'a fish' stands for 'the fluorescent'.

3. To **lehuk-** 'gleam, shine' corresponds **lehuk-** 'see':

Old Indic *lōkatē*, *lōcatē* 'beholds, notices', *lōkāyati*, *lōcāyati* 'contemplates', *lōcanam* 'eye';

gr. λεύσσω 'see, observe' (\*λεχύσσω);

cymr. *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eg-lwg* 'in view, visible, apparent, obvious', *go-lwg* 'vision, face' (also cymr. etc. *llygad* 'eye' from \**lukato-*);

Lithuanian *láukiu*, *láukti* 'wait, await, expect, anticipate, look forward, hope, hold, tarry, watch, bargain', *lūkėti* 'await a little', Latvian *lūkuôt* 'look, try', Old Prussian *laukīt* 'seek'; from 'see, show': 'aim, hit, throw' and 'receive, attain, achieve': *lučiti sę* 'meet, happen by chance'; in russ.-Church Slavic *lučiti* 'meet somebody', etc.

4. A parallel root **lehuk-** in:

Old Indic *rúśant-* 'light, bright, white', Church Slavic *ръс-/ъсъ* 'naked, bald, bleak', russ. *lýsyj* 'naked, bald, bleak'; in addition perhaps the name of lynx, wildcat (development from the sparkling eyes or rather after his greyish white fur): Armenian *lusanunk* 'Pl.', gr. λύγξ, λυγκός (whence the nasalization?), Old High German *luhs*, Old English *lox*, next to which Old Swedish *lō* from \**l(a)huha-* (compare perhaps German *Fuchs* 'fox': Gothic *fauhō*), Lithuanian *lūšis*, Latvian *lūsis*, Old Prussian *luysis*, Old Bulgarian *ръсъ* (with *r* instead of *l* after *ъvati* 'escape, flee');

Maybe alb. mixed etymology ' (*ryks* + *bual*) ' = ' (cat bull) ': *rëqebull*, *riqebull* 'lynx, wildcat' the same as Romanian name for lynx, wildcat.

Vasmer explains Slavic *r* perhaps through iran. borrowing; not definitely there stands the meaning 'lynx, wildcat' for that furthermore on voiced-nonaspirated final sound Middle Irish *lug*, Gen. *loga*, on the other hand explains Loth RC 36, 103 cymr. *lloer*, bret. *loar* 'moon' from \**lug-rā*, so that one so that one could understand *-g*, *-k*, *-ĥ* as extensions; compare also above S. 688 gr. λουόν.

**References:** WP. II 408 ff., WH. I 823 ff., 827 f., 832 ff., 839, Trautmann 151 f., 164; different Kuiper Nasalprä. 107<sup>3</sup>.

**Page(s):** 687-690

---



**Root / lemma:** *lehu-1*, *\*lehuə-* : *lū-*

**Meaning:** dirt

**Material:** Gr. λῦμα `smut, disgrace, shame', λῦμη, `vituperation', λῦμαίνομαι `scold; maltreat; **richte elendzugrunde**'; λύθρον, -ος `defilement, contamination';

alb. Tosc *lum*, *llum* `slime, mud', Geg *lüm*, *lym*, Tosc *ler*, *lerë* ds. (*lum-*, respectively *lehu-d(h)r-*), Illyrian PN *Ludrum* (: gr. λύθρον);

Maybe alb. *lumë* `river'.

Latin *polluō* `to soil, defile, stain, foul, pollute', *lustrum* `puddle, slop, slough, bog, haunt, den of beasts', *lutum* `filth, ordure, mud, mire' =

Old Irish *loth* f. `smut', gall. PN *Lutēva*, in addition cymr. (with lengthened grade) *lludedic* `muddy'; with other suffix Middle Irish *con-luan* `dog's dirt, dog poop', bret. *louan* `the open sea, high sea, main, deep';

Lithuanian *lutýnas*, *-né* `pool, loam pool'; here probably also Lithuanian *liūnas* `morass'.

**References:** WP. II 406.

**See also:** see also under *lehug-2*.

**Page(s):** 681

**Root / lemma:** *lehu-2* (*\*lehuġh-*)

**Meaning:** to cut off, separate, free

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *leu-2* (*\*leuġh-*): `to cut off, separate, free' : **Root / lemma:** *lehuġ-* (*\*lehuġh-*): `to break'

**Note:** also *lehuə-* and *lēh-* : *lehu-* (: *lū-*), partly *lehu-s-*

**Material:** Old Indic *lunā́ti*, *lunó́ti* `slices, clips, cuts', *lūná-* `cropped, truncated, cut off' (: Middle Irish *lon*), *lavítra-* n. `sickle', *laví-* f. ds. (: gr. λαῖον, Old Icelandic *lē* ds.), *lava-* m. `the reaping, fleece, wool, hair, branch', *lāva-* `incisive', *lāvaka-* m. `whittler, reaper, harvester';

gr. λύω `release (from a debt or duty), set free; exterminate etc.', λύᾱ f. `dissolving, separation', λύσις f. `lysis, dissolution, disintegration', λύτρον n. `ransom'; βου-λυτός m. **time of Ausspannens the steers, evening** (: *so-lūtus*); λαῖον `plowshare' (λαῖον; compare Old Icelandic *lē*, Middle Low German *lē*, *lehe* `sickle' from *\*lehuwan-* and Old Indic *laví-* ds.); ἄλωή (*\*λάhῶῃ*), Attic ἄλως (*\*λάhῶς*) f. `threshing floor';

alb. *laj* `wash away; pay the debt' ( *\*ləh<sub>u</sub>ŋiō*, ablaut equally with gr. λῆ(F)ῖον);

Albanian aorist *lava* ( *\*ləh<sub>u</sub>ŋiō* ) `I washed';

alb. (*\*për-laj*) *përlaj* `rob', perhaps also *letë* `mane' ( *\*lehu-t* ) and (from the root form in -s) *lesh* ( *\*lehus-* ) `wool, hair' (compare the same meaning in Old Indic *lava-*); because after Jokl L.-k. U. 127, 147 ff. ( *\*pë-luer* ) *fluer* `drawer, area of a chest' ( *\*vë-lor-* from Indo Germanic *\*lēhu-r-* ), *sh-lor* `slope of a scaffold', *pluar*, *plor* ( *\*pë-luar* ) `plowshare' (common Slavic alb. *pē-*, *pō-* prefix), *lug*, *lugu* `trough', *flugë* `board', *lugë* `spoon';

Maybe alb. *flues* `ramrod of the gun', *flug* `founce, pounce, inrush, rampage', alb. Geg *fjug* `throw, thrash, beat out grain from husks'.

Latin *luō*, -ere `atone, pay, loose, free, pay off', in Glossen `λύω', *reluō* `redeem again', *solvō* ( *\*se-luō* ) *solūtus* `to loosen, unbind, unfasten, unfetter, untie, release', *luēs* ( `dissolving', hence: ) `that which is not bound';

Middle Irish *lon* `wether, castrated ram' (: Old Indic *lūná-*), Old Irish *loë* f. `wool, fleece' ( *\*lōh<sub>u</sub>iā* ), *ló* ds. ( *\*lōh<sub>u</sub>ā* );

Gothic *lun* Akk. Sg. `ransom', *us-luneins* `deliverance', Old English *ā-lynnan* `release'; Old Icelandic *ljá* `hit, knock, weaken', participle *lūinn* `fatigued', nisl. *lūi* `fatigue, weariness'; Old Icelandic *lē* m. `sickle' (see above); *\*lahwa* `removed bark as tanning agent' in Old High German *lō*, Gen. *lōwes* n. Modern High German *Lohe*, Middle Low German *lō* ds.; Old Icelandic *lōgg* f. `sediment, sludge' ( *\*lah<sub>u</sub>uō* ); Old High German *līh-lawi* ( *līhlōa*, *līhla* ), Middle Low German *līk-lawe* `scar' (ibd.); Old Icelandic *lūðr* `trough' (low-cut, excavated trunk); Old High German *lūdara* `cradle'; ablaut. Swedish dial. *ljuder* `aged crack in a tree';

with the meaning `sliced board' here russ. *láva* `board, bench, steep path', Lithuanian *lóva* `bedstead', Latvian *lāva* `fool's wand, bedstead', Danish older *lo*, Swedish *lofve*, *loge*, Old Swedish *loi*, *lo*, Old Icelandic *lōfi* m. `threshing floor, barn' (Old Icelandic *lāfi* is an old Ablaut form *\*lēwan-*);

Tocharian A *lo*, B *lau* `remote, distant, apart, separated'; A *law-*, B *lyu-* `send away, dismiss; send off'; A *lot* `ditch, trench, channel, hole' ( *\*la-h<sub>2</sub>u-ut-ti* );

Hittite *lu-uz-zi* ( *luzzi* ) `tax, encumbrance' ( *\*lo-h<sub>3</sub>u-ut-ti* ) (compare gr. λύτρον).

Note:

(common Hittite zero grade *loh<sub>3</sub>u-* > *lu-*)

**s**-extension: Gothic *fra-liusan*, Old High German *far-liosan* 'loose'; Gothic *fralusnan* 'get lost', Old Icelandic *losna* 'loose, become lax', *losa* 'loosen', postverbal *los n.* 'lysis, dissolution, disintegration', Old English *losian* 'get lost', Denomin. to *los n.* 'loss'; *lysu* 'evil, bad, mad, wicked, evil' (*\*lah<sub>3</sub>usiwa-*), Gothic *fralusts*, Old High German *forlust* 'loss'; Gothic *laus* 'loose, empty, lacking', Old Icelandic *lauss* 'free, loose, scattered', Old High German *lōs* 'free, stolen; looted, loose', Old English *lēas* 'empty, bare, lacking, stolen; looted, deceitful', Old Icelandic *lausung* f. 'Unzuverlässigkeit', Old English *lēasung* 'lie, falsity', *lēasian* 'lie'; Gothic *lausjan*, Old High German *lōsian*, *lōsōn* 'draw lots for'; perhaps Old Danish *liuske* m. 'flank' > Old Icelandic *ljōski*, Middle Low German *lēsche*, Middle Dutch *liesche*, Modern Dutch *lies*, Old English *léosca* 'flank', as well as Middle Dutch *liesche* 'thin skin', Swiss *lösch* 'lax'; with a meaning 'hit, knock' probably also Old Icelandic *ljōsta* 'hit, prick, meet', *ljōstr* 'Gabel zum Fischstechen', nisl. *lustr* 'cudgel, club' ('chopped branch piece');

as old this application is proved, if Middle Irish *loss* 'tail, end', cymr. *llost* 'spear, javelin', *llosten* 'tail', bret. *lost* 'tail' are to be added;

here (Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 56) Latvian *laûska* 'splinter, shard', ablaut. Lithuanian *lûskos* 'rag', *lûzgana* 'husk, scale, husk', *lusnà* 'husk, bowl', russ. *lustá* ds., etc. Possibly related is *\*lēhu-* 'stone', see there.

**References:** WP. II 407 f., WH. I 830, 834 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 84 ff.; from vorrom. and proto Germanic *\*leiskā*, *\*leuskā*, *\*laskā* in Modern High German *Lische*, French *laîche* etc. 'a reed grass, sedge' reconstructs J. Hubschmid ZcP 24, 81 ff. an Indo Germanic *elehi-*, *elehu-*, *elə-* 'cut, clip'.

**Page(s):** 681-682

---

**Root / lemma:** *lehup-* and *lehub-*, *lehub<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to peel, cut off, harm, etc..

**Note:** probably extensions from *leu-2*.

**Material:** With **b**:

Old Icelandic *laupr* m., *-leypí* n., *-leypa* f. 'basket, woodwork', Old English *léap* m. 'basket, trunk', Middle Low German *lōp* m. 'wooden vessel', *læpen* n. 'basket'; the Balto-Slavic examples under can contain **b** as **b<sup>h</sup>** just as well.

With **b<sup>h</sup>**:

Latin *liber* `bast, book' ( *\*luber*, *\*lub<sup>h</sup>-ro-s*);

Alb. *libër*, *libri*: Furlan *libri* `book' Latin loanword.

alb. *labë* `bark, cork' ( *\*lob<sup>h</sup>-*);

Old Irish *luib*, nir. *luibh* f. `herb', Old Irish *lub-gort* `garden', acymr. Pl. *luird* `gardens';

Gothic *lubja-leis* `poison-expert', Old Icelandic *lyff* f. `medicinal herbs', Old English *lybb* n. `poison, charm, spell', *lyfesn* f. `charm, spell'. Old Saxon *lubbj*, Old High German *luppi* `plant juice, poison, charm, spell'; Gothic *laufs* m., *lauf* n. `foliage, leaf', Old English *léaf*, Old High German *loub* n. ds., *louba* f. `shelter of bark', Modern High German *Laube*;

Lithuanian *lubà* `board', Latvian *luba* `shingle', Old Prussian *lubbo* f. `board', ablaut. Lithuanian *luõbas* m. `bark, outer covering of a tree' ( *\*lōub<sup>h</sup>os*), Latvian *luõbs* m. `bowl'; Lithuanian *lūbena* `fruit bowl';

russ. *lub* `bark, bast', etc., Church Slavic *лѣбъ* `cranium', serb. *lùbina* ds.;

With *p*:

Old Indic *lumpāti* `breaks, damages, loots', *lōpáyati* `injures' (= Slavic *lupiti*, Lithuanian *laupýti*), *lōptrā*- n. `swelling, blister';

gr. λῦπη f. `injury', λῦπέω `sadden', etc.;

Lithuanian *lupù*, *lupti* `skin, peel', Latvian *lupt* ds., mug, rob', Lithuanian *laupýti*, Latvian *laupít* `peel, exfoliate; rob', Lithuanian *lūpena* `fruit bowl', *lupsnīs* `abgeschälte Tannenrinde';

russ. *lupljú*, *lupítb* `schälen, abschälen; aufpicken Eier; die Augen aufreißen, glotzen; schlagen, prügeln', *lúpa* `dandruff, flaky scales of skin', Church Slavic *lupežb* `robbery' (etc.);

unclear is the labial (*b*, *b<sup>h</sup>* or *p*) in Middle Irish *luchtar* `boat' (from bark), Old High German *lo(u)ft* `bark, bast', Old Icelandic *lopt* n. `ceiling, attic' and `air' (`sky, heaven as top cover'), Gothic *luftus* f., ahd Old Saxon *luft* m. f., ags *lyft* m. f. n. *Luft* `air, sky, heaven', Middle Low German *lucht* `upstairs, loft'; also unclear in Old Irish *lomm*, cymr. *llwm* `bare, naked' (*\*lup-smo-* or *\*lub(h)-smo-*), (common Albanian Celtic abbreviation) Middle Irish *lommraim* `peel'; unclear is Middle Irish *lumman* `covering'.

**References:** WP. II 417 f., WH. I 790 f., Trautmann 150 f.

**Page(s):** 690-691

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhb-*, *lōhb-*, *lāhb-*, *leb-*

**Meaning:** to hang down loosely; lip

**Note:** partly with anlaut. *s-*; besides, but less frequent, often (see in addition *lep-* 'peel' at the end) forms in *-p-*; nasalized (*s*)*lemb(h)-*. Many expressive formations.

**Material:** Gr. λοβός 'Schotenhülse, Samenkapsel; Ohrläppchen', ἔλλοβος 'schotenträgend', λεβηρίς 'Schlangenhaut, Bohnenhülse' Hes., λέβινθοι 'Erbsen';

Latin only with *ā*: *labō*, *-āre* 'to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, give way, be loosened', *lābor*, *-ī*, *lapsus* 'to glide, slide, move, slip, float, pass, flow'; *lābēs*, *-is* 'to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, give way, be loosened' and 'a spot, blot, stain, blemish, defect, a falling, sinking in, subsidence'; perhaps *labor*, *-ōris* 'labor, toil, exertion', *labōrāre* 'to labor, take pains, endeavor, exert oneself, strive'; probably *labium* (*labeum*), *labrum* n. (mostly Pl. *labia*, *labra*) 'lip, edge';

It evolved richly in Germanic:

1. isl. Norwegian *lapa* 'schlaff herabhängen', isl. *lapi* 'homo sui negligens', Middle High German *erlaffen* 'languish, tire, slacken', Modern High German *laff* 'slack, faint, languid'; geminated: Old Icelandic *leppr* m. (*\*lappja-*) 'rag, curl', Old Saxon *lappo* 'corner, tail, rag', Middle Low German *lappe* 'piece, rag, dewlap', Old English *læppa*, *lappa* m. 'corner, tail, rag' (engl. *lap* 'lap'), Old English *ēar-liprica*, Modern High German (Low German) *Ohr-läppchen* (with *p* Middle Low German *ōr-lepel* ds., Middle High German *leffel* 'ear of rabbit', Modern High German *die Löffel*); nnd. *laps*, *schlaps*, *lapp* 'foolish person', Modern High German *Laffe* (*\*lapan-*); besides in Indo Germanic *-p-* holl. *laffaard* 'braggart' - at first from holl. *laf* 'faint, languid, slack, clownish' - and with Germanic *bb* Middle High German *lappe* - also *lape* - and Modern High German *Lapp*, *läppisch*, finally lengthened grade Middle High German *luof* 'fool';

from the root form in Indo Germanic *p* further Old Icelandic *lafa* 'dangle, hang', Middle High German participle *erlaben* 'grow tired', Swiss *labe* 'horse with hanging ears, ox with down turned horns'; Swedish dial. *labba* 'attach with a hinge, hook', nnd. *labbe* 'hanging lip', Old High German (from Ndd.) *lappa* f., Middle High German *lappe* f. m. 'hanging piece of stuff, cloth';

Maybe alb. *lapë* 'hard piece of meat or skin, peritoneum, leaf', *llapë* 'tongue'.

2. with the meaning 'lip' as 'the hanging ' (as Latin *labium*): mnl. *lippe* f., Modern High German *Lippe*, Old Frisian Old English *lippa* m. 'lip', ( *\*lepi-an-*), Norwegian *lepe* ( *\*lep-an-*), Old High German *leffur*, Old Saxon *lepur* ds., Old High German *lefs* 'lip (of an animal) ' ( *\*lep-s*);

3. with anlaut. *s-*: Gothic *slēpan*, *saizlēp*, Old Saxon *slāpan*, Old High German *slāfan*, Old English *slæpan* 'sleep ', Gothic *slēps* etc. 'sleep', Old Icelandic *slāpr* 'sluggish person ', Dutch *slaap*, Old High German *slāf* m., Modern High German *Schlāfe* 'temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead '; Middle Low German Dutch *slap* 'slack', Old High German *slaf* (-ff), Modern High German *schlaff*, isl. Norwegian *slapa* (= *lapa*) 'schlaffherabhängen '; geminated Old Icelandic *slappi* 'tall, deformed person', Swedish *slapp* 'poor, needy, destitute, inactive';

with Indo Germanic *-p-*: Old Icelandic *slafask* 'languish, tire, slacken ' and - from the imagining pendulous slime - probably also isl. *slafra* 'drool, drivel, slaver ', Middle English *slaveren*, engl. *slaver* ds., isl. *slevja* f. 'slobber', Norwegian *slevjen* 'slimy, faecal, mucky'; Norwegian *slabbe*, Swedish *slabba* 'pollute ', Middle Dutch *slabben* 'befoul, slurp ', Modern High German *schlappen* (also 'drool, drivel, slaver '), Middle English *slabben* 'roll in the excrement ', Modern High German (nnd.) *schlappern*, *schlabbern*, Swedish dial. *slabb* 'mud water ', engl. dial. *slab* 'slimy, slippery ', Subst. 'mud puddle';

Lithuanian *slobstù*, *slōbti* 'become weak ', Lithuanian žem. *slābnas*, East Lithuanian *slōbnas* 'weak', Latvian *slābēt* 'crumple ' (of a swelling, lump, growth);

Old Church Slavic *slabъ* etc. 'weak'.

Nasalized *lehmb(h)-*:

Old Indic *rāmbate*, *lambate* 'hangs down, holds on ', *lambana-* 'droopy, sagging ', n. 'pendulous jewellery, phlegm ';

Latin *limbus* 'a border, hem, edge, selvage, fringe '; about gr. λέμφος see below;

Old English (*ge*)*limpan* 'proceed, go ahead, succeed ', Old High German *limphan*, *limfan*, Middle High German *limpfen* 'be measured ', Old English *gelimp* n. 'event, chance, luck ', Middle High German *g(e)limpf* 'Angemessenheit, schonungsvolle Nachricht; Benehmen ', changing through ablaut andd. *gelumpflik* 'fitting', Middle High German *limpfen* 'limp ', engl. *to limp* 'limp ', *limp* 'droopy ', nnd. *lumpen* 'limp ', also Modern High German (nnd.) *Lumpen* 'scrap, shred'; compare from a Germanic additional root *lemb-* (would be Indo Germanic *\*lemb<sup>h</sup>-*): Middle High German *lampen* (and *slampen*),

ndd. *lempen* `welk niederhängen', Swiss *lampe* `dewlap, pendulous cloth'; Old English *lemp(i)healt* `lame';

Maybe alb. *lapër* `dewlap'.

with anlaut. *s-*: Norwegian dial. *slampa* `go carelessly', engl. dial. *slamp* `ds., limp', Norwegian dial. *slamsa* `hang loosely, dangle'; Norwegian (Middle Low German) *slump* `chance, luck', engl. *slump* `morass, wet place', *to slamp, slump* `plop, flop, bang, clap', Middle High German *slampen* `schlaff herabhängen', Modern High German dial. *schlampen* `schlaff herabhängen, nachlässig sein', *Schlumpe, Schlampe* `untidy woman, slut' (probably with ndd. *p*);

Old Icelandic *sleppa, slapp* `fail, slide, slip' (*\*slemp-*), Kaus. *sleppa* (*\*slampian*) `let drive', engl. dial. *slemp* `dodge, sneak away, fall down'; from a root form in Germanic *b* (compare gr. λέμφος `mucus, snot'); Middle Low German Middle High German *slam* (*-mm-*), Modern High German *Schlamm* (*\*slamba-*), Late Middle High German *slemmen* `feast, eat plentifully', Norwegian *slemba* f. `slut', *slemba* `bang, clap', isl. `dangle'; further perhaps the group from Middle High German *slimp* (*-mb-*), *slim* (*-mm-*) `slant, skew, slantwise'; perhaps to Latvian *slīps* from *\*slimpas* `slantwise, steep', Lithuanian *nu-slim̃pa* `slip away, sneak'.

**References:** WP. II 431 ff., WH. I 738 ff., 802 f., Trautmann 270.

**Page(s):** 655-657

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēŋġ(h)-1* : *lēŋġ(h)-*

**Meaning:** twig

**Material:** Alb. *lethī, laithī, lajthi* (*\*lēġ-*) `hazel shrub'; (common Slavic alb. *-j* consonant)

Lithuanian *laz-d-à* `stick, hazel bush', Latvian *lazda* `hazel bush', *lagzda* ds. (*\*laz-g-da*), secondary *lē(g)zda* ds., Old Prussian *laxde* f. ds., *kel-laxde* `spear shaft';

Slavic *lěs-k-a* f. in serb. *lijèska* `hazel shrub', poln. *las-k-a* `stick';

doubtful whether here Old Church Slavic *loza* `vine, sprout', serb. *lòza* ds., etc. (*\*lēġā*); s. also under *lohġ-* `rod, horsewhip'.

**References:** WP. II 378, 442, WH. I 766, Trautmann 153, Jokl L.-k. U. 203 ff., Machek Recherches 25 ff.

**Page(s):** 660

---



**Root / lemma:** *lēgh-2*: *lēgh-*

**Meaning:** to crawl on the ground; low

**Material:** Old Icelandic *lāgr* 'low' (out of it engl. *low*), Middle High German *lāge* 'flat', Low German *lāge* 'low';

Latvian *lēzns* 'flat', *lēzēt*, *lēžāt* 'skid', Lithuanian *lēkštas* 'flat', *lúožas* 'bending down of grain', new *ložė* ds.; Old Prussian *līse* 'crawls';

Slavic (Old Bulgarian etc.) *lězq*, *lěstī* 'grovel, truckle, creep, march, step, stride, strut, ascend', to russ. *lazína* 'regret', Serbo-Croatian *lǎz* 'steep path' etc.

Is *lēgh-* a variant from *lēgh-* 'lie'?

**References:** WP. II 425 f., Trautmann 161.

**Page(s):** 660

---

**Root / lemma:** (*lēhg-2*), *līg-*

**Meaning:** appearance; body; similar

**Material:** Gothic *leik* n. 'body, flesh, corpse', Old Icelandic *līk* 'body, corpse', Old English *līc* ds., Old Saxon *līk*, Old High German *līh* (Gen. *līhi*, fem.) 'body figure, appearance, body, corpse'; Gothic *galeiks* 'alike', Old Icelandic *glīkr*, *līkr* 'alike, equally well', Old English *gelīc*, Old Saxon *gilīk*, Old High German *gilīh*, Modern High German *gleich* ('having the same figure'), Gothic *hūleiks* 'of what sort, of what nature, what kind of a, which' etc.; Gothic *leikan*, *galeikan* 'like', Old Icelandic *līka* ds., Old English *līcian* (engl. *like* 'want; prefer'), Old Saxon *līkōn* ds., Old High German *līchēn* ds., 'be equal to, be identical to, be measured', Old Icelandic *līkr* 'fitting', *līkna* 'forgive' ('be compared');

Lithuanian *lyg*, *lygus* 'alike', *lygti* 'resemble', Latvian *līgt* 'come to an agreement', *līdzis* 'alike', Old Prussian *polīgu* Adv. 'alike', *līgint* 'direct, aim, point' = Old Lithuanian *liginti* 'hold a hearing', Lithuanian *lyginti* 'compare, equalize'.

**References:** WP. II 398 f., Endzelin Latvian Gr. 508 f.

**Page(s):** 667

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēh-1*, *lēh-*

**Meaning:** 'bend'

**See also:** see above S. 307 ff. under *ehleih-*

**Page(s):** 661

---



## Root / lemma: *lē(i)h-2*

**Meaning:** to grant; possession; to acquire, possess

**Note:** originally 'abandon, forsake' and = *lē(i)h-3* 'let, allow'

**Material:** Old Indic *rātí-* 'willing to give, willingly; f. bestowing, mercy', *rātí-* 'lends, grants';

gr. *λάτρον* n. 'earnings, pay, guerdon, reward', *λατρεύς*, *λάτρις* 'Lohnarbeiter', *λατρεύω* 'diene um Sold'; Latin *latrō* is gr. loanword;

Old Icelandic *lāð*, Old English *læð* n. 'estate', Gothic *unlēps* 'arm' = Old English *unlæd(e)* 'woeful, wretched, miserable', with gradation Old Icelandic *lōð* f., n. 'yield of the ground';

with *s*-suffix here probably also Old High German *-lāri* (e.g. in *gōz-lāri* 'Goslar'), Old High German *ga-lāeswes* 'Angrenzer', Old English *læs*, g. *læswē* f. 'grassland' (\**lēsuā*), the Swedish-Danish place name ending *-lösa*, *-løse* and (?) Old Bulgarian *lēsz* 'wood, forest';

Maybe alb. *lis* 'oak, oak forest' a Slavic loanword from Old Church Slavic: *lēsz* 'forest, wood(s)', Russian: *les* 'forest, wood(s)', Ukrainian: *lis* 'forest, wood(s)'.

Old Bulgarian *lētb*, *lētijq jestb* 'licet'; in Baltic only diphthong forms: Lithuanian *lieta* 'thing, affair', loanword from Latvian *lieta* 'thing, supplementary', and probably also Lithuanian *láima* 'luck', *laimùs* 'bringing luck', *laimėti* 'gain'.

**References:** WP. II 394, WH. I 471, Trautmann 157.

**Page(s):** 665

## Root / lemma: *lē(i)h-3*

**Meaning:** to weaken; feeble

**Note:** (= *lē(i)h-* 'grant', see there)

**Material:** a. Probably in gr. *ἐλῖ-vú-ω* 'be idle, lazy, halt, stop, pause'; Latin *lētum* 'death, annihilation'; *lēnis* 'gentle, mild' (perhaps reshaped from \**lēnos* =) Lithuanian *lénas* 'peaceful, tame, domesticated, slow'; Latvian *lēns* ds., Old Bulgarian *lēnb* 'idle'; with other suffixes Latvian *lē-lis* 'limp person'; *lēts* 'light, cheap', Lithuanian *lėtas* 'stupid, oafish' (originally 'slack'); Latvian *laīta* 'the decayed'.

b. root extension *lēl(i)hd-* : *lēhd-*:

gr. *λεθεῖν* 'be idle, tired';

alb. *loth*, *lodh* `make tired ', *lodhem* `become tired ' ( *\*lēd-*), Geg *lā*, Tosc *lē* `I allow ' ( *\*lēd-nō*), participle Geg *lanë*, Tosc *lënë* `relaxed ' ( *\*lēdno-*);

Latin *lassus* `faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted ' ( *\*lēd-to-*);

Gothic *lētan* (*laīlōt*), Old Icelandic *lāta*, Old High German *lāzan*, Old Saxon *lātan*, Old English *lætan* `let, allow, abandon ', zero grade Gothic *lais* `idle', Old Icelandic *latr* ds., Old High German *laz* `idle, faint, languid, late ' (Superl. *lazzōst*, *lezzist*, Modern High German - from Ndd. - *letzter*), Old Saxon *lat* `idle, late' (Superl. *letisto*, *lazto* `last', Old English *læt* (Superl. *lætost*, engl. *last*) ds.; causative *\*latjan* `allow to do, restrain ' in Gothic *latjan* `do sluggishly, hinder, slow down ', Old High German *lezzen* `hamper, hinder, damage, injure', Old English *lettan*, Modern English *to let* `hinder'; Old Icelandic *laskr* `soft, slack', Middle Low German *lasch*, West Frisian *lask* `light, thin' (Germanic *\*latskwa-*);

**lēh-** in Lithuanian *lėidžiu*, *lėidmi*, *lėisti* `allow ', ablaut. *paláidas* `loose ', *paláida* `promiscuity, prostitution, harlotry ', *lydėti* `guide ', *láidoti* `bury '; Latvian *laīst* `let, allow ', abbreviated Imper. *laī*, permissive particle (also Lithuanian dial. *laī*, Old Prussian *-lai* in *boū-lai* `would be ').

**References:** WP. II 394 f., WH. I 767 f., 782 f., 787, Trautmann 154, Endzelin Latvian Gr. p. 694.

**Page(s):** 666

---

**Root / lemma:** **lēh-4**

**Meaning:** to pour

**Note:** perhaps identical with **lēh-3**.

**Material:** Old Indic perhaps *pra-līna-* `aufgelöst, ermattet ', *vi-lināti* `melts, resolves ' (`dissolves '?);

gr. ἄλεισον n. `cup, goblet ' ( *\*lei-tu-om*);

dubious alb. *lumë*, *lymë* `river', *lisë*, *lysë*, *lusë* `bourn, burn, small stream, brook, rivulet ';

Latin *lītus*, *-oris* n. `beach, seaside, seashore, strand (the bank of a river, the coast of the sea ' (`flood area ') from *\*leitōs*;

cymr. *lli* m. `flood, sea' ( *\*līiant-s* = Old Irish *liē* ds.), Pl. *lliant* `floods, sea' ( *\*līiantes*); *llif* m. `flood, inundation ' ( *\*lī-mo-*), corn. *lyf* ds., Middle Breton *livat* `inundation ', bret. *liñva* `flood'; cymr. *llyr* m. `sea, Sea God ' (engl. PN *Lea*), Old Irish *ler* ds. ( *\*li-ro-*); cymr. *llin*,

corn. *lyn*, bret. *lin* `pus' (\**l̥-no-*); mcymr. *dy-llyd̊* `pouring out' (\**l̥ijo-*), *di-llyd̊* `pours out'; Old Irish *do-lin* `streams' (\**-l̥-nu-t̥*), *tu(i)le* n. `flood' (\**to-l̥ijo-*), *tōlae* n. ds. (\**to-uks-l̥ijo-*); about *liē* see above;

Gothic *leiþu* n. Akk. `fruit wine', Old Icelandic *līð* n. `beer', Old High German *līth*, **asächs.** *līð* m. n. `fruit wine';

Lithuanian *līeju*, *līeti* `pour' (old *lėjū*, Indo Germanic \**l̥ējō*), *līja lýtī* `rain, stream', *lýdau*, *lýditi* `allow to be raining, melt fat'; *lytūs* m. `rain', *lytis* f. `form, shape' (\**mold*'), *āt-lajis* m. `drain'; Latvian *liēt* `pour', *līt* `rain', *liētus* m. `rain'; *līetas* and Latvian *liēts* `shed, spill, pour', Old Prussian *pra-lieiton*, *pra-leiton* and *pra-liten* ds.; *is-liuns* ds.;

perhaps here Lithuanian *Lietuvà* `Lithuania' (`Küstenland'), Latvian *Leñtis* `Lithuanian';

Old Church Slavic *lějō lijati* and *lijō liti* `pour'; ablaut. Slavic \**loj* `tallow, suet' (Lithuanian *āt-lajis* `drain') in Church Slavic *loj* etc.; slov. *pre-lit* `poured over', Czech *lity* `poured, shed'; Slavic present \**l̥jō* is neologism.

**References:** WP. II 392, WH. 794 f., 815, Trautmann 156, J. Loth RC 46, 66 ff., 50, 143 ff.

**Page(s):** 664-665

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhk-1*: *lēhk-*

**Meaning:** trap

**Note:** word of the jargon spoken by hunters (Vendryes Arch. Ling. I 25)

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *lēhk-1*: *lēhk-*: trap': **Root / lemma:** *lēhk-2*: *lēhk-*: to tear, fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod' derived from \**nak(ʷ)*, *lak(ʷ)* of **Root / lemma:** *nohg<sup>w</sup>-*, *nohg<sup>w</sup>ohd(h)oh-*, *nohg<sup>w</sup>-noh-*: naked'.

**Material:** Latin *laciō*, *-ere* `lure, seduce, decoy', *laccessō*, *-ere* `challenge, banter, stir, tease, irritate', *lactō*, *dē-lectō*, *dē-liciō* `lead astray, enrapture', *lax* `bait, loop, noose, snare', *laqueus* `a noose, halter, snare, trap' (from one *u*-stem \**lacus*?);

Maybe alb. *lak* `trap, snare, rope' a Latin loanword.

Old English *læ/(a)* `twig, branch, lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur, mark from a blow' (\**lāhil-*)?

**References:** WP. II 421 f., WH. I 744 f.

**See also:** Perhaps to *lek-2*.

**Page(s):** 673-674

---

**Root / lemma:** *lĕk-2*: *lĕk-*

**Meaning:** to tear, fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *lĕhk-1*: *lĕhk-*: trap': **Root / lemma:** *lĕhk-2*: *lĕhk-*: to tear, fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod ' derived from \**nak(ŭ)*, *lak(ŭ)* of **Root / lemma:** *nohgʷ-*, *nohgʷohd(h)oh-*, *nohgʷ-noh-*: naked'.

**Material:** Gr. λακίς `scrap, shred', λάκος n. ds. (λάκη ράκη. Κρήτες Hes.), λακίζω `tear, rend' ἀπέληκα ἀπέρρωγα. Κύπριοι Hes.;

alb. *lakur* `naked', *lĕkurĕ*, *likurĕ* `fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod ';

Maybe alb. *lakuriq* `bat '

Notes:

`bat ' in Baltic Languages: Latvian "sikspārnis" = "leather wing", Lithuanian "šikšnosparnis" = "leather wing", Celtic Languages: Breton "askell-groc'hen" = "skin wing", Irish (A) "sciathán leathair" = "leather wing", Welsh "ystlum" = "a flitch of (bacon)", "slumyn" = "a flitch of (bacon)"; "ystlumyn bacwn" = "a flitch of bacon".

Albanian *lakuriqi i natës* `bat of the night [literally (the naked skin of the night)] ' derived from Albanian *lakura* `skin, leather ', *lakuriq* `naked skin, stark naked ' which was a translation of Celtic, Baltic names for bat. Suspended from the ceiling on hooks, skins are reminiscent of the way that "bats" hang when roosting.

Latin *lacer*, *-era*, *-erum* `to tear to pieces, mangle, rend, mutilate, lacerate ', *lacerna* `a cloak worn over the toga, hooded shawl, lacerna, travelling-cloak, military cloak ', *lacinia* f. `a lappet, flap, edge, hem '; *lancinō*, *-āre* `tear, rend, squander, dissipate ';

poln. *łach*, russ. *lóchma* `scrap, shred' (express. *ch*), etc.

Maybe alb. *llokma* `scrap, shred' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. II 419 f., WH. I 742 f.

**Page(s):** 674

---

**Root / lemma:** *lĕhp-*, *lōhp-*, *lĕhp-*

**Meaning:** flat

**Material:** Kurdish *lapk* `paw ';

Gothic *lōfa* m., Old Icelandic *lōfi* m. 'flat hand'; Middle Low German Middle English *lōf* 'Windseite', actually 'big rudder with which the ship was held to the wind'; changing through ablaut geminated Old High German *laffa* f., Middle High German and dial. Modern High German *laffe* 'flat hand, shoulder', Old High German *lappo* m. 'flat hand, rudder blade' (also in Modern High German *Bärlapp* 'lycopodium'), Norwegian Swedish *labb* m., Danish *lab* 'paw', isl. *lōpp* f. < Modern High German dial. *laff* 'dandelion'; with *m*-forms Norwegian dial. *lōm* 'paw' (\**lōbma*-), *handlōm* 'palm', isl. *lumma* 'big, giant hand';

Latvian *lēpa* f. 'paw'; *Huflattig*, also 'water lily, lotus plant' (compare above Modern High German *laff* 'dandelion'); ablaut. East Latvian *lūopa*, through derailment of ablaut Latvian *lāpa*, Lithuanian *lōpa* 'paw'; also Lithuanian *lāpas* 'leaf', Latvian *lapa* ds.;

russ. etc. *lápa* 'paw', poln. *łapa* ds., *łapiniec* 'lycopodium, type of plant, clubmoss'; Czech *tlapa*, slovak. *dlaba* 'paw', poln. *łaba* = *łapa*;

Lithuanian *lopetà* 'shovel', Latvian *lāpsta* 'shovel, spade, scapula', Old Prussian *lopto* 'spade'; with other forms and ablaut *ə*:

Old Bulgarian *lopata* 'throw shovel', russ. *lopáta* 'shovel', *lopátka* 'scapula', *lopátina* 'rudder, helm';

Maybe alb. *lopatë* 'shovel' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. II 428, Trautmann 149 f., 160.

**Page(s):** 679

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhs*. *lēhs*-

**Meaning:** weak, feeble

**Note:** extension to *lē(i)*- 'slacken'

**Material:** Gothic *lasiws* (\**las-īwos*) 'weak', Middle High German *er-leswen* 'become weak'; Old Icelandic *lasinn* 'weak, destructed', *las-meyrr* 'weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', Middle Low German *lasich* = *lasch*, *las* 'slack, faint, languid', isl. *laraðr* 'tired';

Maybe alb. *lashtë* 'old, \*weak'.

Slavic \**lošb* in Bulgarian *loš* 'evil, bad, ugly', Serbo-Croatian *loš* 'unlucky, evil, bad'; very doubtful is citation of Latin *sublestus* 'weak, small';

Alb *llosh* 'fool' a Slavic loanword.

here as `hanging scrap, shred' perhaps Middle Low German *las* `wedge-shaped rag', Danish Norwegian *las, lase* `rag', Middle Low German Middle High German *lasche* m. `rag, scrap, shred'; Lithuanian *lāskana* `rag, clout', russ. *lóskut* `piece, rag';

Tocharian A *lǃäšk-* `flank'. (common Slavic alb. *-ǃ* consonant)

**References:** WP. II 439 f., Trautmann 150 s. v. *\*lašja-* and *\*laskanā-*.

**Page(s):** 680

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhto-*, *lēhto-*

**Meaning:** warm season; day, summer

**Material:** Old Irish *la(i)the* n. `day', gall. *lat...* `days' in the calendar of Coligny;

altgutn. *labigs* `in spring', Swedish dial. *låding, låing* `spring', *i lådigs* `in the last spring' (*\*lēt-*);

Old Bulgarian *lēto* `warm season, year', russ. *lēto* `summer, year', dial. `south, southern wind', etc.

**References:** WP. II 427, Berneker 713 f.

**Page(s):** 680

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhu-1*

**Meaning:** to slacken

**Note:** compare also *(s)leu-* `slack'

**Material:** Gothic *lēw* n. `possibility, opportunity', *lēwjan* `relinquish, betray' (*\*abandon, forsake*), Old English *læwan* ds., Old High German *gi-, fir-lāen* `betray';

Lithuanian *liáujuos, lióviaus, liáutis* `cease', Latvian *lāũju, lāwu, lāūt* `admit, allow', *lāutēs* `addict, to addict to', Old Prussian *aulaūt* `die', ablaut. Lithuanian *lavónas* `corpse'; probably as `unrestrained', Lithuanian *liánas* `loose, pliable, mad, wicked, evil', Latvian *lāuns* `mad, wicked, evil';

klr. *l'ivýty* `slacken, nachgeben', *l'ivkýj* `lax, loose', Czech *leviti* `relieve, weaken, temper', *levný* `cheap'; russ. dial. *luná* `death', *lúnuty* `open fire, begin shooting, release, let go, free, set free'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *въловѣнь* *ἡρεμος*, Czech *povlovný* `gentle, cautious'.

**References:** WP. II 405, Trautmann 161.

**Page(s):** 682-683

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhu-2*: *lēhu-*

**Meaning:** stone

**Material:** Gr. hom. λᾶας, Gen. λᾶος 'stone' (Ausgleichung from originally \*λῆFας; λᾶFa[σ]ος n.), Attic λᾶας and λᾶς m., Gen. λᾶου etc.; hom. λᾶιγξ, Pl. λᾶιγγες f. 'small stones' (probably with suffix exchange for \*λᾶιγκ-, compare Celtic \**līuank-*); κραταίλειος 'hartfelsig' (\*-ληFος); Attic λεύω 'stone' (ἐλεύσθην), λευστήρ 'Steiniger' (from \*ληυσ-, Indo Germanic \**lēus-*); ablaut. (\**leus-*) λαυστήρ m. 'Steinarbeiter' > 'mühselig, woeful, wretched, miserable, with Steinen belegter Hausgang', λαύστρανον 'wolf' (\*Reißer); Schöpfhaken'; besides dem -ας-stem ein -αρ-stem \*λᾶFαρ as base from Attic λαύρα, Ionian λαύρη 'in rock gehauener way, alley', λαῦρον μέταλλον ἀργύρου παρὰ Ἀθηναίοις Hes., mountain N Λαύρεον;

alb. *lerë*, -a 'rock, rack fall, landslip' (\**lǣuērǣ*), Jokl RE Balk. 1, 46 ff.;

Old Irish *līe*, new *līa*, Gen. *līac* (disyllabic) 'stone' (Celtic \**līuank-*, from Indo Germanic \**lēuank-* or -*ank-*); bret. *lia*, *liac'h* 'stone' is Irish loanword

**References:** WP. II 405 f.; Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 578.

**Page(s):** 683

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhu-3* or *lāhu-*

**Meaning:** expr. root, onomatopoeic words

**Note:** (see also *lā-*, *lē-*), insufficiently certified

**Material:** A *d*-extension in Latin *laus*, -*dis* f. 'laudation', *laudāre* 'praise, laud'.

A *t*-extension in Old High German *liod* n., Old English *lēoþ* n. 'song', Old Icelandic *ljōð* n. 'strophe', Pl. 'songs', Old High German *liudōn*, Old English *lēoþian*, Old Icelandic *ljōða*, Gothic *liuþōn* 'sing', *awiliudōn* 'honor with a hymn of praise, praise', *awiliuþ* 'hymn of praise, song of praise'.

**References:** WP. II 406, WH. I 776.

**Page(s):** 683

---

**Root / lemma:** *lēhut-*: *lūt-*

**Meaning:** wrathful

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *lēhut-*: *lūt-*: wrathful, derived from **Root / lemma:** *lēhto-*, *lēhti-*, *lēhto-*, *lōhto-*: heat

ncymr. *llid* 'anger', m. *llawd* 'estrus, heat, state of sexual activity; rut' : Cymr. *llid* (\**lūto*?) 'anger'.

**Material:** Cymr. *llid* (\**lūto*?) 'anger, wrath, rage, passion, indignation, a proneness to anger, hasty temper, irascibility', Old Bulgarian *lutz* 'violent, brutal, cruel, savage, terrible', *lūtē* Adv. 'exaggeration or exacerbation, indignation, frowning, strong, stout, able, powerful, robust, vigorous', Serbo-Croatian-Church Slavic *lūtiti se* 'to be fierce, be furious, rage, rave' etc.; different about cymr. *llid* above S. 680.

**References:** WP. II 415.

**Page(s):** 691

---

**Root / lemma:** *lē[ij]-1* : *lēi-*

**Meaning:** to wish

**Material:** Gr. (Doric) *lēn* 'want, desire, will', el. *λεοίτᾱν* 'ἐθελοίτην', gort. *λείοι*, *λείοντι* etc., Ionian *λήμα* n. 'volition', \**λώς* 'wish, choice' (to *λήν*, as *ζώς* to *ζήν*), therefrom Kompar. *λώιον* 'better' (hom. only *λώιον*, *λωϊτερον*), Superl. *λώιστος*, *λῶστος*; *λαιδρός* 'pert, audacious', *λαιμός* 'wild, exuberant', also *λῑρός* 'cheeky, lascivious'; doubtful *λιᾱν*, Ionian *λίην* 'very, allzusehr', *λί* (Epicharm) ds., *λην* *λίαν* Hes., Verstärkungspartikel *λαι*-(σποδίας), *λι*-(πόνηρος), *λᾱ*-(κατάρᾱτος; rhythm. lengthening for \**λᾱ*-), as well as *λέως* (\**ληFος*), Ionian *λείως* Adv. 'whole, complete'; whether 'after wish, in gewünschtem Ausmaße' - 'very, to very'?

Perhaps here Old Irish *air-le* f. 'consultation' (\**ari-laiā*), *irlithe* 'obedient, submissive';

Germanic \**la-pō* f. 'invitation' in Old Icelandic *lǫð* 'the invitation', Runic *laPu*, Gothic *laPaleikō* Adv. 'willing', denominative Gothic *laPōn* 'invite, appoint', Old Icelandic *laða* ds., Old English *laðian*, Old High German *ladōn* 'load, appoint'; in addition ablaut. Middle High German *luoder* 'sugarplum, gluttony' (out of it French *leurre*), Modern High German *Luder*.

**References:** WP. II 394 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. I 539, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 7 f.

**Page(s):** 665

---

**Root / lemma:** *lē-*

**See also:** s. *lā-1*.

**Page(s):** 655

---

**Root / lemma:** *fl-no-*

**Meaning:** flax



**Material:** Latin *linum* `flax';

Old Irish *lin* `net', nir. *lion* `flax, net', cymr. etc. *llin* `flax' (from Latin); irregular cymr. *lliair*, corn. bret. *lien* `linen' (uncertain basic form; s. Pedersen KG. II 103, Pokorny KZ. 45, 361 f.);

alb. Tosc *li-ri*, Geg *li-ni* m. `flax' : **Latvian *lini* `flax' a Baltic loanword;**

Gothic *lein*, Old Norse Old English Old High German *lin* `flax' (from Latin).

With *ī* gr. *λίον* `flax', Lithuanian *linas* `flax', Pl. *linā* `flax', Latvian *lini* Pl., Old Prussian *linno* `flax', Old Church Slavic *\*linъ* `flax', *liněnъ* `linen'.

**References:** WP. II 440 f., WH. I 810 f., Trautmann 162.

**Page(s):** 691

**Root / lemma:** *lohǵ-*

**Meaning:** rod, twig

**Material:** Gr. *ὀ-λόγινον ὀζῶδες, συμπεφυκός* Hes., *κατά-λογον τ(ην) μύρτον* Hes. (probably as `densis hastilibus horrida myrtus' Verg. Aen. III 23, formation alike *κατά-κομος*; after Schulze Qunder ep. 496 to:)

Old Church Slavic *loza* `vine; sprout esp. of grapevine', russ. *loza* `rod, horsewhip; rod, stem, willow' (etc., s. Berneker 736).

**References:** WP. II 442.

**See also:** compare above under *lēǵ(h)-*.

**Page(s):** 691

**Root / lemma:** *lohrgā-, lohrgi-*

**Meaning:** stick, club

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *lorc* (*lorgg*) f. `club, mace, joint, cudgel, club, penis', Middle Irish *lurga* f. `shinbone', Gen. *lurgan*, mcymr. *llory* `club, mace, joint', *llorf* `foot of the harp', acorn. *lorch* `staff', bret. *lorc'henn* `shaft';

Old Icelandic *lurkr* m. `cudgel, club' Old Danish *lyrk* ds. (*\*lurki-*), Swedish *lurk* `fool'; Modern High German Tirol *lorg*, *lork* `mythical giant'; Old Icelandic *lerka* `tie up, torment, smite'; Old English *lorg* m. f. `shaft, pole, spindle' is Celtic loanword

**References:** WP. II 443, Loth RC 40, 358.

**Page(s):** 691-692

---

**Root / lemma:** *lohu-*, *loh<sub>u</sub>ə-*

**Meaning:** to wash

**Material:** Armenian *loganam* `bathe myself' (*\*lou-ənā-*);

gr. λόω `wash' (Hom. = Latin *lavēre*), λούσω, ἔλουσα, λέλουμαι, afterwards also new present λούω; λο(F)έω ds., λοετρόν (Hom.), λουτρόν (Attic) `spa, bath' (: gall. *lautro*, Old Icelandic *lauðr*);

Latin *lavō*, *-ere* and *-āre*, *lāvī* `wash, bathe' (out of it borrowed Old High German *labōn* `refresh', etc.), *ab-luō*, *-ere* etc. (out of it a new Simplex *luō*, *-ere*), participle *lautus* `washed, made clean' (with vulg. *ō*: *lōtus*) and Adj. `clean, nice', *in-lūtus* `unwashed', *l(av)ātrīna* `a bath, a water-closet, privy, a brothel', *l(av)ābrum* `a basin, tub, bathtub, vat', *diluvium*, *adluviēs*, *polūbrum* `washbasin', *dēlūbrum* `a place of cleansing, temple, shrine, sanctuary'; probably also Umbrian *vutu* (*\*lovetōd*) `to wash, bathe';

Maybe alb. *laj* `wash'.

gall. *lautro* `a bath' (gall. *-ou-* to *-au-* before *a*, basic form *\*louə-tro-*), Old Irish *lōathar*, *lōthar* `pelvis, a pipe, groove, channel, canal, passage for a fluid, conduit', Middle Breton *lovazr*, nbret. *laouer* `trough';

Irish *lō-chasair* `rain' (*\*louo-*); Old Irish *lūaith*, cymr. *lludw*, corn. *lusow*, bret. *ludu* `ash' (*\*lou-tu-i-* `washing powder'); mc. *glau*, cymr. *gwlaw* `rain';

Old Icelandic *lauðr* n. `lye, lather, soapy foam, scum, froth, foam', Old English *lēaþor* `lather, soapy foam' (*\*lou-tro-*); Old High German *louga*, Modern High German *Lauge*, Old English *lēah* ds., Old Icelandic *laug* f. `Badewasser' (*\*lou-kā*), ablaut. Old High German *luhhen* `wash' (*\*luk-*);

Hittite *la-ḫu-uz-zi* (*lauzi*) `pours out'.

**References:** WP. II 441, WH. 773 ff.; O. Szemerényi KZ. 70, 57 f.

**Page(s):** 692

---

**Root / lemma:** *lūs*, Gen. *lu<sub>u</sub>-óhs*

**Meaning:** louse

**Note:** often distorted taboo

**Material:** Abrit. \**luuā* > *louā* > cymr. *llau* 'louse' (Sg. *lleuen*), corn. *low* bret. *laou*, Vannes *leu* ds.;

Old English Middle Low German Old High German Old Icelandic *lūs* f. 'louse'; Old Icelandic *ljfski* f. 'louse disease';

with taboo distortion: Old Indic *yū-kā*, pali *ū-kā*, prakrit *ūā*, Lithuanian *u-tē*, and (with ablaut and reduplication) *viēvesa*, *viēvesā* f.; Church Slavic *vbšb*, Serb. *vāš*, Gen. *věši* and *ûš*, etc. (\**usi-*);

about Tocharian B *luwa* 'animal', Pl. *lwāsa* s. Pedersen Tocharian 72; compare Danish *olvr* 'animal' and 'louse'; or to Old Church Slavic *lovъ* above S. 655?

**References:** WP. II 443, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 44, Trautmann 336, Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 62 ff.

**Page(s):** 692

---

**Root / lemma:** *mahd-*

**Meaning:** wet; glossy, fat, well-fed, intoxicating

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *mad-* : wet; glossy, fat, well-fed, intoxicating : **Root / lemma:** *méd<sup>h</sup>u* : honey, intoxicating.

**Material:** Old Indic *mádati*, *mádate* 'boil, effervesce, be cheerful', *mādyati*, *mamátti*, *mándati* ds., *máda-* m. 'Rauschtrank' = Avestan *maḍa-* 'Rauschtrank, Rauschbegeisterung', Old Indic *mattá-* 'intoxicated, gleeful, excited, aroused', Avestan *mad-* (*maḍaitē*, *maḍayanha*) 'become intoxicated, get amused'; Old Indic *madgú-* 'a certain water bird, a fish' = np. *māy* 'a water bird', Old Indic *mátsya-* m., Avestan *masya* 'fish' ('the wet'; derivative from an *-es*-stem \**mades-*); Old Indic *mēdas-* n. 'fat', *mēdana-* n. 'fattening', *mēdyati*, *mēdatē* 'becomes fat', *mēdya-* 'fat' (*mēda-* from \**mazda-*, Indo Germanic \**mad-do-* or \**mad[e]z-do-* = Old High German *mast* 'fattening'; the specific meaning 'fattening' also in this formation previously Indo Germanic); *mástu-* n. 'sour skimmings' (\**mad-stu-*), npers. *maskah* 'frische butter' (\**mad-sk-*?); Old Indic *mádyā-*, *madirá-* 'intoxicating';

skyth. Μαρόας 'Danube, river in Europe', PN Μαδύης, VN Ματυκέται 'Danube resident';

Armenian *mataf* 'young, fresh, tender'; *macun* 'sour, coagulated milk' (\**madjo-* + Armenian Suff. *-un*); *macanim*, *macnum* 'stick, adhere, cling to, coagulate'; additional

iran. words for Dickmilch , so npers. *māst* `sour milk', *māsīdan* `curdle, coagulate, harden', etc.;

gr. μαθαῶ `zerfließe, löse myself auf, verliere die hair'; μαθαρός `humid, wet'; against it μαζός `nipple' (= Old High German *mast*, *\*madz-dos*), μαστός `breast' (*\*mad-tós*), μασθός ds. (reshuffling after στῆθος `breast');

alb. *manj* (*\*madḡiō*) `fatten', *maim* `fat', *mazë* `skimmings, cream, skin in milk' (*\*madḡiā*); *madh* `cornmeal mash', changing through ablaut *modulë*, *motulë* `pea', *modhë* `ryegrass';

Latin *madeō*, *-ēre* `to be wet, be moist, drip, flow', *mattus* `drunk, intoxicated' (*\*madī-to-s*);

Old Irish *maidim* `break (intr.), break in pieces' (actually `dissolve, melt', formal = Latin *madeō*); *in-madae* `in vain, without success' (in addition probably c. *maddeu* `legislate, pass, approve, forgive', abret. *in madau* `to the ground, to the bottom'; Gaelic *maistir* `urine' (*\*mad-trī*); Middle Irish *mātf.* `swine' (*\*māddā* `fattened pig');

Old High German *mast* `food, fattening, acorn mast', Modern High German *Mast*, *Mästung*, Old English *mæst* `beechnut'; Gothic *mats* `dish, food', Old Icelandic *matr* m., Old English *mete* m., Old High German *maz* n. ds. (Modern High German still in *Messer* from Old High German *mezzi-rah*s), as well as Gothic *matjan* `eat, devour', Old Icelandic *metja* `slurp', Old English *mettan* `feed', Middle Low German *mat(e)* `buddy, friend, esp. in the nautical slang' (*Maat*), Old High German *gamazzo* `buddy, friend'; in addition also Middle Low German *met* `pork', nnd. *mett* `chopped flesh', Old High German (actually nnd.) *Mettwurst* (from andd. *\*matja-*); changing through ablaut Old English Old Saxon *mōs* `porridge, mash, dish, food', Old High German *muos* `cooked, esp. mushy dish, food, eating generally', Modern High German *Mus*, *Gemüse* (*\*mādso-*).

**References:** WP. II 231 f., WH. II 6 f.; Kuiper Nasalprä. 140.

**Page(s):** 694-695

---

**Root / lemma:** *maḡhos*, *-ā*

**Meaning:** young, servant, servant of god

**Material:** Avestan *mayava-* `unwed, unmarried, single';

alb. *makth* `young hare';

Celtic *\*magus* in gall. PN *Magu-rīx*, Proto Irish (Ogam) *Maguno-*, Old Irish *maug*, *mug* 'slave'; corn. *maw*, bret. *mao* 'youngling, servant', cymr. *meu-dwy* 'hermit, servant of God'; Fem. corn. *mowes* 'girl', bret. *maouez* 'wife, woman'; Celtic *-smo-* derivative in Old Irish *mām*, *māam(m)* 'a yoke, the condition of a servant, slavery, serfdom, service, servitude'; abstract noun Celtic *\*magot-aktā* 'maidenhood, virginity, young femininity' (other formations from *\*maghotis* = Gothic *magaþe*, from which Celtic *\*mak<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>ot-aktā* through contamination with *mak<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>o-* 'kid, child') in Middle Irish *ingen maccdacht* 'young adult girl', Old Irish *ro-macdact* gl. 'fully mature', mcymr. *machteith*, acorn. *mahtheid* 'a maid, maiden, virgin', mcor. *maghteth*, *maghtyth* ds., bret. *matez* 'maidservant'; nickname *\*magguos* in gall. *Mapo-no-s* GN, acymr. *map*, ncymr. *mab* 'son'; double intensification in Proto Irish *maqgas*, Old Irish *macc*, nir. *mac* 'son';

Gothic *magus* 'knave, boy', Old Icelandic *mōgr* 'son, young man, husband', Old Saxon *magu* 'knave, boy', Old English *mago* 'son, man, husband, servant'; Fem. *\*ma(γ)wīn* Gothic *mawi* 'girl' (Gen. *maujōs*), Old Icelandic *mærr* (Akk. *mey*) 'girl', Demin. Gothic *mawilō*, Old Icelandic *meyla*, Old English *mēowle* 'small girl'; abstract noun *\*maghotis* 'young femininity', from which specifically 'girl', in Gothic *magaþs* 'young wife, woman', Old English *mægeþ* (engl. *maid*), Old Saxon *magath*, Old High German *magad*, Modern High German *Magd*, Demin. *Mädchen*;

Latvian *mač* (from *maģš*) 'small'.

**References:** WP. II 228, Feist 3339.

**Page(s):** 696

**Root / lemma:** *maḥgh-* : *māḥgh-*

**Meaning:** to be able; to help; power, sorcerer

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *maḥgh-* : *māḥgh-* : to be able; to help; power, sorcerer : **Root / lemma:** *maḥghos, -ā* : young, servant, servant of god.

**Material:** Old Indic *maghá-* 'power, richness, gift', *maghávan-*, *maghávat* 'strong', iran. *magu-*, Old pers. *magus* 'sorcerer, magician' (out of it gr. μάγος, Latin *magus*);

Maybe alb. (*\*magh-*) *math* 'big, powerful' [common alb. *-g* > *-dh*; *-k* > *-th* shift]

Armenian *marthankh* 'aid' (*\*mag-thra-*);

gr. μῆχος n. (Doric μάχος), poet. μῆχαρ 'aid', μηχανή, Doric μάχανᾱ (> Latin *machina*) 'aid, tool, artifice';

Gothic Old English *magan*, Old Icelandic *mega, maga, muga*, Old Frisian *muga*, Middle Low German *mögen*, Old High German *magan, mugan* `possible, could be, might be, may be'; 1. Sg. present Gothic Old Saxon Old High German *mag*, Old Icelandic *mā*, Old English *mæg*, Old Frisian *mei*, Old Icelandic *magn, meg(i)n* n. `power, essence', Old English *mægen*, Old High German, Old Saxon *magan, megin* ds.; Gothic *mahts* f. `power', Old High German Old Saxon *maht*, Old English *meaht, might*, Old Icelandic *māttir* ds.;

Maybe truncated alb. Geg (\**mugn*) *mun*, Tosc *mund* `might' [common alb. *n > nd* shift]

Maybe alb. *mund* `defeat'

Lithuanian *māgulas* `numerous, much, a lot of';

Old Church Slavic *mogo, mošti* `to be able, to be capable of', *po-mošti*, Iterat. *po-magati* `help' etc., Old Church Slavic *moštъ*, russ. *močъ* etc. `power, strength' (= Gothic *mahts*).

**References:** WP. II 227, Trautmann 164 f., H. Güntert, Weltkönig 108 f.; whether E. Fraenkel (Lexis 1, 169 f.) rightly gr. *μῆχος* with Lithuanian *mokėti* `to be able, understand, comprehend' goes back to a root *mākh-*, the other words could go back also in *megh-*: *mogh-*; compare Tocharian A *mokats* `mighty'.

**Page(s):** 695

---

**Root / lemma:** *maḡh-*

**Meaning:** to fight

**Material:** Gr. Ἀμαζών, loanword through Aeolic mediation from an iran. people's name \**ha-mazan-* `warrior', compare ἀμαζακάραν' (: Aryan *kar-* `make') πολεμεῖν. Πέτσαι Hes. and ἀμαζανώδες αἱ μηλέαι (of VN *Hamazan-*); gr. μάχομαι `fight', μάχη `fight, struggle, battle', μάχαιρα `sword, knife' (fem. to \*μάχων `incisive'? Oder Semitic loanword, to hebr. *mekhērah* `sword?').

**References:** WP. II 227, WH. II 3, 4.

**Page(s):** 697

---

**Root / lemma:** *maḡ-*

**Meaning:** to press; to knead

**Material:** Gr. μαγῆναι, μεμαγμένη to μάσσω (to present s. *menək-* `knead'), μογεύς `the kneading', μαγίς f. `kneaded mass', μάγειρος (actually μάγῖρος) `cook', μαγδαλία `shred bread zum Fettabwischen'; μάκτρᾱ f. `kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch';

Middle Irish *maistríd* 'makes butter' (\**magis-tr-*), bret. *meza* 'knead', cymr. *maeddu* 'fight, pushing through the mix' (\**maged-*);

Old Bulgarian *mažq*, *mazati* 'anoint, smear', russ. *mazb* 'ointment', Old Bulgarian *maslo* 'butter, oil, ointment' (\**maĝ-slo-*), *mastb* 'ointment, fat' (\**maĝ-sti-*), Latvian *iz-muōzēt* 'circumvent, by-pass, outmaneuver, outsmart';

with esp. use in the building of the family of Modern High German *machen* (from 'knead, form, mould, form, join; shaped, suitable, fitting), Old Saxon (*gi*)-*makōn* 'make, erect, build', Old High German *mahhōn* ds., Modern High German *machen*, Old English *macian* 'make, cause'; Old Saxon *gemaco* 'comrade, the likes, one's equals', Old High German *gimahho* 'sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow, common' (*gimahha* 'one who is united in marriage, a consort, spouse, wife, husband'), Old English *maca* ds., *gemæcca* 'ds., husband' (Old Icelandic *maki* 'equal, like, even, on a par' is ndd. loanword), Old High German *ga-mah*, *gi-mah* 'related, fitting, comfortable' (*gimah* 'connection, domestic comfort, chamber'), *un-gamah* 'malus, minus idoneus', Old English *ge-mæc* 'fitting, suitable, (Old Icelandic *makr* 'fitting, comfortable' is ndd. loanword); Old Frisian *mek* n. 'marriage', *mekere* 'matchmaker', Middle High German *mechele* 'matchmaking'; from Germanic \**makō* derives Latin *mac(h)iō* 'one who works on a scaffold, a mason, bricklayer, one who lays bricks, one who builds with stone'; out of it rom. \**matsiō*, whence again Old High German *stein-mezzo* 'stonecutter'.

**References:** WP. II 226 f., WH. II 3, Trautmann 173;

**See also:** compare *mak-2* and *menk-*.

**Page(s):** 696-697

---

**Root / lemma:** *maih-1*

**Meaning:** to cut down, work with a sharp instrument

**Note:** probably actually *mæi-* and *s-* loose form besides *smēi-* : *smæi-* : *smī-* 'carve, work with sharp tools'.

**Material:** 1. Old Irish *máel* 'bald, dull, without horns', acymr. *mail* 'maimed, mutilated', ncymr. *moel* 'bald, hairless, smooth' (\**mai-lo-s* 'broken');

2. *d*-extension: Gothic *maitan* 'hew, hit, cut, clip', Old Icelandic *meita*, Old High German *meizan* 'cut, clip', Old Icelandic *meitill* m., Old High German *meizil* 'chisel', Old High German *stein-meizo* 'stonecutter'; in addition Old English *mīte*, Old High German *mīza* 'mite' (probably to gr. *μῖθος* 'maggot'), perhaps also Old English *æ-mette*, engl. *ant*, *emmet*, Old High German *ā-meiza* 'ant' ('whittler');



Maybe alb. *mizë*, *miza* `fly', *mizë mjalti* `bee', *mizë dheu* `ant'.

whether also Old Bulgarian *mědb* `ore', russ. *mědb* `copper'?

3. ~~f~~-extension: Old Indic *mēthati* `injures' (expressives *th*), gr. μίτυλος `mutilated, without horns', μιστύλλω `cut (flesh)'; Old Icelandic *meiða* `injure physically, mutilate, destroy', Middle High German *meidem* `male horse' (actually `eunuch, castrated man'), Gothic *\*gamaip-s* `crippled', wherefore (probably after the court jester) Old High German *gimeit* `crazy, mad', Middle High German transformed *gemeit* `full of life, pert, beautiful, dear', Old Saxon *gimēd*, Old English *gemād*, *mæded* `verrückt', engl. *mad* ds.;

Old Lithuanian *ap-maitinti* `wound, hurt', Latvian *māitāt* `spoil, destroy', Lithuanian *maĩtėlis* `castrated, fed for slaughter boar', Old Prussian *nomaytis* `castrated boar', *ismaitint* `lose, shed; suffer a loss, be defeated' (as it. *perdere*); different Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 552.

**References:** WP. II 212, Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 193, 194.

**Page(s):** 697

---

**Root / lemma:** *maih-2* (*moih-?*)

**Meaning:** to smudge, dirty

**Material:** Gr. μιάινω (Aor. ἐμίαν) `sully, besmirch', μιάσμα n. `maculation', μιαρός (*\*miueros?*) `besudelt', μαι-φόνος `with murder befleckt';

Old English *māl*/n. `blot, stain, taint, blemish', Old High German *meil*/n., *meila* f. ds.; Lithuanian Pl. *miėlės*, Latvian *mīeles* `yeast'; perhaps also Lithuanian *máiva* `marsh meadow'?

**References:** WP. II 243.

**Page(s):** 697

---

**Root / lemma:** *makh-o-s*, *-(s)lo-*

**Meaning:** wild, unbridled, bold

**Material:** Old Indic *makhá-* `alert, awake, smart, funny, exuberant', m. `sign of joy, display of happiness, celebration';

Maybe alb. *makth* `bogey, nightmare'.

gr. μάχλος `horny, lustful; uppig (from Weibern); in wilder lust tobend'.

**References:** WP. II 226.



---

**Root / lemma:** *maḥk-*

**Meaning:** leather pouch

**Material:** Cymr. *megin* 'bellows' (\**makīnā*);

Old High German *mago* 'stomach', Old English *maga*, engl. *maw* 'crawl, stomach', Old Icelandic *magi* 'stomach';

Lithuanian *mākas*, *mėkeris* 'pocket, purse'; Latvian *maks*, Demin. *maciņš*, *makelis* 'bag, pouch', *makstis* 'a scabbard, sheath', Lithuanian *makšnà* 'sheath', *makštis* 'a scabbard, sheath (of sword or knife)', Old Prussian *danti-max* 'gums, gingiva'; Old Church Slav. *mošbna* 'bag';

doubtful is affiliation of Old Irish *mēn* (from \**makno-* or \**mekno-*) 'mouth, bay', *mēnaigte* 'qui inhiant'.

**References:** WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 698

---

**Root / lemma:** *maḥko-* or *mohk-o-* (\**maḥgho-*)

**Meaning:** a kind of fly

**Note:** (-*lo-*, -*ko-*, diminutive formants)

**Material:** Old Indic *maśáka-* m. 'horsefly, biting housefly, mosquito', Lithuanian *mašalas* 'mosquito', Latvian *masalas* 'measles', wherefore russ. *mosólitb* 'plague, torment, beg obtrusively' (of the form of obtrusive swarm of mosquitoes), and with other forms (\**mosътъ*?) Upper Sorbian *mosćić so*, *mosćeć so* 'to swarm (as a swarm of mosquitoes)', as well as probably also Lithuanian *mašóju*, -*tī* 'beget a child';

compare with velar the Aryan family of Old Indic *mákṣa-* m., *makṣā* f. 'fly', Avestan *maxši-* 'fly, mosquito' etc., and Lithuanian *mākatas* 'blackfly'. common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Old pers. *gh-* > *xš-*: npers. *xš-* > *š-*

**References:** WP. II 225, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 43 f., Trautmann 170.

Page(s): 699

---

**Root / lemma:** *maḥnd-*

**Meaning:** hurdle, plaited twigs, horse fence, stable

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *mand-* : hurdle, plaited twigs, horse fence, stable, derived from **Root / lemma:** *mend-, mond- (mṇd-?)*: to suck (breast), to feed; breast.

**Material:** Old Indic *mandurā* `stable', *mandirām* n. `house, chamber'; gr. (Illyrian?) μάνδρα f. `corral, pen, fold, stall, hurdle', μάνδαλος `bar, bolt'; thrak. μανδάκης `

**Garbenband**'; Illyrian PN *Mandurium* or *Manduria* (**Calabrien**); whether primary meaning `stable, horse fence', perhaps to *mendo-* `the young of an animal', S. 729 (*mend-*).

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-* : Old Indic *mandurā* `stable' : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

**References:** WP. II 234, Krahe Festgabe Bulle 205 f.

**Page(s):** 699

---

**Root / lemma:** *mānu-s* or *mohnu-s*

**Meaning:** man

**Material:** Old Indic *mānu-*, *mānuṣ-* `person, man, husband' (also `male ancestor of the people'), Avestan in PN *Manus-čīθra-*, proto Germanic *\*manuaz* in PN *Mannus* (Tacitus), ancestor of the Germans, Gothic *manna* (Gen. *mans*), Old Icelandic *maðr*, *mannr*, Old English Old Frisian Old High German *mann* `man, husband', Gothic *mannisks*, Old Icelandic *mennskr*, Old English Old High German *mennisc* `human, of human beings, of people; humane'; Old High German *mannisko* etc. `person'; Old Church Slavic *možb*, russ. *muž* `man, husband' (*\*mangia-*, suffix similarly as in Lithuanian *žmo-g-ūs* `person').

Maybe the root word is related to the name of the **moon** in PIE; *Menelaus* 'moon god?'; also egypt. *Menes*? 'lion of revenge' (the chariot of the moon was pulled by lions in Egypt). Lion was the beast that fell from the moon.

**References:** WP. II 266, Trautmann 169; perhaps to 3. *men-* `think'.

**Page(s):** 700

In Sanskrit, the name Manu appropriately came to mean "man" or "mankind" (since Manu, or Noah, was the father of all post-flood mankind). The word is related to the Germanic Mannus, the founder of the West Germanic peoples. Mannus was mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Germania. Mannus is also the name of the Lithuanian Noah. Another Sanskrit form. manusa is closely related to the Swedish manniska, both words meaning "human being."

The same name may even be reflected in the Egyptian Menes (founder of the first dynasty of Egypt) and Minos (founder and first king of Crete). Minos was also said in Greek mythology to be the son of Zeus and ruler of the sea.

The English word "man" is thus also related to the Sanskrit manu, as well as its equivalents in other Germanic languages. Gothic, the oldest known Germanic language, used the form Manna, and also gaman ("fellow man").

The name Anu appears in Sumerian as the god of the firmament, and the rainbow was called "the great bow of Anu," which seems a clear reference to Noah (note Genesis 9:13). In Egyptian mythology Nu was the god of waters who sent an inundation to destroy mankind. Nu and his consort Nut were deities of the firmament and the rain. Nu was identified with the primeval watery mass of heaven, his name also meaning "sky."

---

**Root / lemma:** *mahrko-*

**Meaning:** horse

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Irish *marc*, cymr. etc. *march* 'horse', gall. *μάρκων* Akk. Sg., *Marcodurum* PN;

Old High German *marah*, Old English *meaſh*, Old Icelandic *marr* 'horse' (Modern High German in *Mar-schall*, *-stall*), fem. Old High German *meriha*, Old English *mīere*, Old Icelandic *merr*, Modern High German *Mähre*.

**References:** WP. II 235.

**Page(s):** 700

---

**Root / lemma:** *maṭh-1* or *moṭh-*

**Meaning:** a kind of harmful insect

**Material:** Armenian *mat'il* 'louse'; Gothic *maþa*, m. Old High German *mado*, Old English *maða* 'worm, maggot', Old Icelandic *maþkr* ds., Old Swedish *matk*, Finnish loanword *matikka* 'little worm'.

**References:** WP. II 228, H. Petersson z. Kenntnis the Heterokl. 32 f.

**Page(s):** 700

---

**Root / lemma:** *maṭ-2*

**Meaning:** hack, flapper

**Material:** Old Indic *matyá-* n. 'harrow or stump', *matīkṛta-* 'harrowed or rolled'; Latin *mateola* 'a kind of mallet'; Old High German (gl.) *medela* 'plough' (Lehmann Afneure

Spr. 119, 188); from Vulgar Latin *mattiuca*: Old English *mattoc*, engl. *mattock* 'hack, mattock, hoe', Old Bulgarian *motyka* 'hack, mattock, hoe';

**References:** WP. II 229, WH. II 49.

**Page(s):** 700

---

**Root / lemma:** *mahu-ro-*

**Meaning:** weak; dark

**Note:** also *m(a)ud-* ds.

**Material:** Gr. (ἀ)μαυρός 'weak; dim, nebulous; blind', (ἀ)μαυρώω 'weaken, exhaust, darken';

Old Norse *meyrr* 'friable, brittle, crumbly; mellow, ripen';

russ. *(s)muryj* 'dark grey', *chmúra* 'dark cloud', Czech *chmouřiti, šmouřiti se* 'be dim, look sour' ();

perhaps in addition gr. ἀμυδρός 'dark, heavy to recognize, weak', ἀμυδρώω 'darken, exhaust', ἀμυδρότης 'nebulosity, faintness', Old Church Slavic *iz-měděti, u-mědnŏti* 'become weak'.

**References:** WP. II 223.

**Page(s):** 701

---

**Root / lemma:** *mazdo-s*

**Meaning:** pole, mast

**Material:** Latin *mālus* m. 'an upright pole, beam, mast' (with 'sabin.' / = *d* from *\*mādos*, *\*mazdos* or support in *pālus*) = Old High German *mast* 'shaft, pole, flagpole or spear pole, esp. mast', Old English *mæst* (from Middle Low German *mast* derives Norwegian *mastr* 'mast'); Middle Irish *maide* 'stick' (Old Irish *\*maite*, i.e. *\*maidde*, from *\*mazdios*), Old Irish *matan* 'club, mace, joint', Middle Irish *ad-mat*, nir. *adhmad* 'timber'. As Germanic loanword contemplates Schrader RI<sup>2</sup>168 Old Bulgarian *mostъ* 'wooden bridge', russ. *mostovája* 'material used to cover a road or path', *po-mostъ* 'floorboard'; rather is it a collective *\*mazd-to-* 'Stangenwerk'.

**References:** WP. II 935 f., WH. II 19.

**Page(s):** 701-702

---

**Root / lemma:** *māhk(en)-*

**Meaning:** poppy

**Material:** Gr. *μήκων*, Doric *μᾶκων* `poppy'; Old High German Old Saxon *māho*, Middle High German *māhen*, *mān* and with gramm. variation Old High German *māgo*, Middle High German *mage*, Modern High German Bavarian *magen* `poppy', nnd. *mān*, Dutch *maan-kop*, Old Swedish *val-mughi*, *-moghi* `poppy' (in first part *\*walχa-* `anesthetization'); Middle Latin *mahonus* `poppy' and Lithuanian *magôné* - next to which dark *aguonà* - derives from Germanic, Old Prussian *moke* from Poln.; Church Slavic (etc.) *makъ* `poppy'.

**References:** WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

**Page(s):** 698

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh*<sup>k</sup>-1

**Meaning:** damp, to soak

**Material:** Armenian *mōr* `ordure, slime, mud, swamp, marsh' (*\*māh*-*ri*-); alb. *makë* `glue, skin on liquids';

Lithuanian *makonė* `puddle, slop', *makénti*, *maknóti* `wade through ordure', probably also Latvian *mākuônīs* `cloudiness, dark cloud', *apmāktiēs* `be clouded';

Old Bulgarian *mokъ* `damp, humid, wet', *močъ*, *-iti* *βρέχειν* `', russ. *móknutъ* `become damp', *močítъ*, Iterat. *máčivatъ* `make damp, moisten', *močá* `urine', *močag* `damp, marshy place'; compare Ligurian FIN *Macra*, span. FIN *Magro*;

lengthened grade Slavic *\*makajō*, *\*makati* in Czech *mákati*, *máčeti* `wet', etc.

**References:** WP. II 224 f., Berneker II 8, 69 f., Trautmann 167.

**Page(s):** 698

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh*<sup>k</sup>-2

**Meaning:** to knead, press

**Material:** Lett, *mācu*, *mākt* `urge, push, press, plague, torment, smite', Czech *mačk-ám*, *-ati* `press' (diminutive formation, assuming a basic *\*makati*);

here also Latin *māceria*, *māceriēs* f. `a wall of soft clay, enclosure, wall'; in addition *mācerāre* `to make soft, make tender, soften, soak, steep, macerate'.

**References:** WP. II 224, WH. II 2 f., 5.

**See also:** compare the similar roots *menk*- and *maġ*-.

**Page(s):** 698

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh*<sup>k</sup>- : *māh*<sup>k</sup>-

**Meaning:** long, slender

**Material:** Avestan *mas-* 'long', compounds *masyā* 'the great', Sup. *masiṣta-*, ap. *maθiṣta-* 'the highest', Avestan *masah-* n. 'length, greatness, bulk, extent' (*\*mas-* for *\*mis-* from Indo Germanic *mæs-* through influence of *mazyā* 'further, extra, in additional amounts, more': μέγας), gr. μάσσω, μάσσων (*\*μάκω*) besides μάσσον (after ἄσσον 'nearer, closer') 'länger', μήκιστος 'the longest', μήκος, Doric μάκος n. 'length', Μάκετα 'highlands, mountains', Μακεδόνες hence 'highlander', μακεδνός 'slim', nachhom. μηκεδανός ds., μακρός 'long' (= Latin *macer*, German *mager* 'thin'); perhaps μάκαρ n. 'blessedness, happiness, felicity, good fortune';

Latin *macer*, *-cra*, *-crum* 'lean', *maceō*, *-ēre* 'to be lean, meagre', *maciēs* f. 'leanness, thinness, meagreness, atrophy';

perhaps here Old Irish *mē* m. 'finger' (*\*makro-*);

Old High German *magar*, Old English *mæger*, Old Icelandic *magr* 'lean'; in addition with *-*suffix Hittite *ma-ak-la-an-te-eš* (*maklantes*) Nom. Pl. 'lean'.

**References:** WP. II 223 f., WH. II 2, Benveniste BSL. 33, 140 f.

**Page(s):** 699

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh-1*

**Meaning:** to beckon with the hand; to deceive

**Note:** (extended *māih-?*)

**Material:** Old Indic *māyā* 'transformation, dream image, phantasm, ghost, deceit, illusion' (or to 3. *mē-*);

gr. μηνύω, Doric μᾶνύω 'zeige an, verrate' from *\*mā-vū-mi* 'wave with the hand'; *σ-* extension παίομαι 'touch, inspect', Fut. μάσσομαι, ἐπι-μαστος 'touched' = 'stained', μαστήρ, μαστρός 'searcher, enquirer', μαστροπός 'coupler', μάστις, μάστιξ 'lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur, whip, scourge';

**extension:**

gr. μάτη 'offence' (*\*mā-tā*), μάτην, Doric -ᾶν 'futile', μάταιος 'vain, worthless';

Lithuanian *móju*, *móti* 'wave with the hand, give a sign', Latvian *māju*, *māt* ds., *mādīt* 'wave with the hand, beckon', *māditiēs* 'make trickery', *mādži* 'dreamlike image, phantasm, ghost';

with **s**-extension:

Lithuanian *mā̀sinti`* 'entice', *mosúoti`* 'wave, swing', *mostagúoti* ds., *mósterėti*, *móstelėti`* 'wave, beckon';

Slavic *\*majō*, *\*majati* (from *\*mati* after the Balto-Slavic preterite stem *\*mā́jā-*) in Old Bulgarian *na-majō*, *-majati`* 'wink at, blink one's eyes at, close one eye at; wave to', *po-mavati*, *-manōti* ds., russ. *na-májatʹ* 'cheat, deceive, swindle',

with formants **-mo-**:

serb. *māmīm*, *mámiti`* 'entice';

with formants **-no-**:

russ. *mańú*, *mańítʹ* 'lure, tempt, deceive' (of Slavic derive Lithuanian *mōnai* Pl. 'sorcery', Latvian *mānīt`* 'cheat, deceive');

Maybe alb. *mahnít`* 'surprise' a Slavic loanword.

with formants **-rā-**:

russ.-Church Slavic *mara`* 'emotion, strong feeling', poln. *mara`* 'deception', etc.;

Maybe alb. (*kě-mer*) *kmer*, (*tě-mer*) *tmerr*, *mner*, *mer`* 'horror' a Slavic loanword : Polish *koszmar`* 'horror';

**s**-extension in:

Church Slavic *machaju*, *machati`* 'to toss in the air, fan, air', etc.;

Maybe alb. (*\*maru*) *měru*, *miru`* 'handle' a Slavic loanword;

**t**-extension in:

aserb. *matam*, *matati`* 'lure, tempt', Czech *mátati`* 'haunt (of a ghost)', etc.

**References:** WP. II 219 f., WH. II 33, Trautmann 166.

**Page(s):** 693

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh-2*

**Meaning:** good, timely

**Material:** With formants **-no-** Old Latin *mānus* `good', *immānis* `terrible', adverbial *māne*, *mānī* `early, matutinal';

Latin mane : Italian mattino : Spanish mañana : French matin : Corsican mane ; matina : Galician mañá : Irish maidin : Portuguese manhã : Sardinian Campidanese mangianu ; mengianu > alb. *mëngjes* `morning' (special relation Sardinian = Albanian).

here also Latin *mānēs* f. `the secluded souls', later `underworld, death'; perhaps Phrygian μήν `secluded soul', μανία `καλή'; or belongs Latin *mānēs* to gr. μήνις, Doric μᾶνις `grudge'? compare S. 727.

With ~~f~~formant: Latin *Mātūta* `the goddess of the early morning, the morning brightness, but also the maturity, the ripeness', *mātūtīnus* `matutinal', *mātūrus* `timely = mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned' (based on *\*mā-tu-*, perhaps `good, suitable time'), Oscan *Maatúís* (*\*Mātīs* = `dī Mānēs'); reduced grade perhaps Celtic *\*mā-ti-* in Old Irish *maith*, cymr. *mad*, corn. *mas*, Middle Breton *mat*, nbret. *mad* `good' and gall. PN *Matidonnus*, *Teuto-matos*, also Old Irish *maithid* `forgives'.

**References:** WP. II 220 f., WH. II 27 f., 53 f.

**Page(s):** 693

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh-no-*, *māh-ni-*

**Meaning:** wet, damp

**Material:** Latin *mānō*, *-āre* `to flow, run, trickle, drop, drip', hence `rise'; bret. Vannes *mān* `moss, lichen', cymr. *mawn* `turf' from brit. *\*mōni-*, from which borrowed Old Irish *mōin* f. `moss, swamp, marsh, turf'; perhaps in addition ablaut. *asächs.* *-mannia*, *-mennia* in FIN and PN, as *Throtmennia* `Dortmund', etc. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. II 224, WH. II 30 f., J. Loth RC 42, 91 f.

**Page(s):** 699-700

---

**Root / lemma:** *māhtér-*

**Meaning:** mother

**Note:** based on a babble-word *māh-*, see there.

**Material:** Old Indic *mātár-* `mother', Avestan *mātar-*, Armenian *mair* ds. (Gen. *maur* = gr. μητρός etc.); Old Phrygian Nom. Akk. ματαρ, ματεραν, Gen. ματερεζ; gr. μήτηρ, Doric μᾶτηρ (with postponed nominative accent as θυγάτηρ); in addition hom. Δημήτηρ, Thessalian Δαμμάτερι; alb. *motré* `sister' (originally `the older sister representing mother's place'); Latin *māter*, *-tris* `mother, wet nurse', Oscan *maatreís*, Umbrian *matrer* `of a mother'; gall. (?) Ματρεβο `mothers'; Old Irish *māthir* `mother' (cymr. *modrydaf*



`beehive' with *bydaf* `nest of wild bees' as 2. part); Old High German *muoter*, Old English *mōdor*, Old Icelandic *mōðir* `mother'; Lithuanian *mótė* (Gen. Old Lithuanian *motės*, Lithuanian *motėrs*) `woman, wife' (*mótyna* `mother', *motera* `female, woman'), Latvian *māte* `mother', Old Prussian *mūti*, *mothe* `mother' (*pomatre* `stepmother'); Old Church Slavonic *mati* (Gen. *matere*) `mother'; Tocharian A *mācar*, B *mācer*.

In derivatives (e.g. *māhtruuiā*) compare:

Old Indic *mātrka-* `maternal', m. `mother's brother', *mātrkā* `mother, grandmother'; but ncymr. *modryb* `mother's sister', acymr. *modrep-ed* Pl., abret. *motrep*, nbret. *moereb* ds. (*\*mātrok<sup>w</sup>ā*, to *ok<sup>w</sup>*- `see', as `looking like a mother');

gr. μήτρα f. `womb, uterus, marrow of the plant', Latin *mātrix* `a mother in respect to propagation, a breeding-animal, of plants, the parent-stem, womb, matrix, a source, origin, cause', Old High German *muodar* `belly of a serpent', andd. *mōder*, Old Frisian *mōther* `Brustbinde der Frauen', Middle High German *müeder*, Modern High German *Mieder*,

Armenian *mauru*, Gen. *maurui* `stepmother' (*\*mātruuiā* =) gr. μητρειᾶ `stepmother', to *n*-stem extended in Old English *mōdrige*, Old Frisian *mōdire*, Middle Low German *mōdder* `mother's sister' (*\*mōdruuiōn-*, Old High German *muotera* ds. reshaped after *muoter*?), with lengthened grade forms *\*mātrō[ū]-*: gr. μήτρως, -ω[F]ος, Doric μᾶτρως `uncle or grandfather on the mother's side', μητρῷος `maternal' (meaning changes after μήτηρ);

Latin *mātrōna* `wife'; *mātertera* `mother's sister' (*\*mātro-terā*); *māteria*, *māteriēs* `stuff, matter, material, timber, substance'; gall. FIN *Mātrōna* `river in France; region in France' = cymr. GN *Modron* f.

Slavic *\*mātero-* in russ. *materój* `extraordinary, big, large, strong, tight, firm', serb. *mātor* `old, esp. of animals', Old Bulgarian *materъstvo* `πρεσβειῶν' (: Latin *māteriēs*).

**References:** WP. II 229 f., WH. II 49 ff., Berneker II 25, Trautmann 170 f.

**Page(s):** 700-701

---

**Root / lemma:** *māh* 3

**Meaning:** mother (expr. root)

**Note:** redupl. *māhmā*, *māhmmā*, partly (dissimilation?) *māhnā*, *mannā* of dubious age

**Material:** Old Indic *mā* `mother';

Doric *μᾶ μῆτηρ!* (in *μᾶ γᾶ* 'o mother earth', Aisch.), whereof Ionian Attic *μαῖα* 'mother, wet nurse, midwife', Doric 'grandmother'; derived Middle Low German *mōje* 'mother's sister', Old High German *holz-muoja* 'witch';

Old Indic *māma*-vocative m. 'uncle' (from *\*māmā* 'mother's sister'); npers. *mām*, *māmā*, *māmī* 'mother';

Maybe vocative alb. *mami* 'mother', *mamia* 'midwife'.

Armenian *mam* 'grandmother' (gr. loanword as *pap?*); gr. *μάμμα* baby word vocative, whereof Ionian Attic *μάμμη* 'mother', *μαμμίᾱ* 'mother'; Latin *mamma* nickname of affection 'mama, ma, mommy, mom, mother', also 'brisket', *mamilla* 'nipple'; alb. *mëmë* Geg *mamë* 'mother'; Irish cymr. corn. bret. *mam* 'mother', Old Irish *muimme* 'foster mother' (*\*mammiā*); Modern High German Alemannian *mamme* 'mother', changing through ablaut Old High German *muoma* 'mother's sister', Modern High German *Muhme*; Lithuanian *mamà*, *momà*, Latvian *māma* ds.; russ. (etc.) *máma* 'mama, ma, mommy, mom, mother'; Hittite divinity *Mamma*; compare Asia Minor *Μήνη*, ngr. *μάννα* 'mother', Old Icelandic *mōna* 'mother', Middle Low German *\*mōne*, *mōme* 'mother's sister'.

**References:** WP. II 221 f., WH. II 21 f., Traulmann 168; *mā* is (?) base from *māter*- (see there).

**Page(s):** 694

---

**Root / lemma:** *med<sup>h</sup>i-*, *med<sup>h</sup>jo-*

**Meaning:** middle

**Material:** Old Indic *mádhya-*, Avestan *maiōya-* 'medial', Superl. Old Indic *madhyamá-*, Avestan *maōama-* 'medial' (= Gothic *miduma*);

Armenian *mēj* 'center';

gr. (ep.) *μέσσος*, (Attic) *μέσος* 'medial';

Maybe alb. *mes* 'middle'.

Latin *medius* 'in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle', Oscan *mefiaí* 'in mediā'; Oscan *messimas* presumably 'medioximas';

gall. *Medio-lānum*, *-mātrici*, Old Irish *mid-* (*\*med<sup>h</sup>u-*) in compound 'in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle', Middle Irish *mide* 'center', *Mide* 'county in the Republic of Ireland' actually 'middle province', Old Irish *i-mmedōn* 'in medio', cymr. *mewn*, mcymr.

*mywn* 'in' (\**medugno*-); mcymr. *mei-iau* 'middle - yoke' (\**med<sup>h</sup>io*-); gall. FIN *Meduana*; venet. FIN *Meduana*;

with prolonging of **-s-** from a Superl. probably also Old Irish *messa* 'bad', actually 'average, middle' (or to 2. *meit(h)*-, Germanic *missa*-?);

Gothic *midjis*, Old Icelandic *miðr*, Old English *midd*, Old High German *mitti* 'in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle', Superl. Gothic *miduma* 'the middle', Old Icelandic *mjǫðm* f. 'hip', Old English *midmest* 'the centermost', Old English *medeme*, Old High German *metemo* 'of middling size, medium, middling, moderate, ordinary' (: Avestan *maðəma*-) and Gothic *\*midjuma* (= Old Indic *madhyamá*-) in *midjun-gards*, Old English *middan-geard* 'earth circle', Old High German *mittamo* 'of middling size, medium, middling, moderate, ordinary', *in mittamen* 'amid, in the middle of'; Old High German *mittar* 'in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle';

Old Bulgarian *mežda* 'road' (originally 'boundary strip').

Maybe alb. *mezhdë, mezhda* 'baulk, strip of land between fields' a Bulgarian loanword.

russ. *mežá* 'limit, boundary, slope' (etc.), Old Bulgarian *meždu* (Loc. Du.) 'between' Adv. preposition, Old Russian *meži* (Lok. Sg.) ds.; here also probably as '\* forest, boundary strip': Old Prussian *median*, Latvian *mežs* 'wood, forest', Lithuanian *mėdžias* 'tree'; Lithuanian FIN *Meduyà*.

**References:** WP. II 261, WH. II 57 f., Trautmann 173, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 133 f.

**Page(s):** 706-707

---

**Root / lemma:** *méd<sup>h</sup>u*

**Meaning:** honey, intoxicating drink, mead

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Note:** actually nominalized adjective 'sweet'

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>h</sup>li-t*: 'honey' : **Root / lemma:** *méd<sup>h</sup>u*: 'honey' derived from a truncated

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>h</sup>l-1* (auch *sme<sup>h</sup>l*), *meh<sup>h</sup>le<sup>h</sup>-*: *mlē-*, *meh<sup>h</sup>l-d-*: *ml-ed-*, *meh<sup>h</sup>l-d<sup>h</sup>-*, *ml-ēi-*: *mlī-*, *meh<sup>h</sup>le<sup>h</sup>-k-*: *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-*: *mlū-*: 'to grind, hit; fine, ground'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ma<sup>h</sup>d-*: wet; glossy, fat, well-fed, intoxicating : **Root / lemma:** *méd<sup>h</sup>u*: honey, intoxicating.

**Material:** Old Indic *mádhu*- n. `honey, mead ' (in addition *mádhu*- `sweet'; *madh(u)v-ád*- `honey-eater': Old Church Slavic *medv-ědb* `bear'); Avestan *maōu*- n. `berry wine ';

gr. μέθυ `wine ' (from the meaning `honey' has been abbreviated in μέλι = μέλι, -τος `honey '); μεθύω `be intoxicated', μεθύσκω `make intoxicated ';

Old Irish *mid* (Gen. *medo*), cymr. *medd*, acorn. (Plur.?) *medu*, bret. *mez* `mead ', Middle Irish *medb* `intoxicating ' ( *\*med<sup>h</sup>yo-*), cymr. *meddw* `intoxicated, drunk ', bret. *mezo* ds., *mezvi* `intoxicate ';

Old Icelandic *mjǫðr*, Old English *meodo*, Old High German *metu* m. `mead ';

Lithuanian *medūs* m. `honey' (*midus* `mead ' from Gothic *\*midus*), Latvian *mēdus* `honey, mead ', Old Prussian *meddo* ( *\*medu*) `honey';

Old Bulgarian *medъ* (Gen. *medu* and *meda*) `honey' (in addition among others serb. *o-mèditi se* `spoil, ruin e.g. of fat', actually `sweetish, become tasteless or ferment'); Tocharian B *mit* `honey'.

Zur Konkurrenz with *\*melit* `honey' (not in any way `honey mead ') and about Finnish-ugr. comparison (Finnish *mete-*, lapp. *mītt*, Mordovian *med'*, chin. *mǎ* `honey') s. Gauthiot MSL. 16, 268 ff., Schrader RL. 85, 2139.

**References:** WP. II 261, Trautmann 173 f., Berneker II 31.

**Page(s):** 707

---

**Root / lemma:** *med-1*

**Meaning:** to measure; to give advice, healing

**Material:** A. Old Indic *masti*- f. `the measuring, weighing ';

Maybe alb. *mas*, *mat* `measure'.

whether also zero grade of Old Indic *addhā* ( *\*md-d<sup>h</sup>ē*) `certainly, yea, in truth ', Avestan Old pers. *azdā* ds., Old Indic *addhātí*- `smart man, sage' with the meaning from Latin *meditāri* etc.? s. Pedersen Decl. Latin 72;

**Note:**

zero grade of Old Indic *addhā* (\**ṛd-dʰē*) 'certainly' : Avestan Old pers. *azdā* ds., Old Indic *addhātī-* 'smart man, sage' similar to gr. zero grade of gr. \**ῥγᾱ ἄγα-* 'very' see **Root / lemma: *meḡ(h)-* : *mēḡ(h)-* : big**

Armenian *mit* (Gen. *mti*) 'thought, notion, sense, mind' (: *μήδεα* etc.);

gr. μέδομαι 'bin whereupon bedacht', μέδων, μεδέων 'Walter, ruler', μέδιμνος 'bushel';  
lengthened grade μήδομαι 'ersinne, catch einen Beschluß', μήδεα Nom. Pl. 'sorrows, advice, counsel', μήστρω, -ωρος 'kluger Berater', PN Πολυ-μήδης, Κλυται-μήστρα;

Latin *meditor*, *-ārī* 'to reflect, muse, consider, meditate, give attention', *modus* 'a measure, extent, quantity', *modestus* 'keeping due measure, moderate, modest, gentle, forbearing, temperate, sober, discreet', *moderāre* 'to set a measure, set bounds, put restraint upon, moderate, mitigate, restrain, allay, temper, qualify', *modius* 'bushel', Umbrian *meřs*, *mers* 'right, privilege; law' (\**med-os-*), *mersto* 'just, upright, righteous, fixed by law, according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate', Oscan *med-diss* 'a judge, decider, umpire in any matter' (\**medo-diġ-s*) etc.;

Old Irish *midiur*, Perf. *ro-mīdar* (: gr. μέδομαι, Gothic *mētum*, Armenian *mit*) 'to consider thoroughly, ponder, weigh, reflect upon, think, to examine judicially, to judge, be a judge, pass judgment, decide', *airmed* 'measure', *mess* 'a judgment' (\**med-tu-*), *med* (\**medā*) 'scales', cymr. *meddwl* 'the rational soul, the mind, disposition, feeling, character, heart, soul, a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, reflection, meditation, imagination', mcymr. *medu* 'be able, control', cymr. *meddu* 'possess, control' (numerous Irish compounds by Pedersen KGr. II 577 f., British formations by J. Loth RC. 35, 446; 38, 177, 296; 40, 347 ff., 350 f.; Ifor Williams RC. 40, 486; J. Lloyd-Jones RC. 43, 272); *medd* 'inquit' etc.;

Gothic *mitan*, Old English *metan*, Old High German *mezzan* 'measure', Old Icelandic *meta* 'assess', *met* n. 'weight', Old English *ge-met* n. 'the measuring', Adj. 'fitly, reasonable', Old High German *mez* 'measure, drinking vessel', Old English *mitta* m. 'grain measure', Old High German *mezzo* 'small dry measure', Modern High German *Metze(n)*; Gothic *mitōn*, Old High German *mezzōn* 'evaluate, estimate, consider', Old Icelandic *mjǫtuðr* 'fate, destiny', Old Saxon *metod* m. 'knife, orderer, arranger, creator, god', Old English *metod* m. 'fate, destiny', Gothic *mitaþs* 'dry measure';

**ē**-grade (besides Pl. preterit Gothic *mētum* etc.) Gothic *us-mēt* 'lifestyle', Old Icelandic *māt* n. 'the measuring', Middle High German *māz* n. 'measure, kind of way', Old High German *māza* 'measure, fitness, suitability', Old Icelandic *mætr* 'respectable, valuable', Old English *gemæte* 'suitable; fitting', Old High German *māzi* ds.;

**ō**-grade: Gothic *ga-mōt* 'may, find space, have place, permission', Old English *mōtan* 'can, to be able, have the occasion' (engl. *must* 'must, have to' from the preterit), Old Saxon *mōtan* 'should, must find a place, have an occasion', Old High German *muoz*, *muozan* 'to be able, possible, could be, might be, may be, may, might, can', Modern High German *müssen*; Middle Low German *mōte* 'free time, time, period';

Old High German *muoza* 'free time, attention, opportunity to something', Modern High German *Muße*; Old English *æ-metta*, *æmta*, from *\*ā-mōtiðā* f. 'leisure', whereof *æm(e)tig* = engl. *empty* 'empty, bare, lacking'; Old Icelandic *mōt* n. 'image, sign, kind, way';

Gothic *mōta* 'customs duty', Middle High German *muoze* 'Mahllohn', Old English *mōt* 'customs duty, tribute, tax'; probably from Gothic derive Old High German (Bavarian) *mūta*, Modern High German *Maut*, Middle Latin *mūta*, Old Bulgarian *myto*.

**B.** An already Proto language application for 'wise counsellor = one skilled in medicine' lies in: Avestan *vī-mad-* 'one skilled in medicine, physician, medicine man', *vī-maḍayanta* 'sie sollen die Heilkunde ausüben', gr. *Mῆδος*, *Μήδης*, *Ἀγαμήδης* etc. 'Heilgottheiten'; Latin *medeor*, *-ēri-* 'to heal, cure, remedy, be good for', *medicus* 'physician, medicine man' (with secondary formants *-icus* of Subst. *\*mēd* 'physician, medicine man' = derived Avestan *vī-mad*).

Latin *medicus* : Calabrese *medicu* ; mieriçu : Catalan *metge* : Catanese *mericu* : Furlan *miedi* : Sardinian *Campidanese* *mèigu* : Sicilian *mèricu* : Valencian *mege* : alb. (\*meiku) *mjeku* 'doctor'.

Note:

Alb. belongs to Occidental Romance languages.

**References:** WP. II 259 f., WH. II 54 ff., 99 f.;

**See also:** *mēd-* is related to *mēh-* 3 (above S. 703 f.).

**Page(s):** 705-706

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēd-2*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Material:** Gr. μέζα (Hesiod), μέδεα (Archil.), μήδεα (Hom.; lies μέδεα?) `male genitals'; μεστός `full'; Middle Irish *mess* m. (\**med-tu-*) `acorn, acorn mast, fruit harvest', cymr. corn. *mes* f. `acorn', bret. *mez* ds.; also Middle Irish *mess* `foster child'

**References:** WP. II 231; different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 208.

**Page(s):** 706

---

**Root / lemma:** *meġ(h)-* : *meġ(h)-*

**Meaning:** big

**Note:** (to Old Indic Aspiration s. Pedersen 5<sup>e</sup> décl. Latin 48<sup>1</sup>, Hittite 36, 181 f.); to reduced grade compare Pedersen Hittite 169 f.

**Material:** Old Indic *mahānt-*, Avestan *mazant-* `big, large', Old Indic *mah-*, Avestan *maz-* ds. (only out of Nom. Akk.), Old Indic *máhi* Nom. Sg. neutr. (-i = -ə, then = gr. μέγα), as front part Old Indic *mahā-* (Avestan *mazā-* is a text mistake), mostly extended *mahát-* = Avestan *mazant-* `big, large'; Kompar. Superl. Old Indic *mahīyas-*, *mahiṣṭha-*, Avestan *mazyah-*, *mazišta-*;

*Old Indic maháyati* `pleases, venerates', *mahá-* m. `celebration, sacrifice, oblation', *mahīyátē* `rejoices'; Avestan *mimayžō* `you should try to glorify', that is to say `hold festivities';

Old Indic *mahas-*, Avestan *mazah-* n. `greatness, bulk, extent', Old Indic *majmán-* `greatness, bulk, extent', Avestan *mazan-* `greatness, bulk, extent, grandeur', Old Indic *mahī* `the great, the old people, the earth' (: Latin *Maia*);

Adv. Gatha-Avestan *maš* `very' (\**meġhs*), zero grade (\**ṁġhs*) jav. *aš* `very';

Armenian *mec* `big, large', Denomin. *mecarem* `uphold, preserve, honour'; (: gr. μεγαίρω);

gr. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (\**meġ-h-*) `big, large' (to μέγα is μέγας, -αν neologism; μεγάλο- the case obl. and of Fem. contains \**alo-* `growth, stature', as χαμαλός `low'); Kompar. Ionian Doric Arcadian μέζων from \*μεγιων (Attic μείζων after χείρων), Superl. μέγιστος; μεγαίρω (: Armenian *mecarem*) `schlage hoch an, bewundere; halte für zu hoch, mißgönne'; zero grade from \**ṁġā* ἄγα- `very' (ἄγά-ννιφος etc.), ἄγαν `to very', ἄγάζω `aegre ferō', compare ἄζον μέγαν, ὑπελόν Hes. and jav. *aš*- `very'; in addition probably gr. ἀγάομαι `envy', ἀγαμαι `adore, venerate', ἀγάλλω `glorify', ἀγαπάω `love', ἀγαυός `admirable, venerable';

**Note:**



zero grade of Old Indic *addhā* (*\*ṛd-dh̥ē*) 'certainly' : Avestan Old pers. *azdā* ds., Old Indic *addhātī-* 'smart man, sage' similar to gr. zero grade of gr. *\*ṛyā* ἄγᾱ- 'very' see **Root / lemma: *med-1***: to measure; to give advice, healing.

alb. *math*, *madhi* 'big, large', *madhónj* 'aggrandize, praise';

Maybe alb. *zmadhoj* 'increase' Slavic *z-* prefix.

Note:

Alb. *math* 'big'; mcymr. *maith* 'long, big' large' common alb. - mcymr. *-k* > *-th*.

Latin *magnus* 'big, large' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>ĝ-nó-s*), Kompar. *mag-is* 'more, in a higher degree, more completely', *maior* 'greater' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>ĝ-iōs*), Superl. *maximus* (*\*m<sub>e</sub>ĝ-se-mo-s*); in addition *maiestās* 'greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>ĝ-ies-tāt-*), compare alb. *madhështí* (*\*m<sub>e</sub>ĝis-t-jiā*) ds. (about Oscan *mais*, *maimas*, Umbrian *mestru* see below ***mē-*** 'big, large'), *Maia* 'Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter'; *deus Maius* 'Juppiter' (Tusculum), whereof the month *Maius* (as Oscan *Maesius* 'May' derives from the missing God's name, s. Schulze Eigenn. 469 ff.), Oscan PN *Maiiúí* Dat. Sg. (compare also Celtic *magio-*); Latin (Celtic, also alb.) *-a-* is Indo Germanic *e*; about Latin *maiālis* 'a gelded boar, a barrow hog' s. WH. II 13;

Latin *mactus* 'worshipped, honored', *macte* '(sacrificial call) hail!', *mactō*, *-āre* 'to magnify, extol, honor, glorify, elevate, to offer, sacrifice, immolate, devote, to kill, slaughter, put to death, to overthrow, ruin, destroy, to afflict, trouble, punish'; *magmentum* 'that which magnifies' can be a formation of *magnus* after *augmentum*;

Old Irish *mochtae* 'big, large' (*d!*), Middle Irish *maignech* ds. (*\*maginiākos*, compare gall. *Maginus*; compare the *n*-forms from Latin *magnus*), Middle Irish *mag-*, *maige* 'big, large', *Poimp Maige* 'Pompeius Magnus', gall. *Magio-rīx*, *Are-magios* (formal = Latin *Maius*); Middle Irish *māl* (*\*maĝlos*) 'noble person, prince, lord', gall. *Maglo-s* in gods- and PN, abrit. PN *Maglo-cune* (cymr. *Mael-gwn*), *Cuno-maglus* etc.; gall. *Magalu* Dat. Sg. god's name, *Magalos* PN, Middle Irish *mag-lorg* 'club, mace, joint' (*\*mago-lorgā* 'large cudgel, club'), *mass* 'stately' (*\*maksos* compare Latin *maximus*), Kompar. Old Irish *maissiu*, cymr. corn. *mehin* 'fat', Middle Breton *bihin* 'fullness; abundance' (*\*magesīno-*); mcymr. *maon* (*\*maĝones*) 'the big', *maith* 'long, big, large' (*\*maĝ-tio-*), probably also Old Irish *do-for-maig* 'to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend', *-magar* 'to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend', acymr. *di-guor-mechis* 'has increased' (acymr. *ch* from *\*-g-s-*); to divide from cymr. *magu* 'bring up' (*\*mak-*);



whether Old Irish *mag* n. 'plain, the open countryside', mcymr. *ma-* 'place', gall. *Arganto-magus* (whereof Irish *magen* 'place', cymr. *maen*, corn. *men*, bret. *mean* 'stone'), cymr. *maes* (*\*magesto-*) 'field', to Old Indic *māhī* 'earth'?

Gothic *mikils* 'big, large', Old High German *mihhil*, Old Saxon *mikil*, Old English *micel*, Old Icelandic *mikell* ds., Old English *mycel*, Proto German *\*mikilaz* probably with *-lo* suffix after *leitils*, Old High German *luzziſ*, Old Icelandic *mjǫk* 'very' (engl. *much*) at first from *\*meku-* after *felu* 'much, a lot of';

Tocharian A *mak*, B *makā* 'big, large an number, much, a lot of'; Hittite *me-ik-ki-iš* (*mekkiš*) 'big, large'.

**References:** WP. II 257 ff., WH. II 4 f., 10 ff., Szemerényi Word 8, 48.

**Page(s):** 708-709

---

**Root / lemma:** *meiſgh-*, also *meiſk-*

**Meaning:** to glimmer, twinkle; mist

**Material:** 1. *meiſgh-*:

**A.** with the meaning 'flicker, blink, move quickly to and fro, vibrate, quiver, shake, tremble, beat, palpitate '.

Middle Low German *micken* 'observe ', Old West Frisian *mitza* 'heed';

Lithuanian *mingù*, *migtì* 'fall asleep ' (with *už-*); Latvian *miegu*, *migt* ds. (with *āiz-*, *ie-*); Old Prussian *enmiggun* 'dozed off', *ismigē* 'passed away '; Latvian *miēgt* 'close the eyes ', Old Prussian *maiggun* Akk., Lithuanian *miēgas*, Latvian *miegs* 'sleep', in addition Lithuanian *miegù* (old *miegmi*), *miegóti* and Old Prussian *meicte* 'sleep';

Slavic *\*migъ* in Bulgarian russ. *mig* 'instant, eye blink'; Slavic *\*mьgnuti* in russ.-Church Slavic *megnuti* 'to move the eyelids up and down, to wink, blink ', serb. *namàgnuti* 'wave, beckon', and *mìgati* 'blink'; Iterat.-Kaus. Old Church Slavic *съ-meziti* 'close the eyes ', with aor.-pass. meaning Slavic *\*mьžati*, sloven. *mežáti* 'keep the eyes closed ', russ. *mžat* 'drowse '; serb.-Church Slavic *miglivъ* 'blinking ';

**B.** with the meaning 'dunkel vor den Augen werden, Nebel, Wolke '.

Old Indic *mēghá-* m. 'cloud', *míh* 'fog, watery precipitation ', Avestan *maēya-* 'cloud'; Armenian *mēg* 'fog'; gr. *ὀμίχλη* (Attic *ὀμίχλη*) 'cloud, fog', hom. *ἀμιχθαλόεσσαν* 'foggy, epithet of Lemnos' (with vowel suggestion);

Dutch *miggelen* 'staubregnen'; Old Icelandic *mistr* 'trübes weather ' etc. (\**mīχstu-*);

Lithuanian *miglà* 'fog', Latvian *migla* ds. (= ὁμίχλη); Old Bulgarian *mъгла* 'fog', russ. *mgla* 'snow flurry, cold fog', Czech *mha* 'fog', russ. *mžít* 'rain lightly, fog, cloud ' etc.

**Note:**

gr. Gr. ἀμροβός 'dark' derived from alb. *mje(r)gulë* 'fog, darkness ' [common gr. β < gw, ρ < kw]; alb. proves that from **Root / lemma: mer-2**; \*extended **mer-ek-** 'to shimmer, shine' derived the truncated **Root / lemma: meigh-**, also **meik-** 'to glimmer, twinkle; mist'.

2. **meihk-**: Npers. *miža*, *muža* (Pahlavi \**mičak*), balūčī *mičāč* 'eyelash ';

Latin *micō*, *-āre* 'to move quickly to and fro, vibrate, quiver, shake, tremble, beat, palpitate ' (\**mikāiō*); *dī-micō* 'to struggle, strive, contend, to be in conflict, be in peril, run a risk, risk, hazard '; cymr. *mygr* 'luminous', *dī-r-mygu* 'despise ' (as *dē-spiciō*); Old Irish *de-meccim* (*cc = g*) 'despise ' is brit. loanword; Old Bulgarian *мъчѣтъ* 'vision, ghost, shimmer '; Upper Sorbian *mikać* 'blink, glitter, flash', etc.

**References:** WP. II 246 f., WH. II 86, Trautmann 174, 184;

**See also:** s. also under **meis-**.

**Page(s):** 712-713

---

**Root / lemma: meigh-**

**Meaning:** to urinate

**Material:** Old Indic *mēhati* 'urinates ', participle *mīḍhā-* (= Latin *mictus*), *mīḍha-* n. 'ordure', *mēha-* m. 'urine'; Avestan *maēzaiti* 'urinates, dungs, manures ', *maesman-* 'urine';

Armenian *mizem* 'urinate ', *mēz* 'urine';

gr. ὀμείχειν, Aor. ὤμειξα (= Latin *mīxi*), new ὀμίχέω 'urinate, to make water ', ἀμίξαι οὐρήσαι Hes. (ἀ-, ὀ- are probably vowel suggestion); compare μοιχός m., μοιχάς, -άδος f. 'adulterer, adulteress '??

Latin *meiō*, *-ere*, *mixi*, *mictum* (secondary *mingō*, *minxi*, *minctum*) 'urinate, to make water ' (\**meigh-iō*);

Old Icelandic *mīga*, Old English *mīgan*, Middle Low German *mīgen* 'urinate, to make water ', Old English *micga* m., *micge* f. *migoða* 'urine', Gothic *maihstus*, Old Saxon Old High German *mist* 'crap, muck', Old English *meox* 'ordure, manure', Modern Frisian

*mjuks*, Old English *miexen* f. 'dung heap', Old Saxon *mehs* n. 'urine', Middle Low German *mes*, Old Frisian *mēse* ds.; probably here transform the name the only through the crap, muck, droppings of the bird *Mistel* 'mistletoe': Old High German *mistil*, Old English *mistel*, Old Icelandic *mistil-teinn* 'sprig of mistletoe'; (with refreshed Tenuis of formants:) Middle High German *meisch* 'mash', Middle Low German *meisch*, *mēsch* 'unfermented malt juice, mash', Old English *māsc-*, *māx-wyrt* 'mash spice', engl. *mash* 'mash, crush, squeeze hard, squash';

Lithuanian *mėžù* (neologism for *\*minžù*), *mĩšti* 'urinate, to make water', Latvian *mieznu* and *mīžu*, participle *mīzu*, Inf. *mīzt* 'urinate, to make water' (but Lithuanian *mėžiu*, *mėžti* 'work on the fertilizer' is rather *mėžiu* = Latvian *mēžu*, *mēto*, *mēzt*, it lies a lengthened grade root noun the basic *\*mē[i]ǵh-*);

Serbo-Croatian *mīž-âm*, *-ati* 'urinate, to make water' (ž from the present *\*miz-jǫ*); sloven. *mazī*, *măzeti* 'produce (liquids)', *măzina* 'swampy land'; Slavic *\*mězga* (*\*moiǵzghā* from *\*moiǵh-skā*) 'tree juice' in Serbo-Croatian *mězga*, Czech *mízha*, *míza* etc.;

Tocharian B *míso* 'urine'.

**References:** WP. II 245 f., WH. II 60 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 159, Trautmann 185, Berneker II 54.

**Page(s):** 713

**Root / lemma:** *meih-g<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to exchange

**Material:** Gr. ἀμείβω 'change', Med. 'reciprocate, repay, reward, retribute, shift, wander', ἀμοιβός 'changing', ἀμοιβή 'variation'; **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>-* > *b-*.

Latin *migrō*, *-āre* 'to remove, depart, flit, migrate, to go away, depart, pass over, change, turn, to leave, abandon, transgress, violate', Denom. of *\*mig<sup>w</sup>-ros*.

**References:** WP. II 245, WH. II 86 f.

**See also:** extension from *mei-* 'swap, vary, exchange'.

**Page(s):** 713

**Root / lemma:** *meih-k-* (and *meih-ǵ-*?)

**Meaning:** to mix, stir

**Grammatical information:** also *mei-*: *mi-ǵk-*, *mi-n-ǵk-*; Präsensstämme also with *-so-*, *-sko-*;

**Material:** Old Indic *mēkṣáyati*, *mimikṣé* `stirs, mixes', *miśrá-* `mixes', *miśráyati* `mixes'; Avestan *minašti* `mixes', *misvan-* `containing the composite'; *myāsaite* `sie mischen sich'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* > *-ś-*: Avestan *-kṣ-* > *-š-*, *-ś-*

gr. *μίγνυμι* (more properly *μείγνυμι*), *μείζω*, *ἔμειξα*, *ἔμ(ε)ικτο*, *ἐμίγην* `mix, mingle', *μίσγω* ds., *μίγα*, *μίγδα* Adv. `mixed', *μιάς*, *-άδος* `mixture' (with unclear γ); *μίσγω* `mix, mingle' from \**μιγ-σκω*, or to *mezg-*; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*: Gr. - Illyrian *-gh-* > *-d-*, *-z-*

Latin *misceō*, *-ēre* `mix, mingle, intermingle, blend' (extension from *mi[k]-skō*);

Old Irish *mesc* `drunk, intoxicated', Middle Irish also `baffle'; *mesc(a)id* `mixes, immerses in a liquid, baffles'; cymr. *mysgu* `mix';

Old High German *miskan*, Old English *miscian* `mix' (rather Latin loanword);

Lithuanian *miešiù*, *miėšti* (\**meikjō*) `mix', Iterat. *maišaũ*, *maišyti*, Latvian *màisu*, *màisīt* ds.; also `plow for the second time'; compare Old Prussian *maysotan* `mixed', i.e. `varicolored'; Intransit. *sumišù* and *sumištù*, *-mišti* `get tangled, make a mess, get confused', Latvian *samist* ds.; Latvian *misēt* `mix, make mad'; Lithuanian *maištas* m. `agitation' *mišras* `mixed', Latvian *mistrs* ds.;

Maybe alb. Geg *mëshoj* `press, push', *mësoj* `learn, teach (mix in one's mind?)', \**make mad*

Old Bulgarian *měšq*, *měšiti* etc. `mix', has lost its iterate meaning.

Here probably Old Indic *ā-míkṣā* `curd of milk', osset. *misin* `buttermilk', Middle Irish *medg*, cymr. *maidd*, ncorn. *meith*, abret. *meid*, gall.-Latin \**mesga* (French *mêgue*) `wheys' (\**misgā*), Old Icelandic *mysa* `wheys' (\**mihswōn*). common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*: Illyrian - Celt. *-gh-* > *-d-*, *-th-*

**References:** WP. II 244 f., WH. II 95 f., Trautmann 175; Kuiper Nasalprä. 50, 123.

**Page(s):** 714

---

**Root / lemma:** *meih-*1

**Meaning:** to strengthen; pole

**Material:** Old Indic *minōti* `fastens, founds, builds', *miti-* f. `erection, foundation', *mitá-* `fastens', *métar-* `der Aufrichter', *mayūkha-* m. `peg, plug, ray', npers. *mēx* `peg, plug, nail' (\**maiḥa-*), sogd. *myyk* ds., Old Indic *sumēka-* `well founded, tight, firm';

Latin Pl. *moenia* `defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls', *mūniō* (arch. *moeniō*), *-īre* `to wall, defend with a wall, fortify, defend, protect, secure, strengthen'; *mūrus*, old *moiros* `wall';

alb. *mur* `wall' a Latin loanword.

Old Irish *-tuidmen* (*\*to-dī-mi-na-t*) `fastens', verbal noun *tuidme*;

Germanic *\*maihrja-* `boundary post, frontier post', Old English *mære*, *gemære* `limit, boundary, region, area', Old Icelandic *landa-mæri* `limit, boundary, border land', etc.

*meih-d(h)-* in: Middle Irish *mé(̃)de m.* `nape' (*\*meih-d̃-io-*); Latvian *miet* `enclose with posts', *maĩdīt* `decorate, ornament, adorn'.

With *t* extended *mēljht-*: *meiht-*: *mit-* in:

Old Indic *mēthí-* m., *mēthī* f. (Prakrit *mēdhí-*, *mēdhī*, *mēdhī*) `pillar, jamb', *mít-* f. `column, jamb' (perhaps also in Avestan *bərəzi-mita-*, if `high column'), Armenian *moit* `pillar'; Latin *mēta* `a cone, pyramid, a conical column at the end of the circus, turning-post, goal, a goal, winning-post, mark, an end, period, extremity, boundary, limit'; Middle Irish *methas* `border land, frontier land' (*\*mitostu-*); Old Icelandic *meiðr* `tree, balk, beam, shaft, pole'; Lithuanian *miėtas*, Latvian *miets* `picket, pole'; zero grade Lithuanian *mita* `Stecken zum Netzestriken'; probably also Old Bulgarian *město*, Serbo-Croatian *mjesto*, Czech *místo* `place' from *\*mōit̥s-to-* or *\*mē[j]t̥s-to-*.

**References:** WP. II 239 f., WH. II 30 f., Trautmann 165 f.;

**See also:** compare *meih-4*.

**Page(s):** 709

---

**Root / lemma:** *meih-2*

**Meaning:** to change, exchange

**Material:** Old Indic *máyatē* `tauscht', *ni-maya-* m. `exchange'; Latvian *miju*, *mīt* `exchange'.

With *n*-formant: Latin *mūnis* `ready to be of service', *mūnus*, *-eris* (arch. *moenus*) `a service, office, post, employment, function, duty, a service, favor, kindness, a present, gift, a public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition, show of gladiators (given by magistrates)', *mūnia*, *-ium* (old *moenia*) `duties, functions, official duties', *immunis* `not bound, free from obligation, disengaged, unemployed', *commūnis* (Old Latin *comoin[em]*) `common, general, universal, public' (= Gothic etc. *gamains*), Oscan *múínikad* `common,

general, universal, public ', Umbrian *muneklu* ` a service, office, post, employment, function, duty ';

Old Irish *mōin*, *māin* ` preciousness, treasure, tribute', *dag-mōini* ` good gifts, favors';  
ablaut. cymr. *mwyn* ` value, worth ' ( *\*meino-*);

Gothic *gamains*, Old English *gemæne*, Old High German *gimeini* ` common, shared ' ; as  
` exchanged = falsified, misrepresented, forged, counterfeit, distorted ' also Old High  
German *mein* ` incorrect, deceitful' (Modern High German *Meineid*), Old English *mān* ds.,  
Old Icelandic *meinn* ` harmful ', *mein* ` damage, pity, misfortune';

Lithuanian *maĩnas* m., Latvian *mains* `exchange', Lithuanian *mainaũ*, -*yti*, Latvian *maĩnīt*  
`swap, vary, exchange, barter ' ; Old Bulgarian *měna* ` variation, change ', *izměnitī* `   
διαμεΐβειν, διαλάττειν ' . Here also Old Indic *mēni*- f. ` revenge, vengeance ', Avestan  
*maēni*- ` punishment ' (compare Old Bulgarian *mьstь* ` revenge ' from the extension root  
form *meit*-).

Maybe alb. Geg *mēni*, Tosc *mēri* ` revenge, vengeance '.

extension root form see below *mei-g<sup>w</sup>-*, *mei-k-*, *mei-t(h)-*.

**References:** WP. II 240 f., WH. I 254 f., II 128, Berneker II 48 f., Trautmann 175 f.

**Page(s):** 710

---

**Root / lemma:** *mei<sup>h</sup>-3*

**Meaning:** to wander, go

**Material:** Latin *meō*, -*āre* ` to go, pass' (perhaps previous *ā*-verb =) poln. *mijam*, *mijać*,  
Czech *míjím*, *míjetí* ` pass, elapse, avoid ' ; on this basis could also be based *\*meiā- nā*-  
present *\*mi-nāmi* : Old Bulgarian *minq*, -*qtī* ` pass, elapse ' (also *minujq*, *minovati* `   
προβαίνειν ') and mcymr. *mynet* `go'; Old Bulgarian *mimo* ` over, past, finished ' ; (compare  
gr. μῦμος ` mummer, performer '?)

here also the river names gall. *Moenus* ` Main, river in Germany ', Middle Irish *Moín* (in  
Kerry, the county in Ireland), poln. *Mień*, *Mianka*; *\*mei<sup>h</sup>n-* in poln. *Minia*, zero grade *min-* in  
Lithuanian *Minija*, poln. *Mnina*, hispan. *Minius* (Galicia), Etruria *Miniō*.

**Note:**

Around 1700 BC, a highly sophisticated culture grew up around palace centers on Crete:  
the **Minoans**.

The relationship *migrare* : ἀμείβειν allows the old resemblance with *meih-* 'swap, vary, exchange' as 'local change' seem possible.

**References:** WP. II 241, WH. II 73, Trautmann 176, Berneker II 59, Krahe BzFN 1, 256 f.

**Page(s):** 710

---

**Root / lemma:** *meih-4*

**Meaning:** to bind

**Material:** Old Indic *mitrá-* n. (secondary m.) 'friend' (originally 'friendship' from '\*association'), Avestan *miθra-* m. 'friend; pact, covenant; name of a God (personification of the covenant)', Old pers. *MiPra-* 'God's name';

gr. hom. μίτρῃ 'belt; head fascia, Mitra'; doubtful μίτος 'Einschlagfaden';

Latvian *miemurī, meimurī* 'Femerstricke'.

**References:** WP. II 241 f., Güntert Weltkönig 50 f.;

**See also:** compare *mei-1*.

**Page(s):** 710

---

**Root / lemma:** *meih-5 mi-neu-*

**Meaning:** to lessen, small

**Material:** Old Indic *mināti, minōti* 'diminishes, damages, hinders', *mīyatē, mīyātē* 'diminishes', participle Perf. *mītā-*; *manyu-mī-* 'the diminishing, destructive rancor';

gr. μινύθω 'reduce, lessen', Adj. \*μινυ-ς in μινυ-ώριος 'short-lived, transitory', μίνυνθα 'ein kleines Weilchen, nur kurze Zeits' (Akk. \*μίνυν, extension after δη-θά); μείων, μείον 'less, fewer, inferior, smaller', after πλείων for \*μείων that still in ἀμείων 'better' = '\*not less' has received (\**meih-no-*);

Latin *ni-mis* 'beyond measure, too much, overmuch, excessively, too' (\**ne-mi-is*), *nimius* Adj (\**ne-mi-os*) 'beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much'; Latin *minor*, n. and Adv. *minus* 'little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable', *minimus* 'least, smallest, very small, minute, trifling, insignificant' (\**minu-mos*), *minister* 'subordinate, servant, that serves, ministering' (after *magister*, Oscan *minstreis* 'little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable'), *minerrimus* (: *minus* after *vet-errimus* : -us), *minuō* 'to make small, lessen, diminish, divide into small pieces', Oscan *menvum* 'to make small, lessen, diminish, divide into small pieces' (probably with neglectful *e* for *i*);

corn. *minow* `reduce, lessen ', Middle Breton *mynhuigenn*, nbret. *minvik* `bread without the crusts of bread ';

ndd. *minn*, *minne* `small, little, lean' is from the comparative back formation; Kompar. Gothic *minniza*, Old Icelandic *minni*, Old High German *minniro* `fewer, less ', Superl. Gothic *minniſtr*, Old High German *minniſt*, Old Icelandic *minniſtr* `the smallest, least ' (-*nn*- from -*ny*-, Indo Germanic *\*minu-* with new real increase formation through -*izon-*, -*ista-*), Adv. Gothic *mins* ( *\*minniſ*), Old Icelandic *minnr*, Old High German Old English *min* `fewer, less';

Old Bulgarian *мѣньшѣ* (f. *мѣньшѣ*) `smaller, less, fewer, younger ' ( *\*мѣньшѣ-јѣ*);

here also Lithuanian *máila* `sundries, little thing, small fish ', Latvian *maīle* `small fish', Slavic *\*měľ-kъ* in altserb. *mioki* `shallow, having little depth ', Czech *měľký* `small, shallow, having little depth ', *měľiti* `crumb, spall, crumble ', and Old Icelandic *mjōr*, *mjār*, *mæŕ* `narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin' from *\*maiwa-*, *\*maiwi-*; Tocharian B *maiwe* `small, young '.

**References:** WP. II 242, WH. II 92 f., Trautmann 165, 184.

**Page(s):** 711

---

**Root / lemma:** *meiḥ-6*, *meiḥu-*, *min(u)-*, *mim(ei)-*

**Meaning:** expr. root

**Material:** Old Indic *mimāti* ``bleats, roars, shouts ', *mimāyat*, *ámīmēt* `roared, bleated ', *māyú-* m. `the bleating, roaring '; presumably *maya-* m. `steed', *mayūra* m. `peacock'; *miṇ-* *miṇa-* `speaking indistinctly through the nose ';

gr. μιμίζω `neigh ', μιμιχμός `the neighing ', μιμάξασα χρεμετίσασα φωνήσασα Hes., μινυρός `whimpering', μινῦρομαι, μινυρίζω `whimper, whine '; from Latin *minur(r)iō* `to twitter, to chirp, to coo ' (gr. loanword?) reshaped *mintriō*, -*īre* `squeak '; Old Bulgarian *мѣmati*, *мѣmati* `stammer '.

Maybe alb. *memec* `mute ' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. II 243, WH. II 93;

**See also:** s. also *mū-*.

**Page(s):** 711

---

**Root / lemma:** *meiḥ-no-*



**Meaning:** wish, intention

**Material:** Old Irish *mían* n. 'wish, desire', cymr. *mwyn* (\**meino-*) 'enjoyment', *er mwyn* 'unwillingness, reluctance'; Old High German *meina* f. 'sense, mind, opinion, intention', Old Frisian *mēne*, Old English *mān* f. 'opinion, mentioning, lament'; Old High German *meinen* 'mean, say', Old English *mænan* ds., also 'wail'; Slavic \**mainjō* 'mean' in Old Church Slavic *měnjō*, *měnitī* 'mention, take for, think of something accidentally; think of, consider', etc.

**References:** WP. II 302, Trautmann 165.

**Page(s):** 714

---

**Root / lemma:** *meihs-*

**Meaning:** twinkling, glimmering; mist

**Material:** Old Indic *miṣāti* 'opens the eyes', *ni-miṣ* f., *ni-miṣa-* m. 'the blinking, closing of the eyes'; *miṣa-* n. 'deceit, deception'; *mīḍam* 'peaceful, tranquil, quiet, silent, low' (\**miz-do-* 'verstohlen?'), *mīlati* 'closes the eyes';

ndd. *mis* 'misty weather', *miseln* 'fine rain', Dutch (Flemish) *mijzelen*, *mīzelen* 'dust, powder rain';

Old Church Slavic *мѣшеѡ* 'turpis quaestus', russ. *mšel* 'profit, gain', *ob-michnúťsa* 'be mistaken'.

**References:** WP. II 248 f.;

**See also:** extension the also in *meihgh-*, *meihk-* present root.

**Page(s):** 714

---

**Root / lemma:** *meiht(h)-1*

**Meaning:** staying (place)

**Material:** Avestan *maēθanəm* n. 'residence for people and gods, dwelling, house', *miθnāiti* 'stays, dwells, remains';

Lithuanian *mintù*, *misti* 'be nourished', *mitas* 'livelihood', *maitinti* 'nourish', *maĩstas* 'nourishment, food', also Lithuanian *maità*, Latvian *màita* 'carrion'; Old Prussian *maitā* 'nourishes'; Latvian *mītiāt* 'provide abode, residence and nourishment, food', *mitu*, *mist* 'live, stay, have one's food'.

**References:** WP. II 247, Trautmann 185, Berneker 2, 52.

**Page(s):** 715

---

**Root / lemma:** *mei*-t(h)-2

**Meaning:** to exchange

**Material:** Old Indic *méthati*, *mitháti* `alternates, quarrels, joins to ', *mithá*- Adv. `mutual, alterant, changeable, together' = Avestan *miθō* Adv. `inverted, incorrect'; Old Indic *míthūṣ*, *míthus*, *mithuyā* Adv. ds., Avestan *miθwa(na)*-, *miθwara*- Adj. `paired, coupled';

gr. (sizil.) *μοῖτρος* `repayment, gratitude' (loanword from Italic);

Latin *mūtō*, *-āre* (*\*moitāiō*) `Of motion, to move, move away, remove, Of alteration, to alter, change, transform, vary, modify, Of style, to vary, change, diversify, Of substitution, to change, replace, make a change in, To exchange, barter, sell ', *mūtuus* `borrowed, lent, In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual';

Old Irish negative prefix *mí*-, *mis(s)*-; the full form in *mis-cuis* `hate'; compare under Germanic *missa*-; here also Old Irish *messa* `bad'?

Gothic *maidjan* `change, falsify', *in-maidjan* `transform'; Gothic *maipms* `gift', Old Icelandic Pl. f. *meiðmar*, Old English *māðum*, Old Saxon *mēðom* `gift, preciousness, jewel'; participle *\*mitō-* `confused, confounded, incorrect' in Gothic *missō* `reciprocal, each other, one another ', Old Icelandic (*ā*)*miss*, Middle Low German *to misse* `inverted, unfavorable', Old High German *missi* `various', prefix Gothic *missa*- `wrong, incorrect' (*missa-dēds* = Modern High German *Missetat*, *missa-leiks* `different', compare Modern High German *mißfarben* `of different colors, varicolored, ', perhaps also Gothic *missa-qiss* `battle of words'), Old Icelandic *mis*- (seldom *missi*-), Old Saxon Old English *mis*-, Old High German *missa*-, *missi*-, Modern High German *miss*-;

somewhat different Old High German Old English *missan* `miss, feel absence, miss, fail', Old Icelandic *missa* `miss, lose ', Middle High German *missee* f. `lack', Old English *miss* n. `loss, defeat; casualty ', Old Icelandic *missir* m. *missa* f. `loss, damage', to Old High German *mīdan* `avoid, miss', refl. `abstain'; intr. `stay away, lack, hide ', Old Saxon *mīthan*, *mīdan* ds., Old English *mīðan* `hide; avoid';

Balto-Slavic *\*meitu-* in Latvian *miētus* m. `exchange, variation', in addition *mituôt* and *mietuôt* `exchange ', *mitêt* `change ', refl. `cease', Adv. *pa-mīšu* `alternately';

Old Church Slavic *mitě* `alterant, changeable', russ.-Church Slavic *mitusъ* Adv. ds., etc.; in addition Old Church Slavic *mьstъ* etc. `revenge, vengeance '.

**References:** WP. II 247 f., WH. II 137, 140, Trautmann 176 f.;

**See also:** see below *mei*-2.

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehk-*

**Meaning:** to bleat (expr. root)

**Material:** Old Indic *makamakāyatē* 'bleats', *mēká-* m. 'he-goat; billy goat'; Armenian *mak* 'sheep'; gr. hom. *μηκάσθαι* 'grouse, bleat'; Latin *micciō*, *-īre* 'grouse, bleat'; Middle High German *meckatzen*, *mechzen*, Modern High German *meckern*, Middle High German *mecke* 'he-goat'; Lithuanian *mekenù*, *-énti* 'grouse, bleat, stammer'; klr. *mékaty* 'grouse, bleat, bleat', etc.

Maybe alb. *me* 'goat bleat' *meksh* 'buffalo-calf' (diminutive *-sh* suffix).

**References:** WP. II 256, WH. II 85 f., Trautmann 177;

**See also:** compare *meh-6*.

Page(s): 715-716

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh-1*

**Meaning:** 1sg personal pronoun (oblique stem)

**Grammatical information:** Nom. Sg. *eġ(h)om* 'I' (see 291)

**Material:** Gen. accented *\*meh-meh* 'from me, mine' in Old Indic *máma*; dissimil. *\*meh-nēh* in Avestan *mana*, Old pers. *manā*, cymr. *fy<sup>n</sup>*, Bret. *ma*, Vannes *me* (as Possessiv); Church Slavic *mene*, Lithuanian *manė*, different dissimil. *\*eme* in Armenian *im*, gr. hom. *ἐμεῖο*, etc.;

Dat. accented *meh-ġhi* 'me' in Old Indic *máhy-a(m)*, Latin *mihi*, Umbrian *mehe*; Armenian *inj* from *\*ehmehġh-*; enclitic *moi* (also as Gen.) in Old Indic *mḗ*, *me*, Avestan *me*, Gatha-Avestan *moi*, gr. *μοι*; Old Irish infix and suffix Pron. *-m-*; Old Lithuanian *mí*, Old Prussian *mai*, Hittite *-mí*;

Akk. *mēh* in Old Indic Avestan *mā* (enclitic), Armenian *is* (*\*eme-ge?*), Latin *mē(d)*, gr. *ἐμέ*, *με*; Old Irish *me-sse*, *mé* ('I'), infix and suffix Pron. *-m-* (cymr. *mi* 'I' with *i* after *tí* 'you'); *mēh-m* in Old Indic accented *mām*, Avestan *mām*, alb. *mua*, *mue*, Old Prussian *mien*, Old Church Slavic *mę*; with *-ge* erweit. gr. *ἐμέ-γε*, Venetic *mexo*, Gothic *mik* 'me', etc., Hittite *am-mu-uk* (*amuk*) 'me' (above S. 291), enclitic *-mu*;

ablative *mēh-d* in Old Indic *mát*, Avestan *mať*, Latin *mē(d)*;

locative *moi* in Old Indic *mē*;

Possessiv *moh-* in Old Indic *ma*, Avestan *ma* m. n., *mā* f., Armenian *im*, gr. *ἐμός*, alb. *im* (article *i* + *em*);

Also alb. Geg *eme* `mine '.

**-mo-jo-** in Old Bulgarian *moj*, Old Prussian *mais*, f. *maia*; **me-jo-** in Latin *meus*, Hittite *mi-iš* (*mes*); secondary Gothic *meins*, Old High German etc. *mīn* (*\*mei-no-*); Lithuanian *manas*, Tocharian A B *ñi* (*\*mäñi*).

**References:** WP. II 236, WH. II 84 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 599 ff.

**Page(s):** 702

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh-2*

**Meaning:** in the middle of, by, around, with

**Material:** A. *meh-d<sup>h</sup>i* (also basic form *meh-ti* possible) in Gothic *miþ* `with', asächs. *mid(i)*, Old English *mið*, Old Icelandic *með(e)*, Old High German *mit(i)*, etc.; compare under S. 706 f.

Maybe apocope alb. (*\*me-ti*) *me* `with'.

B. *meh-ta* in gr. μετά (ending as in κατά, above S. 613), alb. *mjet* `between', *ndër-mjet* `between '.

Illyrian *Met-aurus* `mid river ' (Brutt., Umbrian), Ligurian *Os Metapīnum* (estuary, the mouth of a river Rhone) `between the waters '; compare Illyrian locative *Metu-barbis* `between marshes ' (in Save river valley, northern Bosnia); in Aetolian VN Μετάπιοι (hellenist Μεσσάπιοι) etc., Old Icelandic *með(r)* `with, between ', Gothic *miþ*, Old English *mið*, Old High German *mit(i)*.

C. *meh-ghri-(s)* in Armenian *merj* `by' (the final sound receive in *merjenam* `nearer, closer myself ') = gr. μέχρι(ς) `bis '; contains the locative of words for `hand' (see above S. 447); zero grade Indo Germanic *\*m-ghri-(s)* in gr. ἄχρι(ς) *ds*.

D. Unclear are gr. Arcadian μέστε, Cretan kyren. μέστα `bis ', hom. μέσφα, Thessalian μέσποδι etc.

**References:** WP. II 236, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 629 f., 840; 2, 481 ff., 549 f.

**Page(s):** 702-703

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>h</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to pronounce ritual words

**Material:** Armenian *malt'em* `I beg '; asächs. *meldōn* `brag, boast, tell', Old High German *melda* `bragging, slander ', *meldōn*, *-ēn* `notify, brag, boast, betray ', Old English *meld* `

announcement'; Lithuanian *meldžiù*, *mēlsti* 'bid, beg, ask, pray', *malda* f. 'request; prayer', Iterat. *maldaũ*, *maldyti*; Old Prussian *maddla* 'request, prayer'; due to dissimilation from *\*mold-lā* to *\*modlā* 'request': Czech *modla* 'idol, temple' and poln. *modła* f. 'prayer'; with *-dl-* to *-l-*: Old Church Slavic *moljǫ*, *moliti* 'bid, beg, ask', refl. 'pray', etc.; from 'consecrate and slaughter' then 'slaughter at certain time' in russ. *molítb*, etc.;

Maybe alb. *lut* 'pray, bid, beg, ask': Old Church Slavic *moliti* 'bid, beg, ask' a Slavic loanword.

Hittite *ma-al-ta-i*, *ma-al-di* (*mald-*) 'prays'.

**References:** WP. II 289, 291, WH. II 20, Trautmann 177, Benveniste BSL. 33, 133 ff., Mudge Lg. 7, 252.

**Page(s):** 722

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** lightning

**Material:** Cymr. Pl. *mellt*, Sg. *-en* 'lightning', with secondary *t*;

Old Icelandic *mjǫllnir* 'Thor's hammer' (*\*melð[u]njaz*); in addition Old Icelandic poet. *myln* 'fire'; Old Prussian *mealde* (*\*melđiā*) 'lightning', zero grade Latvian *milna* (*\*mildna*) 'the hammer of thunders'; wruss. *malad'na* 'lightning' (*\*melď'na*), zero grade Old Bulgarian *mlъньj*, russ. *mólnija* ds. (*\*mьldньj*).

**References:** WP. II 300, Trautmann 177.

**Page(s):** 722

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehlgh-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Material:** Old Indic *malhá-* 'mit Zäpfchen an der Wamme (von Kuh und Ziege)', Armenian *małj*, Gen. *-i* 'gall' (*\*młghi-*, originally probably 'cholecyst, gallbladder');

Avestan *mərəzāna* 'belly'.

Lithuanian *milžinas*, Latvian *mīlzis* 'giant', Latvian *mēlto*, *mīlz* 'to swell, fester'.

**References:** WP. II 300; extension from 4. *mel-*?

**Page(s):** 723

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehli-t*

**Meaning:** honey

**Grammatical information:** n., Gen. *mel-nés*

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *meḥli-t*: 'honey' : **Root / lemma:** *mēdh<sup>h</sup>u*: 'honey' derived from a truncated

**Root / lemma:** *meḥl-1* (auch *smeḥl*), *meḥlēḥ-*: *mlē-*, *meḥl-d-*: *ml-ed-*, *meḥl<sup>dh</sup>-*, *ml-ēi-*:  
*mlī-*, *meḥlēḥ-k-*: *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-*: *mlū-*: 'to grind, hit; fine, ground'.

**Material:**

Armenian *metr* 'honey', Gen. *melu* (it has changed to *u*-stem probably after *\*med<sup>h</sup>u*), *metu*, Gen. *metui* 'bee'; skyth. μελίτιον πόμα τι Σκυθικόν Hes.; gr. μέλι, -τος 'honey', μέλισσα, Attic -ττα 'a bee, one of the priestesses of Delphi, honey' (*\*μελιττα* or *\*μελι-λιχια* 'honey-luscious'), βλίπτω 'cut out the comb of bees, take the honey' (*\*mlit-iō*); compare μείλιχος, Attic μιλίχιος 'gentle, soothing, mild, gracious; propitiatory offerings, as referring to honey mixed in the drink-offerings';

alb. *mjal*, *mjaltë* (*\*melitom*) 'honey'; common alb.-celtic *-kh* > *-ht*, *-t*: gr. *-kh* > *-tt*.

**Note:**

Common alb. *m* > *mb* > *b* in (*\*melita*, *\*mbleita*) *bleta* f. 'bee' while alb. Arbëresh uses *mizë* (fly, insect) *bletje* '(\*honey insect)' = 'bee': gr. βλίπτω 'cut out the comb of bees, take the honey'.

Latin *mel*, *mellis* (*\*melnés*) 'honey', *mulsus* 'mixed with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet; stirred or cooked with honey' (*\*melsos*; old imitation from *\*saldtos*, *salsus*); Old Irish *mil* 'honey' (*\*melit* to *\*meli*, whereupon Gen. *mela*), cymr. corn. bret. *mel* ds.; Irish *milis*, cymr. *melys* 'sweet', gall. PN *Meliððus*, *Melissus*; also cymr. etc. *melyn* 'yellowish' is probably 'honey-colored' (see below *meḥl* color name); Gothic *milib* (*\*melitom*) 'honey', Old English *mildēaw* 'nectar', Old English *milisc* 'mellifluent';

In *-m-* suffix:

Maybe alb. (*\*melitom*) *mjellmë* 'swan (\*white, honey-colored)': cymr. etc. *melyn* 'yellowish'. (common alb. *-m-* inanimate formant) {the same formation as German Honig 'honey' see **Root / lemma:** *keṇekó-*: gold; honey, yellowish}.

Hittite *mi-li-t* 'honey'.

**References:** WP. II 296, WH. II 61 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 283, 518, 838.

**Page(s):** 723-724

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehlk-1*

**Meaning:** to rub (?)

**Note:** parallel root to *melġ-*.

**Material:** Latin *mulceō*, *-ēre*, *mulsī*, *-sum* ` to stroke, graze, touch lightly, fondle; rustle through; to move; to soothe, soften, caress, flatter, delight; to relieve, alleviate ', *mulcetra* ` a plant, called also heliotropium ', *mulcēdo* ` pleasantness, agreeableness ', *Mulciber* (WH. II 120); *mulcō*, *-āre* ` to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure, damage '.

**References:** WP. II 297.

**Page(s):** 724

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehlk-2*, *mehlg-*

**Meaning:** wet

**Material:** Gr. μέλκιον κρήνη Hes.; Gothic *milhma* m. `cloud'; Middle High German *milgen* `soak grain to feed cattle '; Slavic *\*melko-* in Old Bulgarian *mlěko*, russ. *molokó* etc. `milk'; ablaut. Slavic *\*malka-* in Old Russian *molokita* probably `swamp, marsh, pool ', serb. *mläka* `watery bottom', *mläkva* `puddle', poln. *pa-młoka* `fog', etc.; Czech *mlklý* `humid, wet', Lithuanian *malkas* m., *malka* f. `gulp of drinking ', Latvian *māls*, *malka* ds.

*melg-* in Slavic *\*molžiti*, russ. dial. *molžítʹ*, *za-molaživatʹ* `become cloudy ' (of weather).

**References:** WP. II 297, Trautmann 177.

**Page(s):** 724

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-1* (also *smehl-*), *mehlēh-*: *mlē-*, *mehl-d-*: *ml-ed-*, *mehl-dh-*, *ml-ēi-*: *mlī-*, *mehlēh-k-*: *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-*: *mlū-*

**Meaning:** to grind, hit; fine, ground

**Material:** A. Old Indic *mṛṇāti*, *mṛṇati* `crushes, grinds ', *mūrṇá-* `wilted, limp' and `crushed ' (also merged partly with 3. *mer-*), *mlā-* `become soft, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack ', *mlātá-* `tanned softly ', Avestan *mrāta-* ds., perhaps Old Indic *malvá-* `crazy silly; immature ' (`weak' in intellectual sense); compare Gothic *ga-malwjan*, Old High German *molawēn*, Lithuanian *mālvinti*, from the *i*-basis Old Indic *mṛityati* `disintegrates, resolves ';

Armenian *malem* `grind, crush ' (*\*mel-*), *ml-ml-em* `rub', *metm* `soft, slack', *ma-mul* `presses';

gr. μύλη f., late μύλος m. `mill',

Italian mulino : French moulin : Bresciano molì : Breton milin ; meilh : Catalan molí : Croatian mlin : Czech mlýn : Galician muíño : Irish muileann : Leonese mulín : Albanian

Geg **mullini**, Tosc **mulliri** : Reggiano mullein : Romagnolo mulèin : Valencian moli : Venetian molin : Welsh melin `mill'.

gr. μύλλω `mill, grind, pulverize, crunch ' (also as Latin *molō* `grind ': sizil. μυλλός `pudendum muliebre '); μαλερός `crunching '; μάλευρον `flour' is hybridization of ἄλευρον and μύλη; ἄμαλός `weak, tender', ἀμβλύς `feeble, weak'; from the *ī*-basis gr. βλίτον `Melde ' (compare to meaning Modern High German **Melde** under *mel*-d<sup>h</sup>-), βλιτο-μάμμας `blockhead ', βλιτάς `worthless wife, woman';

alb. *mjel* `flour ' ( *\*mel̥yo-* = Modern High German *Mehl*);

Alb. *miell* `flour '.

Note:

Albanian *miell*, *mjel* : Danish *mel* : Dutch *meel* : Icelandic *mjöl* : Swedish *mjöl* `flour '.

Maybe alb. *mjellmë* `swan, white ' : Gothic *malma* m. `white sand, dust, earth'.

Latin *molō*, *-ere* `grind ' (= Old Irish *melid*), *molīna* `mill', *mola* `millstone '; Umbrian *kumaltu*, *kumultu*, *comultu* `to grind thoroughly ', *kumates*, *comatir* `to grind thoroughly ', *maletu* `the ground ' (Indo Germanic *\*m<sub>e</sub>lō*); Latin *mulier* `a woman, female ' (from *\*muljési*, Indo Germanic *\*m<sub>l</sub>-jési* `the soft ', Kompar. to *mollis* `yielding, pliant, flexible, supple, soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant ' [S. 718]); *marcus* `a large hammer ', back-formation to *marculus*, *martellus* (*\*mal-tl-os*) `a small hammer, a hammer ' has *-a* as in Latin *palma* : gr. παλάμη; Latin *malleus* `a hammer, maul ';

Italian mulino : French moulin : Breton milin : Galician muíño : Irish muileann : Leonese mulín : Reggiano mullein : Romagnolo mullein : Alb. Geg mullini Tosk mulliri `mill '.

Old Irish *melim* `grind ' (with *com-* `grind ', with *to-* `consume, eat or drink'); cymr. *malu* (*\*m<sub>e</sub>l-*), bret. *malaf* `grind ', *meil* `mill' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>līā*); Old Irish *mlith* Dat. `to grind, (*\*m<sub>l</sub>-t-*), *mol* `Mühlstange '; *\*maləyo-* `soft' in bret. *divalo* `(not tender =) raw, ugly', cymr. *malwoden* `slime, mud'; from heavy basis gall. *\*blāto-* (French *blé*), mcymr. *blawt*, ncymr. *blawd*, acorn. *blot*, bret. *bleud* `meal, flour' (*m<sub>l</sub>-tó-* = Lithuanian *milta*) Old Irish *mlāith*, Middle Irish *blāith* `gentle, smooth ', Middle Breton *blot* `soft, tender' (*\*m<sub>l</sub>-ti-*; cymr. *mwllwg* `rubbish' (*\*molu-ko-*); Celtic *\*molto-* in cymr. *mollt*, corn. *mols*, bret. *maout*, Middle Irish *molt*, gall.-rom. *multo*, *-ōne* `(castrated) ram';



Gothic Old High German *malan*, Old Icelandic *mala* `mill, grind' (Germanic *a*-present); Old High German *muljan* `crunch', Old Icelandic *mylia* ds., Old High German *gimulli* `Gemüll' (but Old High German *mulī*, *-īn*, Old English *myln*, Old Icelandic *mylna* `mill' from late Latin *molīna*); Gothic *mulda*, Old English *molda*, Old Icelandic *mold*, Old High German *molta* f. `dust, powder, earth' (*\*m̥l-tā*); Gothic *malma* m. `sand', Old Icelandic *malmr* `ore', ablaut. Old English *mealm-stān* `sandstone', Middle High German *malmen* `crunch', Old Saxon Old High German *melm* `dust, powder, sand' (: Lithuanian *melmuõ* `calculus, nephrolith, kidney stone'); Modern High German dial. *mulm* `decomposed earth, dust, powder, rotted wood'; Old High German Old Saxon *mēlo*, Gen. *-wes*, Old English *melu*-, Gen. *-wes*, Old Icelandic *mjǫl* `flour' (*\*meluo-* = alb. *mieł*);

Old High German *mil(i)wa* `mite' (*\*melwjō*); Gothic *malō* n., Old Icelandic *mǫlr* (*\*molu-*) `moth'; Old Bulgarian *molъ* (*\*moli-*) ds.,

Russian моль (mol') : Czech mol : Polish mól : Romanian molie : Serbian moljac : Slovak mól : Albanian **molë** : Swedish mal : Italian camola : Hungarian moly : Sicilian camula `moth'.

Armenian dial. *məymóγ* (from *\*motmot*) `moth'; very doubtful is affiliation from Old Indic *malūka*- m. `kind of worm', Armenian *mlukn* `bedbug', which reminds Old Saxon Middle Low German *mol*/m., Middle High German n. `lizard', Old High German *mol*, *molm*, *molt* `lizard', Modern High German *Molch*, Armenian *motēz* `lizard'; rather to 6. *mel*- S. 721;

Gothic *ga-malwjan* `crunch, grind', Old Icelandic *mǫlva* `break in pieces', Old High German *molawēn* `to melt away, waste, consume'; Old Icelandic *mjǫll* `fine snow', schw. dial. *mjäl(l)a* `kind of fine sand earth' (*\*melnā*); Gothic *mulda*, Old English *molde*, Old High German *molta* `dust, powder, earth' (participle *\*m̥l-tā* `the ground one');

Lithuanian *malù*, *málti* (pronunciation of the heavy basis) `mill, grind', *malūnas*, Old Prussian *malunis* `mill', *miltai*, Latvian *mīlti* `flour' (= cymr. *blawd*), Old Prussian *meltan* `flour'; Lithuanian *malinỹs*, *milinỹs*, Latvian *milna* `whisk, utensil for stirring'; Lithuanian *mālvinti*, *mulvinti* `plague'; with formants *-to-*: Latvian *māltīt*, *miltīt* `hit'; Lithuanian *melmuõ* see above;

Old Church Slavic *meljō*, *mlěť*, russ. *molótъ*, Serbo-Croatian *mljěti* (heavy basis) `mill, grind'; poln. *mlon* `grasp the hand mill' (*\*melnъ*), russ. *mélenъ* (*\*mel-eno*), Serbo-Croatian čak. *mlán* (*\*molnъ*) ds.; Serbo-Croatian *mlêvo*, *mlijevo* `grist, corn, grain' (= Old High German *melo*, alb. *mjet*, besides serb. *ml-î-vo*, russ. *mél-i-vo* `grist'); klr. *mótot* m. `Treber, Hülsen von Malz', sloven. *mláto* n., *mláta* f. `Malztreber', Czech *mláto* ds., Old Prussian

*piva-maltan* ` Biermalz ' (Germanic? s. *mel-d-*) etc.; probably also (light basis) Old Church Slavic *mlatъ*, russ. *mólotъ* etc. `hammer'; Church Slavic *mlatiti* ( *\*moltiti*) `hit'; lengthened grade *měľkъ* `small' and Old Church Slavic *měľъ* `calc, lime, limestone ' etc.;

Tocharian A *malywēt* ` you pressed, crushed ', B *melye* ` be crushed ';

Hittite *ma-al-la-i* ` ground, crunched ';

with anl. *s-*: Norwegian *smola* ` crunch '; Middle High German *smoln* ` remove tiny bits of bread ', aschw. *smola, smula, smule* ` gobbet ' (besides Old Icelandic *molí* ds., *mól* f. ` heap of stones '); Latvian *smelis, smēlis* ` water sand in the field ', Lithuanian *smėljys*, Gen. *smėlio* `sand', *smiltis* ds.

B. basis *m(e)hlēi-*: *mli-* in: cymr. *blin* ` tired ' ( *\*mli-no-*), abr. Pl. *blinion* ` the unskilful, incompetent '; Latvian *blīnis* ` tired person', *blīnēt* ` infirm, ailing '; serb. *mlītām, -ati* ` become foul, amble' (compare with ř. Old Indic *mrityati*, gr. βλίτον), russ.-Church Slavic *mlinъ* ` cake', russ. *blin* ` pancake ', serb. *mlīnac* ` unleavened dough, matzah '; klr. *mlity* ` die, wilt, wither ', Kaus. *mloity* ` stimulate nausea ';

doubtful serb. *mlédan* `lean, thin, weak', dial. ` tasteless, dull ' (in Slavonien *mlídan*), etc.

here probably gr. μείλινη, Latin *milium* ( *\*mēlio-*), Lithuanian f. Pl. *malnos* `millet, sorghum'; originally inflection *\*mēli-i-, -n-és*.

C. Von an *u*-basis (compare gr. ἀμβλύς, Old Indic *malvá-*, Modern High German *Mehl* etc.): Avestan *mruta-* ` faded, weak', *mrūra* ` attritional, ruinous '.

*mehl-d-* (perhaps first in *d*-present); *m(e)hle-d-*; *mīdu-*, *m(e)hldui-* `soft'.

Old Indic *márdati, mṛdnāti* ` crushes, rubs, chafes ', Avestan *marəd-* (*mardaite*; *morənda-ī* from *\*mṛnda-*) `ruin, wreck, destroy', Kaus. Old Indic *mardayati* ` crushes, breaks, presses, afflicts' (these Aryan words can partly carry on also Indo Germanic *mehr-d-* same meaning); Old Indic *mṛdú-* (= gr. βλαδύς) `soft, tender', fem. *mṛdvī*, Kompar. *mradīyān*, Superl. *mradiṣṭha-*; *vi-mradati* `softens '; Old Indic *mṛt-* (*mṛd-*) `earth, loam, clay', *mṛtsná-* m. n. `dust, powder ', *mṛtsnā* `fine earth, good loam, clay' (: nisl. *mysna* `dust, powder');

Armenian *metk* ` mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, slack' ( *\*meldu-i-*);

gr. ἀμαλδύνω ` exhaust, destroy, smash' (to *\*[ἀ]μαλδύ-ς* = Old Indic *mṛdú-*); βλαδύς, βλαδαρός `slack' (*\*μλαδ-*, *\*mīd-*); μέλδω ` melt ' (tr., med. intr. = Old English *meltan* etc.);

with the vowel position and meaning from Old Indic *vimradati*, *mradyān* also βλέννα f., βλέννος n. 'mucus, snot', βλέννος 'langsam from reason, verdummt' (*\*mled-sno-*, compare Old Indic *mṛt-sná-*);

Latin *mollis* 'yielding, pliant, flexible, supple, soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant' (*\*m̥ldu-is*, compare Old Indic fem. *mṛdvī*); *blandus* 'of smooth tongue, flattering, fawning, caressing' from *\*mlando-*?

cymr. *blydd* 'gentle, tender', bret. *ble* 'weak' (*\*m̥ldo-*), Old Irish *meldach* 'pleasant' (can also belong to *mel-dh-*; also:) Scots Gaelic *moll* m. 'chaff';

Middle Irish *blind*, *blinn* 'saliva of a dead man' (probably *\*m̥ld-sno-*?); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Old English *meltan* 'melt, burn, digest', Old Icelandic *melta* 'dissolve, digest in the stomach', Norwegian *molten* 'mellow, soft', Kaus. Old English *mieltan* 'melt, clean, digest'; Gothic *ga-maltein* f. 'dissolving', Old Icelandic *maltr* 'decayed, spoil', Old High German *malz* 'melting, feeble'; Old High German *malz*, Old English *mealt*, Old Saxon Old Icelandic *malt* 'malt' (Slavic *\*molto*, Czech *mláto* etc. ds. borrowed from Germanic);

with Old Indic *mṛd-*, *mṛtsnā-* compare nisl. *mysna* 'dust, powder', Old English *formolsnian* 'become dust, powder' (see above);

with anl. **s-**: Old High German *smēlzan* 'deliquesce, melt', *smalz* 'lively fat or butter', Old English *smolt*, *smylte* 'quiet, of the sea', Old Swedish *smultna* 'become peaceful'; here perhaps Old High German *milzi*, Old English *milte* f., *milt* m., Old Icelandic *milti* 'spleen' (can be easily struck out, as if melting);

Maybe alb. *mëlçia* 'the spleen (that of a domestic animal)' a Germanic loanword: Italian *milza*, German *Milz*, Catalan *melsa*, Romagnolo *mëlza* 'spleen'.

Old Bulgarian *mladъ*, russ. *mólodъ* etc. 'young, tender' (*\*moldo-*); Old Prussian *malдай* Nom. Pl. m. 'the young', *maldū-ni-n* Akk. Sg. 'youth', *maldian* 'foals'; Old Prussian *maldenikis* 'kid, child', Old Bulgarian *mladenъсь*, *mladъnecъ* 'youngling' (*\*molden-*, *\*moldin-*);

**mehl-**<sup>dh-</sup> (perhaps first in <sup>dh-</sup>present **\*mehl-**<sup>dh-</sup>**-ō**):

Old Indic *márdhati*, *mṛdhāti* 'decreases, neglects, forgets' ('becomes soft, floppy, slack = faded');

gr. μαλακός 'soft, tender, mild' (after μαλακός extended from:) μάλθη 'wax', μαλθώσω  
μαλακώσω Hes., μάλθων 'weakling', μαλθαίνω 'soften';

here (or to *mel-d-*) cymr. *blydd* etc.;

Gothic *unmildjai* Nom. Pl. 'the unfriendly', *mildīpa* 'mildness', Old Icelandic *mildr*  
'gracious, merciful', Old English *milde*, Old High German *mil̥ti* 'mild, kind, gracious,  
friendly';

Old High German *mel̥ta*, Old English *melde*, Old Swedish *mæld*, *molda*, Old High  
German *mal̥ta*, *multa* 'Melde' (compare gr. βλίτον 'Melde').

**(s)mehl-k-**

Old Icelandic *melr* 'sand-hill' (\**melha-*), Swedish dial. *mjåg* (\**melga-*) ds.

Latvian *smelknes* 'Mehlabfall', *smalknes* 'filings, file dust, saw filings', *smalks* 'fine',  
*smulksne* 'speck, dust particle, sundries';

Lithuanian *smulkūs* 'fine', *smūlkti* 'become fine', *smulkmė* 'sundries';

Lithuanian *smiltis*, Latvian *smilts*, *smīlks* 'sand'.

**mehl-k-, mlāh-k-** 'soft, weak, faint, languid, clownish'.

Gr. μαλακός 'soft', βλᾶξ, -κός 'slack, idle, mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, crazy';  
βληχρός, hom. ἀβληχρός 'weak, gentle' (\**mlāk-srós*); μάλκη 'das solidification vor  
coldness, Erfrieren', μαλκῖω 'habe vor Kälte steife Glieder';

Middle Irish *malcad* 'decay'; presumably Middle Irish *blēn* (Old Irish \**mlēn*) 'the flanks'  
from \**mlaknā*;

Old Church Slavic *mlъčati*, russ. *molčátʹ* 'keep mum, keep quiet' (\**mlkē-*), Old Church  
Slavic *u-mľčiti* 'rule, control', *u-mľknati* 'fall silent' (: Irish *malcaim* 'decay'); Bulgarian  
serb. *mlāk* 'lukewarm', etc. in addition Lithuanian *mūlkis* (\**m̃l̃kios*) 'blockhead'.

With *-sko-*: Gothic *un-tila-malsks* 'heedless; impetuous', Old Saxon *mal̥sc* 'stout,  
proud', Modern High German *mul̥sch* 'soft', *mul̥schen* dial. 'sleep'.

**References:** WP. II 284 ff., WH. I 508, II 16, 103 ff., Trautmann 167 f., 177, 184, 188.

**Page(s):** 716-719

---

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-2***Meaning:** to fail; to deceive

**Material:** Avestan *mairya-* 'deceitful, knavish, villainous'; Armenian *met*, Pl. *metk* 'sin'; gr. μέλεος 'futile, worthless, unlucky, woeful, wretched, miserable' (seems to be based as \*μελε[σ]ος on *-es*-stem *\*meles-*, this weak grade *\*m/s-*, βλασ- perhaps in βλάσ-φημος as 'wrong, inappropriate saying'); perhaps μύλη 'wicked person; deformed person' to ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω 'have a miscarriage'; Middle Irish *mell* 'fault, error' (*\*mel-s-os*, of *-es*-stem), *mellaim* 'cheat, deceive, swindle; betray, be disloyal; gull, fool', *maile* 'evil, harm'; cymr. *mall* 'spoiled' (*\*m/s-*); Lithuanian *mėlas* 'lie, falsity', Latvian Pl. *mēli* ds., *māldīt* 'err, wander, make a mistake', *mūldēt* 'wander, fantasize, worry', *mēlst* 'confused talk'.

**References:** WP. II 291.**Page(s):** 719-720

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-3***Meaning:** to hesitate

**Material:** Gr. μέλλω, Fut. μελήσω 'zögere, bin in Begriffe' (μόλις 'barely?'); μέλει μοι 'es liegt mir am Herzen', μέλω, -ομαι, -ήσω, μέμηλα (Doric μέμᾱλα), μέμβλεται 'am Herzen, in sense lie, besorgtsein', μελέδη, μελεδών, μελέδημα 'care', μελέτη ds., μελέτωρ 'Fürsorger'; Latin *prō-mellere* (*-ll-* = *-ln-*) 'lītem prōmovēre', *re-melīgō* 'she that delays or hinders, the (fem.) delayer, hinderer', *re-mulcum* 'a tow-rope', *prō-mulcum* ds.; Old Irish *mall* (*\*m/s-*) 'slow'.

**References:** WP. II 291 f., WH. II 370, 427 f.**Page(s):** 720

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-4***Meaning:** strong, big

**Material:** Gr. μάλα 'very', μάλλον 'more' (for \*μέλλον = Latin *melius* eingetreten after θάσσον, θάπτον : τάχα), μάλιστα 'mostly, in most situations'; Latin *melior* 'better' (originally '\*stronger'); *multus* 'much, a lot of' (*\*m/s-*); here *multa*, older *molta* 'punishment, penance, atonement', *multō*, *-āre* 'to punish', dialect word, compare Oscan *molta* 'multam', *moltaum* 'moltare', *multasikad* 'of fines, of a fine', Umbrian *motar* 'a money penalty, fine, amercement, mulct', *mutu* 'a money penalty, fine, amercement, mulct' (*\*m/s-* 'reimbursement, replacement'; compare Germanic *\*bōtō* 'penance, atonement': *\*bata-* 'better'); Latvian *milns* 'very much, a lot of'.

**References:** WP. II 292, WH. II 63 f., 123 f.**See also:** A through *-ġ(h)-* extension root form is perhaps *melġh-* 'to swell', see there.**Page(s):** 720

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-5*

**Meaning:** member; to join

**Material:** Old Indic *márman-* n. 'penis, open, unprotected body part', Armenian *marmin* 'body, flesh' (from Iran.?), Lithuanian *mélmenys* 'flesh in the kidneys', Latvian *mēlmeī* 'groin, loins'; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 596 (from *\*meldm-* to S. 718);

gr. μέλος n. 'member' and 'gegliederte way, song, melody', hence μελίζω 'celebrate in song, sing the praises of'; bret. *mell* m., corn. *mel*, Pl. *mellow* 'ankle', cymr. *cym-mal* 'a joint, knuckle, a joining, uniting; a juncture, seam, juncture, commissure' (proto Celtic *\*melso-*: μέλος = Lithuanian *tamsiá*: Old Indic *támas* n.); Tocharian AB *mälk-* 'piece together a jigsaw puzzle, fit together'.

**References:** WP. II 292.

**Page(s):** 720

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-6, mehleh-*

**Meaning:** dark colour (black, dirty, etc..)

**Material:** Old Indic *malinā-* 'dirty, filthy, black', *mlā-na-* 'black, swart', *māla-* m. n. 'smut, ordure, sin';

gr. μέλας, -αινα, -ᾶν 'black' (probably for *\*μέλανος* after Fem. μέλαινα = Old Indic *malinā*), μίλτος 'red chalk', μολύνω 'besmirch' (maybe from *\*μαλύνω*), μύλλος 'an edible sea-fish, red barbel' (ablaut as Latin *mulleus*, Lithuanian *mulvas*), with *ō*-grade μώλωψ 'weals, marks from blows, bloodshot place';

alb. *mel-enë* (collective *\*mel-inio-*) 'elm' (from the color of the wood), *mel-ézë* ds., *mjerë* 'unlucky' (*\*mel-ro-* 'black'), etc.;

Maybe alb. *mëllenjë* 'blackbird'.

vorrom. *\*melix, -ice* (French *mélèze*) 'larch';

Latin *mulleus* 'reddish, purple' (*\*m<sup>u</sup>lnejos*); compare Old High German *mol* S. 717;

Gothic *mēla* Nom. Pl. 'characters, letters or symbols', *mēljan* 'write', Old High German *ana-malī* 'stain, scar', Middle High German *māl*/n. 'stain', Old High German *mālōn*, -ēn 'paint, draw, sign', Old Norwegian *mæla* 'paint' (originally 'paint with black color');

Maybe alb. *mjellma* ` swan, white dappled bird '.

Baltic \**mēlna*- (\**melə-no-*) in Latvian *mēlns* `black', Old Prussian *melne* `blue stain ', Lithuanian *mėlšvas* `bluish' (also Lithuanian *meletà, -atà* `green woodpecker; hazel grouse, grouse, wild chicken ', Old Prussian *melato* `green woodpecker '?); Lithuanian *mėlas, mėlynas* `blue', *mėlynė* `bruise, bilberry, huckleberry, whortleberry, blue, azure ', Latvian *mēļš* `dark blue' (\**mēļias*); Old Prussian *mīlinan* Akk. fem. `stain '; Lithuanian *mólis*, Latvian *māls* `loam, clay ';

with **u**-colored reduplication-grade: Lithuanian *muīvas* `reddish, yellowish', *muīv-yti, -inti* `besmear', *muīvē* `slime, mud, swamp, marsh';

russ. *malína* `raspberry, blackberry '.

Maybe Latin *mālum*, i, n., = Greek μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον) = Albanian *mollë* `an apple, i. e. any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within (opp. nux); hence, applied also to quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc. '

Maybe **Hittite**: *mahla-s* `vine'.

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *mēlo-*, *smēlo-* : small animal, derived from **Root / lemma:** *mel-6, melə-* : dark colour (black, dirty, etc..)

**References:** WP. II 293 f., WH. II 122 f., Trautmann 177 f., 188.

**Page(s):** 720-721

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-7*

**Meaning:** wool

**Material:** Gr. μᾶλλός (\**m̥l-nó-*) `tuft of wool, flake, flock '; Lithuanian *milas* `kerchief, cloth', Latvian *mil(n)a* `coarse kerchief, cloth', Old Prussian *milan* ds. (Serbo-Croatian *mālje*, Gen. *māljā* Pl. f. `fluff, underfur, **Milchhaar** ' is loanword from ngr. μαλλιά Pl.).

**References:** WP. II 294.

**Page(s):** 721

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehl-8, mehləh-* : *mlō-*

**Meaning:** to appear, come up, mountain

**Material:** Perhaps Old Indic *mañi-* `pearl ', *mañika-* m. `round water pot'; gr. μολεῖν `go, come' (Aor.), present βλώσκω, Perf. μέμβλωκα; ἔβλω ἐφάνη; αὐτό-μολος `traitor, renegade ', προ-μολή ` **Auslauf eines Berges, Flusses** ', μολεύω `cut the plant scions ';



venet. FIN *Mal-ont-īna`* **Maltein`** (Carinthia, region in southern Austria), South Illyrian PN *Malontum*, etc. (Krahe, Würzburger Jahrb. 1, 214);

Maybe truncated Latin (*\*mal-ont-īna` mōns, -tis`* 'a mountain', *Meru`* 'mount in India').

alb. *mal`* 'mountain' (*\*mol-no-*); Tosc *majë`* 'cusp, peak, acme, apex, summit' (*\*moljā*);  
alb. *mol`* 'wood, forest' ('mountain forest') from *\*mēlo-*; Geg *moje`* 'high-situated place' (*\*mēl-jā*); vorrom. *malga`* 'alpine economy' (*\*mal-ikā*);

Maybe alb. *malësi`* 'highland', Illyrian *Molossii* Illyrian TN

Old Irish Akk. Pl. *mailgea`* (*\*mal-ik-*), Middle Irish Nom. Sg. *mala`* 'eyelash'; *mell`* 'clump, n. hill, raised area of land, hummock, knoll, mound' (*\*mel-no-*) = bret. *mell`* 'big ball'; Middle Irish *mul`* 'ball, clump' (*\*molu-*), *mul-lach`* 'acme, apex, vertex'; abrit. island name Μαλαιος, later Malea Insula (Adamnán), neugael. *Muile`* 'duff, layer of organic material which covers the forest floor';

Latvian *mala`* 'edge, bank, border, shore, region'; Lithuanian *lyg-mala`* 'height of the boundary';

serb. *iz-molīm, iz-mòlīti`* **hervorzeigen`**, slov. *molíti`* 'hold out, stretch forth, hang on, endure; stall, put off', *moléti`* 'tower, rise higher, stand tall, be of great height, jut, project, protrude, stick out', etc.;

**References:** WP. II 294 f., Jokl L.-k-U. 162, Berneker II 74, J. Loth RC. 44, 293 ff.; 46, 161 f.

**Page(s):** 721-722

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehlōh<sup>dh</sup>-* (*mohlēh<sup>dh</sup>-*, *molēh<sup>dh</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** elevation; head

**Material:** Old Indic *mūrdhán-* m. 'head', Avestan *ka-mərəḍa-* 'head of a demon'; gr. βλωθρός (*\*mlōd<sup>h</sup>-rós* or *\*molēd<sup>h</sup>-rós* with Indo Germanic-ʔ) **high aufschießend, high gewachsen**, also βλαστός 'scion, shoot, stalk' (*\*mlōd<sup>h</sup>-tos*); μέλαθρον **Stubendecke**, roof (*\*melōd<sup>h</sup>-rom*); Old English *molda`* 'the top of the head', Old Frisian *meldke`* (*\*muldi-kō*);

Tocharian A *malto`* 'first'.

**References:** WP. II 295.

**Page(s):** 725

---



**Root / lemma:** *mehls-*

**Meaning:** to taste

**Material:** Old Irish *mlas*, nir. *blas*, cymr. *blas*, bret. *blaz* 'taste' (*\*mlasto-*, probably from *\*m̥lsto-*); russ. *molsátb* (*\*m̥l̥sati*) 'suck, gnaw', Czech *mlsati* 'lick, nibble', poln. *pomłtoski* 'tidbit'.

**References:** WP. II 300.

**Page(s):** 725

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehmb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to reproach

**Material:** Gr. μέμφομαι 'tadle', μομφή 'reprimand, reproach, accusation'; Gothic *bi-mampjan* 'deride, mock'; has Old Irish *mebul* 'shame', nir. *meabhal* 'betrayal', cymr. *meffl*, corn. *meul* ds., Celtic *-bl-* from *-mb<sup>h</sup>-*?? For Gothic *p* compare Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 261, Anm. 1.

**References:** WP. II 261 f.

**Page(s):** 725

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehnd<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to pay attention to; vivacious, wisdom

**Material:** Old Indic *mēdhā* 'wisdom, discernment, reason', Avestan *mazdā*, *mazdāh*- n. 'Gedachtnis, remembrance', *mazdāh*- m. name of the highest God (*\*mazd<sup>h</sup>ā* from *\*m̥nd<sup>h</sup>-tā*);

gr. μανθάνω (secondary present to) μαθήσομαι, μαθεῖν 'learn', Doric-Aeolic μάθη, Ionian μάθος n., Ionic-Attic μάθησις 'learning, lesson'; μενθήρη 'forehead; φροντίς'; perhaps Μοῦσα (*\*μονθία*) 'Muse, any of nine goddesses who are associated with inspiration and creativity for the arts (Greek Mythology)';

Maybe Albanian *mësoj*: Griko Salentino *matténno*: Latvian *mācīties*: Lithuanian *mokytis* 'learn'.

alb. *mund* 'can, win';

Maybe alb. *mundoj* 'exhaust'.

Maybe (*\*mund<sup>h</sup>*) *Muji* 'Heracles of Albanians', *mundje* 'struggle, defeat'

cymr. *mynnu* 'want, desire, will', corn. *mennaf* 'I will', *mynnes*, *mynnas* 'want, desire, will, volition', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *go-fin(n)* 'long, want, bid, beg, ask, inquire', corn. *govyn* ds.;

Gothic *mundōn* 'look up', *mundrei* 'purpose', Old Icelandic *munda* 'aim, strive', Old High German *muntar* 'keen, eager, joyful', *muntarī* 'eagerness'; Old High German *mendī* 'pleasure, joy', *menden*, Old Saxon *mendian* 'be glad';

Lithuanian *mañdras*, *mandrūs* 'alert, awake, smart, minxish, wanton'; Latvian *muōdrs* and *muōžs* ds. (\**mandus*), *muōstiēs* 'wake up'; Old Bulgarian *mōdrъ* 'wise'.

Maybe alb. Geg *men(d)-të* 'brains', alb. *mend-im* 'thought', (\**mentsur*) *mençur* 'smart': Lithuanian *mandrūs* 'alert, smart'.

Indo Germanic *men-d<sup>h</sup>-* through compression from \**men-d<sup>h</sup>ē-* 'sense, mind', compare Old Indic *man[<sup>\*</sup>z]-dhātār-* 'the thinking, the pious', Avestan *māz-dā-* 'commit to memory, memorize' (therefrom *māzdra-* 'sensible, smart, wise'). - From gr. προ-μηθής 'precautionary' (Doric *-ā-*) to be closed in Indo Germanic \**mā-d<sup>h</sup>-* besides \**men-d<sup>h</sup>-* (as *g<sup>w</sup>ā-*: *g<sup>w</sup>em-*), seems possible.

**References:** WP. II 270 f., Trautmann 168 f.

**Page(s):** 730

---

**Root / lemma:** *meñd-*, *mōñd-* (*mñd-*?)

**Meaning:** to suck (breast), to feed; breast

**Material:** Alb. *ment*, *mënd* 'suckle, suck', *mezej* 'suckle'; *mes*, *mezi* m. 'fullness', *mezat* 'young bull, the young of an animal', *mezore* 'young cow' (\**mondio-*), *mëz* 'colt, foal'; Illyrian PN *Menda* f. 'mare', ablaut. PN *Mandeta*, *mandos* 'small horse', out of it dial.

*mannus*: (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*) Latin *mannus* 'a small Gallic horse, coach-horse, cob'; Messapic Juppiter *Menzana* (\**mendio-no-*) 'the God to whom horses were sacrificed'; from Illyrian derives rom. *mandius* 'fertility, cattle' (Rumanian *minz* 'fertility', *manzat* 'young cow', Modern High German Tirol *Manz*, *Menz* 'infertile cow', Rhineland *Minzekalb*, Basque *mando* 'a mule', etc.); Middle Irish *menn* (\**mendo-*), *mennán* 'young animal, calf, fertility', secondary *bennán* 'little calf, kid, little deer', nir. *binnseach*, gael. *minnseach* 'young goat, kid', cymr. *mynnan* 'kid', corn. *min* 'a young goat, kid', bret. *menn* 'young animal', *menn gavr* 'young goat, kid'; (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), gall. PN *Epo-manduo-durum*, brit. PN *Mandu-essedum* (Illyrian loanword?); probably also the Bavarian FIN *Mindel*, Old High German *manzon* m. Pl. 'teat, udder'; Illyrian gall. *mand-* could also contain Indo Germanic ablaut *mñd-*.

**References:** WP. II 232, WH. II 29 f., Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 384 f., Krahe, Würzburg. Jb. 1, 189, 202.

**Page(s):** 729

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehnd(ā, -om)*

**Meaning:** defect, flaw, \*mental disability

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *mehnd(ā, -om)*: defect, flaw, \*mental disability, derived from **Root / lemma:** *men<sup>dh</sup>-*: to pay attention to; vivacious, wisdom. Probably taboo word.

**Material:** Old Indic *mindā* `body defect' (for \**mandā* after *nindā* `reprimand');

Latin *mendum*, *menda* `a fault, error, blunder', *ē-mendāre* `to free from faults, correct, improve, amend', whereof *mendīcus* `beggarly, needy, in want, indigent, poor, paltry, sorry, pitiful, a beggar, mendicant' and *mendāx*, *-ācis* `given to lying, false, mendacious';

perhaps Old Irish *mennar* `a spot, mark, stain', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), zero grade Old Irish *mind* `mark, token, sign, feature, characteristic mark or property' (\**m<sub>ndu</sub>n*.; also in the meaning `a royal headdress, diadem' = `a mark, indication, proof, sign, token, signal' dass. word), cymr. *mann* `place', *mann geni* `birthmark'.

**References:** WP. II 270, WH. II 69, J. Loth RC. 44, 362 f.

**Page(s):** 729-730

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehn(e)hgh-*, *mohn(e)hgh-*, *m<sub>ng</sub>h-*

**Meaning:** abundant, excessive

**Material:** Old Indic *maghá-* n. `gift, present', *maghāvan(t)-* `rich in gifts, generous'; m. `donor, giver', *maṁhatē* `gives, makes a donation', *maṁhiṣṭha-* `im höchsten Maße freigebig, überaus reichlich', *maṁhānā* `gladly, willingly';

Old Irish *menicc* `often, rich, frequent', cymr. *mynych* `often, frequently', corn. *menough* ds. (\**meneggi-*, expressive); Gothic *manags*, Old High German Old Saxon *manag*, Old English *manig*, *menig* `much, a lot of, many', Old Icelandic *mengi* n. `bulk, mass'; *mangr*, *margr* `many, much, a lot of, friendly'; Old Church Slavic *мѣногъ* `much, a lot of' (\**m<sub>o</sub>nogo-*), compare also Lithuanian *minià* `bulk, mass' (\**m<sub>e</sub>n<sub>i</sub>ā*).

**References:** WP. II 268 f., Trautmann 189.

**Page(s):** 730

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehn(e)hk-*

**Meaning:** to knead

**Material:** Old Indic *mácatē*, *mañcatē* `crushes, betrügt, is minxish, wanton (?)' (Dhātup.; with probably apposition also from:) Old Indic *marikú-* `weak, fluctuating';

alb. *mekem* `make humid, become unconscious, become frozen', *i mekan* `faint, languid, weak', *mekë* `blockhead' (\**mḥk-*);

gr. Ionian μάσσω (\**mḥk-iō*), Attic μάττω `push, press, knead, stroke, rub' (paradigmatic combined with Aor. Pass. μαγῆναι, to μαγεύς etc., root *mahḡ-*, see there; in gutturals ambiguous μάκτρα `kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch'), μακαρία βρῶμα ἐκ ζωμοῦ καὶ ἀλφίτων Hes.;

Old English *mengan*, Old Saxon *mengian*, Middle High German *mengen*, Modern High German *mengen* (actually `knead randomly'), Old Saxon *gi-mang*, Old English *(ge)-mang* n., Middle High German *ge-manc*, *-ges*, *Gemenge* m. `mixture, blend';

Lithuanian *minkau*, *-yti* `(dough) knead', *minkštas* `soft', ablaut. *mánkau*, *-yti* (= Germanic *\*mangjan*), Latvian *mīcīt* `tread', *mīksts* `soft';

Old Church Slavic *měkb-kb* `soft', *\*měknŋti* `become soft', *o-mě-čiti* `soften', russ. *mjákiš* `the softness of bread', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *mŋka* `meal, flour' (Serbo-Croatian *múka*, russ. *muká* ds.), *mŋka* `agony' (Serbo-Croatian *mŋka* ds.) etc.;

**References:** WP. II 368, WH. I 508, II 3, 23 f., Trautmann 184 f.

**See also:** compare the similar roots *māḥk-* and *mahḡ-*.

**Page(s):** 730-731

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehng-*

**Meaning:** pretty, beautiful; useful thing (?)

**Note:** only nominal

**Material:** Old Indic *mañjú-*, *mañjulá-* `beautiful, mellifluous', *mañgalá-* n. `good omen, luck'; osset. *mäng* `deceit'; gr. μάγγανον n. `magical cure, magic potion; philtre, war machine' etc. (out of it borrowed Latin *manganum* `machine', alb. *mangë* `hemp-bray' etc., Middle High German *mange* `catapult', Modern High German *Mange(l)* `mangle, machine for smoothing and ironing cloth'), gr\*μάγγων (out of it Latin *mangō* `a monger, slavedealer'), μαγγανεύω `cheat, deceive, swindle; betray, be disloyal; gull, fool' etc.; Middle Irish *meng* `deception, artifice', *mengach* `treacherous'; from Modern High German *mange* derives Old Prussian *manga* `whore', Lithuanian *mánga* `naughty person'; Tocharian A *mañk* `blame, fault, error'.

**References:** WP. II 233, WH. II 28 f.

**Page(s):** 731

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>n</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to tower

**Material:** Avestan *framanyente* (: Latin *prō-minēre*) ` they obtain projection ', *mati-* (*\*mṛti-*) ` protrusion of mountain range';

Latin *ē-mineō*, *-ēre* ` to stand out, project, reach upward ', *im-minēre* ` to project over, lean towards, hang down over, overhang, overarch ', *prō-minēre* ` to stand out, jut, be prominent, overhang, project, extend '; from these compounds are probably *-ī* consecutive words to define: *minae* ` projecting points, pinnacles ', *minor*, *-ārī* ` to jut forth, project ', *mināx* ` jutting out, projecting, overhanging '; *mōns*, *-tīs* ` a mountain, mount, range of mountains ' (hybridization from *\*montos* and *\*mṛti-*); *mentum* ` the chin ', with cymr. *mant* ` jaw, mouth ' as *\*mṛto-* equatable (out of it Middle Irish *mant* ` the place of an unusual tooth, gums '); abret. *-monid*, redirected cymr. *mynydd*, corn. *meneth*, bret. *menez* ` mountain ' (*\*monjio-*), cymr. *gor-fynydd* ` ascension, process of ascending ' (formal = Old Irish *formna* ` shoulder'); s. also under *meh<sup>n</sup>th-2*,

Old Icelandic *mōnir* ` ridge of the roof ' (lengthened grade besides Celtic *\*mōnjio-*), *mōna* ` tower ';

related is probably *\*moh<sup>n</sup>oh-* ` nape, neck '.

**References:** WP. II 263, WH. II 73 f., 90, 108 f.

**Page(s):** 726

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>n</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to step, tread over, press

**Material:** Old Indic *carma-mnās* Nom. Pl. ` skinner, tanner '; Aeolic μάττεισαι ` kicking, stepping, treading ' (*\*μάτημι*), ματεῖ πατεῖ Hes., Denom. from a *mṛ-tós* ` getreten'; cymr. *mathru* ` with Füßen treten', bret. *mantra* ds. (*\*mṛtr-*), gall. *-mantalon* (*\*gestampfter*) ` way' in *Petro-mantalon* ` fourfold road' (= *Petru-*), *Mantalo-magus* ` Straßenfeld', Phrygian PN Μανταλος; also Middle Irish *men* f. ` meal, flour, dust, powder'; Lithuanian *minù*, *minti* ` tread, flax brechen, Felle gerben', Latvian *minu*, *mīt* ` tread, tan, convert hide into leather'; Old Bulgarian *\*mьnъ*, *męti* ` to press together ', russ. *mnu*, *mjatъ* ` break, rupture (flax or hemp), knead, tread (loam, clay), zerknittern, zerknüllen';

gr. μνίον `moss, **Meergras** ' (μνιαρός, μνιόεις `mossy '), μνόος, μνοῦς (\*μνόΦος) `soft fluff, underfur ', μνοῖον μαλακόν Hes., Lithuanian *miniava* ` **Flachsseide**, **Filzgras** '.

**References:** WP. II 263, Veudryes BSL 38, 113 f., Trautmann 185.

**Page(s):** 726

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēh-3*

**Meaning:** to think, mind; spiritual activity

**Note:** extended *mēhneh-* : *mnāh-* and *mnēh-*, *mēnēi-* : *mēnī-*

**Material:** Old Indic *mānyatē* `thinks ', Avestan *mainyeite* ds., ap. *mainyāhay* (Indo Germanic *\*mēh-j-o-*, = gr. μαινομαι `bucket, careen, fly, travel at a reckless speed ', Old Irish *-muiniur*, Slavic *mъnjъ* `mean, indicate ', see below), Old Indic Perf. *ma-mnē*, *mēnē*; *manāy-ati* `is keen, eager', *manā-yú-* `keen, eager, godly, pious', *manī-sā* `wisdom, reason; devotion, prayer' (*\*mēnēi-* : *mēnī-*); Old Indic *manutē* `thinks '; *mānati* `mentions ' (= Lithuanian *menù*, poln. *-mionę*, Czech *-menu*); Old Indic *mānāyati* `honors ', (: Lithuanian *iš-monis* `reason'), Avestan *maṇayən* `one could believe'; Supin. Old Indic *māntum*, participle Perf. *matá-* `thought ' (= gr. αὐτό-ματος, Latin *commentus*, Lithuanian *miñtas*, Old Irish *dermat*);

from the *ā*-basis (= gr. μνᾶ-): Old Indic *mnātá-* `mentions '; *mnāyátē* `it is mentioned ';

Old Indic *mānas-*, Avestan *manah-* n. `sense, mind' (= gr. μένος); Old Indic *durmanās* (= δυσμενής); ap. *Haxā-maniš* `Αχαιμένης ` **von Freundessinn beseelt** '; Old Indic *mānman-* `sense, mind, thought, notion' (= Old Irish *menme*); *mantár-* `thinker' (= gr. Μέντωρ, Latin *commentor*); *múni-* m. `the eager, seer (compare μάντις), ascetic'; *mántra-* m. `religious formula ', Avestan *maθrō* ds.;

Old Indic *su-mnā-* n. `goodwill '; Old Indic *matí-*, *mátí-*, Avestan *-maiti-* `sense, mind, thought, notion, opinion' (= Lithuanian *mintis*, Old Bulgarian *pa-męť*, Gothic *ga-munds*, Latin *mēns* `the mind, disposition, feeling, character, heart, soul '), next to which also Old Indic *mantī-* `think' (= Gothic *ana-minds*); *māntu-* ds.; *abhi-māti-* f. `pestering, temptation; snare ' (*\*mñt-i-*);

Maybe alb. Geg *menu*, Tosc *mendosh* `to think '.

Armenian *i-manam* `understand ' (*\*mēnā-mi*, compare under Old High German *manōh*);

gr. μέμονα (μέμᾱμεν; μεμᾱώς, with metr. lengthening μεμᾱώς) ` **gedenke, have lust, demand** ' (preterit-present as Latin *meminī* `I remember, recollect, think of, am mindful of,

bear in mind ', unredupl. Gothic *man*), Imper. Perf. μεμάτω (= Latin *mementō*); αὐτό-ματος 'from sich selber herausdenkend and handelnd'; μαίνομαι 'bin verzückt, rase' (= *mānyatē* etc.), Aor. ἐμηνάμην, ἐμάνην, Perf. μέμνηνα; compare μανία 'fury', μάντις 'seer', μαινάς, -άδος 'die Verzückte', μαινόλης, -ολίς 'frenziert ';

from the basis auf *ā-*: Perf. μέμνημαι (Doric *-ā-*) 'bin eingedenk', present μιννήσκω (Aeolic μινναίσκω) 'erinnere', Med. 'erinnere myself ', Fut. μνήσω; μνάομαι 'erinnere myself ' in hom. μνωόμενος, μνώοντο; μνήσις f. 'remembrance ', μνήμων 'eingedenk', μνήμα, Doric μνάμα 'Erinnerungszeichen, grave, monument, tombstone ' ; μένος n. (= Old Indic *mānas-*) 'courage, rage, fury'; μενοινάω 'have in sense, mind, have vor', μενοινή 'wish', due to eines Subst. \*μενώ(ι) (compare den woman's name n Μενωί, Μενώ and die derivative Μενοίτης, Μενοίτιος); μήνις, Doric μάνις 'grudge' (\*μνάνις?); compare above S. 693;

Maybe alb. Geg *mēni*, Tosc *mēri* 'grudge, revenge ': Romanian *mânie* 'anger ';

Maybe alb. *ze-mërim*, *zemërim* 'anger', *ze-mër*, *zemër* 'heart' similar to poln. *msta* (arch.), *zemsta* 'vengeance, revenge' (common Slavic alb. *ze-* prefix) see **Root / lemma: mei-t(h)-2** : to exchange.

Also alb. Geg *ze-mnuem*, Tosc *zemëruar*: Romanian *mânios* 'angry ';

alb. *mund*, *mënd* 'can, be able to; may ' (\**mṇ-d<sup>h</sup>*-);

Latin *meminī* 'I remember, recollect, think of, am mindful of, bear in mind ' (: gr. μέμνη; compare Oscan *memnim* 'that which brings to mind, a remembrancer, memorial, monument, memory, remembrance '); from the basis in *-ī* (: *-ē*) *minīscitur* ds., *comminīscor* 'erinnere mich '; *mēns*, *-tis* 'the mind, disposition, feeling, character, heart, soul ' (from \**mṇti-*, see above Old Indic *matí-* etc.)

Maybe alb. Geg Pl. *men*, Tosc *mendja* 'mind ' a Latin loanword?

Latin *mentiō* 'a calling to mind, making mention, mentioning, naming, mention ' (= air *air-mitiu*), Denom. *mentior*, *-īrī* 'to invent, assert falsely, lie, cheat, deceive, pretend ' (compare Old Prussian *mēntimai* 'we lie', compare z. meaning still *commentum* 'an invention, fabrication, pretence, fiction, falsehood ', to participle *commentus* 'devised, invented, feigned, fictitious ', and Lithuanian *pra-manytas* 'fabricated, invented, concocted, incorrect '); Kaus. *moneō* 'remind; warn ' (= Lithuanian *iš-manyti*, lengthened grade Old Indic *mānáyati*), *monitor* m. 'one who reminds, a monitor, suggester ', *monumentum* 'that which brings to mind, a remembrancer, memorial, monument ';



*mōnstrum* ` a divine omen, supernatural appearance, wonder, miracle, portent ' (*\*mone-strom*), *mōn-strāre* ` to point out, exhibit, make known, indicate, inform, advise, teach, instruct, tell ', etc.;

Old Irish *do-moiniur* ` believe, mean, indicate ' (= μείνομαι, Old Indic *mányate*, with *-mo-* from *-ma-*) and many other compounds; Simplex in *ro-mēnair* ` he has considered ', *día-ru-muinestar* ` für die er bestimmt hat ';

with *o*-grade (compare *moneō*) abret. *guo-monim* gl. ` to hold forth, offer, promise '; Old Irish *cuman*, *cuimne* (= mcymr. *covein*) ` remembrance ', cymr. *co-f* (*\*kom-men*) ds.; Old Irish *menme* (= Old Indic *manman-*) `ghost, sense, mind'; Old Irish *dermat* ` oblivion ' (*\*mṛto-*), *airmitiu* (*\*are-menṭiō*) `honor', etc.;

Gothic *\*man*, *munum* (Inf. *munan*, preterit *munda*) `mean, believe' (preterit-present as μέμνα, *meminī*, μέμνημαι), *ga-munan* ` sich einer Sache erinnern ', Old Icelandic *muna* ` commemorate, remember ', *munu*, *mono* `intend, mean, aim, become', Old English *mon*, *man* ` commemorate ', Old Saxon *far-munan* (preterit *-munsta*) ` do not think, deny '; Gothic schw. V. *munan* (3. Sg *munaiþ*, preterit *munaida*) ` commemorate (to do), μέλλειν' (*munaiþ* from *\*m<sub>e</sub>nēj-eti* = Old Indic *manāy-ati*, compare *m<sub>e</sub>nē-* in:) Old High German *firmonēn* ` despise ' (and Slavic *moněti*, Lithuanian *minėti*, as well as gr. μανῆναι);

*o*-grade Old High German Old Saxon *manōn*, Old English *manian* ` urge, remind' (Old High German *manōt* 3. Sg. = Lithuanian *māno* `understands', compare reduced grade Armenian *i-manam* ` understand ' from *\*m<sub>e</sub>nām*); Gothic *muns* m. `thought, notion, opinion', Old Icelandic *munr* `sense, mind, desire, lust', Old English *myne* `remembrance, desire, love', Old Saxon *muni-līk* ` mellifluous' (= Old Indic *múni-*); Gothic *ana-minds* ` suspicion ' (= Old Indic *mantí-*), *ga-minþi* n. ` keepsake, souvenir, reminder ', Old Icelandic *minne* `remembrance ', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German Old Saxon *minn(e)a* `love, courtly love ' (*\*minþjā*, *\*mindjā*); Gothic *ga-munds*, Old English *ge-mynd*, Old High German *gi-munt* ` keepsake, souvenir, reminder, memory ' (= Old Indic *matí-* etc.);

Lithuanian *menù* (= West Slavic *\*-menq*, Old Indic *mánati*), *miñti* ` commemorate ', reduced-grade *miniù*, *minėti* ( : Old High German *firmonēt* etc.) ` ds., mention ', Latvian *minēt* ds., ablaut. Lithuanian *manyti* ` understand, comprehend '; lengthened grade *iš-monis* `reason'; Lithuanian *mintis* `thought, notion' (= Old Indic *matí-* etc.); *mėnas* m. ` art, skill, ability '; *prà-mintas* ` named '; Old Prussian *mēntimai* ` we lie';



Old Church Slavic *мѣнѣти* (*měniši*), *měni* 'mean', *po-měni* 'commemorate, remember', *pa-měti* 'memory, recollection'; Tocharian A *mnu* 'thought, reasoning', B *mañu* 'desire';

Hittite *me-im-ma-i* (*memmāi*) 'says', whether from *\*memn-* or *\*men-*? compare Benveniste BSL. 33, 140, Pedersen Hittite 116, Bonfante Lg. 17, 205 ff.

**References:** WP. II 264 ff., WH. II 65 ff., 68 ff., 107, 109 f., Trautmann 180 f.

**Page(s):** 726-728

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh-n-4*

**Meaning:** small, to diminish

**Note:** partly with *u-*, *uo-*, partly with *k-*formant

**Material:** *u-*, *uo-*stem: Armenian *manr*, Gen. *manu* 'small, thin, fine', *manuk* 'kid, child, knave, boy, servant'; gr. μάνυ-ζα μονοκέφαλον σκόροδον Hes., μάνυ μικρόν (Hs. πικρόν) 'Ἀθαμᾶνες Hes., μᾶνός, Attic μᾶνός (*\*μανFός*) 'thin, lax, sparse', diss. βανόν (= μανόν) λεπτόν Hes.;

in addition as 'be isolated' after Brugmann RhMus. 62, 634 f. (Lithuanian) *manaúetai* *parélketai* Hes.; i.e. 'to draw aside, pervert' and with Diss. possibly Attic βάναισος '(\* who keep away apart from others' =) 'der kleine Mann mit beschränktem Gesichtskreis'; *o*-grade Ionian μούνος, Doric μῶνος, Attic μόνος (*\*μόνFος*) 'alone, occasionally'; Old Irish *mīn* (*\*mēni-*) 'smooth, gentle'; *menb* 'small', old *Menuēh* Gen., cymr. *di-fanw* 'insignificant', *di-fenwi* (*\*mñu-*) 'reduce, vilify, scold'.

With *k-*formants: Old Indic *manāk* 'a little, a bit'; Old High German *mengen* (*\*mangjan*) and *mangolōn* 'miss', Modern High German *mangeln*, Middle High German *manc* (-g-) 'lack, disability'; Lithuanian *meñkas* 'small, insignificant', *mėnkė* 'codfish, cod-like predatory fish', etc.;

Tocharian B *menki* 'small'; Hittite *ma-ni-in-ku-wa-an-te-eš* Nom. Pl. 'short'.

**References:** WP. II 266 f., WH. II 93.

**Page(s):** 728-729

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh-n-5*

**Meaning:** to stay, stand still

**Note:** (= *meh-n-* 'think'?)

**Material:** Old Indic *man-* (*parimamandhi*, *ámaman*) 'hesitate, stand idle', Avestan ap. *man-* 'abide, remain, wait, hold on', Avestan *fra-man-* 'persist, stand firm'; Armenian *mnam*

stay, expect ' (\**mēnā-*); gr. μένω, μίμνω (μεμένηκα) `stay', μονή f. `staying', μόνιμος `persisting', μέμνων `donkey' (`persistent'); Latin *maneō*, *-ēre* (compare μεμένη-κα) `to stay, remain, abide, tarry' (\**m<sub>e</sub>neĩō*), Denomin. *mantāre* `to stay, remain, wait'; Old Irish *ainmne*, cymr. *amynedd*, mcymr. *anmynedd* `patience' (\**an-menĩā*);

Tocharian A B *māsk-* `be, exist'; Hittite *mi-im-ma-i* `refuse'.

**References:** WP. II 267, WH. II 26, Pedersen Hittite 121.

**Page(s):** 729 σάγμα

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēnth-1*, *mēnth-*

**Meaning:** to mix up, stir

**Material:** Old Indic *mánthati*, *mathnāti* `swirls, mixes, stirs, shakes', *mántha-* m. `gyration, mixing spoon', Avestan *mant-* `bestir';

gr. μόθος m. `Schlachtgetümmel', μόθουρα (\*μοθορFα) f. `haft of Ruders', Doric μόθων m. `Metökenkind'; Attic `Frechling', lak. μόθαξ ds.;

Latin (Oscan) *mamphur*, better *manfur* `ein Stück der Drehbank';

Old Icelandic *mōndull* m. `Drehholz an der Handmühle', Modern High German *Mandel*, *Mandelholz* `Rollholz, walzenförmiges Holz';

Lithuanian *mentūris*, *-ūrė* (Latvian *mieturis*) `verticil, whorl, group of parts (leaves, flowers, etc.) arranged in a circle, mashing stick, twirling stick', *menčiù*, *mėsti* `stir (meal, flour)', Lithuanian *mentė* `spatula', *meñtė* f. `shoulder-blade, shoulder, chuck, blade, palm, vane, fan, paddle, turner, trowel, float, shovel'; Old Bulgarian *męto*, *męsti* `ταράττειν, to make an uproar, move confusedly, be in disorder', lter. *mętiti*, \**sъ-metana* (russ. *smetána* etc.) `cream, milk cream, milk skimmings', dissimil. from \**sъ-mętana*;

Old Bulgarian *motati se* `to set in violent motion, drive onward, move, impel, urge', russ. *motátb* `wind up, roll up, shake; waste', etc.

**References:** WP. II 269, WH. II 22 f., Specht KZ 64, 13; 66, 49, Trautmann 181 f.

**Page(s):** 732

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēnth-2*

**Meaning:** to chew, mouth

**Material:** Old Indic *math-* `devour';

gr. μάθυιαι γνάθοι Hes. (compare μαπύνη maked. 'meat dish'), μασάομαι 'chew, bite' (from \*μαθια-, Indo Germanic *\*m̥n̥th-īā*), μαστάζω 'chew', μάσταξ f. 'mouth' and 'mouthful', μαστιχάω 'knirsche with den Zähnen', μοσσύνειν μασᾶσθαι βραδέως Hes. (probably with o from α before υ, from \*μασ(σ)ύνειν 'assumed from Attic Μασυντίας, παραμασύντης m. 'a female parasite');

e-grade μέστακα την μεμασημένηντροφήν Hes. (*\*menth-to-*);

Latin *mandō, -ere, -i, mansum* 'to chew, masticate' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>nthō*);

nir. *méadal* 'belly, intestines' (*\*menth-lā* or *\*m̥n̥th-lā*);

Old High German *mindil, gamindel* n. 'set of teeth in the bridle', Old English *mīðl* ds., Old Icelandic *mēl* (*\*minþl*), Old Swedish *mīl* ds.; Old Icelandic *minna-sk* 'kiss'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*), zero grade Gothic *munþs*, Old Icelandic *muðr, munne*, Old English *mūð*, Old High German *mund* 'mouth'; or to cymr. *mant*, see above *meh̥n-1*.

**References:** WP. II 270, WH. II 24; Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 253 f.

**Page(s):** 732-733

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh̥regh-*

**Meaning:** to soak, drizzle

**Material:** Gr. βρέχω 'wet, rain, flood', βροχή, βροχετός 'rain'; Latvian *merguôt* 'gentle rain', *mērga, mārgā* 'soft rain'; Czech *mrholiti* 'drizzle', *mrhůlka* 'fine rain', russ. *morgatʹ* 'become cloudy' (*\*m̥rgatʹ*), *moroch, morozgá* 'fine rain' (*\*morg-h-s-*), *morositʹ* 'fine rain'.

**References:** WP. II 280, Trautmann 182.

**Page(s):** 738

---

**Root / lemma:** *meh̥regh-*

**Meaning:** edge, border

**Material:** Npers. *marz* 'portion of land, region'; Latin *margō, -inis* 'an edge, brink, border, margin' (*\*m<sub>e</sub>rg̥ō-n-, -en-*); Old Irish *mruig*, Middle Irish *bruig* (*\*mrogi-*) 'portion of land, region', cymr. corn. bret. *bro* 'district, region, area', *brogae* Galli *agrum dicunt* (Schol. to Juvenal VIII 234), gall. PN *Brogi-māros*, VN *Allobroges* (= urnord. *alja-markiR* 'foreigner'); Gothic *marka* f. 'limit, boundary', Old High German *marc(h)a* 'limit, boundary, border land', Old English *mearc* ds., Old Icelandic *mörk* f. 'border land, wood, forest' (*\*morgā*), Old Icelandic *landa-mark* n., Old English *gemearc* n. 'limit, boundary, border line, abuttal, border' (*\*morgom*), probably also Old Norse *mark* n. 'token, sign, mark', Middle High

German *marc(h)* n. `brand, mark, sign', Modern High German *merken* (also mark as currency, actually probably `Merkstrich am Gewicht').

**References:** WP. II 283 f., WH. II 39 f.

**Page(s):** 738

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehre*<sup>dh-</sup>, *mrā*<sup>dh-</sup>

**Meaning:** to boil; to jolt, shake

**Material:** Gr. βράσσω, Attic βράπτω (\*μῃᾱθ-ιω), Aor. ἔβρασσα, Ionian ἐκ-βρήσσω `simmer, seethe, roar, flare up; foam, bubble, effervesce, winnow', βρασμός `the boiling'; Latvian *mūrdēt* `to bubble up', *murdi* `mineral water', Lithuanian *mūrdau*, -yti `hineinstoßend versenken'.

**References:** WP. II 280.

**Page(s):** 738

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehrg-1*

**Meaning:** to strip off, to wipe

**Note:** (partly also East Indo Germanic *merg-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *mṛ-ṇa-j-āni* (1. Sg. Konj.), *mṛñjata* (3. Pl.) `whisk, strip, wipe' (compare ὁμόργνυμι); s. also under *melg-*; Armenian *meržem* `banish, expel'; gr. ἀμέργω `strip, wipe (leaves, fruit)', ἀμοργός `ausdrückend', ἀμόργη `the waste in pressing olives, dregs of oil' (out of it Latin *amurca* `the waste in pressing olives, dregs of oil'); ὁμόργνυμι `wipe, clean; rub; clear, wash; squeeze' (-op- probably from *-er-* under influence of consecutive u); Latin *mergae*, *-ārum* `a two-pronged pitchfork', *merges*, *-itis* f. `fascicle, sheaf'.

**References:** WP. II 283, WH. II 76.

**Page(s):** 738

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehrg-2*

**See also:** see below *merk-1*.

**Page(s):** 738

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehrio-*

**Meaning:** young man, woman

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *márya-* m. `man, young man, lover, suitor', *maryaká-* m. `young man' (= Middle Persian *mērak*), gr. μείραξ m. f. `knave, boy, girl', μειράκιον `knave, boy' (the vowel of the 2. syllable probably after πάλλαξ); alb. *shemërë* f. `concubine, mistress, female rival' (\**sm̥-mēr̥*), compare *mërkosh* `young man, husband, couvade',

perhaps also *martoj* 'I wed' (\**mēr-ēton*), Jokl L.-k U. 5 ff.; (Latin loanword)

Latin *maritare* > Italian *maritare* : French *marier* : Albanian *martoj* : Bresciano *maridà* :  
Romagnolo *maridè* : Romanian *a mărita* 'marry' ;  
Albanian *martesa* : Bresciano *maridòs* : Caló *romandiño* ; romandinipén 'wedding' ;

a fem. \**mēĩ* 'young woman' can be in Latin *marītus* 'of marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage'.

2. With *g*-formant: Lithuanian *mergà*, Old Prussian *mergo* 'girl, maidservant, bondmaid' ; presumably also with brit. *-ch-* from *-kk-* (consonant-doubling in nickname of affection): cymr. *merch*, bret. *merc'h*, corn. *myrgh* 'daughter, woman'; with *-gn-* behind formant *i*. Celtic \**morignā*, acorn. *moroin* 'a maid, maiden, virgin, a female child, girl, maiden, lass, a maid-servant, handmaid', cymr. *mor-forwyn* 'mermaid, siren' (from Brit. derives Old Irish *muir-* *moru* ds.).

3. Auf *-f̥*. Lithuanian *marti* 'bride, virgin, maiden', Old Prussian *mārtin* Akk. Sg. 'bride', Latvian *mārsā* 'brother's wife', Crimean Gothic *marzus* 'a marriage, wedding, nuptials' (i.e. *marpus*? or from \**marbjōs* sibilant), gr. probably (?) in Βριτόμαρτις, the Cretan name of Artemis.

**References:** WP. II 281, WH. II 40 f., Trautmann 170.

**Page(s):** 738-739

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehrk-1*, *mehrg̃-*, *mehrek-*, *mehreg̃-*

**Meaning:** to rot

**Note:** originally = (*mehr-*), *mehrk-* 'chafe' (see 737).

**Material:** Latin *marceō*, *-ēre* 'to be faint, droop, be feeble, be languid', *marcidus* 'withered, wilted', *marcor* 'a withering, decay, rottenness, faintness, languor, indolence'; gall. *bracis* 'variety of grain for the malt preparation'; Middle Irish *mraich*, *braich*, cymr. corn. *brag* 'malt', gallorom. \**bracu-* (\**mraku-*) 'morass' (: Slavic \**morky* ds.), cymr. *brag-wellt* 'marshy grass'; gall. *mercasius* 'swamp, marsh', Old French *marchais*; gall. *embrekton* 'soaked morsel' (out of it Latin *imbractum*); Middle Irish *brēn*, cymr. *braen* (\**mrakno-*) 'rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, foul'; Middle High German *mer(e)n*, Middle Low German *meren* 'bread dunk into wine or water' (\**merhen*), Lithuanian *merkiù*, *meĩkti* 'soak, sodden, steep, drizzle, wink', ablaut. *mirkstù*, *mĩkti* 'soak, sodden', *markýti* 'steep', *markà* 'Flachsröste', Latvian *marks* ds., *mēĩka* 'dampness', *mēĩcēt* 'dip, immerse in a liquid'; klr. *morokvá* 'morass' (reshuffling from \**morky*), wruss. *mjaréča* ds. (\**merķiā*).

**mehrg-** in same meaning (compare S. 736 **mehr-**, **mehrg-** 'chafe'):

Alb. *mardhem* 'shiver, shudder', *marth* m. 'strong frost' (= Slavic *\*morzъ*); Old Irish *meirc* (nir. *meirg*) 'rust', *mergach* 'corrugated' (*\*mergi-*); nir. *meirgeall* 'scabrousness', cymr. *merydd* 'humid, wet, idle'; *merddwfr* 'ckish water, briny water, salted water', abret. *mergidhaam* 'grow blunt, dull, dim, faint' (bret. *mergl* 'rot, rust' is Irish loanword); Middle High German *murc* 'rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', nisl. *morkinn* 'rotten, brittle from decay', Old Icelandic *morkna* 'become rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle'; Bulgarian *mrъzel* 'idleness', Old Church Slavonic *mrъziti* (*\*miržiti*) 'βδελύπτεσθαι', slov. *mrziti* 'disgust' (basis *\*merəĝ-*);

Maybe alb. *mërzit* 'bother' a Slavic loanword.

compare Old High German *bruoh* 'quagmire, swamp, marsh', Middle Low German *brōk*, Dutch *broek*, with it is as 'cold as a result of moisture' or as 'goose bumps' (compare Old Irish *meirc* 'wrinkle') identical Old Church Slavonic *po-mrъznoti* 'freeze', *mrъzъ*, russ. *moróz* (likewise intonation the heavy basis) 'frost'.

**References:** WP. II 281 f., WH. II 36 f., 129, Trautmann 182, 187.

**Page(s):** 739-740

---

**Root / lemma:** **mehrk-2**, **mohrk-**

**Meaning:** sullen

**Material:** Corn. *moreth* 'anger, irritation, distress', bret. *morc'het* 'worry, mishap, misfortune'; poln. *markotъ* 'growl, growl', *markotny* 'querulous, sullen' (out of it Lithuanian *markatnus* 'sullen' and wruss. *markocić* 'make sullen', *markotný* 'boring').

**References:** WP. II 282.

**See also:** relationship to (**mer-**), **merk-** 'chafe, consume' (see 737) probably.

**Page(s):** 740

---

**Root / lemma:** **mehrk-**

**Meaning:** to grab

**Material:** Old Indic *mṛśāti* 'touches, fingers', gr. βρακεῖν συνιέναι, δυσβράκανος 'heavy to behandeln' Hes., βράκετον πλῆθος, βράπτειν πλεθύνειν βαρύνειν Hes.:

Maybe alb. (*\*perk*) *prek* 'touch, finger'.

besides through assimilation from *\*marktō*: gr. μάρπτω, μάρψαι 'gripe', μάρπτις 'robber'; through metathesis: βράψαι 'gripe', βράπτειν ἐσθίειν, Hes.;

doubtful is affiliation to Latin *merx* ` goods, merchandise, ware ', *mercēs, -ēdis* ` price, hire, pay wages, salary, fee, reward ', *mercārī* ` trade ', Oscan *amiricadut* ` massive trade ', *amirikum* ` trade, traffic, commerce '.

**References:** WP. II 283, WH. II 78 f.

**Page(s):** 739

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehr-1*

**Meaning:** to plait, bind; rope

**Note:** extended *mehreggh-*, *mehragh-*

**Material:** Gr. μέρμις, -ῖθος f. ` filament '; lengthened grade μηρύομαι `wickle together, wickle auf', μήρινθος ` filament, cord' (σμήρινθος Plato with secondary σ-), is assumed, μᾶρύεται Theokrit 1, 29 Hyperdorismus; Old Swedish *merPi*, Old Icelandic *merð* `fish-creel, basket for holding fish after they have been caught '.

*mehreggh-*, *mehragh-*: gr. βρόχος (\*μρόχος) m. `rope, loop, noose, snare, stitch ', Demin. βροχίς f., μόροπτον `basket of bark' (from \*μόραπτον?); Middle Irish *braige, braga* `captive'; Latvian *meīga*, ablaut. *marga* `handrail', perhaps Lithuanian *mārška* `linen, fishing net', whether from \**moregh-ska*; Old Church Slavic *mrěža* `net, loop, noose, snare ', russ. *merěža* `net bag ', Demin. *merěžka* `stitch in the net, fine pattern ' (out of it backformation *merěga* `texture, netting, embroidery '), serb. *mrěža* `net'.

**References:** WP. II 272 f., Trautmann 182.

**Page(s):** 733

---

**Root / lemma:** *mehr-2*

**Meaning:** to shimmer, shine

**Material:** Old Indic *mārīci-*, *marīcī* `beam of light, mirage ' (*marī-*: gr. μαῖρα, μαῖριλη);

gr. μαρμαίρω, μαρμαρίζω `shimmer', μαρί:-λη `Glutkohle ', Μαῖρα `the funkelnde Hundsstern'; ἀμαρύσσω `sparkle ', ἀμαρυγή `radiance, sparkle ' (-u- through metrical lengthening, compare:) μαρμαρυγή `radiance, quick movement ', μαρμαρύσσω (\*-kīō) `sparkle ', probably from a basis *meru-*; perhaps μορφή f. `shape, (\*glimmering) outward appearance ' (\**mohr-bhā*), ἀ-μερφέξ αἰσχροὺν Hes., μορφνός `swart ' (rhyme word to ὀρφνός ds.);

Latin *merus* `pure, unmixed, unadulterated ', probably originally `clear, bright, bright';



Old English *ā-merian* `purify; examine, try, test', Old English *mare* f., ablaut. Old Icelandic *mura* f. `Silberkraut';

russ. dial. *marъ* `blazing heat (of the sun); sleep', *márevo* `the heat from which the air is cloudily white; Höhenrauch, mirage' (*\*mōreuom*); with *\*мыr-* klr. *mryj* `misty, dusky, dank, musty', *mríju*, *mríty* `shimmer, dawn, become misty';

doubtful Middle Irish *brī* `trout' as previous Fem. *\*mrī* to Latin *merus* `pure, unmixed, unadulterated', as well as gr. (σ)μαρίς `a certain small fish'.

guttural extensions:

**meh(ə)hk-** `shimmer, the eyes shimmer; darken', also of `twilight'.

Old Irish *mrecht-* `spotted' (*\*mrkto-* `varicolored'), nir. *breachtach* ds., ncymr. *brith*, f. *braith* ds., corn. *bruit* `variegated, party-colored, mottled', bret. *briz* `marked, stained', cymr. *brithyll* `trout', corn. *breithil* `mugil', bret. *brezel* `mackerel, edible North Atlantic fish' (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 373 f. under apposition from :) isl. *murta* `small trout', Norwegian *mort* `roach, cockroach';

Gothic *maúrgins* `morning', Old Icelandic *myrginn*, *morg-inn*, *-unn*, Old English *mergen*, *morgen*, Old Saxon Old High German *morgan* `morning'.

Lithuanian *mérk-iu*, *-ti* `close the eyes, blink', *mírks-iu*, *-ėti* `perpetually blink', ablaut. *ùž-marka* `one who blinks', *markstaũ*, *-ýti* `blink';

Slavic *\*мыrknoti* in Old Church Slavic *mrъknoti* `darken', Aor. *po-mrъče*, serb. *mřknuti* `become dark', Old Church Slavic *nemrъčemyjъ* `impenetrable', Old Czech *mrkati* `dawn', Czech `blink, drowse, become dim'; in addition Slavic *\*мыrkъ* in serb. *mřk* `black', slovak. *mrk* `cloud', klr. *smerk* `dusk, twilight', ablaut. Slavic *\*morkъ* in Old Church Slavic *mrakъ* `darkness', russ. *mórok* `darkness, fog, clouds'; russ. *mérek* `imaginary perceptions, apparition; wicked ghost', Bulgarian *mrězgav* `cloudy, unfriendly (of weather)', *mrъždъ*, *mrъštъ* `become murky, dim', *mrъždolějъ* `twinkle, glimmer' (voiced root final sound through distant assimilation), Czech dial. *mřžděti se* `dawn';

**meh(ə)hg<sup>w</sup>:**

Gr. ἀμροβός `dark' (Aeolic op for ap); alb. *mje(r)gulë*, *mjegull* `fog, darkness' **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

**Note:** alb. *mje(r)gulë* `fog, darkness': Saami *mierká* `fog'.



Old Icelandic *myrkr* (*\*mirkwa-*), acc. *myrkvan* 'dark', *mjörkvi*, *myrkvi* m. 'darkness', Old Saxon *mirki*, Old English *mierce* 'dark';

Lithuanian *mirgu*, *-ėti* 'flicker', Latvian *mīrdzēt* 'flicker, blink, glitter, flash', *mīrgas* 'sudden blinking', Lithuanian *mārgas* 'varicolored', *mārguoti* 'gleam brightly', Latvian *marga* 'shimmer', *mūrgi* 'imaginary image, aurora borealis, northern lights, display of colored lights in the sky'; russ. *morgatʹ* 'blink, wave, beckon';

perhaps here the family of Old Indic *mṛgá-* 'gazelle' etc. as 'dappled animal' (whereof *mṛgáyati* 'hunts, scuds, chases')?

**References:** WP. II 273 ff., WH. II 78, Trautmann 182 f.

**Page(s):** 734

---

**Root / lemma:** (*mer-3*), *mor-(u)-*

**Meaning:** to blacken, dark spot

**Material:** Gr. μόρυχος 'σκοτεινός', μεμορυχμένος '(rauch)geschwärzt'; Lithuanian *moraĩ* Pl. 'mildew'; russ. *maráju*, *-tʹ* 'smear, slander', *marúška* 'stain, taint', Czech *morous* 'ash-colored striped cow', *moratý* 'black striped', poln. *morus* 'sloven, untidy or dirty person'; *n*-stem in poln. *morąg* 'with colourful stripes'; here also gr. μόρνον εἶδος ἀετοῦ καὶ ξανθός Hes. ('schmutziggelb'). μορτός μέλας φαίος Hes., perhaps also with *s*-extension Armenian *mrayl* 'darkness, fog, cloud; dim, dark' (*\*mrayl* due to from *\*mor-so-*), *maraxul* 'thick vapor, darkness' (*mṛso-*) and Lithuanian *mūršinu* 'besmirch', *mūr(k)šlinu* 'bathe, wallow'.

**References:** WP. II 279 f., Trautmann 169, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 119.

**Page(s):** 734

---

**Root / lemma:** *mer-4*, *merə-*

**Meaning:** to die

**Note:** (= *mer-5* 'become faded')

**Material:** Old Indic *marati*, *máratē* 'dies', Armenian *meranim* 'die', gr. ἔμφοτεν 'died' Hes. (compare Lithuanian *mėris* m., *mire* f. 'death', *mėrdėti* 'be dying'); causative Old Indic *māráyati* 'slays', osset. *māryn* 'slay', Lithuanian *marinti*, serb. *mòriti* ds., etc.; zero grade Old Indic *mriyátē* 'dies', Avestan *miryeite* (= *mərye'ite*) ds., Old pers. *a-mariyatā* 'he died', Latin *morior* (*\*mṛ-iōn*) 'I die, expire'; Balto-Slavic *\*mirē-* in Lithuanian *mirštu*, *mīrti* 'die', Latvian *mīrstu*, *mīrt* ds. (in addition Lithuanian *mirė* 'the dead', Latvian *mirējs* m. 'dying, death'); Old Church Slavic *mrъ*, *mrěti* and *-mrěti* ds., Hittite *me-ir-ta* (*merṭ*) 'died'.

participle **mr̥-tó-** 'dead' in Old Indic *mṛtá-* = Avestan *mərəta-* 'dead', Armenian *mard* 'person' ('mortal, human being'), Latin *Morta*, 'Death goddess', Balto-Slavic *\*mirta-* 'dead' in Lithuanian *mirtóji diena* 'anniversary of somebody's death', Old Church Slavic *u-mr̥tije* n. 'death', etc.; **ṛ-mr̥-to-** 'immortal, living' in Old Indic *amṛta-*, Avestan *aməša-*, gr. ἄμβροτος (Aeolic πο for πα), therefrom ἄμβρόσιος 'belonging to the immortal'; from ἄμβροτος abstracted βροτός 'perishable' and βρότος 'blood that has run from a wound, gore, coagulated blood' (M. Leumann, *Homer. Wörter* 126 ff.).

**mr̥-tó-m** 'death' in Old Indic *mṛtá-* n. 'death', Old High German *mord*, Old English Old Icelandic *morð* n. 'murder' (besides *\*mr̥-tro-m* in Gothic *maurþr* n., Old English *morðor* n. 'murder').

**mr̥-ti-** 'death' in Old Indic *mṛti-*, Avestan *mərəti-*, Latin *mors*, *-tis*, Lithuanian *mirtis*, Old Church Slavic *сѣ-мрѣтъ* (from *\*-mr̥tъ*), serb. *smr̥t̕*, etc.

Maybe alb. *mort* 'funeral', *mortje* 'death' a Latin loanword.

**mr̥-tú-** 'death' in Armenian *mah*, older *marh*, with *-ti-* contaminated: Old Indic *mṛtyú-*, Avestan *mərəθyu-* ds.

**mór-to-** 'perishable' in Old Indic *márta-*, Avestan *maša-* 'person', with sound change *marəta-* 'perishable, mortal, human being', gr. μορτός 'person, mortal, human being' Hes. (for *\*μόρτος*); derived *\*mor-tio-* in Old Indic *martya-*, Avestan *mašya-*, Old pers. *martiya-* 'perishable, mortal, human being'.

**mr̥-úó-** 'dead' in Old Irish *marb*, cymr. etc. *marw*, gall. *\*marvos* (M.-L. 5387a); unclear gall. (?) *Mori-marusa* 'mortuum mare'; through influence of *mr̥-tu-* to *\*mr̥-tu-o-* in Latin *mortuus* 'dead', Old Church Slavic *mr̥tvъ* (*mr̥tvъ*) ds.

**móro-s** 'death' in Old Indic *māra-* 'death', Lithuanian *māras* 'plague', Old Church Slavic *моръ* ds.

After Thieme *Studien* 55 here (?) gr. μάρτυς (*\*-pς*), *-πος*, hom. μάρτυρος 'witness, testifier' ('**Schwörender**') from *\*mr̥t-tur-* (??) 'the griping death' (root **tuer-** 'catch').

**References:** WP. II 276, WH. 112 f., Trautmann 186 f., Thieme *Studien* 15 ff.

**Page(s):** 735

---

**Root / lemma:** *mer-5*, *merə-*

**Meaning:** to rub, wipe; to pack, rob

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *mer-5, mērə-* : to rub, wipe; to pack, rob, derived from extended **Root / lemma:** *māh-1* : to beckon with the hand; to deceive + with formants *-rā-*.

**Material:** Old Indic *mṛṇāti, mṛṇati* `robs ', *ā-marī-tār-* `robber ', *ámṛṇat* `robbed ', *malí-mlu-* `robber'; but *mṛṇāti* `crushes, smashes ', *mūrṇá-* `crushed, damaged, faded ' belong rather to *mel-1*; also *marú-* m. `sand, desert, waste, wasteland, rock';

gr. *μαραίνω* `rub, wipe, consume, weaken', Pass. `verzehre myself, verschwinde allmählich, ermatte ', *μαρασμός* `Hinschwinden, Kräfteverfall '; *μάρναμαι* `fight '; *μάρμαρος* `stone, boulder ' (compare Latin *rūpēs* : *rumpō*), later (after *μαρμαίρω*) `white stone, marble ' (out of it Latin *marmor*);

Latin *mortārium* `mortar' (due to from *\*mṛ-tós* `pulverized, ground into fine particles; crushed '); about *morētum* `a rustic dish made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil ' s. WH. II 112; *morbus* `a sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady ' ( *\*mor-b<sup>h</sup>os*);

Old Irish *meirb* `inanimate, lifeless ', Middle Irish *meirb*, cymr. *merw* `slack, weak' (*mer-uy*); Middle Irish *meirle* f. `robbery, theft ', *meirlech* `robber '; Old Irish *mrath* `betrayal ', cymr. *brad* ds. ( *\*mrə-to-*) to Old Irish *\*marnaid* `betrays ', subjunctive *-mera*;

Old Icelandic *merja* (preterit *marða*) `hit, grind '; Old High German *maro, marawi* and *mur(u)wi* `friable, tender, mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned ', Old English *mearo* `friable, tender', Old Icelandic *morna* `wither ', Norwegian *moren, maren* `rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle '; nisl. *morn* n. `dust, powder', Old Swedish *morb* `crumbly mass, offal';

serb. *mřva* `crumbs '; Old Bulgarian *iz-mṛmṛati* `roden', Old Russian *-moromradi* `gnaw, crumble ';

Hittite *marriattari* `it is shattered '.

**morā** f. `goblin ': Old Irish *mor-(r)īgain* `lamia, mythological monster having a woman's head and torso and a snake's body (Classical Mythology) ', actually `evil queen ' (*mōrrīgain* supported in *mōr* `big, large'), Old Icelandic *mara*, Old High German *mara*, Old English *mare* (Modern High German *Mahr, Nachtmahr* m.) `the supernatural female being which sits down on one's breast at night ', Serbo-Croatian-Church Slavic *mora* `witch ', klr. *mora* `goblin, ghost' etc.

Maybe alb. (*kě-mer*) *kmer*, (*tě-merr*) *tmerr, mner, mer* `horror ' a Slavic loanword : Polish *koszmar* `horror ' < russ.-Church Slavic *mara* `emotion, strong feeling ', poln. *mara* `

deception ', etc.; See **Root / lemma: māh-1**: to beckon with the hand; to deceive + with formants **-rā-**:

**mer-g-:**

Middle Low German *morken* `crush', Old English *murc(n)ian* `grieve ', *murc* `oppressive, gnawing (of hunger) ' ; s. further under (*merk-*), *merg-* `rotten, decayed ' etc.,

**mer-d-:**

Old Indic *mṛdnāti* (*mṛdnīta-*, *mṛditá-*), *márdati*, *mardáyati* `grinds, crushes, rubs ', Avestan 3. Sg. *mōrēndaī* (= *mṛnd-*) `destroys ' (these Aryan words also are carried in Indo Germanic ***meld-***, s. ***mel-1***; Old Indic *mṛdnāti* perhaps instead of *\*mṛṇátti* (*\*mṛ-n-ed-ti*) through influence of *mṛṇāti* (see above S. 735);

Armenian *mart* `fight, struggle';

gr. βαρδῆν τὸ βιάζεσθαι γυναῖκας `Αμπρακιῶται Hes. (*\*mṛd-*); ἀμέρδω `rob' and `blind, darken', μέρδει κωλύει βλάπτει Hes.; to Aor. ἀμέρσαι neologism ἀμείρω;

East Frisian *murt* `crumbly mass, dust, powder', Low German *murten* `decompose ', Middle High German *murz* `stump', Swiss *murz*, *morz* `small shred';

Latvian *mērdēt* `let starve ' (latter meaning closer to Lithuanian *mėrdėti*, present *mėrdmi*, *mėrdžiu* `die', that based on *do-* or *dʰo-* present to *\*mer-* `die', as also ***mer-d-*** `rub' would go back to *do-* present; is placed Latvian *mērdēt* likewise to ***mer-*** `die'?);

Latin *mordeō*, *-ēre*, *momordī* `to bite, bite into ' (= Old Indic *mardáyati*, *mamṛdē*), also from feelings and sensations of taste;

compare the ***s-*** forms:

gr. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος `terrible, dreadful' (*\*attritional* '), Old High German *smerzan* `ache', *smerzo* `pain', Middle Low German *smerten*, Low German Dutch *smarten*, Old English *smeortan* `ache', engl. *smart* `biting, sharp, witty ' and `nice, dainty'; compare also ***smerd-*** `stink'.

**mer-k-:**

Old Indic *marcáyati* `endangers, injures, hurts, disables, damages ', *mṛktá-* `injures, hurts, disables', *marká-* m. `dying, death' = Avestan *mahrka-* `death', conservative stem

Old Indic Instr. Sg. *mrc-ā*, Avestan *mərəxš`* 'ruin, destruction ', Avestan *mərənčaiti`* 'injures, hurts, disables, destructs '; Armenian *morč`* 'young, tender' (*\*morkio-*);

perhaps alb. *morr`* 'louse' (*\*mōrko-* 'the scratching '? compare φθείρ ds.: φθείρω);

Maybe alb. (*\*bdōr*) *morri`* 'louse' : gr. φθείρ ds.: φθείρω : modern Greek ψείρα : Basque (*\*θείρω*) *zorri`* 'louse '.

Note:

It seems that from **Root / lemma: *gʷhōer-*** : to run, flow, derived **Root / lemma: *mer-5*, *merē-*** : to rub, wipe; to pack, rob, common Illyrian *gʷh-* > *b*.

Latin *murcus`* 'mutilated' (out of it sizil. μύρκος `dumb ') and *murcidus`* 'idle, slack'; Middle High German *morgen`* 'slack'.

With anl. **s-** Lithuanian *smeĩkti`* 'condemn, censure, blame, reprobate, reprehend, declaim, deplore, sit in judgement ', *smarkùs`* 'cruel, savage', *pa-smeĩkti`* 'spoil', Modern High German dial. *schmorgen`* 'starve, suffer '.

Here (as `chaff ') Old English *mearg`* 'sausage ' = Old Icelandic *morr`* ds., 'intestinal fat ' (*\*marhu-*), redupl. gr. μίμαρκος `blood sausage '; Hittite *mar-kán-zi`* 'cut up '.

see also **merk-2`** 'sullen' and 1. **merk-** `rotten, blight etc.'.

**mer-s-**

Old Indic *maṣam*, *maṣīm kar-* `pulverize ', *maṣi-*, *maṣī`* 'powder ';

Old High German *morsāri`* 'mortar' (reshaped from Latin *mortārium*, s. S. 736), Middle High German *zermürsen`* 'crush, squeeze hard, squash ', md. *zermorschen* ds., Swiss *morsen*, *mürsen`* 'crunch, shove ', Middle High German Low German *mursch*, *murs*, Modern High German *morsch*, Dutch *morzelen`* 'grind '.

**References:** WP. II 276 ff., WH. 42, 110 ff.;

**See also:** identical with *mer-4*.

**Page(s):** 735-737

---

**Root / lemma: *mer-6*, *mer-s-***

**Meaning:** to bother, anger, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *mṛṣyate* ` forgets, neglects, forgives ', *marṣa-* m. ` patience ', *mṛṣā* ` free, wrong ', Kaus. *marṣayati* ` suffers, forgives '; Armenian *moʻranam* ` forget ' (Meillet, Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 40); Gothic *marzjan* ` anger ', Old English *mierran*, Old Saxon *merrian*, Old Frisian *meria*, Old High German *marren*, *merren* ` hinder, disturb, bother '; Old English *ā-mierran* ` spoil ', Old Frisian *mēre* ` band, strap, manacle '; Lithuanian *maĩšas* ` oblivion ', in addition *maršūs* ` forgetful ', Latvian *āiz-mārša* f. ` forgetfulness '; Lithuanian *mirštù*, *mĩršti* (only with *už-*, *pa-*) and Latvian *āiz-mirstu*, *āiz-mirst* ` forgotten ', Lithuanian Kaus. *maršinti* ` make forget '.

**References:** WP. II 279, Trautmann 187.

**Page(s):** 737-738

---

**Root / lemma:** *met-*

**See also:** see above S. 703 f. under *mē-2* and *mē-3*.

**Page(s):** 741

---

**Root / lemma:** *meug-1*

**Meaning:** to take by surprise, wily

**Material:** Latin *muger* ` **der Falschspieler beim Würfelspiel** ' (\**mug-ro-s* ` lurking ');

Old High German *mūhhari*, *mūhh(e)o* ` highwayman, mugger, footpad, thief ', *muhhōn* ` lurk secretly, attack ', Middle High German *vermūchen* ` **heimlich auf die Seite schaffen** ', late-Old High German *mūhhilāri* (to \**mūchilōn*), Modern High German *Meuchler*, Middle High German *miuchel* ` secret ', Old High German *mūh-heimo* ` cricket, leaping insect which is related to the grasshopper ', ablaut. Middle High German *mocken* ` lie hidden, concealed ', Middle English *micher* ` thief ', engl. dial. *to mich* ` hidden, concealed sein, steal '.

Maybe alb. *mih* ` dig, hoe '.

**References:** WP. II 255, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 137; probably to Folgendem.

**Page(s):** 743-744

---

**Root / lemma:** *meug-2*, *meuk-*

**Meaning:** to slide, slip

**Note:** also with anlaut. *s-*

**Material:** A. Latin *mūcus* ` mucus ', *mūcor* ` mildew ', *ē-mungō*, *-ere* ` to wipe the nose, blow the nose, to cheat, swindle '; *mūgil* m. ` mullet ';

Maybe alb. *myku* ` fungus ' a Latin loanword.

gr. ἀπο-μύσσω `blowing one's nose, clear one's nasal passages by forcible exhalation; cheat, deceive, swindle; betray, be disloyal; gull, fool', ἀπό-μυξις `the blowing one's nose' (: Latin *ē-munctiō*), μυκτήρ `nose, nostril'.

Maybe Greek (s)μυκτήρ `nose, nostril' > Basque (*\*smuktor*) *sudur* `nose' : Albanian (*\*smukta*) *hundë, hunda* `nose', *hundor* `nasal'.

gr. μύξα `mucus, nose' (based on \*μυκ-σ-ός `slimy', as also:) μύξος, μυξῖνος, μύξων `mullet' (also σμύξων with anl. *s*-, as by Hes. also σμύσσεται, σμυκτήρ), μύσκος μίασμα Hes. (\*μυκ-σ-κος), ἀμυσχρός, ἀμυχνός `unsoiled; untainted, pure, holy'; μύκης, -ητος `fungus';

cymr. *mign* (*\*mūkino-*) `swamp, marsh';

with anl. *s*- gael. *smùc, smug* `snot' (expressive); Middle Irish *mocht* `soft', cymr. *mwyth* ds. (*\*muk-to-*);

Old Icelandic *mygla* f. `mildew', *mugga* `fine rain', Middle English *mugen* `become foggy', Modern High German dial. *maugel* `foggy, cloudy, dim, hazy', Old English *for-mogod* `decayed'; with Indo Germanic *g*: Old Icelandic *mykr* and *myki* f. (*\*mukī*) `manure', Middle High German *mucheln, mücheln* `moldy smell', Old Icelandic *mjūkr* (out of it engl. *meek*) `soft', changing through ablaut Gothic *mūka-mōdei* `gentleness, softness, kindness', mnl. *muik* `soft', Modern High German dial. *maukig* `decayed', Swiss *mauch* `rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, faint, languid, hungry' (as Swiss *mucht* `faint, languid, hungry'); Middle High German *mūche* `quittor, infection of the hoof', Gothic *\*maukō* in prov. *mauca* `intestines';

Latvian *mukls, muklaîns* `fenny, boggy, marshy', *mūku* (*\*munku*), *mukt* `sink into a marsh';

Serbo-Croatian *mukljiv* `humid, wet'.

B. Old Indic *\*munákti, muñcāti, mucāti* `releases, allows to loose', *mukti-* `lysis, dissolution, disintegration, release, abandonment'; Avestan *fra-muxti-* `loosening'; compare Old Indic *muñthate* `flees', Old pers. *amu(n)θa* `he fled' from *\*mu-n-eth-mi*,

Lithuanian *munkù, mùkti* `escape; to get away' = Latvian *mūku, mukt* `get free, flee' (and `sink into a marsh' see above); Lithuanian (*s*)*maũkti* `wander stealthily', Latvian *maukt* `strip, wipe', Lithuanian (*s*)*munkù, (s)mùkti* `sink sliding, slip';



Slavic *\*(s)mъknŭti* 'slip, slide' in Czech *smeknouti* 'withdraw from, take away', Old Church Slavonic Refl. *smŭčŭ, smŭkati sę* 'grovel, truckle, creep' (modern Slavic also 'slip, stumble, glide, slide, strip, wipe'), russ.-Church Slavonic *mъknuti sja* 'go over, go across, cross over, pass over, pass by, pass', Old Church Slavonic *mъčati (mъkē-)* 'throw, cast, hurl', etc.

A root form *meukh-* with the specific meaning 'slip into' probably in Armenian *mxem* (*\*muxam*) 'stick in, stick into, put in, dive, bathe', *mux* 'dyeing', *mxim* 'enrare, insinuaris, ingolfarsi', at first to gr. *μυχός* m. 'internal angle' (perhaps 'hiding place, nook, bolt-hole'), *μύχιος* 'innermost, inmost, located farthest within'.

Auf *(s)meugh-* based on the Germanic family:

Old Icelandic *smjūga* 'creep into or crawl through', Old English *smūgan* 'slip, slide; stumble, grovel, truckle, creep', Middle High German *smiegen* 'crouch', Modern High German *schmiegen*, Kaus. Old Icelandic *smeygia* 'nestle, cuddle, snuggle, lure, tempt', Middle High German *sich smougen* 'crouch', Old English *smēag* 'smart, sharp witted, shrewd', *smēagan* 'think, seek', *sméagol* 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', Old Icelandic *smuga* f. 'loop hole; hiding place', further Swedish *i mjugg*, Norwegian *i mugg* 'furtive'.

with *s-* Danish Norwegian *i smug*, Dutch *ter smuig* (*ter smuik*) ds., Danish Norwegian *smughandel* 'illicit trade', nld. *smuggeln*, Modern High German (out of it) *schmuggeln* (with *k*/Dutch *smokkelen* ds.); probably also Modern High German *mogeln*, Low German *mogelen, muggelen* 'heimliches, betrügerisches Spiel treiben'; with Germanic *k(k)*: Norwegian dial. *smokla, smukla* 'lurk, creep forward', Swiss *schmauchen* 'steal secretly, nibble'; in the meaning 'nestle, cuddle, snuggle' Middle High German *smuck* 'nestling up, jewellery', *smücken*, Middle Low German *smucken* 'nestle, snuggle, apparel, adorn', Old High German *smocco*, Old English *smock* 'shirt', Old Icelandic *smokkr* m. 'Frauenbrustlatz', Middle Low German *smuk (-ck-)* 'sleek, smart, neat', Middle High German *gesmücket* 'slim';

*-g-* or *-gh-* in Latvian *smaugs* 'slim', Lithuanian *smáugti* 'throttle, strangle', Latvian *smudži, smūdži* 'mosquito, small fly', poln. *smug, smuga* (besides *smuk*) 'defile, narrow passage between mountains, bottleneck, narrow stripe'.

**References:** WP. II 253 ff., WH. I 402 f., Trautmann 189 f., 271, Kuiper Nasalprä. 124 f., 129.

**Page(s):** 744-745

---



**Root / lemma:** *mœuk-*

**Meaning:** to scratch, tear

**Material:** Gr. ἀμυκάλοι αἱ ἀκίδες τῶν βελῶν, παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν Hes., ἀμύσσω, Attic ἀμύπτω  
`split, scratch ', ἄμυχή `crack, scratch ', etc.; Latin *mucro* `a sharp point, edge, sword's  
point '; perhaps to Old English *ge-myscan* `plague, deform' (*\*muhskjan*) and Lithuanian  
*mùšti* `hit'; perhaps also Old Indic *muṣṭí* f., Avestan *mušti-* `fist'?

**References:** WP. II 255, WH. II 117 f.

**Page(s):** 745

---

**Root / lemma:** *mœu-1, mœuθ- : mû-*

**Meaning:** wet; dirt; to wash, etc..

**Material:** A. Old Indic *mūtra-* n. `urine', Avestan *mūθra-* n. `filth, smut' (: Middle Low  
German *modder* etc.);

Maybe alb. *mut, mutra* (pl) 'excrement, dirt'

Armenian *-moyn* `wash in the pot' (*\*mou-no-*);

gr. Cypriot μυλάσασθαι `be washed', Hes. (*\*mū-dlo-*);

Middle Irish *mūn* m. `urine'; *mūr* `slime, mud';

perhaps (?) Dutch *mooi*, mnl. *moy*, Low German *moi(e)* `beautiful' (*\*mou-jo-* `washed,  
made clean');

Latvian *maût* `submerge, swim, swig ', Old Prussian *aumūšnan* `wash, cleansing ',  
causative (Iterat.) Lithuanian *máudyti*, Latvian *maudât* `bathe somebody ', Lithuanian  
*máustyti* ds.; Latvian *mudêt* `soft, become moldy ';

Old Bulgarian *myjō, myti* `wash, rinse ', *mylo* (proto Slavic. Czech etc. *mýdlo-*) `soap ';

Maybe alb. Geg *myt*, Tosc *mbyt* `drown, strangle ' a Slavic loanword?

with. anl. *s-* Latvian *smaūlis* `ein schmutzig gewordener ', *smulēt* `befoul ', *smulis* `a  
sloven ';

poln. klr. *muł* `slime, mud', russ. dial. *múlitʹ (vódu)* `(water) go cloudy ' (*mou-lo-*); forms  
with *r*-suffix, respectively *r*-extension see below;

from \**mu-n-d-os* (-*d-* to root extension *meu-d-*) in the meaning 'washed, made clean' also Latin *mundus* 'clean, cleanly, nice, neat, elegant, toilet ornament, decoration, dress (of women), the world, earth, inhabitants of the earth, mankind' (after gr. κόσμος);

B. extensions:

1. ***meu-d-*; *mud-ro-*** 'alert, awake, smart' (compare 'humid, wet-cheerful').

Old Indic *mudirá-* m. 'cloud', lex. also 'frog'; in addition Old Indic *mōdatē* 'is funny', *mōda-* m., *mōdana-* n. 'lust, cheerfulness', Avestan *maoḍanō-karana-* 'causing lust', Old Indic *mudīta* 'blithe, glad', Avestan *a-hēmusta-* (\**a-sam-musta-*) 'disgusting, unsavory, distasteful', Old Indic *mud-*, *mudā* 'lust, pleasure, joy', *mudrá-* 'funny';

gr. μύζω (\**mudjō*) 'suck', μύθος m. 'damp, decay', μυδάω 'be humid, wet, decayed', μυδαλέος 'humid, wet' (hom. u: through metr. lengthening, whereupon newer μυδαίνω 'irrigate');

Latin *mundus* (see above *meu-*);

Middle Irish *muad* (\**moudo-*) 'pure, stout, proud';

Middle Low German *mūten* 'wash the face', Old High German *muzzan* 'clean', Swedish dial. *muta* 'fine rain', Dutch *mot* 'fine rain';

with anl. ***s-*** engl. *smut* 'smirch, stain, splotch', Middle High German *smuz*, Modern High German *Schmutz*, Middle English *smotten*, *smoteren* 'befoul';

Lithuanian *mudrūs*, Latvian *mudrs* 'alert, awake, smart' (: Old Indic *mudrá-*), Lithuanian *mūdrinti*, Latvian *mudīt* 'set in motion'.

From in **-es-stem *m(e)udes-*** have derived:

Latin *mustus* (\**muds-to-s*) 'young, new, fresh' (originally 'damp, humid, wet'); gr. μύσος (\*μυδσος) n. 'maculation, blemish'; μυσσρός 'dishonorable'; Old Irish *mossach* 'impure, unclean' (\**mud-s-āko-*), cymr. *mws*, bret. *mous* ds.; ndd. *mussig* 'dirty, filthy'; russ. *múslitʹ* 'drool, drivel, slaver', *musljákʹ* 'dribbler, unclean person'.

Maybe alb. *musht* 'must, new wine' a Latin loanword.

2. ***meug-*, *meuk-*** 'slippery' see below esp. headword.

### 3. *m̥eu-r(o)-* etc.:

Armenian *mōr* `smut, swamp, marsh' (*\*m̥eu-ri-*?), *mrur* `deposit' (*\*murur*); gr. μῦρῶ (*\*μυριῶ*), μῦρομαι `let flow, weep, cry', ἄλι-μῦρήεις `flowing to the sea'; whether here μῦρίος `eternal, infinite, endless', μύριοι `10.000'? Latin *muria* `brine, pickle'? Lithuanian *murstu*, *mūrti* `become soppy', m. Pl. *mauraĩ* `duckweed, stemless water plant', Latvian *maĩrs* m. `lawn', Lithuanian *máuras* `slime, mud', ablaut. *mūras* m. `smut', Latvian *murīt* `befoul'; russ. *mur* m. *muráva* f. `oat-grass, false oat, tall oatgrass', dial. `mildew', *múryj* `dark grey', etc.; compare S. 741 Middle Irish *mūr* `slime, mud'.

### 4. *meus-*, *musós*, from which *mūs*, *musós*, root nouns `moss, mildew'.

Old High German Old English *mos* n. `moss, swamp, marsh', Old Icelandic *mosi* m. ds., zero grade Old High German *mios*, Old English *mēos* `moss, swamp', Old Icelandic *mýr-r* f. (*\*meuz-ī-*) `moor, fen, swamp, marsh'; Lithuanian *mūsaĩ* m. Pl. `mould on sour milk', ablaut. *mūsos* f. Pl.; Old Bulgarian *мъчъ* `moss' (*\*musos*), Modern Bulgarian *muchъl* `mildew'; in addition presumably Armenian *mamur* `red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue, alga, muscus, layer' (*\*memus-ro-*).

5. With formant guttural: Latin *muscus* m. `moss'; Norwegian dial. *musk* `dust, powder, fine rain, darkness', Danish dial. *musk* `mildew', Middle Dutch *mosch*, *mosse* ds.; Old Church Slavic; *muzga* (*\*mouz-gā*) `brine, pond', russ. *mzgnutъ* `spoil', *mozgnutъ* `peak, become thin', Old Bulgarian *мъждити* `dull, exhaust, weaken', russ. *mozgъ* `rainy weather', *možšitъ* `steep'.

Maybe alb. *muzgu* `darkness, dusk' from **Russian:** *muzga* (dial.) `grey, dank weather, mould' [f ā]; *mozg* (dial.) `grey, **cloudy** weather' [m o] not from Latin *muscus* `marsh' [m]; Nw. (dial.) *musk* `dust, drizzle, darkness' [m] '.

### 6. *meut-*:

Armenian *mut* `dark; darkness, fog', *mt'ar* `dark'; Middle Irish *mothar* `thicket, dichte mass', nir. `swamp, marsh' (*\*mutró-* =)

Middle Low German *modder* `slime, mud' = md. *moder* `decaying stuff, swamp, marsh' (Modern High German *Moder* `mould, dank decay', genuine Modern High German *Essig-, Weinmutter*), engl. *mother* `yeast' (*\*mutro-*); engl. *mud* `slime, mud', Middle Low German *mudde* `thick slime, mud' (holl. *modde*), md. *mot* (-*tt-*) `peat-containing earth, morass' (Swiss *mott* `turf'), East Frisian *mudden* `smudge', *muddig* `dirty, filthy', Swedish *modd* `snowy dirt', dial. *muddig* `dirty, filthy';

with anl. *s-* Middle Low German Old Frisian *smudden* 'smudge', nld. *smudden* 'fine rain', West Flemish *smodder* 'morass', Middle English *smod* 'smut', *smudderen*, Dutch *smodderen* 'get dirty', old Dutch also 'to feast' (originally 'eat and drink uncleanly'; so also East Frisian *smūs*, Modern High German *Schmaus*, old Dutch *smuisteren* 'to feast' and 'besmear', Low German Dutch *smullen* 'to feast' and 'pollute, smudge' probably from *\*smuō-lōn*; Lithuanian *smūtnas* 'sad' derives from poln. *smutny* ds. (Vasmer in writing).

Maybe abbreviated alb. Geg ( *\*smutny*) *s(ë)mun*, alb. *sémur* 'sad, ill, sick', alb. Geg *smundje* 'illness, sadness'.

**References:** WP. II 249 ff., WH. II 126 f., 130, 134, 136, Trautmann 172, 188, 190 ff., Specht Indog. Dekl. 65, 257 f.

**Page(s):** 741-743

---

**Root / lemma:** *meu-s-*

**Meaning:** 'steal'

**See also:** s. S. 753 (*mūs-*).

**Page(s):** 745

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēu-2, mēuə-*

**Meaning:** to move

**Note:** (Aryan partly also *m̥ieue-* : *mīu-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *mīvati* 'shoves, throngs, moves' = Avestan *ava-mivāmahī* 'we remove, take away', Avestan *a-muyamnō* 'unbeweglich, wovon nicht abzubringen', Old Indic *kāma-mūta-* 'moved by love', *mūrā-* 'pushing, hurrying';

gr. ἀμεύσασθαι 'advance, excel, surpass', *gortyn*. ἀμεFύσασθαι 'trade drive, push', ἀμῦνω 'ward off, drive back, Med. 'verteidige mich', ἀμύντωρ 'Abwehrer, avenger', μῦνασθαι 'plead, allege', μῦνη 'alleged reason, avoidance, excuse, escaping, fleeing'; compare Old Irish *mūn-* 'direct, guide' (E. Lewy);

Latin *moveō, -ēre* 'to move, stir, set in motion, shake, disturb, remove', participle *mōtus* (*\*movi-to-s*) = Umbrian *comohota* Abl. Sg. f. 'a moving, motion';

Lithuanian *mājuju, máuti* 'aufstreifen, anstreifen' (e.g. a ring to a finger), *užmovā* 'alles, was aufgestreift wird', *rañktų užmova* 'muff'; Middle Low German *mouwe* f. 'muff', Modern High German *hemds-mauen* 'shirt sleeve'.

A *s*-extension seems *\*meu-s-* in Old Indic *muṣṇāti*, *móṣati* 'stiehl', *móṣa-* 'robber, thief', Franconian (Lex salica) *chrēo-mōsido* 'corpse spoliation'; see below S. 753 under *mūs*.

**References:** WP. II 252 f., WH. II 116, Trautmann 172.

**Page(s):** 743

---

**Root / lemma:** *mezg-1*

**Meaning:** to plunge

**Material:** Old Indic *májjati* 'disappears, goes down' (particle Perf. Pass. *magná-* from *\*mazgná-*), Kaus. *majjayati* 'sinks'; Latin *mergō, -ere* 'to dip, dip in, immerse, plunge, sink, bury', therefrom *mergus* m. 'a diver (a water-fowl)': Baltic iterative *\*mazgāiō* 'dive several times, wash' in Lithuanian *mazgóti*, Latvian *mazgāt* 'wash'. compare Estonian *mõskma*, Mordovian *muškəms*, Samojed *masu* Hungarian *mosni* 'wash', etc.; doubtful, whether here gr. *μίσγω* 'mix, mingle' from *\*mi-mzgō*; different above S. 714.

**References:** WP. II 100 f., WH. II 76 f., Trautmann 173, H. Güntert Kalypso 51.

**Page(s):** 745-746

---

**Root / lemma:** *mezg-2*

**Meaning:** to bind, attach

**Material:** Old High German Old Saxon *māscā*, Old English *max*, *māscr* 'stitch', Old Icelandic *mǫskvi* ds.;

Lithuanian *mezgù*, *mėgsti* 'tie, bind, knot, knit', *māzgas*, Latvian *mazgs* 'knot', Lithuanian *mazgýti* lter. 'knit', *makstýti* 'flax, wattle, braid', Latvian *mežgēt*, *mižgēt* 'dislocate, luxate, crick', *mežgīt* 'grow around, entwine itself around' (russ. *mázgarb* 'spider'? s. Berneker II 28).

**References:** WP. II 301, Trautmann 172.

**Page(s):** 746

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēgh-*

**Meaning:** well-disposed, friendly

**Material:** Gr. *περι-ημεκτέω* 'be unwilling' (from *\*ǎ-μεκτος* 'unwilling'?); Gothic *mēgs*, Swedish *måg* 'son in law, husband of the daughter' (compare French *belle-mère*), Old Icelandic *māgr* 'kinsman, relative through marriage', Old English *mæg*, Old Saxon Old High German *māg* 'kinsman, relative', etc.; Lithuanian *mėgstu* and *mėgmi*, *mėgti* 'like, be fond of', *mėginti* 'assay, try', Latvian *mēgt* 'be good for, be suitable for'.

**References:** WP. II 256, WH. II 5; Hj. Frisk Eranos 50, 11 f.

**Page(s):** 707

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēi-7: mōi-: mī-*

**Meaning:** mild, soft

**Note:** often with *l-*, *n-*, *r-*, *ʃ-* extended

**Material:** Old Indic *máyas-* n. 'relief, pleasure, joy, lust', in addition *\*m(i)ies dʰ(ē)* in Old Indic *miyédha-* m. 'sacrificial food', Avestan *myazda-* m. 'sacrificial meal'; as *\*mei-dʰo-* Old Indic *médha-* m. 'Fettbrühe', *médhas-* n. 'sacrifice, oblation';

with *l-*: cymr. *mul* 'blushful', *dī-ful* 'bold' (*\*mōi-lo-*); Old Prussian *mijls*, Lithuanian *míelas* and *mýlas* 'dear, pleasant', *méilė* f. 'love', *meilūs* 'affectionate, loving', *mýliu*, *mylėti* 'love', *pa-milstu*, *pa-milti* 'growing fond of'; Latvian *mīļš* (older *u*-stem) and *mīls* (from *\*míelas*) 'dear', *mīlēt* 'love', *miēluōt* 'host'; Old Church Slavic *mīľ* 'pitiful', russ. *mílyj* 'dear', etc.;

Alb. *mirë* 'dear, nice, kind' a Slavic loanword (common alb. *-l-* > *-r-*)

with *n-*: cymr. *mwyn* 'friendly', acorn. *muin*, *moin* 'dainty', bret. *moan* 'thin, tiny' (*\*mēi-no-*); Old Irish *mīn* 'smooth, gentle' (*\*mī-no-*);

with *r-*: alb. *mirë* 'good, beautiful'; Old Church Slavic *mirъ* 'peace'; ablaut. aserb. *mijer* (*\*moiro-*), apoln. *mier* 'peace' (Old Lithuanian *mieras*, Latvian *miērs* ds. are Slavic loanword);

with *ʃ-*: Latin *mīlis* 'mild, soft' (*\*mēit-*); Old Irish *mōith*, *mōeth* (*\*mōit-*) ds., also (?) Pl. *mē(ī)th* 'fat, fertile'; cymr. *mwydo* (*\*mēit-*) 'soften', *mwydion* 'soft parts, external genitalia'; Latvian *at-mist* 'become soft', *at-mietēt* 'soften'.

**References:** WP. II 244, WH. II 96 f., Trautmann 174, 175.

**Page(s):** 711-712

---

**Root / lemma:** *mē-1*

**Meaning:** prohibitive particle

**Grammatical information:** prohibitiv

**Material:** Old Indic Avestan Old pers. *mā*, gr. *μή*, Armenian *mi* ds., alb. *mos* ds. (from *\*mo* = Indo Germanic *\*mē* + *s*, that perhaps goes back to Indo Germanic *kʷe*).

From PIE the prohibitive particle passed to Altaic:

**Protoform:** *\*ma*

**Meaning:** a negative particle

**Turkic protoform:** \*-ma-

**Tungus protoform:** \*-me

**Korean protoform:** \*mō-t

**Japanese protoform:** \*-ma-

**Note:** OCHЯ 2, 57. A monosyllabic root, but, unlike the 1st p. pron. or the accusative particle, it did not undergo **denasalization** in PA. This may be explained by the fact that it was in most cases already incorporated into the verbal form as a suffix. It is interesting to note Mong. \*büi, \*bu 'neg. particle' - which may be originally the same morpheme, but functioning as a separate word and thus subject to the rule \*mV > \*bV.

**References:** WP. II 236 f.

**Page(s):** 703

**Root / lemma:** *mē-2, m-e-t-* (*hame-*)

**Meaning:** to reap

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *mē-2, m-e-t-* (*hame-*): to reap derived from Hittite *hamešh(a)-*, *hamešhant-* 'spring, season between winter and summer'.

**Material:**

Hittite *hamešh(a)-*, *hamešhant-* 'spring, season between winter and summer'.

gr. ἀμάω 'mow, cut, bite', *āmēto-s* m. 'harvest', *amētú-s* f. 'id.', *amētér* m. 'reaper', *amētā-s* m. 'sickle'

Maybe **Tokharian:** B *mātre* 'sharp' (Adams 448)

Indo Germanic *\*met-* stands besides *\*mē-* (or *\*amē-*) in Old High German *māen* 'mow', Old English *māwan* ds.; Old High German *mato-screch* 'Wiesenhüpfer', locust, grasshopper', Modern High German *Matte* 'meadow which is mowed', Old English *mæd* f. 'meadow, willow' (*\*mædwu*), engl. *meadow*, Old Swedish *maþ* ds.

Latin *metō, -ere, messum* 'to reap, mow, crop, gather, collect, harvest' (*messor* 'reaper, mower'); cymr. *medi* ds., acorn. *midil* 'a reaper', Old Irish *meithleōrai* 'reapers', Middle Irish *meithel* 'a party of reapers', acymr. *medel* ds., *anter-metelic* 'half-pruned', Middle Irish *de-mess* 'scissors' ('double knife'); Old High German *mād* 'reaping, harvesting, mowing, hay harvest', Old English *mæð* 'the mowing, the mowed hay' (= gr. ἄμητος 'the reaping', originally \*ἄμητος).

**References:** WP. II 259, WH. II 82 f.

**Page(s):** 703

**Root / lemma:** *mēlġ-* (or *meleġ-*?) (\**meleġh-*)

**Meaning:** to pluck; to milk

**Grammatical information:** present *mēlġ-mi*, Pl. *meleġ-més*, participle Perf. Pass. *mġlġ-tó-*

**Material:** Old Indic *mārṣṭi*, *mārjati*, *mṛjāti* `wipes, rubs down, polishes, purifies, cleans', participle Perf. *mṛṣṭá-*, *s*-present *mṛkṣáti* `glides, rubs, curries', *mṛkṣáyati*, *mṛakṣáyati* `coats';

common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ġh-* > *xš-* > *š-* : *ġh-* > *ž-*, *z-*

Avestan *marəzaiti*, *mərəzaiti* `berührt streifend', *zastā-maršta-* `durch Handschlag (d. i.

Berührung der Hände) geschlossen (Vertrag)'; *d*-present Old Indic *mṛḍāti*, *mṛḍáyati* `is gracious, verzeiht, verschont', Avestan *mərəždā-* `forgive' (*mərəždika-*, *marždika-* `taking pity', n. `mercifulness'); these Aryan words can also contain *\*merġ-*; Old Indic *nir-mārgá-* shows lacking palatal guttural) `Verwischung; Abgestreiftes, Abfall', *ni-mṛgra-* `nestling up', *vi-mṛgvarīf.* `clean, neat, tidy', *apāmargá-* `Achyranthesaspera' (J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 114);

gr. ἀμέλγω `milk', hom. ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ `in instant, eye blink of nächtlichen Melkens'; ἱππημολγός, βουμολγός `steed-, Kuhmelker', ἀμολγεύς, ἀμελκτήρ `a milking-pail, milkpail';

Latin *mulgeō*, *-ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctus* (= Old Indic *mṛṣṭá-* `abgewischt') `milk' (from *\*molġeio* : Lithuanian *málžau*, *málžyti*), also *prō-mulgāre legem* `to bring forward publicly, propose openly, publish, promulgate'; *mulctra* `a milking-pail, milkpail';

Middle Irish *bligim* `I milk' (from *\*mligim*), Perf. *do-om-malg* `mulxi', *mlegun* `the milking', *melg* n. (*es*-stem) `milk', Gen. *bō-milge* `the cow's milk', *mlicht*, *blicht* `milk' (*\*mġlġ-tu-s*); besides *bō-mlacht* (from *\*bō-mlicht* `cow's milk'): Old Irish *\*to-in-uss-mlig-* `to bring forward publicly, propose openly, publish, promulgate'; causative Middle Irish *bluigid* `milks, blackmails, mulcts'; cymr. *blith* m. `milk; producing milk' (*\*mġlġ-ti*); gallorom. *\*bligicāre* `milk';

alb. *miel*, *mil* `milk' (*\*melġ-*);

Old High German *milchu*, *melchan*, Old English *melcan* `milk' (stem V.; against it Old English *meolcian*, Old Icelandic *mjólka* Denominative from *\*meluk-* `milk' see below), Old High German *chumelktra* `a milking-pail, milkpail' (perhaps replicated Latin *mulctra*), Old Norse *mjaltr* `producing milk' (*\*melkta-*); with zero grade Old English *molcen*, Middle High German *molchen*, *molken* `thick milk', Modern High German *Molken*, and Old Icelandic schw. V. *molka* `milk', *mylkja* `suckle';



because of second of the vowel controversial is the original affiliation from Gothic *miluks*, Old High German *miluh*, Old English *meolc*, *mioluc*, Old Icelandic *mjǫlk* 'milk'; *i*-extension in Old English *milc* and Modern High German Hessian *melχ* (*\*mili-k-*); after Specht (Indo Germanic Dekl. 126) must be assumed is generally a dissyllabic root; from West Germanic probably Latin *melca* f. 'sour milk';

Lithuanian *mélžu*, *milžti*, participle *milžtas* (= Old Indic *mṛṣṭá-*, Latin *mulctus*) 'milk'; Iterat. *málžyti*; russ.-Church Slavic *mъlzu*, *mlěsti* 'milk', Slavic *\*melzivo* in slovak. *mlézivo*, russ. *molózivo* (etc.) 'beestings';

with *o*-grade: serb. *mlâz* m. 'Milchstrahl' by milking (the glottal stop from serb. *müsti* = *\*m̥l̥z-ti* is wrapped from the old lengthened grade of Inf. *mlěsti* = Lithuanian *mélžti*);

Tocharian A *māklune* 'the milking'; A *malke*, B *malk-wer* 'milk'.

**References:** WP. II 298 f., WH. I 741 f., II 62 f., 121 f., Trautmann 178, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 147 f.;

**See also:** compare also *melk-* and *merġ-*.

**Page(s):** 722-723

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēlo-*, *smēlo-*

**Meaning:** small animal

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *mēlo-*, *smēlo-*: small animal, derived from **Root / lemma:** *mel-6*, *mele-*: dark colour (black, dirty, etc..)

**Material:** Gr. *μῆλον* n. 'small cattle, sheep'; Old Irish *mīl* n. '(small) animal', cymr. *mil*, acorn. bret. *mil* 'animal'; Germanic in *māla* (Lex Salica), Dutch *maal* 'young cow', Old Germanic *Μηλί-βοκον ὄρος* 'the resin'; changing through ablaut Armenian *mal* 'sheep, aries, ram'.

There 'small cattle' could be an old nominalization of an Adj. meaning 'small', one compares further Old Bulgarian *malъ* (*\*mōlo-*) 'small, little' (whereof klr. *mal'* f. collective 'young sheep', etc.), Latin *malus* 'evil, bad' (as small'), Oscan *mallom*, *mallud* 'malum' (with expressive *l*?);

with anl. *s-* Gothic *smals* (*\*smə-lo-*), Old High German Old Saxon *smal*, Old English *smæl* 'small, little, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', Old Icelandic *smale* n. 'small animal', Old High German *smala-nōz*, *smalaz fihu*, Middle High German *smal-nōz*, *smal-vihe* 'ds., young animal', Middle High German *smal-hirte* 'herdsman, shepherd for small cattle'.

---

**Root / lemma:** *mē-3, m-e-t-*

**Meaning:** to measure

**Material:** Old Indic *māti*, *mīmāti* 'measure', *mitá-* 'measured, calculated', *mātrā* f., *mātrā* n. 'measure', *māna* n. 'the measuring, measure' (: Czech *měň*), *māti* f. 'measure, right cognition' (= gr. μέτρον, Old English *mæð*), *úpa-māti* 'allocation', *miti-* 'measure, weight, cognition', prākr. *mettam* ds. (= Old Indic *\*mitram*); about *māyā* s. 1. *mā-*;

Avestan ap. *mā-* 'measure', participle *-mīta-*, *-māta-*, ap. *fra-mātar-* 'lord, master', Avestan *miti-* 'measure, weight, value, worth';

alb. *mat*, *mas* (*\*maṭiō*) 'measure', *matë* 'measure', *mōt* (*\*mēto-*) 'year, weather', *matem* 'raise the hand to strike, throw, cast' ('gauge = aim');

Maybe alb. *moshë* 'age'.

Irish *to-math-* (e.g. 3. Sg. *do-math*) 'threaten';

gr. μέτρον 'measure' (after Brugmann Grundr. II<sup>2</sup> 1, 342 as Old Indic *d-á-tra-m* 'gift' to *\*dō-*); μέτρον 'plan, artifice', μετρίω 'decide', μετρίομαι 'think up, dream up; invent';

Latin *mētiōr*, *-īrī*, *mēnsus sum* (rhyme meaning to *pēnsus*) 'measure, gauge', whereof probably *mēnsa* 'table, a table, meal, course, a money-changer's counter, a sacrificial table, alter' = Umbrian *mefe* 'measure', *mefa* 'a cake, pancake (flour, made up with milk or oil, and baked)' as subst. Fem. of participle Perf. Pass.;

mcymr. *medru* 'ein Ziel treffen', to be able', to *medr* 'dexterity' (: gr. μέτρον?); gall. *mataris* 'spear, lance'; perhaps here acymr. *maut*, Middle Breton *meut* (*\*mō-tā*), ncymr. *bawd* 'thumb' (as measure?);

Old English *mæð* f. 'measure'; Gothic *mēla* m. 'bushel'; Old Icelandic *mællir* m. ds., Old English *mæle*, *mēle* 'paten'; Old Icelandic *mæla* 'measure'; Gothic *mēl* n. 'time', Old Icelandic *māl* 'measure, moment, time, repast, meal', Old English *mæl* ds., Old High German *māl* 'moment, repast, meal', Modern High German *mal* 'meal';

Lithuanian *mėtas* 'year, time, measure', Old Prussian *mettan* 'year', Latvian *mēts* 'stretch of time' (vocal as gr. μέτρον to beurteilen); in addition (*\*gauge > \*aim > throw*)

Lithuanian *metù, mèsti*, Latvian *metu, mest* 'throw', Iterat. Lithuanian *mėtyt*, Latvian *mētāt* 'throw to and fro'; Old Prussian *metis* = Lithuanian *mėtis* m. 'throw, shot'; *māstas* m. 'measure', *mātas* m. ds., *matúoti* 'measure', *pāmatas* 'foundation' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *metŭ, mesti* 'throw', slov. *motáti* 'wind up, roll up', russ.-Church Slavic Iterat. *вѣмѣтати* 'throw', slov. *mět* 'throw, shot', etc.; Old Church Slavic *měra* 'measure', *měriti* 'measure'; Czech old *měn* 'measure' (: Old Indic *māna-*), russ. *mětitʹ* 'aim; strive', etc.;

Tocharian A *me-*, B *mai-* 'measure'.

**References:** WP. II 237 f., WH. II 70 f., 81 f., Trautmann 179, 183; related with 1. *med-*.

**Page(s):** 703-704

---

**Root / lemma:** *mē-4, mō-*

**Meaning:** big, important

**Material:** Positive *mē-ro-s, mō-ro-s*. gr. -μωπος in ἐγχεσι-μωπος 'big, large (?) in Speerwerfen', Old Irish *mōr* (*ō* from the comparative), *mār* 'big, large', cymr. *mawr* 'big, large', bret. *meur* ds., gall. *-māros* in proper name as *Nerto-māros* ('big, large in power'); with *ē* Old High German *-mār* in names as *Volk-mār* etc., further the denominative Germanic *\*mērijan* 'depict, portray, praise as great', from which 'proclaim, announce': Gothic *mērijan*, Old Saxon *mārian*, Old High German *māren*, Old Norse *mæra* 'announce, declare', wherefore Modern High German *Mär, Märchen*, as well as the post-verbal Adj. Old High German Old Saxon *māri* 'illustrious, gleaming', Old English *mære*, Old Norse *mærr* ds., Gothic *waila-mēreis* 'von gutem Ruf';

Slavic *-měrъ* in names as *Vladi-měrъ*;

*mō-lo-* in cymr. *mawl* 'laudation', *moli* 'praise, laud' (out of it Old Irish *molur* 'praise'), bret. *meuliff* ds.;

comparative *\*mē-ies, -is*, respectively (with the zero grade of superlative suffix) *mā-ies, mō-is*: Old Irish *māu*, out of it *móu, mó* (from *\*mā-iōs*); cymr. *mwy*, corn. *moy*, bret. *mui* 'more' from *\*mēis*; an abstract formation in proto Celtic *-antī* (*\*mantī* from *ma-antī*) in Old Irish *mēit* 'greatness, bulk, extent', acymr. *pamint* gl. 'in what manner, to what degree, how greatly, how, how much', ncymr. *maint* 'greatness, bulk, extent', corn. *mys*, Middle Breton nbret. *ment*, perhaps Oscan *mais* (*\*mā-is*) Adv. 'more', *maimas* 'maximae' (probably from *\*mais[e]mo-*), GN *Maesius* 'Maius', Umbrian *mestru* f. 'maior' (from *\*maisterā*); Gothic *mais* 'magis', *maiza* 'maior', *maists* 'maximus', Old Icelandic *meir* (i)

`more', Old English *mā, māra, mæst*, Old Saxon *mēr, mēro, mēst*, Old High German *mēr, mēro, meist*, Old Prussian *muīsieson* Adv. `more' (*muīs* from \**mā-is-*); Tocharian A *mənt* `as', B *mantə* `so' (= Old Irish *méit?*).

**References:** WP. II 238, 292, WH. II 14.

**Page(s):** 704

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēmso-*, *mē(m)s-ro-*

**Meaning:** flesh

**Grammatical information:** n. conservative stem *mēs* n. (from \**mēms*)

**Material:** Old Indic *māmsá-* n. `flesh', *māms-pacana-* `cooking meat'; *mās* n. `flesh';

gr. *μῆνιγξ* `skin, meat skin, meninx' (\**mēsno-* or \**mēmsno-*); *μηρός* `Schenkelstück', *μηροί* `einzelne Schenkelstücke', *μηρα, μηρία* `die ausgeschnittenen Schenkelknochen' (*μηρός* = Old Irish *mīr*, Indo Germanic \**mē(m)s-ro-*);

Latin *membrum* `limb, member' (\**mēms-ro-* `the meaty'), *membrāna* `thin, soft skin';

Old Prussian *mensā* `flesh', Latvian *mīesa* ds.; Lithuanian žem. *meisa*, Lithuanian *mėsà* ds. (slav loanword?);

Old Bulgarian *męso* `flesh'; Slavic \**męzdra* in russ.-Church Slavic *męzdrīca* `skin of Eies', russ. *mjazdrá* (\**memzd<sup>h</sup>rā*) `Fleischseite des Fells' etc.; probably also klr. *ráznúty* `become fat', *ráz* `muscle; corpulence, fatness, mass' etc.;

Tocharian B *misa* n. Pl. `flesh' = Armenian *mis*, Gen. *msoy* `flesh' = alb. *mish* `flesh' (at first from \**miensa*) = (\**mis*) Old Irish *mīr* `morsel, mouthful' (`piece of meat, slice of meat'; = *μηρός*) = Gothic *mimz* n. `flesh'; *-i-* < Illyrian *-iē-* grade.

**References:** WP. II 262, WH. II 64 f., Trautmann 178 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 50.

**Page(s):** 725

---

**Root / lemma:** *mē-5*, *mō-*, *mə-*

**Meaning:** to have a strong will; to be intent on smth.

**Material:** Gr. *μαίομαι* (Aeolic *μάομαι*) `strive, endeavor', wherefore the names *Εὔμαιος*, *Οινόμαος*, *Μαίων* (\**mə-jo-*); with Intensive reduplication *μαιμάω* `demand violently' (-*maß* with reduplication-grade the root as *δαι-δάλλω* etc.), Infin. *μῶσθαι* `strive', participle *μῶμενος*; *μῶται* (Epich.) *ζητεῖ*, *τεχνάζεται* Hes. (and other Glossen),

from *o*-grade Perf. grown; Μοῦσα ` Muse, any of nine goddesses who are associated with inspiration and creativity for the arts (Greek Mythology) ' here or to *mend*<sup>h</sup>-?

auf a participle \*ματός based on ματεύω `search, seek, suche auf; strive '; participle \*μαστός, where after also μαστεύω = ματεύω; ματεῖ ζητεῖ Hes.;

Latin *mōs, mōris* `custom| habit; mood| manner| fashion; character (pl.)| behavior| morals

', *mōrōsus* `stubborn ';

Gothic *mōþs* (-*ð*) ` courage, rage, fury' (*mōdags* `angry, irate'), Old High German Middle High German *muot* ` power of senses; ghost, courage, rage, fury, lust, resolution, decision ', Modern High German *Mut, Gemüt*, Old English *mōd* ds., Old Icelandic *mōðr* `rage, fury';

Balto-Slavic \**matō* `perceive, feel, sense ' in Latvian *matu, mast* ` perceive, feel ', originally iterative Lithuanian *mataũ, matýti* `see', Latvian *matu, matīt* `feel', Lithuanian *matrūs* ` careful '; based on a Subst. \**motro-* Church Slavic *moštrjō, motriti* ` observe| watch| look at| see; test; consider ', etc.; in addition probably Old Bulgarian *съ-мѣjo, -мѣti* `venture, risk'.

**References:** WP. II 238 f., WH. II 114 f., Trautmann 171; probably to *mō-*, *mō-lo-*.

**Page(s):** 704-705

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēnōt*, Gen. *mēneses*, from which *mēnes-*, *mēns-*, *mēs-*, *mēn-*

**Meaning:** month; crescent

**Grammatical information:** m.

**Note:** probably as personified ` time measurement ' to *mē-* ` measure '.

**Material:** Old Indic *mās, māsa-* m., Avestan *mā*, Gen. *māhō*, npers. *māh* `moon, month '; Armenian *amis*, Gen. *amsoy* ` month ' ( \**mēnsos*); gr. Attic neologism μήν, to Gen. μηνός (Lesbian μῆννος), Nom. Ionian μείς, Doric μής m. ` month ' ( \**mēns*), μήνη (\*μηνῶ) `moon'; alb. *muai* ` month ' ( \**mōn-* from Indo Germanic \**mēn-*); lat *mēnsis* m. ` month ' (conservative Gen. Pl. *mens-um*), *mēnstruus* ` monthly ' (GN *Mēna* is gr. loanword), *sēmē(n)stris* ` 6-month, half-years of age, six-month-old ', Umbrian *mēnzne* **mense** '; Old Irish *mī* ( \**mēns*), Gen. *mīs* ( \**mēnsos*), cymr. acorn. *mis*, bret. *miz* ` month '; Gothic *mēna*, Old Icelandic *māni*, Old English *mōna*, Old Saxon Old High German *māno* `moon' (-*en-* stem); Gothic *mēnōþs*, Old Icelandic *mānaðr*, Old English *mōnað*, Old Saxon *mānuth*, Old

High German *mānōt*, Modern High German month ( *\*mēnōt-*), Lithuanian *mėnuo* ( *\*mēnōt*), *mėnesis* m. 'moon, month', Latvian *mēnes(i)s* 'moon, month' (dial. Lithuanian *mėnas* from a neutr. *\*mēnos*), Old Prussian *menins* 'moon'; Old Bulgarian *měsęcъ* m. 'moon, month' ( *\*mēs-ŋ-ko-*);

Tocharian A *mañ* 'month', *mañ ñkāt* 'moon' (= 'month god'), B *meñe* 'month', *meṃ* 'moon'.

**References:** WP. II 271 f., WH. II 71 f., Trautmann 179 f., Brandenstein Studien 11 f.

**Page(s):** 731-732

---

**Root / lemma:** *mēud<sup>h</sup>-*, *mēud<sup>h</sup>-*, *mūd<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to complain or care about smth.

**Material:** Npers. *mōja* 'lament' (-*j* from -*d*, compare:) *must* 'lament' (-*st* from -*d<sup>h</sup>st*); gr. *μῦθος* m. 'discourse', *μῦθεομαι* 'speak, think; consider'; Gothic *maudjan*, *ga-maudjan* 'remind sb'; Lithuanian *maudžiù*, *maūsti* 'long, want strongly', *āpmaudas* 'displeasure, care'; Old Bulgarian *myslъ* 'thought, notion' ( *\*mūd-slio-*); perhaps nir. *smúainidh* 'thinks'.

**References:** WP. II 255 f., Trautmann 171 f.

**Page(s):** 743

---

**Root / lemma:** *mə-r*, Gen. *mə-n-és*, *mētós*

**Meaning:** hand

**Grammatical information:** heteroklitischer *r/n*-stem

**Material:** On the *r*-nominative are based: gr. *μάρη* f. 'hand', *εὐμαρής* 'manageable', *μάρις*, -*εως* m. 'liquid measure, measurement of fluid quantities'; alb. *marr* 'take, receive, hold, catch' ( *\*marnō*, *n*-present as denominative formation from *\*mar-* 'to get one's hands on somebody').

On *\*mə-n-* the case oblique is based: Latin *manus*, -*ūs* f. 'hand, used for an oath' (the *u*-stem), Umbrian *mānuv-e* 'in manu', Abl. *mani*, Oscan Akk. *manim*, consonant-stem still in Umbrian *manf* Akk. Pl.; Latin *mancus* 'mutilated' (originally 'in the hand'); here Latin *mandō*, -*āre* 'entrust, order', Oscan *aama-naffed* 'to put in hand, deliver over, commit, consign, intrust, confide', *manafum* 'to put in hand, deliver over, commit, consign, intrust, confide' (? from *manus* and -*dere* (root *d<sup>h</sup>ē-*), wörtl. 'to put in hand, deliver over, commit, consign, intrust, confide'; Middle Irish *montar*, *muinter* 'lawful wife';

Maybe Latin *manica*, Italian *manica*, French *manche*, Bresciano *mànega*, Breton *mañch*, Catalan *mànega*, Galician *manga*, Irish *muinchille*, Modenese Orientale *māndga*, *mānga*,

Romagnolo *màndga*, Sardinian Campidanese *màniga*, Valencian *manega*, Venetian *zànega*, Zeneize *mànega*, Spanish - Portuguese - Reggiano - *manga*, alb. *manga* 'sleeve'.

From there Albanian (*\*manga*) *mëngjër*, *e majtë* (common Slavic alb. *-a* > *-aj*, alb. *-ër* inanimate suffix) : Bolognese *man stanca* : Catanese *manu manca* : Romagnolo *manstànca* : Romanian *stânga* : Venetian *sanca* 'left' ;

with a similar meaning as Latin *manipulus* 'maniple| company of soldiers| one third of a cohort; handful| bundle' (*\*mani-plos* 'a handful, bundle') also Celtic *\*manatlo-* in corn. *manal* 'fascicle, sheaf', Middle Breton *malazn* (for *\*manazl*), nbret. *malan* ds.;

perhaps Gothic *manwus* 'willing, ready' ('to hand '?), *manwjan* 'make willing, ready, prepare, make ready' ;

Hittite *manijahh-* 'submit, hand in, present, administer'.

based on *mṇ-t-* Old Icelandic *mund* f. 'hand', *mundr* m. 'purchase price of the bride and the guardianship acquired by the purchase of this', Gothic PN *Mundila*, Old English *mund* f. 'hand, protection, paternalism', Old High German *munt* f. ds. Modern High German *Vormund*.

**References:** WP. II 272, WH. II 24 f., 34 f., Vendryes RC. 43, 210.

**Page(s):** 740-741

---

**Root / lemma:** *mizd<sup>h</sup>ó-*

**Meaning:** fee

**Material:** Old Indic *mīdhá-* n. 'price of the battle, cut-throat price, contest', Avestan *mīžda-* n., osset. *mizd*, *myzd* 'earnings', np. *muzd* 'earnings'; gr. μισθός 'pay, guerdon, reward'; Gothic *mizdō* 'earnings', Old English *meord* ds. and Old English *mēd*, Old Saxon *mēda*, Old High German *mēta*, *miata* ds., Modern High German *Miete*; Old Church Slavic *мъзда*, *мъзда* 'earnings'.

**References:** WP. II 301, Trautmann 188.

**Page(s):** 746

---

**Root / lemma:** *mod<sup>h</sup>ro-* or *mad<sup>h</sup>ro-*

**Meaning:** blue; a kind of plant



**Material:** Old Icelandic *maðra* `Our Lady's Bedstraw, Yellow Bedstraw, Maid's Hair, Petty Mugget, Cheese Renning ', isl. *hvít-, kross-maðra* etc. `Galium boreale, smooth green red ', Old High German *matara* `madder, type of plant ', Old English *mædere, mæddre* f. ds., Middle Low German *mēde*, Old Frisian *mīde* ds.; Slavic *\*modrъ* (e.g. Czech *modrý*) `blue'.

**References:** WP. II 305.

**Page(s):** 747

---

**Root / lemma:** *moiso-s* or *maiso-s*

**Meaning:** sheep; hide, leatherwork

**Material:** Old Indic *mēśā-* m. `aries, ram', *mēśī-* `fleece ', Avestan *maēša-* `aries, ram, sheep';

Old Icelandic *meiss* m. `basket', Old High German *meis(s)a* `baggage ', Middle Low German *mēse* `barrel'.

Old Bulgarian *měchъ* `hose', russ. *měch* `fell, fur, hose; sack, bag' (etc.); Lithuanian *máišas, máišė* **Heunetz** ', Latvian *máiss, máikss* `sack, bag', Old Prussian *moasis* `bellows';

**References:** WP. II 303, Trautmann 165, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 52 f.

**Page(s):** 747

---

**Root / lemma:** *moks*, Aryan *\*moksū*

**Meaning:** soon

**Material:** Old Indic Adv. *makṣū* `rash, hasty, bald, early, matutinal', *makṣūmakṣu* `right away '; Instr. Pl. *makṣūbhiḥ*, Superl. *makṣūtama-*; with nasal: Old Indic *maṅkṣu* `soon'; Avestan *mošu* `immediately, right away'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*

Latin *mox* `soon ' = mcymr. *moch* `soon ' (out of it Middle Irish *moch* ds.), Old Irish *mó* `soon ', as preverb *mos-*, *mus-*: *mos-riccub- sa* `I will come soon ', *mus-creitfet* `they will believe soon'.

**References:** WP. II 303 f., WH. II 117.

**Page(s):** 747

---

**Root / lemma:** *molko-*

**Meaning:** leather pouch

**Material:** Old High German *malaha*, Middle High German *malhe* `leather bag', Old Icelandic *malr* `sack, bag', gr. tarent. *μολγός* `sack, bag from cowhide '; the inconsistency



in gutturals is expounded probably through borrowing from *μολγός* from an other language (Thrak. ?) and use from gr. *g* for which belongs to *k*.

**References:** WP. II 308; Vendryes BSL. 41. 134 ff.

**Page(s):** 747

---

**Root / lemma:** *mono-*

**Meaning:** neck

**Note:** in derivatives (esp. with formants *-ī, -io-*) also `necklace, Halsschmuck'

**Material:** Old Indic *mányā* f. `nape'; Avestan *minu-* `Halsgeschmeide' (*i* from Avestan *ə*) and with lengthened grade *manaoθrī* `neck, nape' (*\*mon-eu-tro-*); päon. *μόν-απος, -ωπος* `bison' (*`mähnenartig'*); gall.-gr. *μανιάκης, μάννος, μαννάκιον* `collar, neckband Celtic Völker' (*μόννος* Doric?); Latin *monīle* `collar, neckband as jewellery' (from *\*monī-* as Old Bulgarian *moni-sto*); Old Irish *muin-* `neck' in *muin-torc* `necklace', *muinēl* `neck' (*\*moniklo-*), cymr. *mwn, mwnwgl* `neck'; Old Irish *formnae* `shoulder' (*\*for-monio-*); Old Irish *muince* `collar| neckband; chain for neck', loanword from acymr. *minci* `necklace| collar; collar (for horses and other animals)' (from *mwng* `mane' + *ci*, see above S. 518); from *\*monjio-* `neck': cymr. *mynydd* `mountain', corn. *meneth*, abr. *-monid*, bret. *menez* ds.; Old Icelandic *men*, Old English *mene*, Old High German *menni* (*\*manjan*) `Halsgeschmeide', Old Icelandic *møn*, Old English *manu*, Old High German *mana* (Germanic *\*manō*) `mane'; Old Church Slavic *monisto* `collar, neckband', polab. *mimeístia* `coral'; with formant *g*. Middle Irish *mong* `mane, hair', cymr. *mwng* `mane', Old Icelandic *makke* `oberer Teil des Pferdehalses', Danish *manke* `mane'; perhaps here Illyrian (paeon.) *μόν-απος, -ωπος* `bison' (*`mähnenartig'*);

**References:** WP. II 305, WH. II 108, Trautmann 169, J. Loth RC 45, 196 ff.

**See also:** compare above S. 726 *men-* `tower'.

**Page(s):** 747-748

---

**Root / lemma:** *mori, mōri*

**Meaning:** sea

**Material:** Latin *mare, -is* n. (*i*-stem; Gen. Pl. *marum* secondary; with unclear *a*); Old Irish *muir* Gen. *mora* n., cymr. corn. bret. *mor* `sea', gall. *Mor-inī, Aremori-cīVN* `

*Meeranwohner*', *mori-marusa* `mare mortum'; PN *Mori-dūnum* `moor'; Gothic *marei* f. `sea', Old Saxon *meri*, Old High German *marī, merī* ds. (*-īn*-stem); Gothic *mari-saiws* m. `sea', Old Icelandic *marr*, Gen. *marar* m. `sea', Old High German *mari, meri* (Gen. *meres*) m. n. `sea', Old English *mere* m. `sea, pond, pool', Old Saxon *meri* m. `ditch, trench, channel, pond, pool';

with **-sk**-Suff. Old English *merisc* m. 'swamp, marsh' (compare Middle Latin *marisca* ds., Germanic loanword), Old Saxon *mersc*, mndd. *mersch*, *marsch*, 'walk, march'; with **-g**-Suff. Old English *merece* m., Old Icelandic *merki*, lengthened grade Old English *mōr* m., Old Saxon *mōrn.*, Old High German *muorn* n. 'moor, fen, sea', Old Icelandic *mørr* f. 'marshland', Old High German *salz-muorra* 'salt swamp' (*\*mōrjō*); Old Prussian *mary* 'lagoon' (*\*marē*); Lithuanian *mārė*, mostly f. Pl. *mārės*, *mārios* 'sea, Baltic Sea, Curonian lagoon'; Old Church Slavic *morje* 'sea'; Balto-Slavic *\*pa-marjia-* n. 'Meeresgegend' in Lithuanian *pa-marjys* m., *pa-mārė* f. 'seashore', Old Church Slavic *po-morije* 'Meeresgebiet', Modern High German *Pommern*.

**References:** WP. II 234 f., WH. II 33 f., Trautmann 169 f.; after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 119 to *mer-3*.

**Page(s):** 748

**Root / lemma:** *mormor-*, *murmur-*

**Meaning:** to murmur

**Material:** Old Indic *marmara-* 'soughing' m. 'the rustling', *murmura-* m. 'sizzling fire', *murmurā* 'name of a river'; Armenian *mrmmram*, *mrmmrim* (*\*murmur-am*, *-im*) 'grumble, murmur, bellow'; gr. *μормυρω* (*\*μормυριω*) 'murmur, rustle'; Latin *murmurō* 'murmur', *murmur* n. 'murmur, Gemurr'; Old High German *murmurōn*, *murmuloōn*, Modern High German *murmeln*, short form Old Norse *murra*, Middle High German Modern High German *murren*, further formations Old English *murc(n)ian* 'wail, murmur'; changing through ablaut Norwegian dial. *marma* 'roar (of sea)'; Lithuanian *murmlėnti*, *murmėnti* 'mumble, murmur', *murmėti*, *marmėti* 'murmur, drone, grumble'; ablaut. *marmalaĩ* 'big, giant horsefly' (a short form with Dissim. *m - m* to *m - v* seems *marvā*, *mervā* 'gadfly, brake'); Old Church Slavic *\*mr̥mrati* 'mumble, murmur'.

Maybe alb. *mërmërij* 'murmur' a Latin loanword.

Unredupl. with *n*-suffix Irish *muim* (*\*murni-*) f. 'Lärmen, Sausen'.

**References:** WP. II 307 f., WH. II 130 f., Trautmann 190;

**See also:** to consecutive (*mormo(ro)-*)?

**Page(s):** 748-749

**Root / lemma:** *mormo(ro)-*

**Meaning:** fear, terror

**Material:** Gr. *μормώ*, *μормών* f. 'bugbear, spectre, bogeyman', *μόρμορος* 'fear', *μормο-λυκεῖον* 'fright image', *μормο-λύπτομαι*, *μормύνω* 'put in fear', *μύρμος φόβος* Hes., *Μυρμιδόνες* actually 'das people the Schreckgespenster';

Latin *formidō* ` rope strung with feathers used by hunters to scare game '; *form-* diss. from \**morm-* (as by *formīca* : μύρμηξ).

**References:** WP. II 308, WH. I 532.

**Page(s):** 749

---

**Root / lemma:** *moro-*

**Meaning:** blackberry

**Material:** Armenian *mor*, *mori*, *moreni* ` blackberry ';

gr. μόρον (μῶρον Hes.) ` mulberry; blackberry ' ; however, cymr. *merwydden* ` mulberry ', is explicable with *e* as an umlaut from *o* also as a further formation of a Celtic *moro-*; Latin *mōrum* ` mulberry, blackberry ' gr. loanword, Latin *ō* as replacement of closed gr. *o-* good from borrowing; is also perhaps a \**mōrum* ` blackberry ' through the borrowed *mōrum* has been absorbed from μόρον phonetically? from to *mer-3* S. 734?

Maybe truncated alb. (\*μόρον) *man* ` mulberry ', *mana-ferrē* ` dewberry, blackberry ' (*man* ` mulberry ' + *ferrē* ` shrub ') a Greek loanword;

From Latin derive Old High German *mūr-*, *mōrbere*, Middle High German *mūlber* ` mulberry ' and Lithuanian *mōras* ds.

**References:** WP. II 306, WH. II 114, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 119.

**Page(s):** 749

---

**Root / lemma:** *morǵī-*

**Meaning:** ant

**Root / lemma:** *morǵī-* : ant, derived from **Root / lemma:** *mai-1* : to cut down, work with a sharp instrument, ant.

**Note:** distorted taboo *uormo-*, *mormo-*, *mouro-* (Germanic also *meuro-*)

**Material:** attributable to *morǵī-* are: Avestan *maoirī-* (secondary m. *maurvay-*), sogd. 'm'wrč f., npers. *mōr* ` ant ';

Maybe expressive *-rr-* in alb. *morr* ` louse '.

Old Irish *moirb*, Pl. cymr. *myrion*, bret. *merien*, corn. *muryon*; Old Bulgarian *mravi* (out of it reshaped russ. *muravěj*, slov. *mrāv*, Bulgarian *mravijā*).

In *morm-*: Latin *formica* (compare to phonetically above Latin *formidō*: gr. μορμῶ); gr. μύρμος (Lycophr.), μύρμηξ, Doric μύρμᾱξ (*k*-extension to *ā*-stem, as ὄρμικας Latin *formica*,

Old Indic *valmī-ka-* to *ī*-stem, and Old Indic *vamra-ká* to *o*-stem); unclear Armenian *mrjiun* (*\*murjimno-*), Gen. *mrjman*.

Maybe Italian formica : Spanish hormiga : French fourmi : Asturian formiga : Bergamasco fürmiga : Bolognese furmîga : Bresciano : fûrmiga : Welsh morgrugyn; myrionyn; myrionen; mŷr : Breton **merienenn** : Albanian (*\*merienenn*) **milingonë** : Calabrese furmicula : Catalan formiga : Dzoratâi fremi; froumi : Furlan furmie : Galician formiga : Greek μύρμηξ : Greek μυρμήγκι : ( > alb. **merimanga**, **mirëmanga**, **milimanga**, **merimajka** 'spider') = Griko Salentino **mèrmico** : Latin formica : Leonese formiga : Lombardo Occidentale formiga : Napulitano furmicula : Portuguese formiga : Reggiano : furmiga; furmìa : Romagnolo furmiga : Romanian furnică : Romansh furmicla : Sardinian Campidanese fromiga : Sicilian fummicula : Valencian formiga : Venetian formiga; formìgola : Viestano furmich' : Wallon furmi : Zeneize formìgoa `ant'.

In **uorm-**; gr. βύρμαξ, βόρμαξ Hes. (β- Schriftbehelf for F, compare also ὄρμικας μύρμηξ Hes.); Old Indic *valmīka-* m. `ant heap'; besides with totally single sound result *vamrá-* m., *vamīf.* `ant'.

Auf **mouro-**: Old Icelandic *maurr*, besides *\*meur-* in Danish *myre*, Swedish *myra* (*\*meuriōn-*), Middle Dutch Pl. *mure* (once covered) *miere*, Modern Dutch *mier*, Middle Low German *mīre* (to *ī*s. **van Wijk**), Middle English *mire*, *mȳre* (Scandinavian loanword), Old English *mȳre*, engl. *mire*, nowadays only still *pis-mire* (**vom Ausspritzen ihrer Säure**), Crimean Gothic *miera*.

**References:** WP. II 306 f., WH. I 531 f., Trautmann 170, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 45.

**Page(s):** 749

---

**Root / lemma:** *mo[u]-lo-* : *mū-lo-*

**Meaning:** root, plant

**Note:** as `mouth of the plant' to *mū-* S. 751.

**Material:** Old Indic *mūla-* n. `root', *mūla-karman-* n. `sorcery with roots';

gr. μῶλυ `ein fabelhaftes Wunderkraut (Hom.); gelbblühende Knoblauchart (Theophr. Dioscor.)', μῶλυζα `Knoblauchart'.

**References:** WP. II 303, 310, Wackernagel Sitz.-Ber. Pr. Akad. 1918, 410 f.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *moz-g-o-*, *moz-g-en-*, *mos-k-o-*

**Meaning:** brain

**Material:** Old Indic *majján*, *majjā*, *majjas-* 'marrow', *mastíṣka-* 'brain', *mástaka-* 'head, cranium'; Avestan *mazga-* 'marrow, brain'; Old High German *mar(a)g*, *mar(a)k*, Old Saxon *marg*, Old English *mearg*, Old Icelandic *mergr* (Gen. *mergjar*) 'marrow', Old Swedish *miærgher*, Church Slavonic *mozgъ* 'brain', *moždanъ* (\**mozgěňъ*), Akk. Pl. *moždeni* 'marrow', Old Prussian *musgeno* 'marrow', wherefore (with **metathesis** from \**mazgenés*) Lithuanian f. Pl. *smāgenės*, Latvian *smadenes* 'brain'; Tocharian A *mässunt* 'marrow'.

**References:** WP. II 309, Trautmann 172 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 78 f.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *mozgho-s*

**Meaning:** young bull

**Note:** only Armenian and gr.

**Material:** Armenian *mozi* 'young rother, cattle, calf' = gr. *μσχίον*, Demin. to *μόςχος* m. 'young bull, calf', f. 'young cow, girl'; probably identical with *μόςχος* 'Pflanzentrieb', sprout'.

**References:** WP. II 309.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *mōd-* : *mæd-* or *mād-* : *mæd-*

**Meaning:** to meet, approach

**Material:** Armenian *matčim* 'approach, come near to, draw near', Aor. *mateay*, *matucanem* 'make accessible' (*maut* 'near' after Pedersen with Armenian *u-* **Epenthese**);

Old Icelandic *mōt* n. 'encounter, gathering, assembly, meeting, convention, public congregation, meeting', Old English (*ge*)*mōt*, Old Saxon *mōt*, Middle High German *muoz* ds., Gothic *ga-mōtjan*, Old Icelandic *mōta*, Old Saxon *mōtian*, Old English *mētan*, engl. *meet* 'meet'; on Indo Germanic \**mə[d]-tlo-m* based Gothic *maþl* 'forum, place of assembly, market', Old English *mæðel* 'council, assembly, discourse' and (as \**maðlá-*) Old English *mæðl* 'discourse, fight', Middle Low German *māl* 'congregation, meeting', Old Saxon Old High German *mahal* n. 'Gerichtsstätte, court, pact, covenant' (Modern High German *Mahlstatt*), Old Icelandic *māl* 'Sprechvermögen, discourse, negotiation, legal matter', Middle Latin (Germanic) *mallum*, *mallus* 'Gerichtsstätte, judicial appointment', whereof Gothic *maþljan*, Old English *maðelian*, *mæðlan* and *mælan*, Old High German *mahelen*, Old Icelandic *mæla* 'talk' and (from the public promise) Old High German *gi-*

*mahalo* ` husband, consort, partner, bridegroom ', *gi-mahala* ` wife, bride', Modern High German *vermählen*.

**References:** WP. II 304 f., Feist<sup>3</sup> 349 f.

**Page(s):** 746-747

---

**Root / lemma:** *mō[u]-ro-* : *mū-ro-*

**Meaning:** stupid, crazy

**Material:** Old Indic *mūrā-* ` mindless, dull, stupid'; gr. μωρός, Attic μῶρος `stupid, crazy' (out of it Latin *mōrus* `foolish, loony, clownish ').

**References:** WP. II 303, WH. II 114.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *mō-*, *mo-lo-*

**Meaning:** to strain oneself

**Material:** Gr. μῶλος ` exertion, toil', μωλέω, Cretan μωλίω ` litigate ', μῶλυσ ` exhausted ', perhaps μόλις `barely' (o for ω after μόγισ); ἄ-μοτος ` fatigueless '; Latin *mōlēs* f. ` mass (huge); bulk; monster; massive structure; difficulty| trouble| danger ', Denom. *mōlior*, *-īrī* ` struggle| labor| labor at; construct| build; undertake| set in motion| plan ', *mōlestus* ` annoying; troublesome; tiresome ' (analogy to *modestus*); Gothic *af-mauīþs* ` fatigued', Old High German *muoan*, Middle High German *müen*, *müezen* ` frighten, grouch', Dutch *moeijen* ` bother, annoy, make an effort, try hard, exert oneself '; Old High German *muodī*, Old Saxon *mōđī* ` tired ', Old English *mēðe* ` tired, grieving ', Old Icelandic *mōðr* ` tired '; Lithuanian *pri-si-muolėti* ` labor '; russ. *máj-u*, *-atb* ` exhaust, plague', *majá*, *majetá* ` plague, hard exertion ', etc.

**References:** WP. II 301 f., WH. II 101 f., Trautmann 188;

**See also:** probably to *mē-5*.

**Page(s):** 746

---

**Root / lemma:** *mregh-m(n)o-*

**Meaning:** brain

**Material:** Gr. βρεχμός, βρέχμα n. (and βρέγμα) `Vorderkopf, Oberschädel', Old English *bregen*, *brægen* n. ` brain ' (engl. *brain*), Old Frisian *brein*, Middle Low German *bragen*, *bregen*, Modern High German *Brägen* m. ds.

**References:** WP. II 314.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *mreǵhu-*, *mṛǵhu-*

**Meaning:** short

**Material:** Prākr. *múhu-*, Avestan *mərəzu-jīti-*, *-jva-* `βραχύβιος', sogd. *murzak* `short'; Maybe alb. *murriz* `haw, hawthorn, thorn-apple, brier, whitethorn, short shrub' : sogd. *murzak* `short'.

gr. βραχύς `short', βράχεια `shallow place'; in addition βραχίων `upper arm', comparative besides βράσσων;

Latin *brevis* (at first from Fem. *\*bre(χ)uī* `short', *brūma* `the winter solstice, winter, coldness' (*\*brevi-mā*, *\*breu-ma* `time of short days');

Maybe alb. *bryma* `hoar, rime, frost, hoarfrost' a Latin loanword.

Gothic *gamaúrgjan* `shorten', Old High German *murg(i)* `short', *murgfāri* `frail, breakable', Old English *myrge* `pleasant', engl. *merry*.

**References:** WP. II 314, WH. I 115.

**Page(s):** 750-751

---

**Root / lemma:** *mrk-*

**Meaning:** edible root, carrot

**Material:** Gr. βράκανα `wild vegetables' Hes.; Old High German *mor(a)ha* `Daucus carota', Modern High German *Mohr-rübe*, *Möhre*, Old English *more*, *moru* ds., Late Old High German *Demin. morhila* `morel' (mushroom similar to carrots); against it seems russ. *morkónʹ*, *morkva* `carrot', serb. *mrkva* has been borrowed from Germanic.

**References:** WP. II 313.

**Page(s):** 750

---

**Root / lemma:** *mut-o-s*

**Meaning:** circumcised

**Material:** Latin *mutilus*, *mutidus* `mutilated', *\*muticus* `truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, circumcised', *mūtō*, *muttō* `penis', GN *Mutunus*, rom. *mutt-* `dull'; Irish *mut*, gael. *mutach* `short' (with expressive *tʰ*); perhaps also Irish *moth* `penis' as `stub'.

**References:** WP. II 312, WH. II 136 f.; after E. Lewy rather to Latin *mūtus* S. 751, compare `dumb': `mutilate'.

**Page(s):** 753

---



**Root / lemma:** *mūk-*

**Meaning:** heap, etc..

**Material:** Gr. μύκων σωρός θημῶν Hes.; proto gall. *\*mukina* `cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind ' (Jokl V. Rom. 8, 193); Old Icelandic *mūgi*, *mūgr* `heap, bulk, mass', Old English *mūga* m. `(corn, grain-) heap', *mūha* ds. (also *mūwa*), compare further Swedish dial. *moa* `pile up, collect, accumulate' (*\*mūhōn*), Old High German *mūwerf* `mole ', with *-k(k)-*: Middle Low German *mūke*, Dutch *muik*, Middle High German *mūche*, Modern High German (half Low German) *Mauke* f., Bavarian (genuine High German) *Mauche* `Auswuchs, Fußgeschwulst der Pferde ', Swiss *mauch* m. `Auswuchs an Rebholz, unordentlicher Haufe ' and with *ū*: Norwegian dial. *mukka* `heap, bulk, mass', Middle High German *mocke* m. `clump, gobbet ' (with it identical is Middle High German *mocke* `Zuchtsau '); Old Icelandic *mostr* `big, giant bulk, mass' (*\*muh-stra-*); unique lengthened grade form in Old English *mēagol* `(\*lumpy, massive ' =) `tight, firm, strong'.

**References:** WP. II 311; after Hubschmid ZnP. 66, 33 f. not Indo Germanic

**Page(s):** 752

**Root / lemma:** *mū-1*

**Meaning:** to murmur, moo (expr.)

**Material:** 1. Gr. μύ, μῦ `cry of pain ', Latin *mū facere*, *mutmut facere* `stir, move, budge '.

2. Old Indic *mūka-* `dumb ', Armenian *munj* `dumb ', gr. μῦκός, μῦτις, μυττός, μῦδος, μυναρός, Hes. μυνδός `dumb ', Latin *mūtus* `dumb '; compare also Old Danish *mue*, Norwegian *mua* `keep mum, keep quiet, remain silent, do not mutter, mumble '; Old High German *māwen* `cry', Latvian *maunu*, *māwu*, *maūt* `roar, bellow', Czech *myjati* `moo'; here also Modern High German *Möwe*, Old English *mæw*, *mēw*, Old Icelandic *mār* (Pl. *māvar*), Old Saxon *mēu* ds.

3. [Old Indic *mukhá-* n. `mouth' derives from Dravidian]; gr. μύλλον `lip'; μυλλαίνω `verzieheden mouth, cut, bite Gesichter' (μύσταξ `upper lip, whisker, moustache', s. Boisacq m. Lithuanian), Old High German *mūla* f., Middle High German *mūl*/n. `muzzle', Middle Low German *mūle* `muzzle, snout', Old Icelandic *mūli* `muzzle, esp. upper lip of an animal, bulging crag ', Gothic *faúrmūljan* `das Maul zubinden ' (whether with anl. *s-* in addition Norwegian *smaul*, Latvian *smaule* `muzzle'??); s. also under *mōu-lo-* S. 750.

4. With dental formant:

Latin *muttiō*, *-īre* `mutter, mumble ', *muttum nullum* `keinen Muckser ' (compare above *mutmut*); Old High German *mutilōn* `mumble, murmur, trickle ', *musse* `spring ', Old



Icelandic *muðla* `mumble, murmur', besides with Germanic *t*. Norwegian dial. *mutra*, Middle English *muteren*, engl. *mutter* ds.; Lithuanian *mūtė* `muzzle'.

5. guttural extensions (compare above 2.):

With **k**: gr. *μῦκάομαι* `bellow', *μυχθίζω* `snort, spotte', Middle High German *mūhen*, *mūgen*, *mūwen* `roar, bellow', Old Bulgarian *mykъ* `bellowing, braying, roar', russ. *myčatъ* `roar, bellow', Serbo-Croatian slov. Czech *mukati* `roar, bellow'.

With **g**: Old Indic *múñjati*, *mójati* `gives einen Ton from sich' (Dhātup.); *mucchanā* `growing sound, tone'; gr. *μύζω* `bringe with closed Lippen einen sound hervor, stöhne' (out of it Latin *mussāre* `mutter/whisper (discontently); hum (bee); keep quiet (about); hem/haw; hesitate'), *μυγμός* `sigh';

Latin *mūgiō*, *-īre* `roar, bellow', *conmūgentō* `convocantō', *mūgīnor* `loiter| dally' (also `nūgārī et quasi tardē cōnārī'), Umbrian *muieto* `muttītum', *mugatu* `muttītō', Latin *mūgilāre* of Naturlaut of Esels; Old High German *muckazzen* `talk quietly, mutter, mumble', Modern High German Middle Low German *mucken* `talk with half-open mouth' (*kk* is expressive), East Frisian *muk* `kiss'.

6. **s**-extension: gr. *μῦω* `sich shut, from den Lippen and den Augen' (hence *μύωψ* `die Augen zusammenkneifend, shortsighted'; *μυάω* `bite die Lippen together'; from *\*μυστός* `verschwiegen': *μύστης* `in die Mysterien Eingeweihter', *μυστικός* `die Mysterien betreffend', *μυστήριον* `mystery, secret Zeremonie', compare also *μυεῖν* `in die Mysterien einweihen'); Norwegian *m̄ysa* `to screw up one's eyes'; from Germanic here also Middle Low German *mummelen*, engl. *mumble* `mumble, murmur', *mump*, Norwegian *mumpa* ds.; Middle High German *mupf*, *muff* `Verziehung des Mundes', *mupfen*, *muffen*, Middle Low German *mopen*, engl. *mope* `gawk', engl. *mop* `grimace'; perhaps Modern High German Bavarian *mäuen* `ruminate';

Latvian *musināt* `whisper, mumble, murmur'; Hittite *mu-u-ga-ā-mi* (*mūgāmī*) `spreche Klagegebete'.

**References:** WP. II 309 ff., WH. II 117, 119 f., 135, 139 f., Trautmann 188.

**Page(s):** 751-752

---

**Root / lemma:** *mū-2*, *mus-*

**Meaning:** fly n.

**Material:** Armenian *mun*, Gen. *mnoy* `a mosquito, gnat ' (\**mus-* or \**mu-no-*); alb. *mŭ-zě*, *mi-zě* (*zě* diminutive suffix) ` mosquito ' ; gr. *μῦα* (\**μυσία*) `fly'; Latin *musca*; Old Icelandic *mŷn*. (\**mŷja-*) ` mosquito ' ; Swedish *mygg*, *mygga*, Old English *mycg*, Old Saxon *muggia*, Old High German *mucka* ` mosquito ' (\**mukīā*);

with *-s-* gotländ. *mausa* (\**mŷsa*), Flemish *meuzie* (\**musī*); Lithuanian *musė*, Old Prussian *muso*, Latvian *mŷsa*, *muša* `fly'; Old Bulgarian *mucha* `fly' (\**mousā*), *мѣсѣца* ` mosquito '.

**References:** WP. II 311, WH. II 133, Trautmann 191, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 43.

**Page(s):** 752

---

**Root / lemma:** *mŷs*

**Meaning:** mouse

**Note:** (older \**mŷs*, *musós* from \**meus*, *musós*)

**Material:** Old Indic *mŷṣ-* m. ` mouse, rat', np. *mŷś* ` mouse ';

Armenian *mu-kn* ` mouse, muscle ' ; gr. *μῦς* (*μῦός*, *μῦν* after *ῦς*, *Ῥῦός*, *ῦν*) ` mouse ' , also ` muscle ' ; alb. *mī*, *miu* ` mouse ' (\**miusīn*)

Alb. Geg *mini*, *minj* (Pl) ` the mouse '

Latin *mŷs* m. ` mouse ' (*mŷrīnus* : Middle High German *miusīn* `of the mouse'); Old High German Middle High German Old Saxon Middle Low German Old Icelandic Old English *mŷs* ` mouse, muscle ' (consonant-stem); Old Bulgarian *myśb* f. ` mouse '.

Often applied on body parts: Armenian *mukn* ` muscle ' , gr. *μῦς* ` muscle ' , *μῦών* `muskelreiche region of Leibes' (from which also ` voluptuous woman' in gr. *μυωνία*), *μύαξ*, *-ακος* m. ` mussel, spoon': Latin *mŷrex* ` Mediterranean sea snail, snail emitting purple dye ' ; Latin *musculus* ds., ` muscle ' , Old High German etc. *mŷs* ` muscle, esp. of the upper arm', Middle Low German *mŷs* esp. `the spherical flesh of thumbs', Modern High German *Maus*, *Mäuschen*, Old Bulgarian *myśbca* `βραχίων' ; on the other hand Old Indic *muṣkā-* m. `testicle, vulva', npers. *mušk* ` castor, beaver ' (from Pers. derives gr. *μόςχος*, Modern High German *Moschus* `musk'); gr. *μόςχον* ` genitals ' ;

Maybe alb. Geg *muskul* `muscle', *mushk* `shoulder', *mushkēni* `lungs'.

probably to Old Indic *muṣṇāti* ` steals, robs ' etc., see below *meu-2* `push away '.

**References:** WP. II 312 f., WH. II 132 f., Trautmann 191, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 40 f.

**Page(s):** 752-753

---

**Root / lemma:** *meni-*

**Meaning:** a kind of fish

**Material:** Gr. *μαῖνη* (out of it Latin *maena*), *μαῖνις* 'a small sea fish', Slavic *\*mъnъ*, russ. *menъ* etc. 'toad'; but Old Indic *mīnā-* m. 'fish' (whereof *māinikā-*, *māinalā-* 'fisherman') is of **dravid.** origin; perhaps here Old High German *muniwa*, Old English *myne*, engl. *minnow* 'minnow, small freshwater fish, a fish'. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. II 267 f.;

**See also:** belongs probably to *men-4*.

**Page(s):** 731

---

**Root / lemma:** *nak-*

**Meaning:** fur

**Material:** Gr. *βάκος* n., *βάκη* f. 'woolen fell, fur, fleece', *ἀρνακίς* f. (for *\*ἀρνο-βακίς*) 'fleece', *βακού(δ)ριον δέρμα* Hes.; Old English *næsc* 'soft leather as e.g. buckskin' (*\*nak-s-ko-*, *-kā*; compare the *-es-* stem *βάκος*); Old Prussian *nognan* (from *\*noknan*) n. 'leather' (*\*nāk-no-*); in addition after E. Lewy Old Indic *nāka-* 'vault of the sky, firmament, heavens, skies'.

**References:** WP. II 316.

**Page(s):** 754

---

**Root / lemma:** *nana*, *nena* etc.

**Meaning:** mother, etc.. (child word)

**Material:** Old Indic *nanā* 'mother, old woman', *\*nanānā* reshaped (after *svasā* : *svasr-*) to *nanāndar* 'of a husband's sister', np. *nana* 'mother';

**Alb. Geg** *nona*, *nana* 'mother'

gr. *νάσσα*, *νίσσα* 'aunt', *νέσσα*, *νάσσα* 'uncle'; alb. *nanë* 'mother, wet nurse'; Latin *nonnus* m., *nonna* f. late 'word used by young monks when addressing elders, a nun', also 'nurserymaid'; cymr. *nain* (*\*nanī*) 'grandmother'; russ. *njanja* 'children keeper, nurse, caretaker of a baby or young children, nanny' (dial. also 'older sister'), Bulgarian *neni* 'older person, elder', Serbo-Croatian *nena*, *nana* 'mother', Sorbian *nan* 'father'; compare also Modern High German *Nenne*, **Kindervort** for 'milk'.

**References:** WP. II 317, WH. II 175.

**Page(s):** 754

---

**Root / lemma:** *nant-* (*\*he-nant-*)

**Meaning:** to dare, risk

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *néit* m. 'fight, struggle' (\**nanti-*); Gothic *ana-nanþjan* 'venture, risk', Old Icelandic *nenna* 'give one's heart', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old High German preterit *ginand* 'have courage', *ginenden*, Old Saxon *nāthian*, Old English *nēþan* 'venture, risk', Old Icelandic *nenninn* 'active, keen', Middle High German *genende(c)* 'keen, eager', Old High German *nand* (also in names as *Ferdinand*), Old English *nōðf.* 'courage'.

**References:** WP. II 317.

**Page(s):** 755

**Root / lemma:** *nas-* nasalized (\**neu-s*)

**Meaning:** nose

**Note:** (*nās-* from the lengthened grade case this conservative stem, originally Nom. Sg.), originally probably 'nostril'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *nas-* : 'nose' derived from **Root / lemma:** *neu-ks-*, *neu-s-* : 'to sniff, smell' which derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *an(ə)-3* : 'to breathe' : **Root / lemma:** *ansu-*, *ṛṣu-* : 'ghost, demon': Old Indic *ásu-*, Avestan *aṇhu-* 'breath of life, world'.

**Material:**

Maybe through metathesis alb. Geg (\**u-nah*) *huna*, Tosc *hunda* f. 'nose' from alb. *hundoj* 'insult, make sad' (common Baltic Slavic Albanian prefix *u-*).

Old Indic *nas-ā*, *-í*, *-ōḥ* Instr. Lok. Sg., Gen. Du.; *nāsā* Nom. Du. 'nose' (originally 'nostril'), secondary *nāsā* f. 'nose', *nas-tāḥ* Adv. 'of the nose', *nasya-* 'located at the nose', etc., *nāsikā* 'nostril, nose'; Avestan *nāh-*, *nāṇhan-* 'nose', ap. *nāham* Akk. Sg. (= Latin *nārem*) 'nose'; Latin *nāris*, mostly Pl. *-ēs*, *-ium* 'nostril' (*i*-stem has changed to; Akk. Sg. Pl. still conservative form); *nāsum* n. (Old Latin) and *nās(s)us* m. 'nose' (expressives *ss*);

[common Latin Germanic *-s-* > *-r-*].

Old English *nōse* f. 'foreland, promontory', Old Swedish Norwegian *nōs* 'snout', Old Frisian *nōsí* ds. (\**nās-*); ablaut. Old High German *nasa* 'nose', Old Norse *nōs* f. 'nostril, nose, projecting cliff', Old English *nasu* 'nose' (presumably Dual 'both nostrils'); *næs-* in compound, Old Norse *nes* n., Gen. Pl. *nesja* 'foreland, promontory, tongue of land', Middle Low German *nes* (*-ss-*) m. ds., Old English *næss* m. ds. (Germanic \**nasja-*); Old Prussian *nozy*, Lithuanian *nósís* f. 'nose', *nasraĩ* m. Pl. 'jaw' (old *nāsras* 'mouth'), Old Church Slavic *nozdrī* 'nostril' (from *-sr-*), *nosъ* 'nose' (russ. 'foreland, promontory').

**References:** WP. II 318, WH. II 143 ff., Trautmann 193 f., Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 75.

**Page(s):** 755

---

**Root / lemma:** *nāgʰ-* (*\*hē-nāgʰ-*)

**Meaning:** sober

**Note:** Only Armenian and gr.

**Material:** Armenian *nautʻi* 'sober'; gr. νήφω, Doric νᾶφω 'be sober'.

**References:** WP. II 317.

**Page(s):** 754

---

**Root / lemma:** *nā-1* (*\*hē-nā-1*)

**Meaning:** to help, be of use

**Material:** Old Indic *nā-tha-* n. 'help', m. 'guarder', *nā-tha-tē* 'begs'; gr. ὀ-νί-νῆ-μι, -νᾶ-μεν 'use, take advantage of', Fut. ὀ-νῆ-σω, Med. ὀ-νί-νᾶ-μαι, Aor. ὠνήμην 'have benefit', ὄνειαρ n., more properly ὄνηαρ, -ατος 'benefit' (*\*o-nā-ur*), etc.

**References:** WP. II 315.

**Page(s):** 754

---

**Root / lemma:** *nā-2* (*\*hē-nā-2*)

**Meaning:** to be afraid, ashamed

**Material:** Old Irish *nār* 'blushful' (*\*nā-sro-*), *ná(i)re* 'the genitals' (*\*nā-srīiā*); Hittite *nah(h)-* 'fear, dread, be afraid', *nahšarīja-* 'be afraid'.

**References:** H. Pedersen Hittitisch 187.

**Page(s):** 754

---

**Root / lemma:** *nāu-2: nəu-: nū-* (*\*hē-nāu-2*)

**Meaning:** death; corpse

**Material:** A. Gothic *naus* 'corpse' (*ga-nawistrōn* 'bury'), Old Icelandic *nār* ds., Old English *nē(o)* m. ds.; Old Russian *навъ* 'corpse', ačech. *навъ*, -i m. 'hereafter, life after death, future life, world to come, world of the dead, hell', Latvian *nāwe* 'death', therefrom *nāwēt* 'slay', *nāwītiēs* 'strive oneself, kill oneself'; Old Prussian *nowis* 'trunk'.

B. Old Irish *nūne* (older *naunae*) f., cymr. *newyn* m. 'famine' (*\*nəu<sub>e</sub>ŋio-*), bret. *naoun* (*\*nəu<sub>e</sub>no-*) ds.; mcymr. *neued* 'longing, yearning, need' (*\*nāu-itā*); Latvian *nāwītiēs* (see above), Lithuanian *nōvyti* 'torment, smite, slay', *iš-nōvyti* 'destroy'; causative Old Church Slavic Czech *unaviti* 'exhaust', Postverbal Czech *únava* 'fatigue', russ. dial. *onáva* 'tiredness', zero grade Old Church Slavic *unyti* 'be slack, languish, tire, slacken', Czech *nýti* 'dahinschmachten', russ. *нѣтъ* 'become elegiac'.

**neu-ti-** in Gothic *naups* f. 'need, compulsion', Old Icelandic *naud̥, nauðrf.* 'compulsion, tribulation, Notwendigkeit', Old Saxon *nōd*, Old High German *nōt* 'crowdedness, tribulation, need', Old English *nēad-, nīed* f. 'need, obligation, tribulation'; Old Prussian *nautin* (\**nāuti-*) (Akk.) 'need'; in Slavic forms with *u* and *o*, *t* and *d* (see Meillet, *Slave commun*<sup>2</sup> 61 f.): Old Church Slavic *nqžda* 'compulsion, force, might, necessity', poln. *nędza* 'need', Old Bulgarian *nqđiti* 'nötigen', but also Old Church Slavic *nužda* 'compulsion, need', *nuditi* 'nötigen', poln. *nuda* 'boredom, weariness'; with *t* poln. *nęt* 'temptation', Bulgarian *nut* 'compulsion', poln. *nucić* (16. Jhdt.) 'constrain, oblige'; the *-d-* stands as Indo Germanic extension besides *-t-*, das *o* has originated through secondary nasalization.

**References:** WP. II 316, Trautmann 201 f.; Loth RC 45, 199 ff.

**Page(s):** 756

**Root / lemma:** *nāus-1* (\**he-nāhus-1*)

**Meaning:** boat

**Grammatical information:** f. Akk. *nāum*

**Material:** Old Indic *nāu-* (Nom. *nāuh*) 'ship, boat' (*nāvya-* 'navigable'); ap. *nāviyā* 'fleet' (: gr. *νήιος* 'belonging to the ship'); *nāvāja-* m. 'skipper, captain of a ship; sailor', Avestan *navāza-* ds. (: gr. *ναυ-ηγός* ds., compare also Latin *nāvig-āre, -ium*); Avestan *nāvaya-* 'navigable' (about Old Indic *ati-nu* s. Brugmann II<sup>1</sup> 137 Anm. 2); Armenian *nav* 'ship' (from Pers.?).; gr. hom. *νηύς, νηός* (\**vāFós*), Attic *ναῦς, νεώς* 'ship'; Latin *nāvis* ds. (originally conservative stem, compare Akk. *nāvem* = Old Indic *nāvam*, gr. *νήα*; Old Irish *náu* (Gen. *nōē*, Dat. Pl. *nōib*) 'ship'; cymr. *noe* 'flat vessel, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch', bret. *neo* ds. (\**nāuiā*); here gall. (vorrom.) *nāvā* 'Talschlucht', also FIN; gall. *nausum* 'ship'; Old Icelandic *nōr* m. 'ship', *nau-st* 'Schiffsschuppen', *nōa-tūn* (*nōa* = gr. *νηών*) 'Schiffsburg', Old English *nōwend* 'skipper, captain of a ship; sailor', (but Middle High German *nāwe, næwe* 'small ship', Modern High German dial. *Naue* from Latin); Norwegian *nō* 'trough from a hollow trunk', *nøla* (\**nōwilōn-*) 'large trough, big boat' Old High German *nuosc*, Middle High German *nuosch* m. 'trough, gully', Old Frisian *nōst* 'trough', Middle Low German *nōste* 'Viehtrog, Wassertrog'; here the Lithuanian FIN *Nóva*, polonis. *Nawa*.

Maybe through metathesis alb. \**nāviyā, anija* 'ship' maybe Arabic origin.

**References:** WP. II 315, WH. II 148 f., J. Hubschmid R. int. d'Onom. 4, 3 ff.

**Page(s):** 755-756

**Root / lemma:** *ne 2, nē* (\**he-nē-2*)

**Meaning:** Enclitic particles

**See also:** see above S. 320 f. (*eno-*).

**Page(s):** 758

---

**Root / lemma:** *neb<sup>h</sup>-1* (\**he- neb<sup>h</sup>-1*)

**Meaning:** to burst

**Material:** Old Indic *nábhatē* 'cracks'; Old Icelandic *næfr* 'the outer birch bark' as 'cracking, loose-peeling'.

**References:** WP. II 330.

**Page(s):** 758

---

**Root / lemma:** *neb<sup>h</sup>-2* (\**he- neb<sup>h</sup>-2*)

**See also:** see above S. 315 f. (*eneb<sup>h</sup>-*).

**Page(s):** 758

---

**Root / lemma:** *ned-1*: *ne<sup>d</sup>-* (\**he- noud-1*)

**Meaning:** to roll up; to attach, bind

**Material:** 1. Latin *nōdus* 'knot' (Indo Germanic \**nōdos*);

Maybe abbreviated alb. *nüje, nyje* 'knot' a Latin loanword.

Latin presumably *nassa* (\**nad-s-ā*) 'basket for catching fish; a trap| snare'; *nectō, -ere, nexī, nectum* 'tie, bind, knot, bind' is neologism after *plectō* 'plait| twine'; with the meaning 'near' from 'narrowly joined': Oscan *nessimas* Nom. Pl. f. 'proximae', Umbrian *nesimeī* 'near| nearly; close by; almost';

Old Irish Kompar. *nessa*, Sup. *nessam* 'propior, neighbor; nearest one', cymr. *nes, nessaf*, corn. *nes*, Middle Breton *nes, nessaff* ds.; Old Irish *nascim* 'bind, verpflichte' (\**ne<sup>d</sup>-skō*), *arnenas* 'I will bind' (etc.), *naidm* 'das Binden, pact, covenant', *for-naidm* 'band, strap', *nasc* 'ring' (compare to -*sk*-formation Old High German *nusca*, that also corresponds in *u = e*, further Avestan *naska-* 'anthology (of texts), text collection', probably actually 'bundle'); bret. *naska* 'band, join together';

Gothic *natī*, Old High German *nezzī*, Old Saxon *neṭ, neṭti*, Old English Old Icelandic *neṭ* 'net', lengthened grade (as Latin *nōdus*), Old Icelandic *nōt* f. 'big net';

with formant -*s-k-*, -*s-t-*: Old High German *nuska*, Middle High German *nüsche* 'coat buckle', Old Saxon *nusk(ȝ)a* 'clasp, hairpin' (see above); Old Icelandic *nist, nisti* n. 'braces in the dress', *nista* 'stitch together'; *nesta* 'fasten with needle or thread, nail', Middle High German *nesten (nesteln)* 'fasten, lace, tie', Old High German *nestilo, nestila*



`loop, strap, bandage', Modern High German *Nestel*, Old Saxon *nestila* `bandage, hairband ', agutn. *nast*, *nestli*; reduced grade Old English *nos(t)/e* `band, strap';

Maybe alb. *nuskë* `magic wrappings ' : alb. *nuse* `bride'.

there *ned-* is an extension from *(s)nē-* *zusammendrehen* ', besides through the meaning also through the *s*-anlaut. forms Old Irish *snaidm* `knot' (compare above *naidm*) and Modern High German Hessian *Schnatz* `das geflochtene und um die Haarnadel gewickelte Haar der Frauen, Kopfputz der Bräute ' (*\*snatta-* with Germanic *-tt-*) probably.

2. Here presumably the names of the nettle:

Gr. ὀδίκη (*\*ḡd-ikā*); Old High German *nazza*, Old Icelandic *nǫtr*, Old High German *nezzila* (Germanic *\*natilōn*), Old English *netele*; besides with Indo Germanic *-t-* (also *\*nə-t-*, *nō-t-* as *t*-extension to the supposed root *(s)nē-*) Old Prussian *noātis*, Lithuanian *nōterė*, *notrė* `nettle', *nōtrynė* `dead-nettle', Latvian *nātre*, *nātra* `nettle', Slavic *\*natb* `herbal leaves ' in slov. *nāt* (Gen. *natī*), poln. *nać* ds. and at most (as redupl. proto Celtic *\*ni-nati-*?) Middle Irish *nenaid*, nir. *neantóg* `nettle', dissimil. bret. *linad* ds.

**References:** WP. II 328 f., WH. II 144 f., 155 f., 172 f., Trautmann 194, H. Jacobsohn Arier under Ugrofinnen 90 f.;

**See also:** see below *(s)nē-*.

**Page(s):** 758-759

---

**Root / lemma:** *ned-2* (*\*ḡe- ned-2*)

**Meaning:** to sound, roar, etc..

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ned-2* : `to sound, roar, etc...' : **Root / lemma:** *neid-2* : *nid-* : `to flow, stream' derived from **Root / lemma:** *neig<sup>w</sup>-* : `to wash'.

**Material:** Old Indic *nádati* `sounds, bellow, roar, soughs', *nada-* m. `roarer, bull, river', *nadī-* f. `river, flood', *nadī-na-* m., *nadī-śa-* m. `sea', etc.; Avestan *nad-* `vilify, scold'; gr. (Illyrian) FIN Νέδα (Arcadian), Νέδων (measure.); thrak. FIN Νέστος; Illyrian FIN Νέστος (Dalm.) from *\*ned-to-*.

Maybe MoHG *Nette* N of a river; MoHG *Netze* Name of a river

**Note:**

Again Illyrian displays satem characteristics the same as alb.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ndeti*) *deti* `sea' : Old Indic *nadī-śa-* m. `sea'.

**References:** A. Mayer Mél. Boisacq II 132 f., Krahe IF. 58, 209 ff.

**Page(s):** 759



---

**Root / lemma:** *nedo-* (\**he- nedo-*)

**Meaning:** reed

**Material:** Old Indic *nadā-* m. presumably 'reed', npers. *nai*, dial. *nad* 'reed'; Armenian *net* 'arrow'; Lithuanian *néndrė* (and *lėndrė*) 'reed' (with nasal after *leñkti* 'bend?'); Latvian *našļi* 'reed' from *\*nadsli-*?

**References:** WP. II 329; compare Kuiper, Proto-Munda 82.

**Page(s):** 759

---

**Root / lemma:** *neġh-* (\**he- neġh-*)

**Meaning:** to pierce, stick

**Material:** Middle Irish *ness* 'wound' (*\*neġh-s-*); reduced grade Old Church Slavic *vb-nbzq* 'stick in, stick into, put in', Infin. *vb-nbznoiti*, Kaus. russ.-Church Slavic *vb-noziti* 'hineinstecken'; Old Church Slavic *nožb* 'knife'; whether here Old Indic *ákṣu-* 'shaft, pole' (*\*neġh-su-*)? common Old Indic *ġh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *ġh-* > *xš-* > *š-*: Slavic *ġh-* > *ž-*, *z-*

**References:** WP. II 326 f., Trautmann 200.

**Page(s):** 760

---

**Root / lemma:** *neid-1* (\**he- neid-1*)

**Meaning:** to scold, put to shame

**Material:** Old Indic *níndati*, Pass. *nidyá-tē* 'vilify, scold, rebuke, reproach, despise', *ánēdya-* 'not to blaspheme, vilify, scold', *níd-*, *nidā*, *nidā*, *nindā* 'abuse, reprimand, disdain, contempt'; Avestan *naēd-* (*nāismā*) 'vilify, scold'; Armenian *anicanem*, Aor. 3. Sg. *anēc* 'curse' (*\*oneid-s-et*);

gr. ὀνειδος 'reproach, accusation, disgrace, shame', ὀνειδίζω 'abuse, revile' (*o-*prefix 'scold, reprimand, rebuke', as also Armenian *anicanem*); Gothic *ga-naítjan* 'vilify, scold', *naiteins* 'blasphemy, sacrilege', Old High German *neizzen* 'torment, smite, plague', Old English *nætan* ds.; Lithuanian *niedėti*, Latvian *nīst* 'despise', *naīds*, *naīdus* 'hate, enmity'.

**References:** WP. II 322 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 130, Trautmann 193;

**See also:** probably to *nei-* S. 312 f.

**Page(s):** 760

---

**Root / lemma:** *neid-2: nid-* (\**he- neid-2*)

**Meaning:** to flow, stream

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ned-2*: 'to sound, roar, etc...': **Root / lemma:** *neid-2*: *nid-*: 'to flow, stream' derived from **Root / lemma:** *neig<sup>w</sup>-*: 'to wash'.

**Material:** Old Indic *nēdati* 'flows, streams'; gall. FIN *Nida* 'Nidda' and 'Nied', brit. FIN *Nida*, cymr. *Nedd* 'Neath'; full grade poln. FIN *Nida*, Lithuanian FIN *Niedà*, Old Prussian FIN *Nyda* 'Neide'.

**References:** J. Löwenthal ZONF. 6, 81, Krahe BzNF. 1, 248 ff.

**Page(s):** 761

---

**Root / lemma:** *neig<sup>w</sup>-* (\**hoing<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to wash

**Grammatical information:** Pass. participle *nig<sup>w</sup>-to-*

**Material:** Old Indic *nēnēkti* 'washes, purifies, cleans', Aor. *anāikṣīt*, Pass. *nijyatē*, participle *niktá-*, *ninikta* Imper. 'wash', Kaus. *nējáyati*, Aor. *naēnižaiti* Intens. 'washes off, washes up, washes away'; gr. *νίζω* (\**nig<sup>w</sup>iō* = Irish *nigim*) 'wash', Fut. *νίψω*, Aor. *ἐνίψα*, *νίπτρον* 'washing water', *ἄνιπτος* ds., *ἄνιπτος* 'unwashed' (= Old Indic *niktá-*, Irish *necht*); gr. *ἀνιγρός* 'κάθαρος'; Latin *noegeum* (\**noig<sup>w</sup>-iō-*) 'Schweißstuch'; common Old Indic *gh-* > *kṣ-*: *gh-* > *ž-*: gr. *gh-* > *z-*.

Old Irish *nigid* 'washes' (\**nig<sup>w</sup>ietī*, loss of the liberalization before *ḡ*), Fut. *-ninus* = Old Indic (Gramm.) *ninikṣati*, *necht* 'pure'; mcymr. *enneint* 'spa, bath' (\**an-nig-antio-*; *g* from present figurative);

Germanic *\*nikwes*, *-us-* in Old Icelandic *nykr* (Gen. *nyks*) 'merman, water spirit, hippopotamus', Old English *nicor* 'water monster, crocodile', Old High German *nihhus*, *nichus* 'Flußuntier', Wassergeist', Modern High German *Nix*, Old High German *nichussa* 'female water spirit, mermaid', Middle Dutch *nicker*, Middle Low German *necker* 'merman, water spirit'.

**References:** WP. II 322, Thurneysen Gr. 115; different Vendryes RC. 47, 442 ff.

**Page(s):** 761

---

**Root / lemma:** *neik-* (\**hoink-*)

**Meaning:** to winnow grain

**Material:** Gr. *λικμάω* 'handhabe die Getreideschwinge', *λικμητήρ* 'the das corn schwingt', *λικμός*, *λίκνον* 'Getreideschwinge', diss. from *\*νικμός*, *\*νίκνον*, compare *νεῖκλον*, *νίκλον*, *νικα* *λικμα* Hes., as also *ἰκμᾶν* *λικμᾶν* Hes. (or haplology behind *ανᾶ ἀνικμῶμεθα*); Middle Irish *cruth-necht* 'red wheat', cymr. *nithio*, bret. *niza* 'winnow, fan' (also probably cymr. *gwenith*, bret. *gwiniz*, corn. *gwaneth* 'wheat');

Note: (common Celtic Armenian *h<sup>w</sup>e-* > *gwe-*)

Lithuanian *niekóti*, Latvian *niekāt* `Getreide durch Schwingen reinigen'; besides Lithuanian *liekúoti* ds., Latvian *liekša* `winnowing shovel'; the Baltic *l-* allows is not defined through dissimilation.

Note: (common Baltic Hittite *n-* > *l-*)

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 195 f.; J. Loth RC. 40, 352 f.; 41, 193 ff.

Page(s): 761

---

Root / lemma: *nei-1*, *neiə-* : *nī-* (\**hoin-*)

Meaning: to lead

Material: Old Indic *náyati* (participle *nītá-*), Avestan *nayeiti* `leads', Middle Persian *nītan* `guide, lead, drive, push', Old Indic *nīthā* f. `direction, way', *nītho*, *netā* `guide, leader', *nētar-*, *nētár-* m. ds., *nētrá-* n. `direction, eye'; Middle Irish *nē*, *nīa* `warrior, hero' (\**neit-s*), Gen. Sg. Proto Irish *nētas*, Old Irish *nīath* (\**nei-t-os*; s. also *nei-2*); Hittite *nāi-* `steer, guide, lead'.

References: WP. II 321, Pedersen Hittite p. 77 f., 81, Frisk Suffixales -th- 5 f.

Page(s): 760

---

Root / lemma: *nei-2*, *neiə-* : *nī-* (\**hoin-*)

Meaning: to move vividly, be excited; to shine

Material: Latin *niteō*, *-ēre* `shine| glitter| look bright; be sleek/in good condition; bloom| thrive', *nitidus* `shining| bright', *nitōr* `press/lean upon; struggle; ADVance; depend on (with abl.); strive| labor, radiance' (from a participle *\*ni-tó-*); perhaps *re-nīdeō* `shine (back)| gleam; smile back (at)' (with present formation *-d(h)-*); *\*nei-b<sup>h</sup>o-* in Middle Irish *nīab* `vitality', cymr. *nwyf* ds.; *\*noi-b<sup>h</sup>o-* in Old pers. *naiba-*, npers. *nēw* `beautiful, good', Old Irish *noīb* `holy'; *\*nei-mā* in Middle Irish *nīam* `radiance, beauty'; *\*nei-ko-* in Middle Irish *nīach* m. `hero', *nīachus* m. `braveness'; *\*nei-to-* in cymr. *nwyd* `ferventness, passion', hispan. war god *Nētō*, Old Irish PN *Nīall* (Gen. *Nēill*) from *\*neit-s-lo-s*; placed perhaps also in Old Irish *nīa* `hero' (see *nei-1*); Germanic *\*nīPa-* in Gothic *neīP* n. `envy', Old English *nīð* m. `fight, struggle, hate, enmity', Old Saxon Old Frisian *nīth* `eagerness, hate, envy', Old Icelandic *nīð* `derision, ridicule, disgrace, shame'; could also belong to Old Irish *nīth* n. (Indo Germanic *\*nītu-*) `fight, struggle'; dubious Old Indic *nīla-* `bluish black', *nayanā-* n. f. `eye', *nētra-* n. ds.

References: WP. II 321, 336, WH. II 168, 171, Vendryes RC. 46, 265 ff.

Page(s): 760

---

Root / lemma: *nei-3*, *ni-* (\**houn-*)

**See also:** see above S. 312 f. (*en-*).

**Page(s):** 760

---

**Root / lemma:** *nek-* (\**hounk-*)

**Meaning:** death, dying; dead person

**Material:** Old Indic *naśyati*, *naśati* 'gets lost, disappears, passes away', *nāśáyati* 'makes disappear, ruin' (lengthened grade compared with Latin *noceō* 'harm'), Avestan *nasyeiti* 'disappears', participle Old Indic *naṣṭá-* 'lost', Avestan *našta-* ds. (= Latin *ē-nectus*), *nasišta-* 'most perishable', *nas-* f. 'need, misfortune' (= Latin *nex*, gr. νέκ-ταρ, νέκες; Old Indic *-naś* Adj.), *nasu-* 'corpse, carrion' (= gr. νέκῡς, Latin *nequ-ālia*; compare \**ṇku-* in Old Irish *éc* etc.), lengthened grade Old Indic *nāśa-* m. 'das Zunichtewerden'; gr. νέκες νεκροί Hes. (therefrom νεκάς 'heap of corpses', example δεκάς), νέκῡς, νεκρός 'corpse', νῶκαρ n. 'sluggishness, Todesschlaf'; about νένταρ 'drink of the gods' s. Kretschmer Anz. Österr. Akad. 1947, Nr. 4 (to Tocharian B *ñäkt* 'god?') and Thieme Studien 5 ff. ('über den Tod hinwegrettend'); Latin *nex*, *necis* f. 'death, murder', therefrom *dēnicāles fēriae* 'de nece purgantes', *necō*, *-āre* 'kill/murder; put to death; suppress| destroy; kill (plant); quench/drown (fire)', *ē-nectus* 'exhausted', whereof *ēnectāre* 'kill, torment, smite'; *perniciēs* 'ruin; disaster; pest|bane; curse; destruction| calamity; mischief', *interneciēs*, *-necium* ds.; *noceō* 'harm| hurt; injure (with DAT)', *s-*Konj. *noxī*, *noxa* f. 'hurt| injury; crime; punishment| harm'; *nequālia* 'detrimenta' (due to stem *neku-*); Old Irish *ēc*, bret. *ankou*, corn. *ancow*, cymr. *angeu* 'death' (\**ṇku-*); bret. (Vannes) *negein* 'slay', Old Icelandic *Nagl-far* 'Totenschiff'; Tocharian A *nāk-* 'die, wilt, wither', B 'destroy', Med. 'die, wilt, wither'; about Latin *necesse* 'necessary| essential; unavoidable| compulsory| inevitable; a natural law; true' see below *sed-*.

**References:** WP. II 326, WH. I 153 ff.;

**See also:** s. also *ank-1* above S. 45.

**Page(s):** 762

---

**Root / lemma:** *nekʷ-(t-)*, *nokʷ-t-s* (\**hounkʷ-(t-)*)

**Meaning:** night

**Grammatical information:** stem *nokʷ-t-* f. (originally neutr.??), *nokʷ-ti-*, *nokʷ-tu-* f., *nokʷ-t(e)r* n.

**Note:** about ablaut forms see below

**Root / lemma:** *nekʷ-(t-)*, *nokʷ-t-s* (\**hounkʷ-(t-)*): night' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ongʷ-*: to anoint, dark ointment': Old Indic *aktā-* [f] 'night' (RV 01.062.08) {2}; *aktú-* [m] 'flowing; ointment; (light or dark) color; (final part of the) night' (RV+) {3}.

**Material:** Old Indic *nák* (\**nákt*) Nom. 'night' (*nag jihīte*), *naktā* f. Du., *naktam* Adv. solidified Akk. 'at night', Instr. Pl. *naktābhiḥ* ds. (imitation from *āhabhiḥ*), Akk. Pl. *náktīḥ* 'nights';

gr. νύξ, νυκτός f. 'night', in compound νυκτι-, νυκτο-, νυκτωρ Adv. 'at night, by night' (\*Akk. shaped as ὕδωρ), νυκτερός, νυκτερινός 'nocturnal' (: Latin *nocturnus*); unclear are νύχα νυκτωρ Hes., hom. εἰνάνυχες 'nine nights through', ἔννυχος 'nocturnal', παννύχιος 'lasting the whole night', αὐτονοχί 'in the same night';

alb. *natë, netë* Pl. 'night';

Maybe alb. *për-natë* 'every night' : mcymr. *peu-noeth* 'each night'.

Latin *nox, noctis* 'night' (Gen. Pl. *noctium* *i*-stem, but distinct conservative stem in Adv. *nox* 'at night, by night' from Gen. \**nokt-es, -os*); *nocturnus* 'nocturnal' (: νυκτερινός, νυκτωρ); of stem \**noktu-*: Latin *noctū* 'by night', *noctua* 'a night-owl, an owl';

Old Irish *i-nnocht* 'hac nocte', mcymr. *peu-noeth* 'each night', *trannoeth* 'during the following day', acymr. *henoid*, cymr. *he-no* 'hac nocte', corn. *haneth*, Middle Breton *henoz* ds.; cymr. corn. *nos*, bret. *noz* 'night', probably from \**nokt-s u-* cymr. *neithiwyrr*, *neithwyr* (contains *hwyr* 'evening') 'last night', corn. *nehues* Middle Breton *neyzor*, nbr. *neizeur* ds.;

Gothic *nahts* (Dat. Pl. *nahtam* after *dagam*), Old Icelandic *nōtt, nātt*, Old High German Old Saxon *naht*, Old English *neaht, niht* 'night' (conservative stem), Old English *nihterne* 'nocturnal';

Lithuanian *naktis* (conservative Gen. Pl. *naktū*), Latvian *nakts*, Old Prussian *naktin* (Akk. Sg.) 'night', *nak(t)v-ýné* 'night hostel', *nak(t)vóti* 'lodge, stay overnight', *nākvīnas* 'accommodate for the night', Old Bulgarian *noštъ* 'night', russ. *netopýr* 'Nachtschmetterling, bat';

Hittite *neku-* 'dawn'; Gen. *ne-ku-uz* (*nekuz*) 'night'; Tocharian A *n[a]ktim* 'nocturnal', B *nekciye* 'the evening, during the early nighttime hours';

zero grade: Old Indic *aktā* 'night' (perhaps *n*-stem), *aktú-* m. 'darkness, night, light, ray' (actually 'dawn, twilight'), compare in latter meaning Gothic *ūhtwō* (: Latin *noctū* etc.), Old Icelandic *ōtta*, Old High German *ūhta* (*uohta*), Middle High German *ūhte* (*uohte*), Old Saxon *ūtha* f., Old English *ūth(a)* m. 'early morning time', Gothic *ūhteigs* 'early';

another ablaut grade \**onkʷt-* seems Lithuanian *anksti* 'early, matutinal', *iš aňksto* 'from early on', *ankstūs* Adj. 'early, matutinal', Old Prussian *angstainai, angsteina* Adv. 'early in the morning'.

**References:** WP. II 337 ff., WH. II 181 ff., Trautmann 9, 193, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 11.

**Page(s):** 762-763

---

**Root / lemma:** *ně1, nē, nei* (\**houn*)

**Meaning:** negative particle

**Note:** (*ne* become single-linguistically also word negation)

**Material:** *ně*. Old Indic *ná* 'not', *néd* (*náid*) ds., Avestan ap. *na* 'not', Avestan *nōiř* (= Old Indic *néd*), Old Indic *ná-vā* = Avestan *na-va* 'or not' (compare Latin *nē-ve*, and accurate Old Irish *nō* see below); Old Indic *naca* 'and not' (= Latin *neque* etc.); = alb. *nuk* 'not'

about *ne*- in Armenian (*nuat* 'languishing' from \**ne-val-*, etc.) s. Dumézil BSL. 40, 48 f.;

gr. *ve-* only (as a substitute from *η-*) before verbs, then also other Adj. with the anlaut *ā, ē, ō*, with which it is contracted, e.g. *νήκεστος, νηλεής, νώνυμ(ν)ος* (thereafter secondary *νη-* in *νήπινοος* 'unavenged', Doric *νᾶπινοος*, etc.);

Latin *ně*- in *ne-fās, ne-sciō* (*ne-sciens, ne-scius*), *ne-cesse, ne-uter, n'unquam, nusquam, nūllus, nōn* (\**n'oin[om]*, compare Old High German Modern High German *nein*), *ne-que* 'not; and not, nor; rarely not even' (= Oscan *nep*, Gothic *nih*, Old Irish *na[ch]* 'not', Old Indic *na-ca*), osk *ne* 'non, nē'; compare also Latin *neg[āre, -ōtium]* above S. 418; Latin *neu, nē-ve*, old *neive, nīve* 'or not';

Old Irish *ne-ch* 'some, any', cymr. *nep* 'any/somebody| any| some| any/something' (= Old Indic *nakis* 'nobody, no person, no one', but with Abstreifung of negativen mode in sentences repeatedly, but not mutually revoking negation; the same process in Lithuanian *nėkas* 'somewhat any, whatever, anyone, anybody', *nekuris* 'a certain, a kind of, as one might say', etc.; similarly extended *ne-ye* 'or not' for positive meaning 'or in: Old Irish *nō, nū*, cymr. *neu*, abret. *nou* 'or', also verbal supporting particles (for pronoun infix and the relative *-n-*) Old Irish *no-, nu-*, mcymr. *neu-* prefixed as originally formulaic form 'or not?': proclitic \**ne* produced \**na* (as e.g. Irish *ass-* 'ex') in pretone in the connection Old Irish *na[ch]*, mcymr. *nac* (etc.) 'not' from *ne-k<sup>w</sup>e* with proto Celtic apocope (?) of auslaut *-e*;

Gothic *ni*, Old High German Old Saxon *ni, ne*, Old English *ne* 'not'; Old Icelandic *nē* in the only poet. meaning 'not', during *nē* in the meaning 'nor; and not| not| neither' = Gothic *nih* (meaning has changed equally with *ni*) from \**ne-k<sup>w</sup>e* = Old High German *nih-ein*, Old Saxon (with gramm. variation) *nig-ēn* 'not' (but Old Saxon *nec* 'and not' = Latin *neg-*, see above S. 418); Old High German conjunction *noh* 'yet' from \**neh* (\**ne-k<sup>w</sup>e*) or from *ne* + Old High German *ouch* 'also'; Old High German *nein*, Old Saxon *nēn* 'no' from \**ne* +

*oinom* 'not one' (see above Latin *nōn*, *nūllus*); Old English *nā* 'never, not at any time, not, no', engl. *nō* 'no' (also Old Icelandic *nei* 'no' from \**ni* + *aiw* = Old Saxon Old High German *nio* 'never, not at any time');

Maybe aphesis alb. (*n*)*io*, *jo* 'no' (common alb. Slavic -*j* = Church Slavic *ne-ję-věrb* 'incredulous').

Old Prussian *ni*, Lithuanian *ne* 'not', *nėkas*, *nekuris* (see above); Old Church Slavic *ne* 'not';

maybe alb. \*(\**ne-kʷe*), *nuk* 'not' = Latin *ne-que* 'not; and not, nor; rarely not even' a compound of **Root / lemma: *ně1*, *nē*, *nei***: negative particle + **Root / lemma: *kʷe 1***: and (encl.)

Note: Germanic and Baltic cognates could be of proto Illyrian origin.

Hittite *natta* 'not', *nāwi* 'not yet, not at this time, not just now, not to this point in time'.

***nē***. Old Indic (ved.) *nā* 'not'; Latin *nē* 'not' in *nē-quidem*, *nēquāquam*, *nēquīquam*, *nēquam*, shortened probably in *nēutiquam* (but *né-uter* with old \**ně*, see above), *nē* Konj. 'not; (intro clause of purpose with subj verb); [ne....quidem => not even]', Oscan *ni* 'ne' (*ni-p* 'nēve'), Marrucian *ni* 'not'; Old Irish *nī*, mcymr. *ny*, ncymr. *nī*, corn. *ny*, bret. *ne* 'not' (partly with secondary abridgement); Old Irish *nī* 'is not' is the common *nī* with plentiful copula;

Gothic *nē* 'no'.

***nei*** accentuated 'not': Avestan *naē-čiš* 'no, not at all, not', adv. *naēčiš* intensified negation; Latin *nī*, Old Latin *nei* Adv. and Konj. 1. older 'not', 2. 'si non', *quid-nī*, Oscan *nei* 'not' (*nei-p* 'nor; and not| not| neither'); Gothic *nei* (ἄπ. λεγ.) 'not', Old Icelandic *nī* 'no', Old High German *nī* emphatic 'not'; Lithuanian *niē-kas* 'nobody, no person, no one', *nei* 'also not, not even, not once, never'; Old Church Slavic *ni* 'nor; and not| not| neither', *ni-kъto* 'nobody, no person, no one'; the Germanic forms perhaps but = Old Indic *nēd* 'absolutely not, not at all', Avestan *nōit*, ap. *nay* from Indo Germanic \**ne id* 'not this'; perhaps it indicates Indo Germanic *nei* from \**ne* + *ī* (compare οὐτοσ-ί:).

***n-*** Negation particle as first part: Old Indic Avestan ap. *a-*, before vowels (also *j*, *u*) *an-*; gr. ἄ-, before vowel ἄv-; Latin *in-*, oldest *en-* (the pre consonant form); Oscan Umbrian *an-*; Old Irish *in-* (before Med.), *ē-* (before Tenuis), *an-* (before vowel), cymr. corn. bret. *an-*; Gothic Old High German Old Saxon *un-*, Old Icelandic *ō-*, *ū-*; in Balto Slavic replaced absolutely through *ne-*; about Church Slavic *ne-ję-věrb* 'incredulous', *ne-ję-sytb* 'insatiable' = Pelikan' s. Berneker 429; Tocharian AB *a(n)-*, *am-*, *e(n)-*, *em-*, *on-*; through several



languages are going through equally e.g.: Old Indic *amṛta-*, ἄμβροτος, *immortālis*; Old Indic *ájñāta-*, ἄγνωτος, Armenian *ancanaut*, *ignōtus*, Old Irish *ingnad*, Gothic *unkunþs*; Old Indic *anudrá-*, ἄνυδρος, etc.

**References:** WP. II 319 f., WH. II 150 f., 152, 165 f., Trautmann 194 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 431 f., 2, 590 ff.

**Page(s):** 756-758

---

**Root / lemma:** *ne-3, nō-*, Plur. *nēs-*, *nōs-* (\**hounks-*)

**Meaning:** we

**Note:** (originally out of the nominative case; Nom. see below \**ue*)

**Material:** 1. Old Indic Du. Akk. Dat. Gen. *nāu*, Gatha-Avestan Gen. *nā*, Old Church Slavic *nā*, gr. *vō*, hom. *vōi* from \**vω-Fi* (whose 2. part of the nominative stem is \**ue-*, \**ui-*); Old Irish *nā(tha)r* Gen., Gothic *ugkis*, Old Saxon *unc*, Old Norse *okkr* 'we both' (*unc* = \**h-ge*, compare *mik* from \**me-ge*).

2. In Plural: Old Indic *naḥ* enclitic, Avestan *nē*, *nā*, *nō*, Latin *nōs*, alb. Geg *na* Nom. (\**nōs*), *ne* Gen. Dat. Akk. (\**nōs*); Irish *ní* etc. (seems \**s-nēs*), Gen. *ar n-* (\**h-s-rō-m*), cymr. corn. bret. *ní*, *ny* 'we' (\**nēs*), Gothic Old High German *uns*, Old Saxon *ūs*, Old Norse *oss* 'we' (\**h-s*), Old Church Slavic *nasъ* Gen. (\**nōs-sōm*), Old Prussian *nōuson* (also);

based on \**hsmē* (probably *h-s* + particle \**sm-*, related to the *-sm-* the Pron.-Dekl., e.g. Old Indic *tá-sm-āt*) Avestan *ahma* (Old Indic *asmān*, ap. Gen. *amāxam*) = Aeolic ἄμμ-, Doric ἄμ-, Ionic-Attic ἡμ-; Poss. Lesbian ἄμμος, Doric ἄμός = Avestan *ahma-*, Ionic-Attic ἡμέτερος etc.; Hittite Dat. Akk. *anzāš*, enkl. *naš* 'we'.

**References:** WP. II 320 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 600 f.

**Page(s):** 758

---

**Root / lemma:** *nem-1* (\**he-* *nem-1*)

**Meaning:** to take; to put in order, count, curse, bad name

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *nem-1* (\**he-* *nem-1*): to take; to put in order, count, curse, bad name, derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *en(o)mn-*, (*o*)*nomn-*, *nōmn-*: name.

**Material:** Avestan *nəmah-* n. 'loan';

Maybe alb. Geg *nem*, Tosc *nēm* 'give' imperative.

gr. *vēmω* 'divide from, allow weiden'; later 'control, rule', Med. 'teile mir to, devour, weide', Herod. ἀνα-νέμεσθαι 'allot, aufrechnen', νομή 'distribution; meadowland', νομάς, -άδος



`weidend, after willow wandering ', νομεύς `herdsman, shepherd; Verteiler', νομός `willow, Wohnsitz', νόμος `alignment, order', νομίζω `see, observe as geltend an', νόμισμα `custom, custom, Einrichtung, gebräuchliche Geldwährung'; lengthened grade νωμάω `divide to'; νέμεσις `Unwille, göttliche revenge, vengeance ' (\*νεμετις, actually `das Zurechnen'), νεμεσ(σ)άω, -άομαι, -ίζομαι `be angry with, rebuke, reproach', νεμέτωρ `avenger'; alb. *namë, nëme* `curse, oath, malediction, imprecation', formal = νόμος; *nëmës* `curser, blasphemer, one who blasphemes '; here also Old Irish *nāmae*, Gen. *nāmaít* `fiend'?

That νέμος n. `meadowland ' here belongs, is not totally certain; see below **nem-2**,

Latin *numerus* `number' ( *\*nomes-o-*), *nummus* `currency, coin' (from gr. νόμιμος `allowed, legitimate, lawful, ordinary ');

Old Irish *nem* f., Middle Irish *neim* `give ' (compare Modern High German *Gift*: *geben* `give');

Gothic Old Saxon Old English *niman*, Old High German *nēman*, Old Icelandic *nēma* `take';

lengthened grade Gothic *anda-nēm* n. `reception', Old High German *nāma* `forcible receiving, robbery '; Old English *nām* f. `the griping ' from Old Icelandic *nām* m. `the receiving, learning '; Gothic *anda-nēms* `pleasant', Old High German *nāmi* `suitable, appropriate, acceptable '; Latvian *ņemt* (contaminated from *nemt* and *jemt*) `take '; Lithuanian *nāmas*, mostly Pl. *namaĩ* `dwelling, house', Latvian *nams* m. `house'; ablaut. Lithuanian dial. *numaĩ* `dwelling, house ' ( *\*nom-*); Lithuanian *núoma*, Latvian *nuõma*, `interest, rental ' (vowel gradation as gr. νωμάω).

**References:** WP. II 330 f., WH. II 158 f., Trautmann 193, 201, E. Laroche, La racine νεμ-; E. Benveniste BSL. 32, 79 ff.

**Page(s):** 763-764

**Root / lemma:** **nem-2** (\**ḡe-* **nem-2**)

**Meaning:** to bend

**Material:** Old Indic *nāmas-* n. = Avestan *nəmah-* n. `bowing, bending = worship, veneration, grace', Old Indic *nāmatī* `bows, leans, bends' (Kaus. *nāmayaṭi*), Avestan *nəmaīti* `bends ' (*nāmaīti*, Kaus. *nāmayeiti*), with *apa-*, *frā-* `escape, flee'; participle Old Indic *natá-* `bent, curved ';

gr. νέμος n. ` meadowland ' = Latin *nemus*, *-oris* ` grove ', etc.; gall. νεμητον ` sacred grove ', PN *Nemeto-brigā*, VN *Nemetes*, Old Irish *nemed* ` shrine ', then ` privilege, privileged person'; *asächs.* *nimidas* ` *sacra silvārum* '; Lithuanian FIN *Nėmunas* ` Neman, Niemen, a river of western Belarus ' (= ` marshy stream'), *nėmuogė* ` blueberry '; gall. *nanto* ` valley', *trinanto* ` three valleys ', VN *Nantuates*, cymr. *nant* ` valley, stream, brook' (*\*n̥m-tu-*, compare participle Old Indic *natá-* from *n̥m̐tó-*); savoy. *nā* ` stream, brook'; perhaps here Old Irish *nem* ` sky, heaven'; different above S. 315.

**References:** WP. II 331 f., WH. II 158 f., E. Fränkel REIE. 1, 405 ff.

**Page(s):** 764

**Root / lemma:** *nepōt-* (*\*h̥e- nemōt-*)

**Meaning:** uncle; nephew, *\*descendant*

**Grammatical information:** fem. *nep̥tī-*

**Material:** Old Indic *nápāt* (secondary *náp̥tr-*) ` grandson, descendant ', Avestan *napāt-*, *nap̥tar-*, ap. *napāt-* ds., Old Indic *apām napāt*, Avestan *apām napā-* n. name of a divinity ( ` primeval offspring of the waters '); hom. νέποδες (δῆον) ` *young ones*, children ' from a N. Sg. *\*νέπωτς*; perhaps here *lemnisch-tyrsenisch* ναφοθ ` offspring, descendant, son' (Kretschmer, Glotta 28, 266); alb. *nip* ` grandson, nephew '; Latin *nepōs*, *-tis* ` grandchild, grandson ', later also ` nephew '; Old Lithuanian *nepotis*, *nepuotis* ` grandchild, grandson'; Old High German *nevo* ` nephew, kinsman, relative', Old English *nefa* ` grandchild, grandson, nephew ', Old Icelandic *nefe* ` nephew, kinsman, relative' (*\*nepōts*); Middle Irish *nīæ*, Gen. *nīath* ` sister's son ' (for the form in the end Pokorny ZfceltPh. 10, 405 f.), cymr. *nei*, *nai* ds., corn. *noi* ` grandchild, grandson', Middle Breton *ni* ` nephew '.

Fem. Old Indic *nap̥tī-* ` granddaughter, female descendant ', Avestan *nap̥tī-* ` granddaughter';

Latin *neptis* (for *-ti(s)* after the *ǵ*-stem) ` granddaughter', later ` niece'; Old Irish *necht*, cymr. abret. *nīth*, Middle Breton *niz*, corn. *noith* ` niece'; (common alb. Celtic *-f-*, *-ph-* > *-ch-*, *-h-*)

Old High German *nift* ` neptis, privigna', Modern High German (actually Low German) *Nichte*, Old Norse *nīpt* ` sister's daughter, niece'; Old Lithuanian *neptė* ` granddaughter'; russ.-Church Slavic *nesterā* ` niece' (*\*nept-terā*). (common Slavic *-pt-* > *-st-*)

further formations *\*neptio-*: Avestan *nap̥tya-* ` offspring, descendant '; alb. (*\*hamesa*) *m̥besë* ` niece' from *\*nepōtiā*,

## Note:

Alb. Geg *mesa*, Tosc *mbesa* 'niece (sister's daughter)' derived from Hittite Luwian *\*h<sub>2</sub>nosa-* (a descendant); Luwian *h<sub>2</sub>nsa* 'grandson' : Hittite *hamša- hašša* (a grandson) : Latvian *māšas-meita* 'niece (sister's daughter)' = Latvian *māsa* 'sister' (: alb. *motra*, *motër* 'sister') + *meita* 'daughter'; alb. has lost the Anatolian old larygeal.

gr. ἀ-νεψιός 'brother's or sister's son' (*\*sm<sub>2</sub>-neptijos*); russ.-Church Slavic *netijb* 'nephew'. (Greek Occidental Romance vowel prefix)

Probably as 'the under-age, dependent' to *ne-* and *potis*.

**References:** WP. II 329 f., WH. II 161 f., Trautmann 196.

**Page(s):** 764

---

**Root / lemma:** *ner-1(t)-*, *aner-* (*ener-*?) (*\*h<sub>2</sub>e- ner-1(t)-*)

**Meaning:** vital energy; man

**Material:**

Maybe **Hittite:** innarawatar 'life power', innarawant= 'strong', Luvian annar-ummi- 'strong' (Tischler 358ff) (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*);

Armenian *air*, Gen. *airn* 'man, person' (z. Lautlichen s. Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 83), *aru* 'virile', whereof *arvest*, *arhest* 'art'; New Phrygian ἀνᾱρ 'man'; Luvian *annar* ds. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*);

gr. νωρεῖ ἐνεργεῖ Hes. (: Lithuanian *nóras*, see below), ἀνὴρ, -ἕρα, ἀνδρός 'man', ἡνοπέη 'manfulness' (Hom.; ἡ- metr. lengthening), ἀνδρεῖος 'manly, gamy', εὐ-ήνωρ 'rich in vitality', ἀγ-ήνωρ 'gamy', ὁρ-ώψ ἄνθρωπος (*\*νρ-ωψ* 'Mannesantlitz habend'); about ἄνθρωπος 'person' (*\*ἄνδρ-ωπος* with secondary Aspiration [?]) s. Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 426<sup>4</sup>;

Old Indic *nár-* (*nā*) 'man, person', Avestan *nar-* (*nā*) ds. (Old Indic *nara-h*, Avestan *nara-* after Akk. *náram*, *narəm* neologism); Old Indic *nārī*, Avestan *nāirī* 'wife, woman' (previously Aryan feminine formation); Old Indic *nárya-*, Avestan *nairya-* 'manly, virile': probably also Old Indic *sūnára-* 'full of vitality, juvenile', Avestan *hunara-* m. 'miracle power', Old Indic *ṛtú-* m. 'hero', *sūṇtā* 'vitality' (*su-* offers also Celtic: Old Irish *so-nirt*, cymr. *hy-nerth* 'valiant, strong'); osset.-kaukas VN *Nart-* (iran. *\*nar-θra-*);

alb. *njer* 'man, person'; (common alb. Serbian *-e* > *-je*).

## Note:

Probably alb. *njeriu* 'man' derived from sabin. *Nerius* because of solidified alb. Pl. *njerëz* 'men, people', *njerëzim* 'humanity' where *-os*, *-us* ending has been solidified.

Latin *neriōsus* 'resistens, fortis', *Neriō*, *-iēnis* 'eine mit Mars in Kultverbindung stehende Göttin' ('the strong'), *Nerō*, Sabine = 'fortis ac strenuus' (Schulze Eigenn. 315, 363, 485; sabin. *Nerius* agrees with Old Indic *nárya*-), Oscan Gen. Pl. *nerum* 'man; husband, great man| nobleman, hero', Umbrian *nerf* Akk. Pl. 'proceres, principes';

cymr. *ner* 'hero', Old Irish *ner* 'boar' (also PN), gall. GN *Nerios*, Old Irish *nert* (*\*ner-to*-), cymr. corn. *nerth* 'manfulness, army', bret. *nerz* 'power', gall. *Nerto-briga*, *Esu-nertus* etc., Old Irish *neraim* 'I strengthen', cymr. *nerthu* 'strengthen, support', bret. *nerza* 'strengthen'; Old Irish *nār* (*\*nōro*-) 'noble, bighearted', gall. GN *Nāria* f.; about Old Irish *nār* 'blushful' s. S. 754;

Old Germanic *Nerthus* 'a goddess', Old Icelandic *Njǫrðr* m. god's name; Lithuanian *nóras* m. 'volition', *nóriu*, *norėti* 'want, desire, will', Old Prussian PN *Nor-mans*, ablaut. *Ner-man*; Lithuanian *nértėti*, ablaut. *nartinti* 'be angry with', *i-nīrtęs* 'becomes angry', *naĩtsas* m. (*\*naĩ-sa-s*) 'boldness, rage, fury', *narsūs* 'fierce, grim'; Old Prussian *nertien* Akk. 'rage, fury', *er-nertimai* 'we enrage'; Slavic *\*norъ* m. in Old Church Slavic *pravъ* 'custom', etc.;

gr. hom. *νῶρος χαλκός* after Kretschmer Gl. 32, 3 ff. 'ore from Noricum', also not here; after Kuiper 'full of vitality'.

Proto-Altaic: \*ńǵaŋi

Meaning: man, young man

Turkic: \*jeŋe

Mongolian: \*žer-me-

Tungus-Manchu: \*ń(i)ari

Korean: \*nǎr-ná-

Japanese: \*mi(n)tù

Comments: АПиПЯЯ 291.

Uralic: *ńōre*

Kartvelian: (Georg. *nar-* 'male camel' < Iran.)

**References:** WP. II 332 f., WH. II 164 f., Trautmann 197 f., Kuiper Meded. Koninkl. Nederl. Akad. van Wetensch., Nieuwe Reeks, Deel 14, No. 5.

**Page(s):** 765

---

**Root / lemma:** *ner-2* (\**he-ner-2*)

**Meaning:** under

**Material:** Gr. *νέρτερος* 'unterer, tieferer, unterirdischer' (through hybridization with *ἐνεροι* 'the subterraneous, underground', s. S. 312 \**en* 'in', also *ἐνέρτερος*); *νέρθε(ν)* (and again *ἐνερθε(ν)*, Doric Aeolic *ἐνερθα*) 'from under'; *νείρός* 'the Unterste' (\**nerjo-*); Oscan *nertrak* 'left hand', Umbrian *nertru* 'left' (= *νέρτερος*); zero grade Old Icelandic *norðr* 'north', Old English *norðerra* 'more northern', Old High German *nordrōni* 'northern' (The north is to the direction of the prayer to the east = on the left);

possible kinship from *n-er-* with \**n-ei-* 'low, base' (see 312).

Maybe alb. Geg *nër*, alb. *ndër* 'under' [common alb. *n > nd* shift]

**References:** WP. II 333 f.

**Page(s):** 765-766

---

**Root / lemma:** *ner-3* (\**he-ner-3*)

**Meaning:** to conceal, cover, hiding place, hollow

**Material:** established only for the Balto-Slavic: Lithuanian *neriù*, *nérti* 'immerse, swim through, flee, einschlüpfen', *neris* m. 'beaver', *nāras* m. 'Taucherente', *narvā* 'cell of the queen bee', Latvian *nirt*, *nirdāt* 'submerge'; Old Church Slavic *нѣрѣ*, *nrěti* 'penetrate', sloven. *po-ndrěti* 'submerge', klr. *po-nerty* 'dive', Old Church Slavic *nora* 'φωλεός, a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den', russ. *norá* 'hole, cave, pit, pothole', Old Russian *po-norovъ* 'earth worm', serb. *nòrac* 'aquanaut'; auf a zero grade \**n̥r-* (\**nor-* to Indo Germanic \**nor-*) based on Slavic *n̥yr-*, *nur-* in russ.-Old Church Slavic *nyrjati*, 'dip, immerse', *nura* 'door|entrance' (etc.); here probably FIN Old Prussian *Narus*, Lithuanian *Naĩ-upe*, Illyrian *Νάρων* 'Narenta' = Scots Gaelic *Abhainn Narunn* 'Nairn'; Lithuanian *Neris*, *Nerỹs*, *Neretà*, Old Prussian *Neria* 'spit, tongue of land', russ. *Neretva* (to Bug).

**References:** WP. II 334, Trautmann 196 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 3 f., 45;

**See also:** perhaps to *ner-2*.

**Page(s):** 766

---

**Root / lemma:** *nes-* (\**he- nes-*)

**Meaning:** to join with; to conceal oneself

**Material:** Old Indic *násatē* 'unites, joins', redupl. unthematic *níṃsatē* 3. Pl. 'sie berühren nahe mit dem Körper, kiss' (\**ni-ns-atē*), participle *níṃs-āna-* (old Deponentien); GN *Nāsatyau* m. Dual. 'both helpers in need', Proto Indic *Našattia*, Avestan *Nāṇhaiθya-*, compare H. Güntert, *Weltkönig* 259;

zero grade Old Indic *ásta-*, Avestan *asta-* n. 'homeland, domicile'; gr. *véομαι*, Ionian *νεῦμαι* 'come happily, return home, journey back home', *Νέστωρ* actually 'the always returning', *νόστος* m. 'home coming, returning home', redupl. ep. *νῖσομαι* 'go, come with' (\**vi-vσ-ομαι* with preservation of -σ- after unthematic forms as 2. 3. Sg. \**vi-vσ-σαι, -ται*); reduced grade *ναίω*, Fut. *νάσσομαι* 'stay, dwell, inhabit', *ναιετάω* 'stay, dwell, inhabit; be inhabited'; \**νασ-Φός*: Doric Thessalian *vāós*, lak. *vāFος*, Lesbian *ναῦος* (i.e. *váFFος*), Ionian *νηός*, Attic *νεώς* m. '(god's abode =) temple, shrine'; zero grade *ἄσμενος* 'gerettet, geborgen';

alb. *knelem* 'recover, be living again' (prefix *k-* + \**nes-lo-*); Gothic *ga-nisan* 'gerettet become, recover, recuperate', Old High German Old Saxon *gi-nesan* ds., Old English *ge-nesan* 'are saved, escape, survive', Gothic *ga-nists*, Old High German Old Saxon *gi-nist* 'recovery, salvation'; Kaus. Gothic *nasjan* 'fit, make healthy', Old High German *nerian*, *nerren* 'rescue, heal, cure', *nähren* 'nourish', Old Saxon *nerian*, Old English *nerian* 'rescue, shield' (besides with *ē, ō*: Old Icelandic *næra* and *nōra* 'animate, refresh, nourish', Swedish dial. *nōra* 'start a fire'); Old Icelandic *aldr-nari* m. '(life preserver =) fire', Old Saxon *līf-nara* f. 'nourishment, food', Old English *neru* f. 'salvation, nourishment, food', Old High German *nerī, nara* f. 'salvation, nourishment, food'; latter meaning also in Old High German *wega-nest, -nist* n. 'travel food', Old English *nest* n. 'nourishment, food', Old Icelandic *nest* n. 'provision for a journey| traveling allowance; money saved by soldiers, nourishment, food'; Tocharian A *nas-*, B *nes-* 'be'; A *našu-* 'friend'.

**References:** WP. II 334 f., M. Leumann *Homer. Wörter*, 191 ff.

**Page(s):** 766-767

---

**Root / lemma:** *neu-dh-* (\**he- neu-dh-*)

**Meaning:** to yearn for smth.

**Material:** Old High German *niot* 'eagerness', Middle High German *nietliche* 'with desire, with eagerness', Modern High German *niedlich*, Old Saxon *niud* m. 'desire, yearning', Old

English *nīed*, *nēod* f. 'wish, longing, yearning, eagerness'; Gothic PN *Neudis* (\**Niudeis*); Lithuanian *pa-nústu*, *-núdau*, *-nústi* 'have craving, long for'.

**References:** WP. II 326.

**Page(s):** 768

---

**Root / lemma:** *neu-d-* (\**he- neu-d-*)

**Meaning:** to acquire, to make use of smth.

**Material:** Gothic *niutan* *ṛuxēiv*, 'reach', *ga-niutan* 'gripe, catch', *nuta* 'seizor, snarer, trapper, fisherman', Old Icelandic *njóta* 'utilize, eat, drink; relish, enjoy', Old High German *niozan* 'etwas an sich nehmen', 'utilize, eat, drink; relish, enjoy', Old Saxon *niotan*, Old English *nēotan* ds.; Gothic *un-nuts* 'useless', Old High German *nuzzi*, Old Saxon *nutti*, Old English *nytt* 'wherefore use, take advantage of' (zero grade Old Icelandic *nýtt*); Old English *nyttian* 'need, lack, eat, drink; relish, enjoy', Old High German *nuzzen*, *nuzzōn*, Modern High German *nützen*, *nutzen*; Old Icelandic *nytt* f. 'profit, gain, milk' (*nyttja* 'milk'), Old English *nytt* f., Middle Low German *nutte*, *nut* 'profit, gain', Old High German *nuz*, *-zzes* m. 'profit, gain', Old English *notu* f. 'yield'; Old Icelandic *naut* n. 'Stück Vieh', *nautr* m. 'valuable possession', Old English *nēat* n. 'Stück Rindvieh', 'animal', Old High German *nōz* m. 'Nutz Vieh', Old Saxon *notil* n. 'small cattle' (Church Slavic *nuta* 'cattle' from Germanic); Old High German *ganōz*, *-o* 'comrade', Old Saxon *genōt*, Old English *genēat*, Old Icelandic *nautr* ds.;

Lithuanian *naudà* 'benefit, profit, gain, property', *naũdyti* 'lust, crave', Latvian *nāũda* 'currency';

perhaps Old Irish *Nuado*, Gen. *Nuadat* GN, cymr. *Nudd* GN, abrit.-Latin Dat. *Nōdonti*, *Nōdenti* GN (participle \**neudont-s*, *-os*), actually 'angler, fisherman' after Vendryes RC. 39, 384.

**References:** WP. II 325 f., Trautmann 194, Feist 337<sup>9</sup>;

**See also:** to consecutive (*neu-d<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Page(s):** 768

---

**Root / lemma:** *neu-ks-*, *neu-s-* (\**he- neu-ks-*)

**Meaning:** to sniff, smell

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *nas-* : 'nose' : **Root / lemma:** *neu-ks-*, *neu-s-* : 'to sniff, smell' derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *an(ə)-3* : 'to breathe'.



**Material:** Gothic *bi-niuhhsian* `find out; track down; ferret out; spy out ', *niuhseins* `visitation, affliction or punishment by god ', perhaps to Old Icelandic *nýsa* `scent, snuffle, sniff, peer ', *njósn* f. `tidings, search ', Old High German *niusen* `try, assay, test ' (to alteration from *-hs-* to *-s-* s. Sverdrup IF. 35, 149), etc.;

**neus-** in: Old English *nēosian*, *nīosan*, Old Saxon *niusian*, *niusōn* `examine, trail, follow '; in addition Old English *nosu*, engl. *nose*, Dutch *neus* `nose', Norwegian *nosa* `scent', *nūs* `smell, odor, scent, sense of smell ', *nuska* `seek ', Modern High German *nüschēn* `dig with the snout ', engl. *nuzzle*, Dutch *neuzelen* `snuffle, sniff', Middle Low German *noster(en)*, *nüster(en)* `nostril '; russ. *njúchatʹ* `snuffle, sniff, smell', serb. *njušiti* `snuffle, sniff'.

Maybe alb. (*\*njúchatʹ*) *nuhat*, *nuhas* `snuffle, sniff, smell', through metathesis derived alb. Geg (*\*nuhas*) *huna*, Tosc *hunda* `nose' [common alb. *n > nd*]

**References:** WP. II 325, Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f.; probably to 2. *sneu-*, see there.

**Page(s):** 768-769

---

**Root / lemma:** *neuk-* (*\*he- neuk-*)

**Meaning:** dark, indistinct

**Material:** Latin *nuscitiōsus* `qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret', next to which with *l-* (after *lux*, *lūcēre*?) *luscus* `blinking; blödsichtig; one-eyed', *luscīnus* `dazzled, blinded; amazed, impressed ', *lusciōsus*, *luscītiōsus* `purblind| dim-sighted '; Lithuanian *niūksóti* `grow dark', *niūkiù*, *niūkti* `roar, sound vaguely ', *apsi-niáukti* `get cloudy ', Latvian *apņauktiēs* ds.

**References:** WP. II 324 f., WH. I 838 f.

**Page(s):** 768

---

**Root / lemma:** *neu-1* (*\*he- neu-1*)

**Meaning:** to call, to praise

**Material:** Old Indic *navatē*, *nāuti* `sounds, rejoices, praises ', Old Irish *nūall* (*\*neu-slo-*) n. `scream, din, fuss, noise, proclamation '; perhaps Latin *nūntium* `message| announcement; news; notice of divorce/annulment of betrothal ' (*\*novention*).

**References:** WP. II 323, WH. II 188 f.

**Page(s):** 767

---

**Root / lemma:** *neu-2* (*\*he- neu-2*)

**Meaning:** to make a push; to nod



**Material:** Old Indic *návatē*, *nāuti* `turns, moves', *nāvayati* `turns, sweeps', as *d*-present probably *nudāti* `shoves, pushes'; gr. νεύω `nod, beckon' (\*νεύσω), νεῦμα `beckoning gesture', νευστάζω `nod'; Latin *nuō*, *-ere* `nod, wave, beckon, bow, lean', *nūtō*, *-āre* `sich hin und her neigen', waver, wobble, give way', *nūtus*, *-ūs* `nod; command| will, beckoning gesture, order', *nūmen* `beckoning gesture, volition, divine will| divinity; god' (\**neu-men*, or as \**neu-smen* = gr. νευμα from \*νευσ-μα with here certainly root-like σ); Old Irish *nóid* `makes known', \**ate-no-* `entrust', verbal noun *aithne* `deposit| trust; money placed on deposit/safe keeping; contract on trust money' = cymr. *adnau* ds.;

with formant. **-r(o)-** russ. (etc.) *ponúryj* (\**neu-ro-*) `lowered (of the head), low-spirited (of the eyes)'; with the meaning `stupfen' presumably gr. νυρεῖ νύσσει, νυρῶν νύσσων, ξύων Hes., and (?) Lithuanian *niūrkyti* `press, squeeze';

with **g** further formations: gr. νύσσω, Attic νύπτω `prick, prickle', νύγω Hes., Pass. Perf. νένυγμαi, participle present νυγείς; with intensive strengthening νυκχάζω νύσσω Hes., Middle Low German *nuck(e)* `sudden push, malice, spite; danger, peril, perniciousness; vagary, odd or unexpected action or idea, fickleness', md. *nucken* `fall asleep, doze off, nod off', Middle High German *ent-nucken* ds., perhaps also Old Church Slavic *n(j)ukati* `encourage, stimulate'.

Maybe alb *nduk* `pull, pinch'

**References:** WP. II 323 f., WH. 186, 189 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 717<sup>4</sup>.

**Page(s):** 767

**Root / lemma:** *neuos*, *-ios* (\**he-neuos*, *-ios*)

**Meaning:** new

**Material:** Old Indic *náva-*, Avestan *nava-* `new', Kompar. *navatara-* (: gr. νεώτερος), gr. νέ(φ)ος, Latin *novus*, Oscan *Núvlanúis* *Nōlānis* (from \**Núvelā* = Latin *Nōla*), Old Lithuanian *navas*, Old Prussian *neuwenen* certain Nom. Sg. n. (\**nawanjan*; Old Prussian *nauns* probably after *jauns* `young'), Old Bulgarian *новъ* `new'; *-io*-form Old Indic *návya-*, Ionian νεῖος, gall. *Nevio-*, *Novio-dūnum* (`new castle'), Old Irish *nūē*, cymr. *newydd*, abret. *nouuid*, *neuued*, bret. *neuez*, Gothic *niujis*, Old Icelandic *nýr*, Old High German Old Saxon *niuwi*, Old English *nīwe*, *nēowe*, Lithuanian *naũjas* `new'; Tocharian A *ñu*, B *ñune* ds., Hittite *neya-* ds.; with **-ro**-forms gr. νε(φ)ρός, Armenian *nor* `new' (\**nozero-*), Latin *noverca* `stepmother';

Maybe alb. *njerka* `stepmother' a Latin loanword.

Maybe aphesis alb. (\**nozero-*) *re* (fem.), *ri* (masc.) `new'.

gr. νεῶω = Latin *novāre* `make new| renovate; renew| refresh| change ' (therefrom *novālis* `fallow-land; enclosed land| field, a field which is plowed for the first time or after one-year-old rest'; forms as in *aequālis* `equal| similar; uniform| level| flat; of the same age/generation/duration ', also `being of young age '); νεότης = Latin *novitās* `restored state (as new); being new appointed/promoted; surprise; modern times '; Feminina with *-f-* besides *-ā-* suffix (see Specht Indo Germanic Dekl.323 f.) lie consecutive formations the basic: Latin *novīcius* `new| fresh; esp. of persons new to slavery '; russ. *novík* `beginner; novice, neophyte; inexperienced person; trainee, recruit '; gr. νεῶξ `young scoundrel '; Church Slavic *novakъ* `beginner; novice, neophyte; inexperienced person; trainee, recruit '; but νεᾱνιάς `youngling ' from νεFo-av- `young Atmender'; νεοχμός `new' see above S. 414.

**References:** WP. II 324, WH. II 181, Trautmann 194.

**See also:** Changing through ablaut *nū* `now' see there; s. also *\*e-neuēn* `nine '.

**Page(s):** 769

**Root / lemma:** *nēik-* : *nīk-* : *nik-* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>e- nēik-*)

**Meaning:** to attack; to fight, rail

**Material:** Gr. νεῖκος n. `quarrel, fight', νεικέω `quarrel, dispute, argue, fight, scold ', perhaps also νίκη, Doric νικᾱ f. `victory', νικάω `win'; Celtic (?) FIN *Nicros* `Neckar '; Old English *ge-næstan* `quarrel' (*\*naihstian?*); Balto Slavic *\*ninkō* `begin violently ' in Lithuanian - *ninkù*, -*nikti* ds., Latvian *nikns* `angry, irate', ablaut. *naīks* `violent', Lithuanian dial. *neikom* `very', Old Prussian *neikaut* `stroll ', Slavic *\*niknq*, *\*niknqti* in Old Church Slavic *въз-*niknqti** `come round, recover consciousness, become conscious again, return to consciousness ', russ.-Church Slavic *niknuti* `hervorwachsen ', etc.

**References:** WP. II 321, Trautmann 199, Kuiper Nasalprä. 186 f., Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 213.

**Page(s):** 761

**Root / lemma:** *nē-tr...*, *nə-tr...* (*\*h<sub>2</sub>e- nē-tr.*)

**Meaning:** snake

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *nē-tr-*, *nə-tr-* : snake, derived from **Root / lemma:** *(s)nē-* and *(s)nēi-* : to sew together, to web, spin | formants: *-p-*: *snep-*, *-u-* : *snēu-*, *sneu-*, *-r-* *(s)ner-*, also *-tr-*: *nētr-* `adder, viper'.

**Material:** Latin *natrix*, *-icis* m. f. `water-snake; whip; a plant, penis' = Old Irish *nathir*, Gen. *nathrach* `water-snake; serpent| snake '; cymr. *neidr* `snake' (*\*natr̥*), Pl., *nadroedd*, corn. *nader*, mbr. *azr*, br. *aer* ds., abret. *natrol-ion* `reptile (snake, lizard, or dragon) which is able to kill

with by its look or breath (Classical Mythology); basilisk; *bibl.* Cockatrice'; Gothic *nadrē* Gen. Pl., Old Icelandic *naðr* m., *naðra* f. 'adder, viper'; with *ē* Old English *næddre*, Old Saxon *nādra*, Old High German *nātara*, *nātra* f. 'adder, viper' (\**nē-trā*).

Maybe folk etymology Latin *natrix* 'snake' + *pertica* 'perch' = alb. compound *nëpërka* 'adder, viper'.

**References:** WP. II 327 f., WH. II 147;

**See also:** probably as 'the winding, turning', to root **(s)nē-**.

**Page(s):** 767

---

**Root / lemma:** *ni-*, *nei-* (\**he- nei-*)

**See also:** see above S. 312 f. (*en-*).

**Page(s):** 767

---

**Root / lemma:** *niz-do-* (\**he- niz-do-*)

**Meaning:** 'nest'

**See also:** see below *sed-*.

**Page(s):** 769

---

**Root / lemma:** *nog<sup>w</sup>-* or *nag<sup>w</sup>-* (\**he- nag<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** tree

**Material:** Old Indic *naga-* m. 'tree, mountain'; Old Icelandic *nǫkkui* m., Old High German *nahho*, Old Saxon *naco*, Old English *naca* 'bark, type of sailboat, dugout canoe'.

**References:** WP. II 340.

**Page(s):** 770

---

**Root / lemma:** *nog<sup>w</sup>-*, *nog<sup>w</sup>od(h)o-*, *nog<sup>w</sup>-no-* (\**he- neg<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** naked

**Note:** often distorted taboo

**Material:** Old Norse *nøkkva* 'make naked'; lengthened grade Lithuanian *núogas*, Latvian dial. *nuôgs*, Old Church Slavic *nagъ* 'naked';

with dental formants: Latin *nūdus* 'naked' from \**nog<sup>w</sup>ed(h)os* or \**nog<sup>w</sup>od(h)os* = Gothic *naqaþs* (-d-), Old Norse *nøkkuiðr* (also *nǫktr*), next to which Old Swedish *nakuþer*, Old English *nacod*, Old High German *nackut*, *nachut*, Modern High German *nackt*, Old Irish *nocht*, cymr. etc. *noeth* 'naked' (\**nog<sup>w</sup>-to-s*); (common alb. Celtic -kt > -th, -gt > -dh)

with formants **-no-**: Old Indic *nagná-* 'naked', Avestan *mayna-* ds. (*m-* through dissimilation, the initial grade of **westosset**. *bäynäy*); Armenian *merk* 'naked'; hieher also

gr. γυμνός, by Hes. λυμνός (for \*νυμνός) and ἀπολύγματος ἀπογύμνωσις. Κύπριοι; Old Icelandic *nakinn*, Old Frisian *naken* 'naked' (*k* instead of nord. *ky* point to metathesis from \**nak(ɥ)-na-* after the participle in *-inn*); Hittite *neku-manza* 'naked'.

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *nog<sup>w</sup>-*, *nog<sup>w</sup>od(h)o-*, *nog<sup>w</sup>-no-*: naked > **Root / lemma:** *lēk-2*: *lək-*: to tear, fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod

Maybe alb. (\**nakɥ-n-os*) *lakuriq* 'naked', *lēkurē* 'skin, naked skin', *lakuriq* 'bat, hanging skin': Greek λυμνός (for \*νυμνός) (common Baltic Hittite *n-* > *l-* = alb. Greek *n-* > *l-*) See Lithuanian *liekúotĩ* ds., Latvian *liekša* 'winnowing shovel' **Root / lemma:** *neik-*: 'to winnow grain'.

**References:** WP. II 339 f., WH. II 185, Trautmann 201, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 251.

**Page(s):** 769

---

**Root / lemma:** *nok<sup>w</sup>-(t)-* (\**ɥe- nek<sup>w</sup>-(t)-*)

**See also:** s. *nek<sup>w</sup>-(t)-*.

**Page(s):** 770

---

**Root / lemma:** *no-* (\**ɥe- no-*)

**Meaning:** pronominal stem

**See also:** see above S. 320, *eno-*.

**Page(s):** 769

---

**Root / lemma:** *nōmḡ* (\**ɥe- nōmḡ*)

**See also:** s. *enomḡ*.

**Page(s):** 770

---

**Root / lemma:** *nōt-*, *nət-* (\**ɥe- nōt-*)

**Meaning:** back, behind

**Material:** Gr. νῶτος, νῶτον 'back', changing through ablaut with Latin *nātis* f., mostly Pl. *natēs* 'buttock, backside'?

**References:** WP. II 340, WH. II 146.

**Page(s):** 770

---

**Root / lemma:** *nū-* (\**ɥe- nū-*)

**Meaning:** now

**Material:** Old Indic *nú, nū*, Avestan *nū* 'now', Old Indic *nūtana-* 'present, current, young, new', *nūnám* 'now, yet, present' (as Lithuanian *nūnai*, Old Church Slavic *nyně* probably adv. solidified case of the Adj. \**nū-no-* 'present, current'), Avestan *nūrēm, nūraṃ*, ap. *nūram* ds. (shaped after *āparem* 'from here on, hereafter?'); gr. *vû, vûv, vûv* 'now, yet' (latter probably from \**nū-m* =) Latin *num* 'nun noch, noch jetzt', then base for questions, *etiamnum* 'even now| still| yet', *nunc* 'now| today| at present' (\**num-ce*) = Hittite *ki-nun* ds., *nū-per* 'recently| not long ago; in recent years/our own time; (SUPER) latest in series', next to which *nu-* still in *nu-diūs tertius* '\*now is the third day' (about Old Irish *nu-, no-*, mcymr. *neu* Verbal-particle, see below **ne** 'not'); Gothic *nu* (*nū?*), Old Icelandic Old High German Old English *nū* 'now, yet, at present', Middle High German Modern High German *nū*, previously from Late Middle High German time also *nūn*; Lithuanian *nū*, Latvian *nu* 'now', Old Prussian in *tei-nu* 'now, since; henceforth, from now on, from this time on', Lithuanian *nūnai* 'now' (see above); Old Bulgarian *нъ* 'yet', *нынѣ* 'now' (see above); Tocharian A *nu* B *no* enkl. 'yet, because'; Hittite *nu* (sentence-prefatory particle); *ki-nun* 'now, yet', *nū-wa* 'still', *nu-kwiṭ* 'numquid'; Gothic *naúh* 'still', Old Frisian *noch*, Old Saxon Old High German *noh* Adverb 'still, also now, yet' from \**nu-k<sup>w</sup>e*; about the conjunction 'neither ... nor' see above S. 757 under **ne1**.

Indo Germanic *nū* is probably zero grade to *neuo-* 'new', compare Old Indic *nūtane-* 'present, current' and 'new', gr. *véov τι* 'just, recently', Old High German *niwes* (adv. Gen.), Lithuanian *naujai* 'fresh, recently'.

Maybe alb. *ta-ni* 'now' [*ta-* (*a-të*) 'this, that' + \**ni* 'now'] : Old Prussian in *tei-nu* : Skt. *nú* 'now, just, but' [adv]; Go. *nu* 'now' [adv]

**References:** WP. II 340, WH. II 186 ff., Trautmann 201.

**Page(s):** 770

**Root / lemma:** *ṛd<sup>h</sup>os, ṛd<sup>h</sup>eri* (\**ḥe-ṛd<sup>h</sup>os*)

**Meaning:** under

**Material:** Old Indic *adháḥ* 'under' (as preposition m. Akk. and Gen.), Avestan *adē* 'under', Armenian *ənd* (m. Instr.) 'under', Old Icelandic *und* ds., Tocharian A *añč* 'under, downwards, in a downward direction, down' (?);

Avestan *aḍairi* 'under, below', Gothic *undar* etc., Old High German *untar* and *untari* 'under', neologism after Indo Germanic \**uperi* (Old Indic *upari* etc. 'above');

Old Indic *ádharma-*, Avestan *aḍara-* 'the lower, those below (pl.)| the dead', Latin *īnferus* ds. (\**enferos*, Indo Germanic \**ṛd<sup>h</sup>eros*), *īnfernus* 'lower| under; underground| of the lower regions| infernal; of hell' ds. (after *supernus*), *infrā* 'below, underneath' (\**inferād*) with Anlaut treatment

of -d<sup>h</sup>-; gr. ἄθερο- placed perhaps in ἀθερίζω `despise' (compare Old Indic *adharīṇa-* `despises'); Gothic *undaro* preposition `under' (Abl. auf -ōd) = Old Indic Adv. *ádharāt* `under';

Old Indic *adhamá-* `the lowest' = Latin *īnfimus* ds.

**References:** WP. I 323, WH. I 698, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 259<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 771

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛsi-s* (\**ḥe- ṛsi-s*)

**Meaning:** sword

**Note:** only Aryan and Italic

**Material:** Old Indic *así-* m. `sword, butcher's knife'; Avestan *aṇhū-* f. ds.; Latin *ēnsis* `sword'.

**References:** WP. I 324, WH. II 406, Specht KZ. 66, 34 f.

**Page(s):** 771

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṛsi-* (\**ḥe- ṛsi-*)

**Meaning:** dirt, black

**Material:** Old Indic *ási-ta-*, fem. *ási-knī-* `swart, black'; gr. ἄσις `slime, mud (of a river)', ἄσιος `muddy'.

**References:** WP. I 324, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 116 f.

**Page(s):** 771

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḍb<sup>h</sup>el-* (\**ḥeb<sup>h</sup>el-*)

**Meaning:** to sweep; to multiply

**Note:** only Armenian and gr.

**Material:** Armenian *avelum* `I sweep' (*aṛ-avelum* `I breed, multiply, procreate': *aveli* `poly, many, several; multiple, numerous'), gr. ὀφέλλω `sweep' and `increase, breed, multiply, procreate, reproduce, propagate', ὄφελμα `broom, tool used for sweeping' and `profit', ὄφελτρον `broom, tool used for sweeping' Hes., ὀφελτρέω `sweep, wash away, rinse, clean with a broom'; ὄφελος `profit', ὠφελέω `profit, gain'.

**References:** WP. I 178, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 57, Leumann Hom. Wörter 120 ff.

**Page(s):** 772

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḍb<sup>h</sup>i-* (\**ḥeb<sup>h</sup>ei-*)

**See also:** see above S. 287 (*eb<sup>h</sup>i-*).

**Page(s):** 772

---

**Root / lemma:** *od-1*

**Meaning:** to smell

**Material:** Armenian *hot* `fragrance, smell, odor' (sek. *o*-stem), *hotim* `smell', *hototim* `nose, smell, scent, sniff';

Maybe nasalized attribute noun alb. f. (*\*hounta*) *hunda* `nose'.

Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h<sub>3</sub>o-* > *ho-* Armenian.

gr. (*\*h<sub>3</sub>ōζω*) *ōζω* `smell, give off an odor' (*\*ōōζι-ω*, with Latin *olēre* under an extension basis *\*odēi-* compatible), *ōδωδα*, hom. etc. *ōδμή*, Doric *ōδμά*·, Attic *ōσμῆ* `fragrance, smell, odor' (*\*od-μā*), *δυς-*, *εὐ-ώδης* `malodorous, bad smelling, stinky, smelly, giving off a foul odor, odorous, fragrant, releasing a good smell, sweet-smelling', *ὄσ-φραίνομαι* `nose, smell, scent, sniff' with *\*oδσ-* (: Latin *odor*) as first part; **haplology** alb. *amë* `unpleasant smell, odor' (*\*odmā* = *ōδμή*); Latin *odor* `smell, odor', *odefaciō*, *ol(e)faciō* `nose, smell, scent, sniff', *oleō*, *-ēre* `smell, stink' (`sabin' /= *d* perhaps tight, firm has changed through support in *oleum*); Swedish *os* `smell, odor, suffocating gas', **haplology** Norwegian Danish *os* (*\*ōd-s-o-*) `haze, mist, suffocating vapor', Old Icelandic *spān-ōsa* `newly made, made anew' (of ship etc.), actually: `smelling after shavings';

Lithuanian *úodžiu*, *úosti* `smell' (*\*ōdīō*), Latvian *uôžu*, *uôst* `smell', Lithuanian *úostyti* `smell around, snuffle, sniff' = Latvian *uôstīt* (and *uôkstīt* ds.; with the same parasitic *k* Lithuanian *úoksauti* `lurk continually');

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Lithuanian *gw-* > *u-*.

Old Czech *jadati* `research, examine' (*\*nose around*). Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *y-* Old Indic Tocharian.

**References:** WP. I 174, WH. II 203, Trautmann 202.

**See also:** see also *od-2* `repulsion'; about gall. *odocos* s. S. 289.

**Page(s):** 772-773

---

**Root / lemma:** *od-2* (*\*had-*)

**Meaning:** disgust, hate

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *od-2* (*\*had-*): `disgust, hate' derived from **Root / lemma:** *od-1* (*\*had-*): `to smell, \*have repulsive smell'



**Material:** Armenian *ateam* 'I hate', *ateli* 'detested, hostile';

gr. ὀδύς- (as \*οδ-υδ- containing the participle Perf.) in οὐδύεται ἐρίζεται Hes. (οὐ- metr. lengthening for ὀ-), ὀδῶδυσται, ὠδυσάμην, ὀδύσασθαι, ὀδυσθῆναι 'be angry with, grumble, rumble'; Latin *ōdī* 'hate|dislike; be disinclined/reluctant/ adverse to', *ōdium* 'haterd (manifestation by/towards group); object of hate'; Old English *ato*, Old Icelandic *atall* 'fearful|cruel|awful|horrible; fierce, savage|bloody; heinous|severe; terrible|frightening|dreadful'; Hittite *ḫatukiš* 'terrible, dreadful';

as 'aversion as a result of smell' perhaps to *od-1* 'smell'.

**References:** WP. I 174 f., WH. II 202 f.

**Page(s):** 773

---

**Root / lemma:** *oid-* (\**heid-os*)

**Meaning:** to swell; strong, \*fast, swelling, lump, water

**Material:**

Armenian *ait* (*i*-stem) 'cheek', *aitnum* 'I swell' (\**oid-nu-m*), *aitumn* 'swelling, lump, growth';

gr. οἰδάω, οἰδέω 'swell', οἶδος n. 'swelling, lump, growth', οἶδαξ 'unripe fig', οἶμα 'swelling, tumescence, flood of the sea', Οἰδί-πους 'Schwellfuß';

Old High German *eiz*, Modern High German dial. *Eis* 'abscess, boil, ulcer', and as a name of their toxic contents Old High German *eitar*, Old English *āt(t)or*, Old Icelandic *eitr* 'pus' (Old Icelandic also figurative 'fury, rage, bitter sense', East Frisian *eitel* 'angry, irate, frenzied'); Old Icelandic *eitill* m. 'inclusion in a stone', Norwegian *eitel* 'gland, knag in a tree, knot, bud' (= Middle High German *eizel* 'small pustulating ulcer'); Old Icelandic *eista* 'testicle' (\**oid-s-to(n)-*, from the zero grade of *es*-stem: gr. οἶδος); perhaps also Old English *āte*, engl. *oat* 'oat'; Latvian *idra* 'the decayed marrow of a tree'; with Slavic \**ě-*, \**ja-* from *oi-* probably Old Bulgarian *-ědro*, *jadro* (etc.) 'bowl for serving wine; sail', poln. Kashubian also 'net' (basic meaning 'swelling');

Old Church Slavic *jadъ* 'poison' (\**oidos*), slov. *jāditi* 'anger', serb. *ijèditi* 'enrage'; Lithuanian *aidinti* 'stir, tease, irritate' and Old Church Slavic *isto*, Pl. *istesa* 'testicle, kidney' from zero grade \**id-s-to-*, next to which \**oid-s-to-* (: Old Icelandic *eista*) perhaps in Old Russian *jestesě* n. Du. 'testicles', if with it \**ěstesě*, nasalized \**ind-ro* to \**ęd-* (*jęd-*) in Slavic \**jędro*, \**jędrъ*: Old Church Slavic *jędro* 'quick, fast' (from '\*strong' = '\*swollen'), serb. *jédar*



`full, fresh, strong' and russ.-Church Slavic *jadro* `kernel; nut; central part; hard round mass/nodule, testicle ', russ. *jadrovítýj* `kernig, strong', *jádrice* `barley porridge, groats ', poln. *jadro* `seed; Pl. testicles', *jędrny* `kernig, strong, lively '; Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *γ-* Old Indic Tocharian.

Maybe alb. *gjendra* `(\*testicle), lump, tumor, swelling, gland' : Church Slavic *jadro* `nucleus, testiculus'. (common alb. *j-* > *gj-*)

in addition Baltic FIN *Indus*, *Indura*, *Indra*, *Indrajā* and *Indrica*, also *Innerste*, NFI the washing or laundry line (*Hildesheim*), old *Indrista* (probably Venetic-Illyrian).

Old Indic *indra-* `strong', also GN *'Indra-*, Proto Indic (mitanni) *Indar* = Avestan GN *Indra-*; Old Indic *indriyám* n. `power, fortune'; perhaps also *indu-* m. `drip' (originally `Sehwellung, ball');

Note:

The inanimate suffix *-ur-* : Baltic FIN *Indus*, *Indura* : Ἰλλυριοί, oi, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, óν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

**References:** WP. I 166 f., Petersson Heteroklisie 83, 248, Güntert Weltkönig 13 f., Machek KZ. 64, 261 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 114, 127, Trautmann 2f., 108.

**Page(s):** 774

---

**Root / lemma:** *oi-no-*, *oi-uo-* (\**hei-uo-*)

**See also:** see above S. 286 (*e-*).

**Page(s):** 774

---

**Root / lemma:** *oi-ua-* (\**hei-ua-*)

**See also:** see above S. 297 (*ei-*).

**Page(s):** 774

---

**Root / lemma:** *ok-*

**Meaning:** to think over, \*understand, see

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ok-* : `to think over, \*understand, see' derived from a reduced **Root / lemma:** *okʷ-* : `to see; eye'.

**Material:** Gr. ὀκνος `dubiousness, hesitating ', ὀκνέω `hesitate ', ὀκνηρός `dilatorily ';

Gothic *aha* 'sense, mind, understanding', *ahjan* 'believe, mean', *ahma* m. 'ghost'; *ahaks* 'dove' (as spirit bird); Old High German *ahta* 'observance, paying attention' (Modern High German *achtgeben*), Old English *eaht* f. 'calculation, consultation, estimate', Old High German Old Saxon *ahitōn*, Old English *eahtian* 'consider, observe, appraise', Modern High German *achten, beachten*, Old Icelandic *ættla* (*\*ahitilōn*) 'mean, think, intend, mean, aim'.

**References:** WP. I 169; after Specht KZ 62, 211 to *ok<sup>w</sup>*.

**Page(s):** 774

---

**Root / lemma:** *oktō(u)*

**Meaning:** eight

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *oktō(u)*: eight derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** *ok-*: 'to think over, \*understand, see, count' + *-ta* attribute formant modelled after Illyrian attribute nouns, adjectives. Hence PIE numbers derived from previously ordinal numbers.

**Material:** Old Indic *aṣṭā, aṣṭāu* (besides *aṣṭī*- f. 'eighty'), Avestan *ašta* to Avestan *ašti*- 'width of four fingers' (to Sg. *\*ašta*-), Henning TrPhSoc. 1948, 69; Armenian *ut* 'probably from *\*optō* with *p* assumed from **seven** *p*); gr. ὀκτώ; alb. *tetë* (*\*oktō-t*);

**Note:**

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* 'eight': alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine': alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated *\*sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *seofodā*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatī*, Avestan *haptāiti*- 70; in alb. *-ta, -të* are attribute formants that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *-ta* formant (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb.-Anatolian languages alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (*\*oktō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Latin *octuāgintā* '80'].

A better explanation is the fact that Anatolian languages used the Akkadian script which did not permit 2 subsequent consonants, therefore a vowel was introduced between the double consonants found in:

*Northern*

Runic

a:tta

Old Norse

átta

## Norwegian

åtte

## Danish

otte

## Swedish

åtta

*Dalecarlian*

åtta

Faroese

átta

Old Icelandic

átta

Icelandic

átta

compare maked. *Otto-lobus* `8 hill'; Latin *octō*; Old Irish *ocht n-* (nasalization after *secht n-* and *nōi n-*); cymr. *wyth*, ncorn. *eath*, bret. *eiz* ( *\*ochtī*, older *-ū* from *-ō*); Gothic *ahtau*, Old Icelandic *átta*, Old High German Old Saxon *ahto*, Old English *eahta*, Lithuanian *aštuoni*; Old Church Slavic *osmъ* (reshaped after the ordinals *osmъ*); Tocharian B *okt*, A *okāt*.

**ordinals:** Latin *octāvus* (compare also Oscan *Uhtavis* ` **Oktavius** ') probably from *\*octōyos*; Old Phrygian *οτυφοι* *φετει* `in 8. years' ( *\*oktōyoi* *yetes*); gr. Ionian Attic *ὄγδο(φ)ος* (ὀ after *ἑβδομος*), obstructed in *ὀγδοήκοντα* (hom. to *ὀγδῶκοντα* reshaped after *ὀκτώ*), compare Latin *octuāgintā* `80', the former model from *septuāginta* and arisen anew in very late time after the latter again;

after the ordinals to *septm* (and *dekṃ*) have been directed Old Indic *aṣṭamā-*, Avestan *aštama-*, gall. *oxtumetos*, Old Irish *ochtmad*, cymr. *wythfed*, Lithuanian *āšmas*, Old Prussian *asman* (Akk.), Old Church Slavic *osmъ* (*oktmo-*); compare Tocharian A *oktānt*, B *oktante* `the eighth', alb. f. *e teta* `the eighth', m. *i teti* `the eighth'

Other congruities are to name ved. *aṣṭādaśa-* 18, Avestan *aštadase-* `the 18.', gr. *ὀκτω(καί)δεκα*, Latin *octōdecim*, Old High German *ahtozehan* 18; gr. *ὀκτακόσιοι*, Latin *octingentī* `800'.

**References:** WP. I 172 f., WH. II 199 f., Trautmann 15 f.

**Page(s):** 775

---

**Root / lemma:** *okʷ-*, (*\*(h)ekʷh-*)

**Meaning:** to see; eye

**Note:** besides *ok-*, see there

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *okʷ-*: to see; eye derived from **Root / lemma:** *deiḱ-*: to show': **Root / lemma:** *dek-1*: 'to take, \*offer a sacrifice, observe a custom' [common Illyrian-Baltic *d-* > zero]. The drop of initial *d-* in proto Aryan languages left the bare laryngeal *h-*. One of the oldest cognates is Gr. *δοκεύω* 'to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect', then Marathi *dola* (*\*dokula*) 'eye'.

**Material:** Aryan out of the compounds only forms of stem *\*okʷh-* (whereupon partly the *i-* and *n-* stem is layered):

Old Indic *ákṣi* n. 'eye' (this *i*-stem ved. only Nom. Akk. Sg. and in compounds, *akṣi-pát* 'a little, a bit', after ved. also in b<sup>h</sup>-case and in Lok. Pl.), Gen. Sg. *akṣ-ṇ-áh* etc., Nom. Du. *akṣī* = Avestan *aśi* ' (both) eyes '

Common Old Indic *-ḡʰh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-ḡʰh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-*.

(compare *\*okʷ* ds. in Lithuanian *aki*, Old Bulgarian *oči* and as base from Armenian *ač-k* and gr. ὄσσε), formation of conservative stem *\*akṣ-*; this stem *akṣ-* also in ved. *an-ák* 'blind'; Avestan *aśi* for *\*axšī* after *uśi* 'ears', compare Avestan *aiwy-āxšayeinti* 'they supervise', *aiwyāxštar-* 'supervisor, custodian, keeper'; redupl. Old Indic *īkṣatē* 'sees' (Indo Germanic *\*īkʷ-* from *\*i-okʷ-*); *akṣá-* m. 'dice, cube', i.e. 'provide with eyes'; *kṣaṇa-* m. n. 'instant, eye blink' (seems grown from a Lok. *\*[a]kṣán*); is not overgrown the *h-* stem in the darkened compounds Old Indic *prátiḱa-* 'turned, opposite', n. 'face (with the eyes and mouth)' (: πρόσ-ωπον), *ánika-* n. 'the turned, front', Avestan *ainika-* m. 'face (with the eyes and mouth)' (*\*proti*, *\*eni* + *okʷ-*; compare Slavic *nicb* under *\*ni-* 'low, mean'), *ghṛtācīf*. 'greasy (looking); sacrificial spoon', *śvītīcīf*. 'gleaming';

Armenian (with expressive gemination) *akn*, Gen. *akan* 'eye, aperture, hole' (*n*-stem), Nom. Pl. *ač-k* pluralized from dem Nom. Du. *\*okʷi*;

gr. (*\*oks*) ὄσσε Nom. Du. 'Augen'

common Old Indic *-ḡʰh-* > *-kṣ-*: gr. *-ḡʰh-* > *-ss-*

(*\*okʷie* for *\*okʷī*), Attic ὅπτε, whereof τριπτις 'necklace with three glass eyes'; ὄσσομαι 'see, observe (spiritually), foresee, predict', Attic ὀπτεύομαι 'foresee, predict, dread';

common Old Indic *-ḡʰh-* > *-kṣ-*: gr. *-ḡʰh-* > *-ss-*: *-tt-*

ὄψομαι 'I will see', common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -phs-$

ὄπωπα 'have seen'; ὀπιτεύω 'gawk at, look after', παρθενοπίτης 'overseer of girls' with redupliz. root ὀπ (ι + οπ > ἰπ-); ὄμμα 'eye' (\*ὀπ-μῆ),

common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -p-$

ὀφθ-αλ-μός 'eye' (\*ok<sup>w</sup>ph- with expressive Aspirata?);

common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -ph-, -f-$

without Aspirata Boeotian ὀκταλλος; with (after ὀπός etc.) analogical π;

common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -kt-$  see **Root / lemma:  $\hat{g}h\hat{o}em-$ ,  $\hat{g}h\hat{o}om-$ , Gen.-ablative  $\hat{g}h(\hat{o})m-és$  : 'earth'**

lak. ὀπίλος, epidaur. ὀπίλλος; similarly behaves ὀκκον ὀφθαλμόν to Lesbian ὀππατα 'ὄμματα' (probably with expressive gemination); ὀπή 'opening, aperture' (ἐνόπαι f. Pl. 'earrings', πολυ-ωπός 'nets with a lot of openings or meshes');

common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -p-$

lengthened grade ὤψ 'face'; πρόσωπον 'face (with the eyes and mouth)', μέτωπον 'forehead', Κύκλ-ωψ, βο-ώπις; μύ-ωψ 'shortsighted'; besides αἶθ-οψ with abbreviation (comparable Latin *atr-ōx*, *fer-ōx*); common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -phs-$

perhaps gr. ὄπις 'the vengeance or visitation, awestruck fear; punishment, retribution', actually 'investigation, inquiry'; common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -p-$

ἵψαο 'you have reprimanded, have punished, pressed hard, oppressed', common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -phs-$

ἐν-ιπή 'rebuking, reproving appellation', common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -p-$

ἐνίσσω (changed ἐνίπτω), Aor. ἠνίπαπτον and ἐνένιπτον 'rebuke, reproach, reprove, punish, avenge, scold' (Indo Germanic  $*\tilde{t}k^w-$  from redupl.  $*i-o k^w$ , compare Old Indic  $\tilde{t}kṣatē$ );

common Old Indic  $-\hat{g}^wh- > kṣ-$  : gr.  $-\hat{g}^wh- > -k^wh- > -p-$

alb. *sũ* 'eye';

**Note:**

Wrong etymology; [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)], hence alb. geg *sūni* 'eye' : Old Irish (\**sūli-*) *sūil* 'eye' : **Root / lemma: *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuél-*, *suel-*, *sūl-* : 'sun'.**

Finally zero grade alb. geg *sūni* 'eye' : Old Irish (\**sūli-*) *sūil* 'eye'.

Latin *oculus* 'eye' (*ōkʷelo-s*); *atr-ōx* 'grisly' (to *āter*, above S. 69), *fer-ōx* 'wild' (to Latin *ferus*, above S. 493), etc. (: gr. *μύ-ωψ* 'shortsighted', etc.);

Old Irish *enech*, mcymr. *enep* 'face, face (with the eyes and mouth)', Middle Breton *enep* ds. and preposition 'against', and cymr. *wyneb* 'face (with the eyes and mouth)', acymr. *let-einepp* 'half a side' are unclear; common Old Indic *-ĝʰh-* > *kṣ-* : Celtic *-ĝʰ* > *-b* : *-kʷ* > *-p*.

in Germanic we find beside the stem *\*aʒw-* (\**ókʷ-*, Old High German *ac-siunif.* 'species', *auc-siuno* 'evidenter') : *\*awi-* (\**okʷí-*) in Old High German *awi-zoraht* 'seemingly', Old English *ēawis* (\**ēaw-wis*) 'apparent, manifest, obvious', *ēawan* 'show, reveal', Old Frisian *āwia*, *auwia* ds. (\**awjan*), Middle High German *z-ounen*, Middle Dutch *t-ōnen* 'show' (with abbreviated prefix);

besides Germanic *\*aun-* (\**okʷ-én-*); through balance and influence of *\*ausō* 'ear' originated a stem *\*auʒan-*: Crimean Gothic Pl. *oeghene* (*oe* = *ō*), then Gothic *augō*, Old Icelandic *auga*, Old High German *ouga*, Old English *ēage* n. 'eye'; stem *\*augja-* in Gothic *and-augi* n. 'face (with the eyes and mouth)', Old English *and-ēages*, amd. *and-ouge* 'in view of', Old Icelandic *-eygr*, Old High German *-ougi*, Old English *-ēaged* 'eyed ones';

Lithuanian *akis* 'eye', *aki* (= Old Bulgarian *očĭ*) 'die beiden Augen', Latvian *acs* 'eye', Old Prussian *ackis* Nom. Pl. 'eyes', Old Bulgarian *oko* (russ. *óko*), Gen. *očese*, Du. *oči* 'eye'; Lithuanian *akýlas* 'attentive', poln. *obaczyć* (lengthened grade) 'see, pay attention, perceive, see', from which through suffix misunderstanding (*ob* : *o*): *baczyć* 'look out, pay attention, perceive, see'; of *n*-stem serb.-Church Slavic *okno* 'window'; compare engl. (Old Icelandic loanword) *wind-ow* ds., actually 'wind-eye';

Affiliation from Lithuanian *ākas* 'Wuhne, hole in the ice', Latvian *aka* 'of dug wells', russ. river name *Oká* (different above S. 23), Lithuanian *eketė* (*aketė*, *akytė*) 'in das Eis gehauenes Loch zum Wassers schöpfen, Wuhne', Latvian *akate* 'pit in the morass full of water' probably: 'water eye', compare 'sea eyes' as a name of the Tatra Mountain lakes;

Tocharian A *ak*, Du. *aśām*, B *ek*, Du. *eśane* n. 'eye'; A *ak-mal* 'face' ('eye + nose'); compare W.Schulze Kl. Schr. 248.

Maybe Sumerian **ig[~]i**: *noun*, eye(s); face; front.

*verb*, to see

*prep.*, before, in front of

**References:** WP. I 169 ff., WH. II 200 ff., Benveniste Origines 1, 48, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 299, Petersson Heterokl. 121.

**Page(s):** 775-777

---

**Root / lemma:** *ol-(e)-* (*\*houl-(e)-*)

**Meaning:** to destroy

**Material:** Gr. ὀλλῦμι (\*ὀλ-νυ:-μι), Fut. ὀλέσω 'spoil', ὀλετής 'Exterminator', ὀλέκω 'destroy', ὀλοός (\*ὀλοFός) 'catastrophically';

Latin *ab-oleō* 'destroy'; perhaps with sek. *h*-Umbrian *hondu*, *holtu* 'prosternito';

Hittite *hullāi-*, *hulliya-* 'fight, struggle', etc.

**References:** WH. I 4 f. (the arrangement bestreitet), Couvreur H 143.

**Page(s):** 777

---

**Root / lemma:** *om(e)so-s* (*\*houm(e)so-s*)

**Meaning:** shoulder

**Material:** Old Indic *āṃsa-* m. 'shoulder'; Armenian *us*, Gen. *usoy* ds.; lengthened grade gr. ὤμος ds. from \**ōmsos*, compare ἐπ-ομμάδιος by Theokr.; Latin *umerus* from \**omesos* ds., Umbrian *uze*, *onse* 'in umero'; Gothic *ams* ds. (Germanic \**amsa-*), Old Icelandic *áss* 'ridge'; Tocharian A *es* 'shoulder' (\**omso-*), B *āntse* (\**omeso-*).

**References:** WP. I 178, Pedersen Tocharian 250; W. Schulze KZ. 63, 28, WH. II 815.

**Page(s):** 778

---

**Root / lemma:** *omə-* (*\*houmə-*)

**Meaning:** to proceed with energy; to make firm; to suffer

**Material:** Old Indic *āmīti* 'presses, insures urgently, swears', themat. *sam-amantē* 'they promise' (: συν-ομόςαι), *abhy-amīti* 'torments, damages', *āmīvā* 'tribulation, affliction, disease, malady' (: gr. ἄνῃ), with themat. Creation of the 2. syllable *āmatē* 'pressed', *āmatra-* 'tight, firm', *āmavān-* 'boisterous, strong' =

= Avestan *amavant-* 'strong, mighty, vast, grand', Old Indic *áma-* m. 'rush, impetuosity, hastiness' = Avestan *ama-* 'power, strength, male power, attack strength', Adj. 'strong', Old Indic *āmáyatī* 'damages; it is damaged, ill', *āmaya-* m. 'disease, malady'; Avestan *amáyavā* 'affliction, hardship';

gr. ὀμνῦμι, ὀμνύω 'swear' (ὀμόσαι, ὀμώμοκα; Fut. ὀμεῖται neologism), συνομόσαι (: Old Indic *sam-amantē*), hom. ὀμοῖος 'tormenting, grievously' (probably metr. lengthening from ὀμοφίος, to \*ὀμο-Fā); ἀνῖα, Ionian ἀνῖη 'distress' (dissimil. from \*ἀμῖFā, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 259, 309);

Old Icelandic *ama* 'plague, bother, annoy', *amask* 'take offence, feel displeasure, struggle with', nisl. *ami* 'plague', *amstr* 'indefatigable work, strain, exertion', *aml* n. 'unceasing, esp. fruitless occupation with a thing', Norwegian *amla* 'struggle, work, esp. without success', Old Icelandic PN *Qmlungr*;

*Amali* the name of East Gothic royal family, the *Amalunge*, *Amulinge* of German and Old English heroic legend, Old High German *Amal-olf*; Old High German *emiz* 'continuously, perpetually', *emizzīg*, *emazzīg* 'continuously, pertinaciously', Modern High German *emsig* 'eager'.

Tocharian A. *amiškāññe* 'discontent', B *omäskem* 'evil, bad'.

**References:** WP. I 178 f.

**Page(s):** 778

---

**Root / lemma:** *om-* (\**houm-*)

**Meaning:** raw, bitter, \*sweet

**Note:** reduced grade *om-*

**Root / lemma:** *om-* (\**hamel*): 'raw, bitter, \*sweet' : **Root / lemma:** *sem-1* : 'to pour' : **Root / lemma:** *sem-3* : 'summer', Old Indic *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella' : gall. *samon[ios]* 'summer months', *samolus* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella'.

**Material:** Old Indic *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella' (= maked. ἄβρο-, Germanic \**ampra-*), zero grade *āmrá-* m. 'Mango tree', *āmá-* 'raw, unripe' (= gr. ὠμός), *āmād-* 'eating raw flesh'; skyth. VN 'Ἀμᾶδοκοί from iran. \**āmād-aka-* 'raw meat eater';

**Note:**

Phonetically the closest cognate to Old Indic *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour' is alb. Geg *amla*, Tosk *ëmb(ë)la* 'sweet' common alb. shift *m > mb*. Clearly the cognate of Old Indic *amlá-* 'sour' derived from alb. Geg *ama* 'mother', *t'amlë* 'sour milk (of the mother), breast milk'.



Armenian zero grade *hum* `raw, cruel, savage';

maked. ἀστρο- `astringent ', ἀσπρά οὐρίανον Hes.;

gr. ὤμος `raw, cruel, savage', ὠμηστής `eating raw meat ' etc. (= Old Indic *āmād-* with already Indo Germanic contraction from *ōmo-* and *ed-* `eat');

alb. *tamlë* `(sour) milk', *ambëlë*, *ëmbëlë* `sweet', *tëmbëlë* `bile ' (article *t-*);

Latin *amārus* `bitter'; Old Irish *om* `raw', cymr. *ofds.*, in addition Old Irish *um(a)e* `copper, ore' = cymr. *efydd* `copper, bronze ' (*\*omjio-*);

Germanic *\*ampra-* (from *\*ambra-* < *\*am-ro-*) in Dutch *amper* `sharp, bitter, unripe ', Old Icelandic *apr* (*\*ampraR*) `sharp', Subst. Old English *ampe*, Old High German *ampfaro* `(Sauer)ampfer ', doubtful Old English *ōm* m. `rust ', *ōme* f. `Rotlauf ', Old Icelandic *āma* f., *āmu-sōtt* f. `Rose ' (disease, malady), *āmr* `reddish brown ', Modern High German *Ahm*, *Ohm* `Rotlauf ';

Latvian *amuols* `sorrel, Oxalis acetosella '.

**References:** WP. I 179, WH. I 35, Frisk nominal formation 14.

**Page(s):** 777-778

---

**Root / lemma:** *ond-*, *nd-* (*\*hōund-*)

**Meaning:** stone

**Material:** Old Indic *ádri-* `stone, esp. used to hit the Soma; cliff, mountain; rock ', Old pers. *Ark-adriš* (?); Middle Irish *ond*, *onn*, Gen. *uinde* (stem *\*ondes-*) n. `stone, rock'. (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Maybe Illyrian TN. (*\*Adriel*) *Ardiei*

**References:** WP. I 181.

**Page(s):** 778

---

**Root / lemma:** *oner-* (*\*hōuner-*)

**Meaning:** dream

**Grammatical information:** older *r/n-*stem

**Material:** Armenian *anurj* `dream' (*\*onōr-jo-*, compare gr. τέκνωρ : τέκμαρ `mark, token, sign'); gr. ὄναρ Nom. Akk. n. `dream' and Adv. `in dream'; ὄνειρος, -ov, Aeolic ὄνοιρος, Cretan ὄναιρος (probably through influence of the preposition ἄν-) `dream', Gen. Attic

Ionian ὀνειράτος (originally \*ὄνατος); alb. gegh. *âdërrë*, Tosc *ëndërrë* 'dream' (*onrio-*)  
[common alb. *n-* > *nd-*].

**References:** WP. I 180, Meillet Esquisse de l'Arm.<sup>2</sup> 150.

**Page(s):** 779

---

**Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (\**hōung-*)

**Meaning:** coal

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *egnis* : *ognis* : 'fire' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (\**heng-*):  
coal < **Root / lemma:** *okʷ-* : 'to see; eye'

**Material:** Old Indic *āṅgāra-* m. 'coal', npers. *angišt* ds.; gael. nir. *aingeal* 'light, fire';

Baltic-Slavic. \**angli-*: Old Prussian *anglis*, Lithuanian *anglis*, Latvian *ūogle* 'coal' (Latvian *ūogle* is neologism); Old Church Slavic *ogľb* m. ds., but russ. *ugolb*, Serbo-Croatian *ūgalj*, poln. *węgiel* ds. etc. (*io*-stem).

Maybe alb. *thëngjill* '(\*coal) ash' similar to alb. *thua* 'nail', *thundra*, *thundër* 'hoof' (common alb. Slavic *ŭ* > *ë*).

**References:** WP. I 181, Macbain Etym. Gael. Dict. 8 f., Trautmann 8, H. Wagner, Lexis 3, 134.

**Page(s):** 779

---

**Root / lemma:** *ongʷ-* (\**ongʷh-*)

**Meaning:** to anoint, dark ointment

**Material:** Old Indic *añj-*, *anákṭi* (3. Pl. *añjánti*) 'anoints, coats, decorates', participle Perf. *aktá-*, Pass. *ajyáte*; *añjanam* 'the ointments, ointment', *añjas-* n. 'ointment', *añjī-* 'anointing'; m. n. 'ointment, jewellery', *ājyam* n. 'sacrificial lard' (*ā* + *ajya-* < \**ngʷio-*);

Armenian *aucanem* 'anoint, smear, rub' (compare Meillet Esquisse de l'Arm.<sup>2</sup> 37);

Latin *unguō*, *unctus*; Umbrian *umtu* 'unguito'; Old Prussian *anctan*, *ancte* 'butter'.

Maybe alb. *ngjyey* 'smear, rub, paint', *ngjyrë* 'color' Latin loanwords.

*ongʷen-* 'ointment, smudge'.

Latin *ungen*, *ungen-tum* 'fat, ointment', Umbrian *umen* ds., Old High German *ancho*, *anco* m., Middle High German *anke* 'butter', Alemannian-südschwäb. *Anke* (m., seldom f.) 'butter'.

**ṇgʷ-en-**: Irish *imb* (Gen. *imbe*) 'butter', acorn. *amen-en*, bret. *amann*, *aman-enn*, cymr. *ymen-yn* (from *\*emen-yn*); compare above Old Indic *ājyam*.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ṇgʷh-en*) *ngjyenj* 'to wet, moisten; to dye, color, imbue'.

**References:** WP. I 181, Kuiper Nasalprä. 122.

**Page(s):** 779

---

**Root / lemma:** *onogh-* (: *ongh-*, *nogh-*; Celtic *ṇgh-*), *ongh-li-* (*\*ḥuen(e)gh-*)

**Meaning:** fingernail, claw

**Note:** partly with formants *-u-* (extended *-ut-*) and *-lo-*

**Material:** Old Indic (*\*ḥ<sub>2</sub>ánghli-*) *áñghri-* f. 'foot' (presumably with *r* from *l*, *\*ongh-li-*); with Aryan *kh* Old Indic *nakhá* m., n., *nakhára-* m. n., 'nail, claw, talon', np. *nāxun* ds. (Aryan *kh-* an innovation); perhaps Armenian *eṭungn* ds. (*\*e-nungn*):

gr. (*\*ḥ<sub>3</sub>övuξ*) *övuξ*, -*υχος* 'nail, claw, talon' (from *\*övuχu-*?)

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic *\*ḥue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Latin *gw-* > *u-*.

Latin *ungu-is* 'the nail an Fingern and Zehen', *ungula* 'claw, nail, hoof', later also 'nail' (*\*ongh-(e)lā*);

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ḥuengla*) *thua* 'nail', *thundla*, *thundra* 'hoof': Italian *unghia*: Spanish *uña*: Calabrese *ugna*: Catalan *ungla*: Furlan *òngule*: Galician *unlla*; *uña*: Ladin *aundla*: Portuguese *unha*: Romanian *unghie*: Romansh *ungla*: Sardinian Campidanese *unga*: Sardinian Logudoresu *ungra*: Sicilian *ugnu*: Valencian *ungla*: Wallon *ongue* 'nail'.

Ladin *aundla* 'nail' = alb. *thundla*, *thundra* 'hoof', *thembra* 'heel' reflects common alb. *-ng-* > *-nd-*, *-mb-*.

Also alb. *kë-the-tër*, *kthetër* 'nail, claw, talon'.

Note: alb. *thoi*, *thua*, pl. *thonj* 'nail': alb. *thëngjill* (*\*coal*) ash'; **Root / lemma:** *onogh-* (: *ongh-*, *nogh-*; Celtic *ṇgh-*), *ongh-li-* (*\*ḥuen(e)gh-*): 'fingernail, claw': **Root / lemma:** *ong-* (better *ang-*) (*\*ḥeng-*): 'coal'; alb. has preserved the old laryngeal.

Old Irish *ingen* f. Dat. Pl. *ingnib*, Nom. Pl. *ingnea*, acymr. *eguin*, ncymr. *ewin* f., corn. *eeuin*, bret. *ivin* (m. has changed) 'nail' (*\*ṇghu-īnā*);

Old High German *nagal*, Old English *nægel* `nail', Old Icelandic *nagl* ds. (conservative stem has changed, Pl. *negl*); *negl* perhaps originally reinterpreted Sg. *í*-stem, compare Old Indic *áñghri-*, and to Pl., whereof are attached the additional conservative Dekl.), Gothic *ga-nagljan* `nail ';

Lithuanian *nāgas* m. `nail in fingers and toes; claw of birds of prey ', Latvian *nags* ds.; Lithuanian *nagà* `hoof', Old Prussian *nage* `foot', Old Bulgarian *noga*, russ. *nogá* `foot' (collective *ā*-formation); Lithuanian *nagūtis*, Old Prussian *nagutis* `fingernail ', Old Bulgarian *ногѣтъ*, russ. *nógotʹ* `nail, claw, talon ';

after Specht to gr. ὄγκος (above S. 46), also root **on-**.

**References:** WP. I 180 f., Trautmann 192, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 253<sup>1</sup>.

**Page(s):** 780

---

**Root / lemma:** **ono-** and **onə-**, also **(o)no-d-**

**Meaning:** to scold

**Material:** Gr. ὀνομαι `scolds, reproves ', ὀνοτός `reproved, reproachable ', ὀνοτάζω `scolds, reproves ' ; with -ə- the second syllable of hom. ὤνατο and ὀνεται ἀτιμάζεται. μέμφεται Hes.;

Middle Irish *on* `shame'; perhaps with reduplication-stem also the first syllable of Middle Irish *anim* (*í*-stem) `blemish, fault, error', acymr. *anamou* `mendae', ncymr. *anaf*, Middle Breton *anaff* `blemish, fault, error'.

extension **(o)no-d-** in: Avestan *nadəntō* `blaspheming, slandering ones ', gr. ὀνόσασθαι `rebuke, reproach' etc., ὀνοστός `reproachable '.

**References:** WP. I 180.

**Page(s):** 779

---

**Root / lemma:** **opi**

**See also:** see below **epi**.

**Page(s):** 781

---

**Root / lemma:** **op-1** (**\*hue-p-**)

**Meaning:** to work, perform

**Material:** Old Indic *āpas-* n. `work' (= Latin *opus*), Avestan *hv-apah-* `good work (verrichtend)'; *āpas-* n. `work, religious action'; *āpnas-* n. `yield, property, possession ', Avestan *afnah-vant-* `richly in possession ';

gr. (\**h<sub>3</sub>ōμπνη*) ὀμπνη f. `nourishment, food, *Brotfrucht* ', ὀμπνιος `nourishing ';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian Celtic \**hue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Albanian *gw-* > *v-*.

Maybe in *e*-grade alb. (\**hueper*) *vepër* `work': Latin *opus*, *-eris* `work'.

Latin *opus*, *-eris* `work, occupation, action, work', *opus est* `it is necessary ', whereof *operō*, *-āre* `work', Oscan *úpsannam* `operandum ', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *upsatuh sent* ( `facti sunt '), Perf. *upsed* `fecit ', *uupsens* `fēcērunt ', (lengthened grades Perf. as in Latin *ōdī*), Umbrian *osatu* `facitō ', Paelignian *upsaseter* `fieret '; Latin *ops*, *opis* `fortune, richness, power; help, assistance ', by Ennius also `endeavor, service ', *officium* `obligation ' < \**opi-ficium* `working performance ', *Ops* ` (Latin: "Plenty") was a fertility deity and earth-goddess in Roman mythology of Sabine origin ', *inops*, *cōpia* (\**co-opia*), *opulentus* `incredibly rich in property, mighty ', probably also *optimus* `the best' (actually `the wealthiest' ); perhaps the name the *Oscī*, *Opscī*, Ὀπικοί as `admirers of the Ops' and Latin *omnis* `all, whole, each, every ' (\**op-ni-s*); perhaps Old Irish *somme* `rich', *domme* `poor' (*su-*, *dus-op-smīo-*);

Old English *efnan*, Old Icelandic *efna* `work, do'; lengthened grade Old High German *uobo* `land farmer ', *uoben* `place at the work, exercise, revere, worship ', Modern High German *üben*, Old High German *uoba* m. Pl. `celebration ', Middle High German *uop* `practice, agriculture ', Old Saxon *ōbīan* `hold festivities', Old Icelandic *ōfa* `train, practice ', *ōfr* `vast, grand, violent', Old Icelandic *efna* `commit ', *efni* `material, stuff for something '; about Old Icelandic *afl* `power ' etc. see above S. 52; Hittite *happinaḫḫ-* `make rich '.

**References:** WP. I 175 f., WH. II 209, 217 f.

**Page(s):** 780

---

**Root / lemma:** *op-2*

**Meaning:** to choose; to suggest

**Material:** Gr. ἐπιόψομαι to ἐπι-οπ- `choose, pick out, sort '; Latin \**opere* is covered by \**praed-opiont* (Festus p. 205 *praedotiont*) `praeoptant '; derived \**opiō(n)* `expectation, opinion', wherefore Denominativum *opīnor*, *-āri* `assume, imagine, mean' *opīnio* `opinion, expectation '; Frequentativum to \**opiō*, *-ere* is Latin *optō*, *-āre* `wish', wherefore *optiō* f. `free choice ', m. `assistant ';

Umbrian *upetu* `optātō ', *opeter* Gen. `lēctī ', Oscan *ufteis* `optātī ';

Old Church Slavic *za-(j)arъ* `supposition', *ne-vъz-arъnъ* `unexpectedly' (compare Latin *in-*, *nec-opīnus* `unexpectedly', which are back-formations from *inopīnatus*);

Tocharian A *opyāc*, B *epyac* `reason' (iran. loanword?).

**References:** WP. I 176 f., WH. II 212 f.

**Page(s):** 781

---

**Root / lemma:** *orb<sup>h</sup>o-*

**Meaning:** orphan; servant; work

Note:

` becomes an orphan, orphan'; out of it (Armenian gr. with *-ano-*, Celtic Germanic with *io-* derivative) ` orphan's property = heir', whereof `the heir'; `orphan' = `small kid, child, small, weak, helpless' (Old Indic, Slavic); ` orphan, defenseless kid, child, slave for doing charitable support all low work' (Slavic, Armenian), whereof ` farm-hand's work'

**Material:** Old Indic *árbha-* `small, weak; kid, child'; Armenian *orb*, *-oy* ` orphan'; *arbaneak* `servant, helper, assistant'?

Maybe Arban ` Albanian' = Greek Albanoi ` low caste in Illyrian society'

gr. (\**h<sub>3</sub>óρφο-*) *óρφο-βόται* *ἐπίτροποι* *óρφανών* Hes., *ὠρφωσεν* *ὠρφάνισεν* Hes., *óρφανός* ` orphan, without parents, fatherless, bereaved or bereft of, poor' (compare Armenian *arbaneak*), Latin *orbis* `a looted, stolen thing; become an orphan';

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Albanian \**h<sub>3</sub>uo-* > *vo-*.

Maybe alb. Geg (\**h<sub>3</sub>uorphan*) *vorfën*, Tosc *varfër* ` poor'.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Albanian \**h<sub>3</sub>ue-* > *ve-*.

Maybe alb. (\**h<sub>3</sub>uerban*) *verbër* ` blind': Latin *orbis* *-a -um* > Fr. *mur orbe* `blind wall'.

Old Irish *orb(b)e*, *orpe* m. n. `the heir' (\**orb<sup>h</sup>io-*), *comarbe* `coheir', gall. *Orbius* MN (in addition the verb of Old Irish *no-m-erpimm* `committo me', *ro-eirpset* `they handed over' etc., maybe from \**air-orb-*);

Gothic *arbi* n. `the heir', Old High German *arbi*, *erbi* n. ds., Old English *ierfe*, *yrfe* n. ds. (Old Icelandic *arfr* m. `the heir' is to *arfi*, *arfa* `the heir, the heiress' neologism), Old

Icelandic *erfi* (Runic *arþija*) n. `Leichenmahl'; Gothic *arbja*, Old Icelandic *arfi* (f. *arfa*), Old High German *arpeo*, *erbo* `the heir', Old English *ierfe* n. `the heir'; the Germanic words barely derive from Celtic;

from intr. verb *\*arþē-iō* `an orphan child put into service to hard work? 'one leads back to Gothic *arbaiþs* f. `hardship, work', Old Icelandic *erfiði* n. ds., Old Saxon *arābēd* f., *arþēdin*., Old English *earfoþ* f., *earfeþe* n. `toil, work', Old High German *arabeit* `work' (Old Icelandic *erfiðr*, Old English *earfeþe* `beschwerlich'), basic form *\*arþēiðiz*, very doubtful is formation from *\*arþ-ma-* for Gothic *arms* `woeful, wretched, miserable', Old Icelandic *armr* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', Old High German Old Saxon *ar(a)m*, Old English *earm* `poor'; basic meaning would be perhaps `poor orphan's child';

Old Bulgarian *rabъ* `farmhand', *rabota* `servitus', Czech *rob* `slave', *robě* `small kid, child', russ. *rebjáta* `children', *reběnok* `kid, child'; the russ. forms go back to *rob-*, proto Slavic. *\*orb-* (Vasmer in writing);

Maybe alb. *rob* `slave of war, captive' a Slavic loanword.

perhaps Hittite *arpa-* `Ungunst, Mißerfolg'.

**References:** WP. I 183 f., WH. II 219 f., Trautmann 12.

**Page(s):** 781-782

---

**Root / lemma:** *oreu-*, *ereu-*

**Meaning:** entrails, intestine, bowel, gut, \*skin

**Material:** Gr. ὀρύα `intestine' (can also stand for \*ἄρύα, compare :) Latin *arvīna* `grease; lubricating oil, fat' (would be `mesentery fat belonging to the entrails'); ἄρβιννη κρέας. Σικελοί Hes. (could be of Latin origin).

**References:** WP. I 182 f., WH. I 71.

**Page(s):** 782

---

**Root / lemma:** *org-*

**Meaning:** `kill; kill off; zap; deaden' (?)

**See also:** see below *perg-*.

**Page(s):** 782

---

**Root / lemma:** *orghi-*, *rghi-* (\**horghi-a*)

**Meaning:** testicle

**Grammatical information:** m.

**Material:** Avestan *ərəzi-* m. 'to scrotum', Du. *ərəzi* 'testicles';

Armenian *orji-k* 'Pl. 'testicles', *orji* 'not castrated' (\**orġhi-ios*), *mi-orji* 'μόνορχις';

gr. (\**h<sub>3</sub>örxīs*) *örxīs* m. 'testicle';

-e- grade in alb.

alb. *herdhe* f. 'testicle' (\**orġhi-ā*); common alb. -*ġh-* > -*dh-*, -*d-*.

The origin of labialized Old laryngeals:

common Armenian \**h<sub>1</sub>ue-* > *gw-* > *g-*; Celtic *gw-* > *u-*; Albanian \**h<sub>1</sub>ue-* > *he-*.

Middle Irish *uirgge* f. 'testicle' (\**orġhiā*), nir. *uirghe* with secondary *gh*, Lithuanian *aržūs* 'lascivious', *eřžilas* 'stallion', Latvian *ērzelis* ds.

Maybe **Root / lemma:** *ergh-*: 'to shake, tremble, \*evil, lustful' derived **Root / lemma:** *orġhi-*, *rġhi-*: 'testicle' (hence a taboo word).

**References:** WP. I 182 f., Trautmann 71.

**Page(s):** 782

**Root / lemma:** *ort-* (\**h<sub>3</sub>orġhi-a*)

**Meaning:** vine, \*grape

**Material:** Armenian (\**h<sub>3</sub>orġhi-a*) *ort* 'vine'; alb. (\**h<sub>2</sub>arġhi-a*) *hardi*, *hardhia* 'grapevine'.

**Note:**

alb. *hardhi* 'vine, \*grape, round fruit': *herdhe* 'testicle'.

**Root / lemma:** *ort-* (\**h<sub>3</sub>orġhi-a*): vine, \*grape < **Root / lemma:** *orġhi-*, *rġhi-* (\**h<sub>3</sub>orġhi-a*): testicle. Common alb. -*ġh-* > -*dh-*, also alb. has preserved the old laryngeal in alb. *herdhe* f. 'testicle', *hardhi* 'vine, \*grape, round fruit'. consequently Armenian cognates derived from alb.

**References:** WP. I 183, Pedersen KZ. 36, 99, BB. 20, 231.

**Page(s):** 782

**Root / lemma:** *ost(h)-*; *ost(h)i*, *ost(h)r(g)*, obl. *ost(h)-(e)n-*

**Meaning:** bone

**Material:**

Old laryngeal in -a- grade:

Hittite *hastāi-* 'bone', *Widerstandskraft* '.



Old Indic *ásthi* n., Gen. *asth-n-áh* 'leg, bone',

alb. *asht*, *ashtë* 'bone';

Avestan *ast-*, *asti-* n. 'bone', Gen. Pl. *astam*, Instr. Pl. *azdbīš*, *asti-aojah-* 'osseous strength', *astən-tāt* 'vitality'; pāli *aṭṭhita* 'Cancer, 4th sign of the zodiac' (*\*asthi-tvacas* 'knochenhäutig', compare to meaning gr. ὀστακός 'sea cancer');

gr. ὀστέον 'bone' (probably \*οστέι-ον *\*Beinernes* ' = Latin *osseum* ds.), Latin *ossu*, *ossua* probably as innovation after *genu*, *genua*; ὀστακός (hellenist. to ἀστακός assimil.) 'sea cancer' from \*ὀστ-τφακο- 'dessen Haut Knochen sind', next to which of *r*-stem ὀστρακον 'hard bowl, shard', ὀστρεον 'oyster' (probably also ὀστρύς, ὀστρύα, ὀστρυῖς 'tree with hard, white wood' through dissimilation from \*ὀστρο-δρυς), ἀστράγαλος 'ankle' (assimil. from \*ὀστράγαλος; places a Nom. *\*ost(h)rg* ahead); wenat. *ostüakon* 'ossuārium';

Latin *os*, more properly *oss*, Gen. *ossis* n. 'leg, bone' (*oss* from *\*ost*); Old Latin also *ossum*, (common Illyrian Latin *-st-* > *-ss-* phonetic shift)

unclear is the *a-* in Old Irish *así* 'limb, member' (acorn. *esel*, bret. *eze*/ds.), Middle Irish *asna* m. 'rib' (*\*astonjo*-?), mcymr. *ass-en*, Pl. *eis* (*\*astī*), *asseu* 'rib, slat, pole', cymr. *asgwrn* (see below), wherefore probably Latin *asser* 'lath, shaft, stake, pole'; perhaps here Old Irish *odb* m. 'knot, hunch, outgrowth', cymr. *oddf* ds. from *\*ozb<sup>h</sup>o-*, older *\*ost-b<sup>h</sup>o-*, perhaps to gr. ὀσφύς 'hip, haunch' (different S. 773);

A *ko*-derivative *\*ost-ko-* lies the basic in: Avestan *asća-* 'shinbone, calf', Armenian *oskr* 'bone'; cymr. *asgwrn* 'bone', Pl. *esgyrn*, corn. *ascorn*, bret. *askourn* ds. (Celtic forms *-rno-*).

**References:** WP. I 185 f., WH. II 225 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 518, Benveniste Origines 1, 6 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 74; Meillet BSL 33, 259.

**Page(s):** 783

---

**Root / lemma:** *oug-*, *ou-*?

**Meaning:** cold

**Material:** Armenian *oic* 'cold' (*\*oug-*);

gall. month *Ōgron*...; Middle Irish *ūar* 'cold' = cymr. *oer* ds. (*\*ougro-*); Old Irish *ōcht*, *ūacht* m. 'coldness' (*\*ougtu-*);

Latvian *aūksts* 'cold'; Lithuanian *áušti* 'cold become' (*\*aug-ske-ti*?); causative Latvian *ausīt*, Lithuanian *áušyti* 'temper'; after Pedersen KGr. I 103 would be Lithuanian *áušti*

from \**au-s-ti* to define and to Old Indic *ō-man-* 'coldness', Avestan *aota-* 'cold', *ao-dar-* 'coldness', also to place to a root *au-* (*ou-*) 'cold'.

**References:** WP. I 222, WH. I 88, Trautmann 20, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 1, 222 f.

**Page(s):** 783

---

**Root / lemma:** *óui-s*

**Meaning:** sheep

**Grammatical information:** m. f. Gen. Sg. *óuios*, f. *ouikā* ds.

**Material:** Old Indic *ávi-* m. f. 'sheep', *avika-* m. ds., *avikā* 'female sheep' (= Old Bulgarian *овѣца*), *ávya-* 'of sheep', compare gr. οἶα; Armenian *hov-iw* (\**oui-pā-*) 'shepherd'; gr. οἶς, οἶς (argiv. Akk. Pl. ὄφιν) 'sheep', οἶος 'of sheep', οἶα, ὄα 'fleece', lengthened grade ὤα 'fleece, hem' (as Old Indic *āvika-* n.); Latin *ovis*, Umbrian *oui*, *uvef* Akk. Pl. 'oves' (*au-bubulcus* 'pastor bovim', also *avillus* 'lamb', see below *ag<sup>w</sup>hnos*); Old Irish *ōi* 'sheep'; cymr. *ewig*, acorn. *euhi* 'cerva' (\**ouikā*); Old Icelandic *ætr*, Old English *ēowu*, *ēowe*, Old Saxon *ewi*, Old High German *ouwi*, *ou* 'sheep' (\**awī*, Gen. \**awjōz*), Gothic *awistr* 'sheepfold', Old English *ēowestre* ds., Old High German *awist*, *ewist* (with to *stā-* 'stand' belonging to the 2. part -*sto-*, -*st[ə]tro-*), Gothic *awēpi*, Old English *ēowde*, Old High German *ewit* 'herd of sheep'; Lithuanian *avis*, Latvian *avs* f. 'sheep'; Lithuanian *āvinas*, Latvian *avins*, *āuns*, Old Prussian *awins* 'aries, ram' = Old Bulgarian *овѣ-нѣ* ds.; Old Bulgarian *овѣ-ца* 'sheep'.

**References:** WP. I 167, WH. II 229, Trautmann 20 f.

**Page(s):** 784

---

**Root / lemma:** *o* 1

**Meaning:** 'to, with'

**Note:** in addition thrak. VN 'Ο-δρύσαι 'Forest local resident'.

**See also:** s. S. 280 f. (*e-*, *o-*)

**Page(s):** 772

---

**Root / lemma:** *ozdo-s*

**Meaning:** branch

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ozdo-s* : 'branch' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ozgho-* : 'bud, sprout, branch' common Illyrian - gr. Doric *gh-* > *z-*.

**Material:** Armenian *ost* 'twig, branch, bough', gr. ὄζος ds., Gothic *asts*, Old High German *ast* 'bough'; with Vriddhi \**ōzdos* in Old English *ōst*, Middle Low German *ōst* 'knot in wood,

knag' (= 'the place where a branch has gone out from the trunk '); probably (?) *-ozdo-s* 'sitting in the trunk ', s. prefix *ē-*, *ō-* and ***sed-*** 'sit'.

**References:** WP. I 186, W. Schulze KZ 63, 28.

**Page(s):** 785-786

---

**Root / lemma:** *ozgho-*

**Meaning:** bud, sprout, branch

**Material:** Pahlavi *azg* 'bough', npers. *azay* 'twig, branch, bud': gr. ὄσχος, ὄσχη, ὠσχη 'twig, branch, sprout';

the gr. words possibly also in Indo Germanic *\*o-zdos* 'ὄζος' parallel composition *ō-zgho-* (: ἔχω, σχεῖν) 'holding itself on the trunk '?

**References:** WP. I 185, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 491.

**Page(s):** 786

---

**Root / lemma:** *ōd(e)go-* or *ōd(e)g\*o-*

**Meaning:** stalk

**Material:** Old Indic *ádga-* m. 'tubing staff, stalk'; Lithuanian *uodegà* 'stalk, handle; tail', Latvian *uodega* 'tail '.

Maybe zero grade in alb. *dega* 'branch '

**References:** WP. I 175;

**See also:** whether here Old Irish *odb* 'knot', under S. 783 (*ost(h)-*)?

**Page(s):** 773

---

**Root / lemma:** *ōg-*, *æg-*

**Meaning:** to grow; fruit, berries

**Material:** Lithuanian *úoga* 'berry, cherry', Latvian *uôga* 'berry; blister, bubble, Pocke'; Old Church Slavic *agoda, jagoda* 'καρπός, fruit', russ. *jágoda* 'berry', Church Slavic *vin-jaga*, slov. *vin-jága* 'wild vine ';

reduced grade: Gothic *akran* n. 'fruit, partly of trees, partly of corn, grain ', Old Icelandic *akarn*, Old English *æcern*, Middle High German *ackeran, eckern* 'wild tree fruit, esp. acorn, beechnut', Modern High German *Ecker*, wherefore Celto-rom. *\*agraniō*, Irish *āirne* (*\*agrīñiā*) 'sloe, wild plum ', cymr. *aeron* 'tree fruits ', *eirin-en* 'plum' (umlaut), Middle Breton *irin*, nbret. *hirin* 'sloe, wild plum '; perhaps here Armenian *ačēn* 'grow' (*\*əgiō*); here also Old Irish *āru* 'kidney' (sek. from *\*ārann* < *\*agrīnā*), cymr. *aren* f. 'kidney, testicle' (new formation to Pl. *eirin* 'testicles, plums').

Maybe **Tokharian**: A, B *oko* 'fruit' (Adams 109)

**References**: WP. I 174, Trautmann 202, Pokorny KZ. 50, 46 ff.

**Page(s)**: 773

---

**Root / lemma**: *ōkú-s*

**Meaning**: quick

**Grammatical information**: Kompar. *ōkīōs*, Superl. *ōkisto-*

**Material**: Old Indic *āśú-* 'quick, fast', Kompar. *āśīyān*, Superl. *āśīṣṭha-*, Avestan *āsu-* 'quick, fast', Kompar. *āsyā*, Superl. *āsištō*; gr. ὠκύς, ὠκιστος, poet. ὠκύτατος, Latin *ōcior* 'faster', Superl. *ōcissimus* (lacks Positive), acymr. *di-auc*, ncymr. *di-og*, corn. *di-oc*, bret. *di-ec* 'idle', actually 'unquick';

perhaps in ablaut to *ak-*, *ok-* 'sharp' (above S. 18 f.); then Latin *acu-pedius* 'swift-footed' and *accipiter* 'hawk, falcon' (above S. 19) could also belong here;

Maybe zero grade in alb. (*\*ccipiter*) *skiptar* 'eagle man', *shqipe* 'eagle', *skifter* 'hawk, flying fast'.

A cognate *\*ōk-ro-* (compare to forms *\*ak-ro-* besides *\*ak-u-*) is perhaps the base from Church Slavonic *jastrębъ* 'hawk'.

**References**: WP. I 172, WH. II 198.

**Page(s)**: 775

---

**Root / lemma**: *ōr-*, *ər-*

**Meaning**: to speak; to call

**Material**:

In *a-* grade:

Hittite *aruwāi-* 'adore' (also *arija-* 'ask the oracle a question '?).

**Hittite**: *arija-* (I) 'ascertain through the oracle' (Tischler 56); *aruwai-*, *arwai-* (I) 'adore, pay honor to, pay respect to' (Tischler 73-74)

Old Indic *āryati* 'praises' (?);

gr. Attic ἀρά: (*\*apaFā*), hom. ἀρή 'prayer' (*\*apFā*, compare Arcadian κάταρφος 'curses'), whereof ἀράομαι 'pray, curse'; ἀρύει ἀντιλέγει, βοᾷ; ἀρύουσαι λέγουσαι, κελεύουσαι; ἀρύσασθαι ἐπικαλέσασθαι Hes.,

In *o-* grade:

Latin *ōrō*, *-āre* `speak a ritual formula, negotiate in court, speak, pray'; Oscan *urust* `ōrāverit ';

Maybe alb. *uroj* `wish, pray', *urtë* `sage', *uratë* `blessing, priest' Latin loanword.

russ. *orú*, *orátb* `cry', serb. *orití se* `resound' (perhaps also Latvian *urdēt* `set in motion, scold, chide'?);

**References:** WP. I 182, WH. II 224.

**Page(s):** 781

---

**Root / lemma:** *ōus-1* : *əus-*

**Meaning:** mouth

**Material:** Auf Indo Germanic *\*ōus* go back: Old Indic *ā-h* n. `mouth' (compare *ās-án-* sd., *āsyám* n. `mouth, aperture'), Avestan *āh-*, *āṇhan-* ds.; Latin *ōs*, *ōris* `mouth, face (with the eyes and mouth), edge, bank, border, shore'; but Middle Irish *ā* Gen. Sg. `mouth' from *\*ōsos*;

in addition *ā*-derivative: ved. *āsayaā* `from mouth to mouth' (Instr.); Latin *ōra* `edge, hem, limit, boundary, esp. seashore', in addition *cōram* Adv. (under preposition) `in view of, at present, before', imitation from *palam*, *clam* from *\*co-ōro-* `situated before the face'; *aureae* (*ōreae*) `set of teeth in the bridle, rein', therefrom *aurīga* (*ōriga*) `charioteer' (*-igā* to *agō*); *ōsculum* `kiss' is Demin. from *ōs*;

Old Icelandic *ōss* m. `embouchure, estuary' (Germanic *\*ōsaz*), moreover Old English *ōr* n., *ōra* m. `edge, beginning'; from Old English *ōr* is borrowed Middle Irish *or* `ora, margo, linea', acymr. *ōr* ds..

The reduced grade Indo Germanic *\*əus-* proves: alb. *anë* `side, hem, bank, border, shore, edging' (*\*ausnā*); possibly also Hittite *aiš*, Gen. *iššaš* n. `mouth' (*\*ajes*, *\*aisos*)? s. Pedersen Hittite 47 f.

*ǵ* derivatives are Old Indic *ōṣṭha-* m. n. `lip', Avestan *aošta-*, *aoštra-* ds. (*\*əus-*), Latin *ōstium* `entrance, embouchure, estuary' (= Slavic *\*ustbje*); Old Church Slavic *usta* Pl. `mouth'; Slavic *\*ustbje* n. `estuary' is must be assumed after Bulgarian *ústije*, russ. *ústbje* etc.; compare Old Church Slavic *ustbna*, slov. *ústna* `lip';

Old Church Slavic *ustiti* (*naustiti*) `move, stimulate, persuade'; probably Old Church Slavic *uzda* etc. `bridle, rein'; Latvian *ap-aûši* (*\*-austī-*) `halter'; Old Prussian *austo* `mouth' (Nom. Plur.?, Akk. Sg. *āustin*), Lithuanian *áuščioti* `babble, chatter, rumor, gossip',

Latvian *aũšāt`* babble, chatter '; changing through ablaut Lithuanian *uostà* f., *úostas* m. `embouchure, estuary, mouth of a river, lagoon ', Latvian *uosts* m., *uōsta* f. `harbor '.

**References:** WP. I 168 f., WH. II 224 f., Trautmann 19 f.

**Page(s):** 784-785

---

**Root / lemma:** *ōus2*: *əus-*: *us-*

**Meaning:** ear

**Note:** extended with *-i* (*əusi-s*), *-es* (*əusos-* n.) and *-en*

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *ōus2*: *əus-*: *us-*: `ear', derived from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ghous-*: `to sound; hear'.

Only Indo Iranian: Old Indic *ghōṣati`* sounds, announces aloud, hears ', Avestan *gaoš-* `hear', Old pers. *gauša-*, Avestan *gaoša-* m. `ear', npers. *gōš`* ear'

**Material:**

Zero -a- grade:

Avestan (*\*ausi*) *uši* Nom. Du. `both ears, understanding, mind, sense', Instr. Du. *uši-bya*, npers. *hoš* (Iran. *\*auš-*) `ear';

Zero -e- grade:

grade alb. Nom. (*\*heusi*) *veshi*, Dat. *veshi* ear' similar to Old Church Slavic Gen. *ušese`* of the ear'.

common Slavic *heu* > *ve-* phonetic mutation see below.

Armenian *unkn`* ear' (*\*us-on-ko-m*); *kn* after *akn`* eye';

gr. Doric *ὠς* (*\*ōus*) `ear'; *ōu* also in *ὠφᾶτα`* auricular, ears ' Alkm., ἀμφ-ὠες Theokr. `with two handles ', Doric *ἐξ-ωβάδια`* earrings ', ὑπερ-ὠιη `palate ', Attic *λαγ-ὠς*, hom. *λαγ-ὠός* n. `hare ' (*\*slæg-ōusos*) `with loose ears'; *əus-* in gr. lak. *αῦς`* ear', Pl. *ἄανθα* (*\*aus-antha*) Alkm., tarent. *ἄτα* (*\*ausata*); Ionian *παρ-ήιον*, Attic *παρ-εία*, Lesbian *παρ-αύα`* temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead ' (: Old Irish *arae*); gr. *ous-* (hybridization of nominative *ōus-* with *əus-*) in Attic *οὔς* (*\*oūsos*) `ear', hom. Gen. *οὔατος* (*\*ousḡtos*), *ὠκίδες`* earrings ' Hes. (*\*ous-ḡ-ko-*); about *ἀκούω* see above S. 18, 587; about Attic *ἀκροᾶσθαι* (*\*akro-ous-*)s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 348;

alb. *veshi*, Pl. *veshtë* m. `ear' (*\*ōus-*, *ōs-*);

Maybe truncated alb. *vathë* 'earrings' : gr. ὠκίδες 'earrings' Hes. (\**ous-η-ko-*) : Armenian *unkn* 'ear' (\**us-on-ko-m*); alb. *vath* 'pen, shed' (common alb. -*k* > -*th*).

Note:

Alb. cognate proves that Illyrian used a prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels, while gr. preserved the old laryngeal *H-*.

Baluchi *gosh*, Tadjik *gus*, Afghan *gvaz*, Albanian *veshi*, Greek Cretan *hous*, Byelorussian *vuchi*, *vuxa*, Lusatian L *hucho*, Lusatian U *wucho*, Ukrainian *vucho*, *vuxo*, Macedonian *uvo*, *usi* 'ear' common Slavic *hou-* > *vuho-* phonetic mutation.

Latin *auris* f. 'ear' (\**ausi-s*); *aus-cultō* 'to hear with attention, listen to, give ear to' see above S. 552;

Old Irish *āu*, *ōn* 'ear' (\**əusos-*); Old Irish *arae* m. 'temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead' (\**par-ausios*), Plur. in PN *Arai*, gall. PN *Arausiō* 'Orange' (Thurneysen KZ. 59, 12); PN *Su-ausiā* f. 'with nice, beautiful ears';

Gothic *ausō* n. 'ear' (Germanic \**ausan-*); with gramm. variation (\**auzan-*): Old Icelandic *eyra*, Old English *eare*, Old Frisian *are*, Old Saxon Old High German *ōra* n. 'ear'; therefrom Old High German *ōri*, Middle High German *ære* 'eye';

Lithuanian *ausis* f. (older also m.), Gen. Pl. *ausių* (konson. stem), Latvian *āuss* f.; Old Prussian Akk. Pl. *āusins* 'the ears', besides *ausins* Vok. m.;

Old Church Slavic *ucho*, Gen. *ušese* (*s*-stem).

Maybe Saami *beallji*: Basque *belarri* 'ear'.

**References:** WP. I 18, WH. I 85 f., Trautmann 18 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 348, 520.

**Page(s):** 785

---

**Root / lemma:** *ō(y)i-om*

**Meaning:** egg

**Grammatical information:** reduced form *əióm*

**Material:** Avestan *ap-āvaya-* 'entmann' (?), whether from *apa-āvaya-* 'without testicle', compare Old pers. *xāya* 'egg';

Note:

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal *h₂ʷah₂ʷa-* > *āvaya-* Avestan

gr. Attic ὠϊόν (\*ō<sub>u</sub>io-m), Aeolic ὠϊον (\*ō<sub>u</sub>io-m), Doric ὠεον (\*ō<sub>ue</sub>io-m) `egg';

Note:

Reduplicated labialized laryngeal h<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>oh<sub>3</sub><sup>w</sup>o- > Proto Greek Øoyo- > oio- Greek

cymr. *wy*, acorn. *uy* `egg' (\*ā<sub>u</sub>ion from \*ō<sub>u</sub>io-m);

without *u*, which has probably been reduced in long diphthong \*ō<sub>u</sub>io-m.

Armenian *ju*, Gen. *jvoj* `egg' (\*iōio-, through assimilation from \*ōio-); Latin *ōvum* `egg' after Szemerényi KZ. 70, 64 f. from Latin \*oom, Indo Germanic \*ōiom,

Maybe Albanian Geg (\*ō<sub>ue</sub>-) *voe* `egg', Tosc *veja*, *veza* `egg' (common alb. -Slavic *hou-* > *vo-*, *heu-* > *ve-* phonetic mutation).

Old Church Slavic *aǫbce*, slov. *jájce*, Old Czech *vajce*, Czech *vejce* (\*ōia-n.) `egg';

difficult are Crimean Gothic *ada* (Gothic \*addja); Old Icelandic *egg*, Old High German *ei*, Old English *æg* `egg' (Germanic \*ajjaz-; Old High German Pl. *eigir*, Old English *ægru* prove -es-stem); perhaps after Specht from \*eíóm, not abbreviated from proto Germanic \*āijam, Indo Germanic \*ōiom.

**References:** WP. I 21 f., WH. II 230, Trautmann 202, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 29; Specht expounded Latin *avis* `bird' from the final-stressed Indo Germanic Nom. Sg. *ə<sub>u</sub>eís*; compare above S. 86, where one still could have mentioned gr. οἰωνός `bird of prey' (from \*αιωνός, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 662).

**Page(s):** 783-784

---

**Root / lemma:** ō 2

**Meaning:** vocative particle

**Material:** Old Indic *a* (partly also from Indo Germanic *ā*, s. d.).

Gr. ὦ, ὦ exclamation esp. of astonishment, vocative particle (therefrom ὦζειν `oh; call, shout, cry', ὠή `heda'!, compare also ὠόπ, ὄπ `encouraging shout of the oarsman'! after Kretschmer KZ. 38, 135 also in gr. ὠ-ρούμαι `howl, roar, bellow').

Latin *ō* Exclamation of the most different mood.

Maybe alb. *ō* `vocative particle'.



Irish *ā*, *a* = cymr. corn. bret. *a* Vocative particle.

Gothic *ō* (three times `ô', once = `ouα, fie!'), Middle High German *ō* esp. in vocative, and (nowadays inscribed *oh*) exclamation of amazement, emotion, lament (see also Weigand-Hirt; Germanic *ō* might be partly also phonetically development from Indo Germanic *ā*, s. d.).

Lithuanian *o* ` Exclamation of the reprimand, the surprise, vocative particle ' ; Latvian *a* ` vocative particle '.

Old Church Slavic *o* `ô' (neologism).

**References:** WP. I 165, WH. II 192.

**See also:** s. also *ē* S. 281.

**Page(s):** 772

---

**Root / lemma:** *pando-s*

**Meaning:** crooked

**Material:** Latin *pandus* ` writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved, embowedly ' (*pandō*, *-āre* `bend, crook') = Old Icelandic *fattr* ( *\*fanta-* ) ` leaned back, crooked behind '.

Maybe a truncated alb. *pjer* ( *\*pandō*, *-āre* ) `bend, incline' a Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. II 6;

**See also:** see below *pet-1*.

**Page(s):** 788

---

**Root / lemma:** *pank-*, *pang-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** bedeutungs- and ursprungsverwandt with *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-*, *pa<sup>x</sup>mp-*, *bu-*, *pu-* etc. (above S. 94 f.) `inflate, bloat, swell '.

**Material:** Latin *pānus* ( *\*pank-no-* ) ` inflammatory growth, bundle of the millet ', rom. *pāna*; therefrom *pānīcum* ` plant with a tussock ' ; *panceps* ` ἑλκος κτήνους ἐπὶ τραχηλίου ' Gloss. (from *\*pāno-caps*), *pantex* ` paunch, intestines (due to a participle *\*panc-to-s* `swollen, conceitedly ');

Old Church Slavic *počiti se* ` inflāri ' , *počina* ` mare ' , poln. *pa<sup>k</sup>* ` bud' , *pe<sup>k</sup>* ` bundle' , russ. *puk* ` bundle, tussock, bunch ' , *púca* ` flatulence ' etc.; with voiced-nonaspirated Old Church Slavic *pogy* ` corymbus ' , *pogvica* ` globules '.

**References:** WP. II 6, WH. II 248.

**Root / lemma:** *pap(p)a*

**Meaning:** Daddy; meal

**Material:**

Alb. (*\*papa*) *baba* `Daddy' a Greek loanword.

Gr. πάππα *Vok.*, -ου *Gen.* `Daddy', πάπας πατρός ὑποκόρισμα, πάππος `grandfather' (out of it Latin *pappus*), παππιάς `Daddies', παππάζειν `say daddy'; skyth. Ζεῦς Παπαῖος; Latin *pāpa*, *pappa* Child babble word for `dish, food; father', *pappō -āre* `eat'; Modern High German *pappen* `eat' (with faltering consonant shift going alongside neologism).

**References:** WP. II 4, WH. II 249, 250;

**See also:** compare *appa* above S. 52.

Page(s): 789

---

**Root / lemma:** *parīkā*

**Meaning:** concubine

**Note:** only iran. and Irish

**Material:** Avestan *pairikā* `dämonische Buhlerin', mp. *parīk*, np. *parī* `Peri' (iran. *\*parīka*); Middle Irish *a(i)rech* `concubine'.

**References:** Thurneysen IF. 42, 146 f., WP. II 7.

Page(s): 789

---

**Root / lemma:** *pasto-*

**Meaning:** solid

**Material:** Old Indic *pastyá-m* `residences'; Armenian *hast* (*ī-stem*) `tight, firm'; Old Icelandic *fastr*, Old English *fæst*, Old Saxon *fast*, Old High German *festī*, Modern High German *fest*.

**References:** WP. II 7 f.

Page(s): 789

---

**Root / lemma:** *paus-*

**Meaning:** to let go

**Material:** Gr. παύω `make cease', Med. `stop, give up', παῦλα `tranquility', παυσωλή `rest';

Old Prussian *pausto* 'wild', Old Church Slavic *pustъ* 'deserted, abandoned, forsaken, waste, desolate'; *pustiti*, russ. *pustítъ*, *puskátъ* 'let go', sloven. *delo-pust* 'end of work' etc.

maybe alb. *pushtoj* 'hug, not let go', alb. Geg *p(ë)shtoj*, alb. *shpëtoj* 'escape, save, rescue' Slavic loanwords.

**References:** WP. II 1, Trautmann 208 f.

**Page(s):** 790

---

**Root / lemma:** *pāk-* and *pāḡ-*

**Meaning:** to repair, strengthen

**Grammatical information:** present *\*pāḡ-mi*, *pāk-si*, *pāk-ti*

**Material:** Old Indic *pás-* (Instr. Pl. *paḍbhíḥ*) 'loop, noose, snare, rope', *pāśa-* m. ds., *pajrá-* 'thicket, strong';

Avestan *pas-* 'join each other, fasten, bind, piece together a jigsaw puzzle, fit together', *fšēbiš* 'in chains' (about *pourupaxšta-* 'a lot, richly folded' s. Benveniste BSL. 29, 106 f.);

gr. πάσσαλος, Attic πάπαλος m. 'peg, plug, nail' (-κλ-), πήσσω, Attic πήπτω 'πήγνυμι'; πήγνυμι (Doric -ᾱ-) 'fasten by hitting; allow to solidify, congeal' (ἐπάγην, πέπηγα, πηκτός), πήγμα n. 'plant, rack', πηγός 'tight, firm, strong', πήγανον n. 'Raute', ναυ-πήγος 'shipbuilding master', πηγυλῖς Adj. f. 'reifig, icy', πάγος m. 'ice, hoarfrost' (also Dat. Pl. πάγεσι 'frost'), hom. 'crag cliff'; πάχνη (\*παξνᾱ) 'hoarfrost, frost', πάγη 'loop, noose, snare, dragnet', πακτώω 'make tight, firm, close, block', ἄ-παξ 'simple, just'; πάξ Adv. 'enough!'; here πηγῇ, Doric πᾱγᾱ 'ueulle';

Latin *pacīscō* (sek. -or) 'einen Vertrag oder Vergleich festmachen, abschließen', Old Latin *paciō* 'pactiō', *pacunt* 'paciscuntur', *pāx*, -cis f. 'peace; friendly disposition' (Umbrian *pase tua* 'pāce tuā' in the address of divinities), *pālus* 'picket, pole' (from \**pak-slos*, compare Demin. *paxillus*); *pangō* (*pepigī*, renamed *pēgi* after *frēgi*, and *panxi*) 'befestigen, einschlagen; aneinanderfügen, schriftlich verfassen, festsetzen' (to the nasalization of present compare Germanic \**fan̥chan*), *compāgēs* 'joint', *pāgina* ('the papyrus stripes added to the sheet') 'sheet of paper, side, column', *pāgus* 'rural community, village, construction', *prōpāgō*, *prōpāgēs* 'Setzlinge', *prōpāgāre* 'einen Setzling in der Erde festmachen, daher fortpflanzen'; Umbrian *pase* (see above), *paca* Adv. 'causā', Oscan *prupukid* 'ex antepacto?', Umbrian Paelignian Marrucinian *pacri-* 'propitius, plācātus'; Middle Irish *āge* 'limb, member, pillar' (\**pāgio-*), *āil* 'pleasant' (\**pāgli-*;

or as *\*pōklī* to Old Icelandic *fægilligr* ds., s. *\*peġ-1?*); cymr. *aelod* 'limb, member' (*\*paglātu-*);

Germanic **Nasalpräs.** *\*fanġan* (: Latin *pangō*) in Gothic *fāhan*, Old Icelandic *fā*, Old English *fōn*, Old High German *fāhan*, Old Saxon *fāhan* and *fangan* 'capture', Gothic *gafāh* n., Old Icelandic *fengr*, Old English *feng* m., Old High German *fang* m. 'catch, booty'; Old High German *fuoga* 'joint', *gafuogi* 'fitting', *hī-fuoge* 'matchmaker', Old High German *fuogen*, Old Saxon *fōgian* 'add', Old English *gefēgan* 'fit, connect', Middle High German *vagen* 'add'; from *\*pag-*: Old Saxon *fac* 'encirclement', **Umzäunung**, Middle Low German *vak* m. ds. 'dividing off, partitioning off', Old High German *fah* 'moenia', Modern High German *Fach*, *einfach*; from temporal department Old English *fæc* 'stretch of time', Middle Low German *vaken*, *vake*, Late Middle High German *gevach* 'often', Middle High German *dri̇er vacher* 'thrice, three times';

Slavic *\*pāža-* m. in sloven. *pāz* 'joint', *pāž* 'wooden wall'.

**References:** WP. II 2 f., WH. II 232 f., 235 f., 245 f., Trautmann 209.

**Page(s):** 787-788

---

**Root / lemma:** *pān-*

**Meaning:** fabric

**Material:** Gr. *πῆνος* n., *πήνη* f. 'texture' Hes., *πηνίον* 'rolled up thread, fabric, garment', *πηνίζομαι* 'weave' (Doric *πᾶνίσσεται* Theokr.); ablaut. Latin *pannus* 'a piece of cloth, garment of cloth' (expressive *nn*);

Maybe alb. Geg *peni*, Tosc *peri* 'thread', alb. geg *gjyl-pana*, Tosc *gjilpërë* 'needle'.

Gothic *fana* m. 'rag, sweat cloth', Old High German *fano* 'stuff, kerchief, cloth', Modern High German *Fahne*, Old English *fana* m. 'banner, ensign, flag, kerchief, cloth; Iris', *fane*, *fanu* f. 'banner, ensign, flag, Iris'; unclear. Middle Irish *an-art* 'leinernes Tuch'; one might understand gr. and Latin *ā* as expressive (compare above S. 211 to gall. *drappus*), could be accepted in relationship to *(s)pen-* 'be tight, spin'.

**References:** WP. II 5, WH. II 247 f.

**Page(s):** 788

---

**Root / lemma:** *pār-*

**Meaning:** to show; be visible

**Material:** Gr. *πεπαρεῖν* 'show', *πεπαρεύσιμον εὐφραστον*, *σαφές* Hes.; Latin *pāreō*, *-ēre* 'erscheinen, sichtbar sein, sich zeigen; Folge leisten, gehorchen', *appāreō*, *compāreō* 'appears' (*parret*, after Festus for *pāret*, as *bāca* : *bacca* etc.).

**References:** WP. II 6, WH. II 252 f.

**Page(s):** 789

---

**Root / lemma:** *pāsó-s*

**Meaning:** a relation

**Material:** Gr. πηός, Doric πᾱός `Verschwägerter', παῶται συγγενεῖς Hes.; Latin *pāri-cīda* (\**pāso-kaidā*) newer *parri-cīda* `murderer of a close relative'; after Wackernagel Gnomon 6, 458 from \**parso-cīda* to Indic *puruṣa-* `person' from Old Indic \**purṣa-*.

**References:** WP. II 7, WH. II 253 f.

**Page(s):** 789

---

**Root / lemma:** *pāuson-* : *pūson-*

**Meaning:** name of a deity

**Material:** Old Indic *Pūṣāṇ-* m. `Vedic God, guardian and defender of the herds and the human possession generally', gr. Πᾱν, Arcadian Πᾱων (\*Πᾱουσων); Illyrian (Messapic) PN *Pausō*, -onos, gall. (venet.) PN *Pusa* m.; doubtful, whether to Old Indic *puṣyati*, *puṣṇāti*, *póṣati* `prosper, becomes overgrown, makes prosper, nourished', *póṣa-* m. `prospering; flourishing, growth';

**References:** WP. II 2; compare Charpentier Indo Germanic Jb. 19, 90.

**See also:** see below *pũ-1*.

**Page(s):** 790

---

**Root / lemma:** *pā-* : *pə-* and *pā-t-* : *pə-t-*

**Meaning:** to feed, graze

**Material:** Armenian *hauran* `herd' (\**pā-tro-*), *hoviv* `herdsman, shepherd' (\**oyi-pā-*); gr. Doric πανία πλησμονή, πάνια τὰπλήσμια; Latin *pāscō*, -ere, *pāvi*, *pāstum* `allow to graze, füttere', Dep. `devour, graze' (\**pās-scō*), *pāstor* `herdsman, shepherd'.

Maybe Alb. (\**pastori*) *bari* `herdsman, shepherd'.

Note

Alb. *bar* `grass, fodder', *bares* `walk, stroll' derived from alb. (\**barma*) *barna* `medicine, herb, grass' from lat. *pharmacum* < gr. *pharmakon* from Egyptian Coptic *pahre*, *fahri* `cure'.

Lat. *pābulum* `food' (\**pā-dʰlom*), *pānis* `bread' (because of *pastillus* `pellet, globule from meal, flour' from \**pa-st-nis*); Messapic πανός `bread' is Latin loanword; Old Irish *ain-chess* `bread basket';

perhaps as Venetic-Illyrian element in Celtic *\*pā-ro-* 'willow' in cymr. *pawr* 'willow', Pl. *porion*, therefrom Verbalnom. *pori*, Middle Breton *peuriff*, bret. *peuri* 'graze'; with *-tro-* suffix Old Icelandic *fōðr* n., Old English *fōðor* n., Old High German *fuotar* 'food'; Old Church Slavonic *pasq*, *pasti* 'graze' (*\*pāskō*); Tocharian A *pās-*, B *pāsk-* 'beware, guard'; Hittite *paḫš-* (*paḫḫaš-*) 'shield'.

Maybe alb. Geg *me pa*, aor. *pashë* 'to watch, protect'.

With ~~-t~~ further formations: gr. πατέομαι 'eat and drink'; ἄπαστος 'without meal and drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion'; doubtful Old Irish *ās(a)id* 'it grows' ('increases'), Middle Irish *ās* 'Wachsen' (*\*pāt-to-*); Gothic *fōdjan* 'nourish', Old Icelandic *fōða*, Old English *fēdan*, Old Saxon *fōdian*, Old High German *fuoten* ds., Old English *fōda*, engl. *food* 'nourishment, food', Old English *fōstor* ds., Old Icelandic *fōstr* 'upbringing, sustenance, livelihood' (*\*pāt-tro-*); ablaut. Old High German *kauatot* 'pasta' (Old High German Gl. 2, 333, 65), *fatunga* 'nourishment, food', Middle Low German *vedeme* f. 'acorn mast'.

**References:** WP. II 72 f., WH. II 246 f., 260, Trautmann 207 f.;

**See also:** compare also *pen-1* 'feed'.

**Page(s):** 787

**Root / lemma:** (*peg-*) *pog-* : *pōg-*, *pōk-s-* (*\*pegh-*)

**Meaning:** shoulder, hip, side

**Material:** Old Indic *pákṣa-* m. 'shoulder, wing' and 'side posts', *pákṣas-* n. 'side'; common

Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*

Latin *pectus* 'breast'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* : lat *-gh-* > *-ct-*

Latvian *paksis* 'house corner';

Tocharian A *pāśśām*, B *pāścane* 'both breasts'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* : Tocharian

*-gh-* > *-śś-*

long vocal Old Indic *pājasyá-* n. 'belly area, groin', russ. (etc.) *pach* 'groin', *pacha* 'armpit', *pachva* 'armpit, groin'; besides the *-io-* stem *\*pōgio-* in Czech *paže* 'arm'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** (*peg-*) *pog-* : *pōg-*, *pōk-s-* : 'shoulder, hip, side' is a reduced root of Baltic Lithuanian *pa-žastē*, *pa-žastis* f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

A common satem **Root / lemma:** *dous-* : 'arm' (see above) derived from an archaic root *\*gheus* 'hand, arm' (see below). But the shift *gh-* > *d-* is a unique Old pers., Baltic, celt., Illyrian-alb..

Two other roots, respectively **Root / lemma:** *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : 'hand' and **Root / lemma:** *ghesto-2* : 'hand, arm' derived from an extended archaic root *gheus* + reduced form of the

common PIE suffix variants *-tar, -ter, -tra, -tre*. : Old Indic *hásta-h* m. 'hand', Avestan *zasta-*, Old pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between **Root / lemma: *dous-* (\**ǵheus-*)**: 'arm' derived from an archaic root \**ǵheus* 'hand, arm' and **Root / lemma: *ǵhesor-1, ǵhesr-* (\**ǵheus-*)**: 'hand' and **Root / lemma: *ǵhesto-2* (\**ǵheus-*)**: 'hand, arm' are Baltic : Latvian *pa-duse* (zero grade) 'armpit' : Lithuanian *pa-žastė, pa-žastis* f. 'place under the arm, armpit'.

**References:** WP. II 3 f., WH. II 270, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 237 f.

**Page(s):** 792

---

**Root / lemma: *peig-1* and *peik-***

**Meaning:** coloured, speckled

**Material: A.** Old Indic *piṅktē* (unbel.) 'painted', *piṅga-*, *piṅgalá-* 'reddish, brown', *pinjára-* 'reddish, golden'; gr. *πίγγαλος* (Hes.) 'lizard', *πίγγαν* 'Kücken' Hes.; Latin *pingō, -ere, pinxī, pictum* 'paint; with the needle prick', *pictor* 'painter'; Old Bulgarian *pěgъ* 'varicolored'; Tocharian A *pik-, pek-* 'write, paint' (*pekant-* 'painter'), B *pink-, pai(y)k-* 'write'.

Maybe alb. *pikë* 'dot, stain'.

**B.** Old Indic *piṁśáti* 'lashes out from (esp. flesh), cuts, cuts rightly, forms, decorates', *péśaḥ-* n., *péśa-* m. 'shape, form, paint, color', *péśalá-* 'decorates; mellifluous; skilful' (compare *ποικίλος*); *piśáṅga-* 'reddish, reddish brown', *piśa-* m. 'Dammhirsch' etc.; perhaps *śilpá-* 'varicolored', whether from \**piślá-* (Tedesco, Lang. 23, 383 ff.);

Maybe alb. *pis* 'dirty, stained', *i pistë* 'dirty' = Lithuanian *piešà* 'smut'.

Avestan *paēs-* 'make colorful, adorn, decorate', *paēsa-* m. *paēsah-* n. 'jewellery, decoration', Old pers. *ni-pištā* 'written down', Avestan *fra-pixšta-* 'decorated';

gr. *ποικίλος* 'varicolored'; *πικρός* 'sharp (of arrow), bitter, shrilly, screaming, hostilely' (formal = Old Bulgarian *pъstrъ* 'varicolored'); Latin *pignus, -oris* 'pledge' (if 'the pinned' ?);

Maybe alb. *peng* 'pledge' a Latin loanword.

Gothic *filu-faihs* 'sehr mannigfaltig' (compare Old Indic *puru-péśa-* 'mannigfaltig'), Old High German Old Saxon *fēh* 'varicolored', Old English *fāh, fāg* 'varicolored', whereof Old Icelandic *fā* (\**faihōn*) 'paint, adorn', *fā rūnar* 'scratch Runes' (originally 'red paint'), *fāinn* 'brightly speckled', Old English *fāgian*, Old High German *fēhen* 'adorn';



Lithuanian *piešti* 'paint, write', *paĩšas, piėšas* 'Rußfleck', *piešà* 'smut', *paĩšinas, puišinas, puišus* 'sooty, dirty, filthy', *išpaišau* 'adumbrō'; Old Prussian *peisāi* 'they write'; Old Church Slavic *pišq pьsati* 'write', *pьstrъ* (= πικρός) 'varicolored', *pьstrqgъ* 'trout' (also *pьsbъ* 'dog' called from the color).

**References:** WP. II 9 f., WH. II 301 f., 305 f., Trautmann 210 f.

**Page(s):** 794-795

---

**Root / lemma:** *peig-1* and *peik-*

**Meaning:** hostile

**Note:** (Baltic *peik-* probably with West Indo Germanic guttural)

**Material: A.** Latin *piget* 'it irritates me, excites, causes aversion', *piger, -gra, -grum* 'querulous, slow, decayed'; Old Icelandic *feikn* n. 'ruin', Old English *fācen*, Old Saxon *fēcan* n. 'betrayal, malice, deceit' (Old English *fācne* 'deceitful, mad, wicked, evil'), Old High German *feihhan* n. 'guilefulness, deceit', Old English *gefic* 'deceit', *ficol* 'cunning, changeable'.

**B.** Old Indic *písuna-* 'bösgesinnt, treacherous, verläumderisch', *piśācā-* 'demon'; here the gall. (Venetic-Illyrian) VN *Pictones, Pictāvi* (: Lithuanian *piktas*) 'Poitou';

**Note:**

The name *Pictones* was given to Illyrians by centum speaking tribes.

West Germanic *\*faihiþō* in Old High German *fēhida* 'hate, fight', Modern High German *Fehde*, Old English *fæhþ(u) f.* 'enmity, feud'; Old High German *fēhan* 'zēlāre' and 'hate', Old Saxon *ā-fēhjan* 'treat hostilely', of Adj. Old High German *gifēh* 'hostile', Old English *fāh, fāg* 'outlawed, ostracizes' (engl. *foe* 'enemy'); in addition also Old High German *feigi* 'dem Tode verfallen', Modern High German *feige* 'timorous' (dial. also 'dem Tode verfallen', 'fast mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned', or 'decayed'), Old Saxon *fēgi* 'of death', Old English *fæge* 'is worried near the death' (engl. *fey*), Old Icelandic *feigr* 'dem Tode verfallen' (*\*poikíós*, compare Lithuanian *paĩkas* 'stupid');

Lithuanian *paĩkas* 'stupid', *peikiù, peĩkti* 'rebuke, reproach, vilify, scold'; *piktas* 'mad, wicked, evil, angry, irate', *pykstù, pỹkti* 'rage against, be mad, wicked, evil'; Latvian *peiksts* 'changeable person'; Old Prussian *paikemmai* 1. Pl. Konj., *aupaickīt* 'cheat, deceive', *pickuls* 'devil', Lithuanian *pikùlas* 'devil', Latvian *-pikis, pikuls* 'devil'.

**References:** WP. II 10 f., WH. II 300 f., Trautmann 203 f.



---

**Root / lemma:** *pei-m(i)-*

**Meaning:** quick, perky

**Note:** Only Celtic and german.

**Material:** Old Irish *ēim* (\**peimī*) `rash, hasty, agile'; Old Icelandic *fimr* ds., *orð-fimi* f. `adroitness in words'; but Norwegian *fimra* `fumble ', Middle Low German *fimmelen*, *fimmeren* ds., engl. dial. *fimble* ds.; Swedish *famla*, *fumla*, ndd. *fummeln*, engl. *fumble* `fumble ' are distinct imitative sound.

**References:** WP. II 11, Sommer IF. 51, 247.

Page(s): 795

---

**Root / lemma:** *peisk-, pisk-*

**Meaning:** fish

**Material:** Latin *piscis* m. `fish', *piscīna* `Fischteich', *piscor*, -*āri* `fish, catch fish '; Gothic *fisks* m., Old Icelandic *fiskr*, Old High German Old English *fisk* `fish' (\**piskos*), Gothic *fiskōn*, Modern High German *fischen* (: Latin *piscāri*; compare Middle High German *vischīn* : Latin *pis-cīna*); full grade Old Irish *īasc* (\**peiskos*), Gen. *ēisc* `fish', collective `fish'; poln. *piskorz* `Peißker ', russ. *piskárʹ* `Gründling '; based on the concordance with Middle Irish *esc* `water', Scots Gaelic FIN *Esk* (Celtic \**iskā*): acymr. FIN *Uisc*, ncymr. *Wysg* (Celtic \**ēskā* from \**eiskā* or \**eidskā*) by chance? s. also above S. 794.

Note:

From PIE the cognate for fish passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** \**púsa* ( ~ -io-)

**Meaning:** a k. of fish

**Mongolian protoform:** \**basinga*

**Tungus protoform:** \**puse-*

**Japanese protoform:** \**pansai*

**References:** WP. II 11, WH. II 310, Max Förster Themse 840 f.

Page(s): 796

---

**Root / lemma:** (*peis-1?*) : *pis-*

**Meaning:** to grind

**Material:** Old Indic *pináṣṭi* `grinds, crushes ' (3. Pl. *piṣánti* = Latin *pinsunt*), *piṣṭá-* `ground ', n. `meal, flour', *pēṣṭar-* `Zerreiber ' (: Latin *pistor*), Avestan *pišant-* `crushing '; gr. πρίσσω `stamp, grind coarsely ' (probably expressives σσ), πρίσμα, πρισάνη `shelled barley ', πρίσις, πρισμός `stamping ', περιπρίσματα `squeezed bunches of grapes ' (diss.

from \*περιπίσιμα); Latin *pīnsō*, -ere, *pīnsiō*, *pi(n)sō*, -āre `crush, grind ' (*pīs*- with nasal reduction from *pīns*-), \**pīstum*, *pīnsum*, *pīnsitum*, *pīstor* `baker ', *pīsō* `mortar', *pīla* ds., *pīlum* `mortar club ' (and `spear, lance'), *pīstillum* `Stampfer'; Umbrian *pīstu* `pistum'; Middle Low German *vīsel* `mortar', Middle High German *fīsel* `penis'; Lithuanian Iterat. *paistyti* (Gerste) abklopfen, den Gerstenkörnern die Grannen abschlagen ', primarily *pisti coire cum femina* '; Old Church Slavic *ꙑꙋsq* and *ꙑꙋchajq*, *ꙑꙋchatī* `bump, poke', \**ꙑꙋšeno* `meal, flour', russ. *ꙑšeno* n. `shelled millet ', Czech Iterat. *ꙑěchovati* `stomp'.

Maybe alb. *bishti* `tail ' a Baltic loanword.

**References:** WP. II 1, WH. II 267, 307 f., Trautmann 220 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 692.

**Page(s):** 796

**Root / lemma:** *peis-2*, *speis-*

**Meaning:** to blow

**Material:** With *s-*: Latin *spīrō*, -āre `blow, breathe, breathe' (\**speis-*), *spīritus*, -ūs `breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost'; *spirāculum* `air hole ';

without *s-*: Old Indic *ꙑic̥chōrā* `whistle, flute'; Middle High German *vīsen*, *vīsten* `einen Wind streichen lassen ', *vīst* `breaking wind, fart', Old English *fīsting* ds., nnd. *fīster* `podex ', Dutch *veest* (\**faist*) `breaking wind, fart', Old Icelandic *fīsa* `fart ', Norwegian *fīsa* ds. and `blow', Modern High German *fīspern*, *fīspeln* `hiss'; Balto-Slavic \**ꙑiṣketi* `cheeps, whistles ' in Lithuanian *ꙑyṣkėti* `bang ', Slavic \**ꙑiṣčq*, \**ꙑiṣčati* in russ. *ꙑiṣčú*, *ꙑiṣčátʹ* `cheep, screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell ', Church Slavic *ꙑiṣtalʹ* f. `whistle ', Old Church Slavic *ꙑiskati* `whistle' etc.;

maybe alb. *ꙑiskat* `to sream', *ꙑiscamē* `scream' Slavic loanwords.

with *n*-formants: cymr. *ffun* (\**spoi-nā*) `breath'.

**References:** WP. II 11, WH. II 575 f., Trautmann 221.

**Page(s):** 796

**Root / lemma:** *ꙑei(ə)-*, *ꙑī-*

**Meaning:** fat; milk

**Material:** Old Indic *ꙑáyatē* `swells, is full, makes swell, are full ', *ꙑiꙑyúṣī* `plentiful, rich in milk ', Avestan (*a*)-*ꙑiꙑyūṣī* `having no milk in the breast, not nursing ' (: Lithuanian *ꙑa-pijus*), Old Indic *ꙑīná* `fat, obese, thick', *ꙑyāyatē* `swells, is full ', *ꙑinvati* `makes swell ', Avestan *fra-pinaoiti* `makes prosper ';

Old Indic *páyas-* n. 'juice, sap, water, milk', Avestan *payah-* n. 'milk', Avestan *paēman-* n. 'mother's milk' (: Old English *fæmne*); np. *pīnū* 'sour milk, fresh cheese' (: Lithuanian *píenas* 'milk'), Old Indic *péru-*, *pēru-* 'swelling, making tumescent' (probably with Indo Germanic /, so that to Norwegian *fēl*);

Norwegian *fēl* 'skimmings, thick-made milk'; Old English *fæmne* 'virgin, young wife, woman', Old Saxon *fēmea* 'schwangere wife, woman', Old Icelandic *feima* 'girl' (: Avestan *paēman-* 'Mother's milk');

Lithuanian *papijusi kárvė* 'the cow which does not hold back the milk during milking', *pýdau*, *-dyti* 'zum Milchen reizen', *pýti* 'give milk', *píenas* 'milk';

***pīmo-s*** 'fat' in gr. *πῖμελή* 'fat', Latin *opīmus* 'fat, wohlgenährt; fertile; rich' (probably *pīnguis* 'fat': hybridization from *\*pīmos* and *\*fīnguis*, see above S. 128).

***μ***-formations:

Attic *πόα*, ep.-Ionian *ποιή*, Doric *ποιά* 'grass, **Rasenplatz**', from *\*ποιFā* = Lithuanian *píeva* 'meadow' (***\*poiūā***);

***pīmo-s*** and ***pīμ-er/-en-*** 'fat': Old Indic *pīvas-* n., Avestan *pīvah-* n. 'fat, bacon'; Old Indic *pīvan-*, f. *pīvarī* 'tumescent, plentiful, obese, fat', *pīvará-* ds., newer formation of Fem. From the likewise not old gr. *πιερός*, *πῖαρός* = gr. *πῖων*, f. *πῖειρα* 'fat, fertile, rich', *πῖαρ* (only Nom. Akk. Sg. *\*pī-μr*) 'fat'; Old Irish *īriu*, Gen. *īrenn* (*\*pī-μr-iō*) 'ground, earth; face of the earth, earth's surface, land', if actually ***πῖειρα γῆ*** ';

***tu***-stem ***pei-tu-***, ***pī-tu-*** 'fat, juice, sap, drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion, nourishment, food': ***ei*** in Lithuanian *piētūs* 'Midday meals'; compare Old Indic *péṭv-a-* m. 'he-goat; billy goat, wether, castrated ram' (actually 'fat, obese'), Avestan *pōiθwa* 'fat, obese';

***pī-tu-*** 'drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion, dish, food': Old Indic *pítu-* m., Avestan *pītu-š* m. 'juice, sap, drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion, nourishment, food, dish, food', Avestan *arəmpiθwā*, *ra-piθwā* f. 'midday', actually 'the time fitting for the meal'; Old Irish *īth* '(\*nourishment, food), corn, grain', acymr. *it*, ncymr. *yd* (*\*pītu-*) etc. 'ds.'; Latin *pītuīta* 'rich humidity, a cold, catarrh'; Middle Irish *īth* 'tallow, suet' (*\*pītu-*); wherefore as denominative Old Church Slavic *pitěti*, newer *pitati* 'feed, nourish, gather'; here from the meaning 'resin' from: Old Indic *pītu-dāru* 'a spruce kind', actually 'resinous tree', and as short forms of such a compounds pamird. *pīt* 'fir, spruce', gr. *πίτυς* ds.; full grade Middle Irish

*iāth* n. ('rich meadow, land' (*\*pei-tu-*); the meaning 'resin' also in the *k*-derivative *\*pi-k-*: gr. πίσσα Attic πίττα f. 'tar', πιπτάκιον n. 'little writing board, plaster ', Latin *pix, picis* f. 'tar' (out of it Old High German *peh* etc.), perhaps Middle Low German *vi(g)*, *vihe* 'swamp, marsh, break'; (Lithuanian *pikis* 'tar' is Germanic loanword), Old Church Slavic *ръсълъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *ръкълъ* 'tar'; but Latin *pīnus, -ūs* and *-ī* 'fir, spruce, pine, pine tree' because of alb. *pishë* 'fir, spruce, pinewood torch' (*\*pit-s-iā*) probably from *\*pit-s-nu-s*;

The following cognates prove that Albanian cognate is an abbreviated Latin loanword.

English	pine ; fir ; pine tree
Albanian	pishë
Bergamasco	paghéra
Bresciano	pì ; pigna
Catalan	pi
Greek	πέυκο
Griko Salentino	pigno
Ladin	pinch
Latin	pinus ; taeda
Lombardo Occidentale	pèscia
Mokshan	pichae
Occitan	pin
Piemontese	pin
Reggiano	pin
Romagnolo	pìn
Romanian	pin
Valencian	pi

extension ***poi-d-, pī-d-***: gr. πιδήεις `rich in springs`, πιδάξ `wellspring`, πιδύω `allow trickle through, gushes forth`, Nom. Pl. n. πισσα `damp places, meadows` (\**pī-d-s-es-*); Old Icelandic *fita* f. `fat`, Germanic \**faitian* `fatten, overfeed` (Old High German *feizen*, Old English *fætan*, Old Icelandic *feita*), \**faita-* `fat` (Old High German *feiz*, Old Icelandic *feitr*), participle Germanic \**faitida-*: Old High German *feizzit*, Middle High German *veiz(e)t*, Modern High German *feist*, Old English *fæted*, engl. *fat*, Middle Low German *vet* `fat`; Old Icelandic *fit* `meadow`, East Frisian `puddle, slop`; Latvian *pīsa*, *pīse* `morass, bush wood`; about Middle Irish *esc* `water` (see above S. 45 about Middle Irish *esc-ung* `eel, snakelike fish`), wherefore Middle Irish *esca* f. `swamp, marsh`, see below *peisk-* `fish`; or *esc* from \**pid-skā*?

**References:** WP. II 73 ff., WH. 211 f., 306, 308, 311, 312, Trautmann 207 f., 210, 217.

**Page(s):** 793-794

**Root / lemma:** *pek-1, pēk-, pōk-*

**Meaning:** to make pretty; to be joyful

**Material:** Old High German *gifehan*, Old English *gefēon* `are glad`; Old Saxon Old High German *fehōn* `consume`, Old High German *gi-fehōn* ds. = Old English *ge-fēon*, Old High German *gi-fehan* `take pleasure`; Kaus. Gothic *fulla-fahjan* `perform satisfaction, give satisfaction, serve`, Old High German *fagōn* `stand`; Gothic *fahēps* `pleasure, joy`, Old Icelandic *feginn*, Old English *fægen* `blithe, glad`, Gothic Old High German *faginōn*, Old English *fægenian* `are glad`, Old Icelandic *fagna* ds., Gothic *ga-fēhaba* `fitting, respectable`, Old Icelandic *fægiligr* `pleasant`; Gothic *fagrs* `suitable`, Old Icelandic *fagr*, Old English *fæger* `beautiful` etc.; Gothic *ga-fahrian* `prepare, concoct`; in materieller meaning Middle High German *vēgen* `clean, scour, rub, clean, sweep, wash away`, Old Icelandic *fāga* `adorn, clean`, *fægja* `gleaming make, clean` and Lithuanian *púošiu* (\**pōkeiō*), *púošti* `adorn`, Latvian *pūost* `clean, adorn`, refl. `be clean`; perhaps here Middle Irish *āil* `pleasant` as \**pōkli-* (yet s. also under *pāk-* `moor`).

**References:** WP. II 16, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 14, 91, Trautmann 229.

**Page(s):** 796-797

**Root / lemma:** *pek-2*

**Meaning:** to fleece; cattle

**Material:** Old Indic *páśu-*, *paśú-* n., Gen. *paśvāḥ*; *paśú-* m. 'cattle'; Avestan *pasu-* m. 'cattle' (mostly still 'small cattle'), in compound *śū-*, *-śū-*, wherewith Old Indic *kśu-mān-* 'rich in food', *puru-kśú* ds. (twice also basic *kśu*) as Diss.-forms for *pśu-* identical; = Latin *pecū*, *-ūs* n. 'a head of cattle, beast, brute, animal, one of a herd', next to which *pecus*, *-oris* n. (formal = gr. τὸ πέκος), *pecus*, *-ūdis* f. ds.; derivatives *pecūnia* 'property, riches, wealth', *pecūlium* 'property'; Umbrian *pequo* Pl. n. 'pecua'; = Gothic *faíhu* 'possession, fortune', Old Icelandic *fē*, Old English *feoh*, Old Saxon *fehu*, Old High German *fihu* 'cattle'; = Lithuanian *pekus*, Old Prussian *pecku* 'cattle' (West Indo Germanic guttural); Gothic *bi-*, *ga-faihon* 'übertreiben' are after W. Wissmann (The oldest Postverbalia 79 ff.) Denominativa from *faíhu*, and *bi-faih* 'deceit' is noun post-verbal;

Armenian *asr*, Gen. *asu* 'sheep's wool, fleece', *asvet* 'fleecy' (\**poḱu* + *r*, with *a* from *o* in open initial sound syllable); gr. πέκω (= Lithuanian *pešū*), πέκτω (= Latin *pectō*, Old High German *fehthan*), πεκτέω 'comb, shear', πέκος n. 'fleece, wool', πόκος m.; 'fleece', κτεῖς, κτενός 'comb' (from zero grade \*πκτεν-; Latin *pecten*);

alb. *pilë* 'Werkzeug zum Flachskämmen, -hecheln' (\**peklā*); Latin *pectō*, *-ere*, *pexī* 'comb', *pecten*, *-inis* 'comb', Umbrian *petenata* 'pectinatum'; Old High German Old Saxon *fehthan*, Old English *feohtan* 'fence'; Old High German Old Saxon *fahs*, Old English *feax* 'hair', Old Icelandic *fax* 'mane' (\**poḱ-s-o-*, compare the *es*-stem πέκος), Old Icelandic *fæ*r, Old Swedish *fār* 'sheep' (\**fahaz* = πόκος), Old Swedish *fæ*t (\**fahti-*) 'wool, fleece', Old English *feht* 'fleece', Dutch *vacht* f. 'wool, fleece', Old English *fihl* 'a piece of cloth, garment of cloth'; Lithuanian *pešū*, *pėšti* 'rupfen, an den Haaren zausen', Iter. *pašyti*, *susipėšti* 'to tear, rend'.

Here probably Old Indic *pakṣ-man-* n. 'eyelashes, hair', *pakṣ-malā-* 'with strong eyelashes, thick-hairy', Avestan *pašna-* n. 'eyelid', compare in not so specified meaning np. *paśm* 'wool'. common Old Indic *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-ḡh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-*

**References:** WP. II 16 f., WH. 11 269 f., 270 ff., Trautmann 217, Specht KZ 68, 205 ff.

**Page(s):** 797

**Root / lemma:** *pekʷ-* (\**kʷekʷhō*)

**Meaning:** to cook

**Grammatical information:** participle *pekʷ-to-* 'cooked, boiled'

**Material:** Old Indic *pácati*, Avestan *pačaiti* 'cooks, bakes, roasts' (= Latin *coquō*, cymr. *pobi*, alb. *pjek*, Old Bulgarian *pekŭ*, compare also Lithuanian *kepū*); Fut. *pákṣyati*: gr. πέψω); common Old Indic *-ḡʰh-* > *-kṣ-*: Gr. *-ḡʰh-* > *-kʷh-*: *-kʷh-* > *-ps-*

Supin. *paktum* = Latin *coctum*, Old Church Slavic *peštъ*; participle *paktá-* (= gr. πεπτός, Latin *coctus*, cymr. *poeth*),

Common Celtic Albanian *-k > -th* phonetic mutation.

Old Indic *pácyatē* `matures, ripens', *pakvá-* `cooked, boiled, mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned', *paktí-* f. `das Kochen, gekochtes Gericht' (= gr. πέψις, Latin *cocti-ō*, Old Bulgarian *peštъ*, Old Prussian *pectis*), *paktár-* `the cooking' (= Latin *coctor*, fem. gr. πέπτρια) *pāká-* m. `the cooking, baking, Reifen', Avestan *nasu-pāka-* `cooking, burning corpse parts'; Armenian probably *haç* `bread' as *\*pok<sup>w</sup>-ti-*; gr. πέσσω, Attic πέπτω `cook, digest' (*\*pek<sup>w</sup>iō*), *to*-present πέπτω; πέψις f. `cook'; πέπων, -ονος `mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned' (f. πέπειρα after πίων : πίειρα), πόπανον `pastry, cake'; *\*k<sup>w</sup>opos* in ἄρτο-κόπος (besides ἄρτο-πόπος) `bread baker'; alb. *pjek* `I bake';

Common alb. Slavic *-ie-* diphthong;

Latin *coquō*, *-ere* `cook' (Italian Celtic Assim. from *\*pek<sup>w</sup>ō* to *\*k<sup>w</sup>ek<sup>w</sup>ō*), *coquus* `cook' (: ἄρτο-κόπος), *coquīna* `kitchen', as Oscan-Umbrian loanword *popīna*; cymr. *pobi* (*o* from *e*), corn. *pobas*, bret. *pibi* `bake', bret. *pobet* `baked', cymr. *poeth* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>ek<sup>w</sup>-tos*) `hot', bret. *poaz* `cooked, boiled', mcymr. *poburies* `Bäckerin', corn. *peber*, bret. *pober* `baker';

common celt.-Illyrian *k<sup>w</sup>- > p-*

Old Irish *cuchtar* `kitchen' from Latin *coctūra* ds.; Old English *ā-figen* `roasted'; Lithuanian (reconverted with metathesis) *kepù*, *kèpti*, Latvian *cepu*, *cept* `bake, fry', *ceplis* `oven';

Maybe Lithuanian *kepù*, Latvian *cepu* `fry': *ceplis* `oven' > alb. (*\*cepul-ka*) *këpurdha* f. `mushroom': Romanian *cuptor* `oven', *ciupercă* `mushroom' similar to Slavic formation Bulgarian *pechurka* `a small stove, mushroom': Polish *pieczara* `cave': Old Church Slavic *peštera* `cave, oven' > Polish *pieczarka* `mushroom'.

without metathesis Old Prussian *pectis* `stove shovel' = Old Church Slavic *peštъ* `oven, Höhle'; Lithuanian *pèktas* `roasted', Old Church Slavic *\*pekъ*, *\*pešti* `bake' in serb. *pèčëm*, *pèci* ds., etc.; Old Church Slavic *pekъ* `heat', *potъ* `Schweiß' (*\*pokto-*), *peštъ* `oven', *peštera* `cave, oven' etc.;

Tocharian AB *pāk-* *zum Reifen bringen*, cook', participle Pass. B *pepakṣu*, A *pukāl*, B *pikul* `year' (= `ripeness'). common Old Indic *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>h- > -kṣ-*: Tocharian *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>h- > -kṣ-*

References: WP. II 17 f., WH. I 270 f., Trautmann 211 f.

Page(s): 798

---

Root / lemma: *pelə-*, *plā-*

Meaning: wide and flat

Material: Armenian *hoł* `earth, dust, powder, bottom, land'; Latin *palam* `open, publicly', Akk. as *clam*, from a *\*pelā-* or *polā-*; alb. *sh-pal*, *shpall* `reveal, proclaim'; Old Irish *lāthar* n.



`plan, place, position' (\**plā-tro-*), to cymr. *llawdr* `britches', acorn. *loder* `caliga', bret. *loer* `bas, chaussure' (originally `base'); Latvian *plóti* `breitschlagen', Latvian *plāt* `thinly spread'; russ. *pólyj* `openly, freely, uncovered, stamped out (of the water)', Old Church Slavic *polje* `field' (`stretched out surface, plain, area', hence the land of *Polen* *Poland*); Old Swedish-New Swedish *fala* f. `plain, moor, heath, moorland'; Hittite *palhi-* `broad';

as d<sup>h</sup>-present probably here gr. πλάσσω (\*πλαθιω, phonetically adapted to the present from guttural stems), Aor. ἔπλασα, ἐπλάσθην `shape from soft mass form', κατα-, ἐμ-πλάσσω `spread', πλάσμα n. `thing', πλάστης m. `molder', ἔμπλαστρον n. > Latin *emplastrum* > Modern High German *Pflaster* `plaster'; in addition πλάθανος m., πλαθάνη f. `cake board', πηλο-πλάθος `clay formend, a worker in clay, potter'; nominales d<sup>h</sup> in παλάθη `flat Fruchtkuchen';

with formants **-no-**: Latin *plānus* `platt, even, flat' (Indo Germanic \**plā-no-s*) = gall. *Medio-lānum* actually `mitten in the Ebene?', Lithuanian *plónas* `thin', Latvian *plāns* `flat, even, thin', *plāns* `threshing floor', Old Prussian *plonis* (Old Lithuanian *plānas*) `threshing floor':

Slavic \**pol-no-* in Upper Sorbian *ptóń* `plain', klr. *połonyňa* `Hochebene', Czech *plauý* `infertile, field-, wood, forest-', *pláň* `plain, Prárie', sloven. *plân*, f. *plána* `free from Baumwuchs', *plánja* `offene, free surface, plain, area', Serbo-Croatian *planína* `mountain forest' etc.;

here - perhaps of ziellosen sich Ausbreiten weidender Herden - gr. πλάνος `irrend, wandering', πλάνος m., πλάνη f. `irrender run, flow', πλανᾶν `of rechten way abführen', -ᾰσθαι `wander', πλάνης, -ητος f. `wandering', Old Icelandic *flana* `umherfahren', French (from dem Germanic) *flāner* `sich auf the road umhertreiben';

with **n**-formants: gr. πέλανος `flat Opferkuchen, flat coin';

with **m-** or **n-**forms, meaning esp. `flat hand': \**p<sub>e</sub>lēmā* (*p<sub>l</sub>mā*): gr. παλάμη f. `flat hand';

maybe alb. (\**p<sub>e</sub>lēmā*) *péllēmba* `palm' [common alb. *m-* > *mb-*].

Latin *palma* `flat hand; also Gänsefuß, Geweihschaufel of Damhirsches, shovel of Ruders, Palme', *palmus* `die Hand as measurement of length, span', *palmes*, *-itis* `Rebenschoß', Old Irish *lām*, acorn. *lof*, cymr. *llaw* `hand' (if in addition Old Irish *fo-laumur* `wage?'); Old High German *folma* `hand', Old English *folm* `flat hand'; other ablaut in Old Indic *pāñi-* m. `hand' (Middle Indic from \**parñi-*), Avestan *pərənā* `hohle hand';



with *f*-formants: Old Icelandic *flōrr* m. 'floorboard of Viehstalles; cattle shed', Old English *flōr* 'floorboard', Middle Low German *vlōr* 'floorboard, meadow', Middle High German *vlur* 'bottom, meadow, sown field', Modern High German *Flur*, Old Irish *lār*, cymr. etc. *llawr* (\**plā-ro-*) 'solum, pavementum';

with dentalem forms \**pél-tos* n., \**pel-tu-s* m., \**p/-tā* 'surface, plain, area': Old High German Old Saxon *feld* n. 'field, bottom, plain', Old English *feld* (*u*-stem) ds.; Old Icelandic *fold* f. 'earth, land', also 'Fjord' and FIN, Old English *folde*, Old Saxon *folda* 'earth' (Old Indic *pr̥thivī*), Old High German FIN *Fuld-aha* 'Fulda'; Finnish *pelto* 'farmland' from dem Germanic; above examples belong actually to extension *plet-*.

Maybe alb. (\**fulsa*) *fusha* 'field'.

**References:** WP. II 61 ff., WH. II 237, 240 f., Trautmann 204, 222;

**See also:** extensions under *plāk-*, *plet-*.

**Page(s):** 805-807

---

**Root / lemma:** *pelī-s-*, *pel-s-*

**Meaning:** rock

**Material:** Old Indic *pāṣāṇā-* m., *pāṣyá-* n. 'stone', (from \**parṣ-* = Indo Germanic \**pels-*); gr. πέλλα λίθος Hes. (\*πέλσα); Pashto *parša* Middle Irish *all* n. (\**p/so-*) 'cliff' (*s*-inflection after *sliab* 'mountain'); Germanic \**falisa-* ins Gallorum. as \**falīsiā* borrowed (Old French *falise*, *faleise*); Old High German *felis* m., *felisa* f., Middle Low German *vels* (\**falīs-*), Modern High German *Fels*, Old Icelandic *fjall*, *fell* n. (\**pelso-*) 'rock'; vorrom. (Illyrian) \**pella*: \**palla* ds.

**References:** WP. II 66 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 24, 156; Hubschmid Zn P. 66, 70 f.

**Page(s):** 807

---

**Root / lemma:** *pelk-*: *polk-*

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Material:** Old High German Old Saxon *felga*, Old English *fielg* 'rim of the wheel', Germanic \**felgam*, 'turn' in Old High German *ungifolgan* 'inflexus'; ablaut. gall. *olca* 'arid land', Old English *fealg*, Bavarian *falg* ds., russ. *polosá* 'dividing off, partitioning off eines Feldes, Streif'.

**addendum to S. 807:**

Gall. *olca* 'arable field' (French *ouche* 'good arable land') = Old English *fealg* 'fallow' (Germanic \**falgō*), engl. *fallow*, East Frisian *falge*, Bavarian *falg* ds., Middle High German

*falgen, felgen* 'umackern', Modern High German *Felge* 'gepflügtes arid land'; ablaut. Germanic *\*felgō* 'rim of the wheel' in Old English *fielg*, engl. *felly*, Old High German *felga* 'Felge, harrow'; besides Germanic *\*falgiz* in mnl. *felghe*, Old English *felg(e)*, engl. *felloe* ds.; Germanic *felgan* 'turn' in Old High German *un-gifolgan* 'ungewendet';

russ. *polosá* etc. 'stripe, Ackerfurche';

perhaps here *pelǵ-, polǵ-* in Slavic *\*pъlzo, \*pelzti*, russ.-Church Slavic *plězetъ* 'crawls' etc. and Slavic *polъ* in russ. *póloz* 'Sledge skid', slov. *pláz* 'Pflugsohle, stripe'.

WP. I 516, Trautmann 218 f., Vasmer 2, 396, 397, Kluge-Götze 197 f.

**References:** WP. I 516.

**Page(s):** 807, 850

---

**Root / lemma:** *pel-1, pelə-, plē-*

**Meaning:** full, to fill; to pour; town (?)

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *pel-1, pelə-, plē-* : full, to fill; to pour; town (?), derived from a prefixed *pe-* +

**Root / lemma:** *laku-* : water basin (ditch, lake, sea).

**Material:** A. Armenian *hetum* 'I pour from' (*\*peł-nu-mi*), *zetum* (*\*z-hetum*) 'allow to stream', Pass. 'fließeüber';

cymr. *llanw* m. 'flood', Verbalnom. *llanw, llenwi* 'plenitude, Fließen', Middle Breton *lano*, *lanv* 'flood', corn. *lanwes* 'fullness, wealth' (*\*plən-uo-*);

Lithuanian trans. *pilū, pilti* 'pour, schütten, aufschütten, füllen', intrans. 'flow', Latvian *pilēt* 'drip, trickle', *pīle* 'drip', *pīlt* 'drip, trickle', *pali* 'inundation', Lithuanian *am̃palas* (*\*ant-palas*) 'Aufwasser auf dem Eise'; russ. *vodo-polъ(je)*, *pol(n)o-vodъje* 'Hochwasser', Old Church Slavic *polъ* 'a small bowl with handles'.

**B. pel** 'castle' in Old Indic *pūr*, Gen. *purás* 'castle, town, city', *pura-* n., newer *puri-*, *purī* ds., compare *Singapur* 'Löwenstadt', gr. (Aeolic) *πόλις* 'castle, town, city, Staat' (*\*peli-s*), hom. Cypriot *πόλις* ds., Lithuanian *pilis*, Latvian *pīle* 'castle, Schloß' (see Schwyzer, Gr. Gr. 1, 325, 344, Specht KZ 59, 65f., 11 f., Trautmann 217).

**C.** words for 'swamp, marsh' (*pel-, pel-eu-*), as osset. *farwe, färer* 'alder', Old High German *fel(a)wa*, Modern High German *Felber* 'Weidenbaum' (as 'Sumpfbaum'), and Latin *palus, -ūdis* f. 'stehendes water, swamp, marsh, puddle, slop' (*\*pel-ou-d-*), probably to Old Indic *palvalá-* n. 'pond, pool' and *palvalya-* 'sumpfig'; in addition still *pelək-: plāk-* in

gr. πάλκος πηλός Hes., παλάσσω (\*παλακίω) `bespritzte', Lithuanian *pélké* `Moorbruch', Old Prussian *pelkyds.*, Latvian *peļce* `puddle, slop': *plācis* `morass'; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 112 **alle** originally color name, also to *pel-δ*.

Maybe alb. (\**pe-lagu*) *pellgu* `pool' see **Root / lemma: laku-**: water basin (ditch, lake, sea). (common Slavic alb. *pe-* prefix).

D. `füllen, fullness, wealth': Old Indic *píparti*: *pipṛmáh*, *pṛṇāti* (*pṛṇāti*) `füllt, sättigt, nourishes, spendet reichlich, beschenkt', also *pṛṇóti* ds., *pūryatē*, *pūryátē* `füllt sich', Aor. *áprāt* (: πλήτο), Imp. *pūrdhí*, Perf. *paprāu* (: Latin *plēvī*), participle *prātá-* (= Latin *-plētus*, alb. *plót*, compare also *prātí* : Latin *com-plēti-ō*), *pūrtá-* `full', *prāṇa-* `full' (= Latin *plēnus*, Avestan *frāna-* `Füllung', Old Irish *lín-aim* `fülle'), *pūṛhá-* `full' (= Gothic *fulls*, litt. *pīlnas*, Old Bulgarian *plънъ*, Old Irish *lān*, from \**pel-* whereas Avestan *parəna-* `gefüllt'); *parīṇah* n. `fullness, wealth' (: Avestan *parənah-vant-* `rich'), *parī-man-* `fullness, wealth, Spende' (\**pelə-*); Avestan *par-* `füllen';

Armenian *li*, Gen. *liog* `full' (from \**plē-jo-s* = gr. πλέως? or from \**plē-to-s* = Old Indic *prātá-*?), *lnum* `fülle' (\**linum*, neologism), Aor. *eli-ç* `I füllte'; *lir* (*í-stem*) `fullness, wealth'; presumably *holom*, *holonem* `häufe auf, sammle an';

gr. πίμπλημι `fülle' (originally πίπλημι, the nasal from πίμπρημι), Fut. πλήσω, Aor. πλήτο `füllte sich', πλήθω `bin voll, fülle myself', πλήθος n., Ionian πληθῦς `bulk, mass', πληθύω `bin or werde voll, swell an' (: Latin *plēbēs*), πλήσμη `flood', πλησμονή `Anfüllung, satiation', πλήσμιος `light füllend, satiating', πλήμα `Füllung' Hes. (: Latin *plēmināre* `fill'); hom. πλειός, Attic πλέως, Ionian πλέος `full' (\*πλη-[i]o-ς; = Armenian *li*?), πλήρης `full', πληρώω `make voll' (from \*πληρο-ς = Latin *plērus*, compare Armenian *lir* `fullness, wealth', *í-stem*); πλή-μῦρα, -μυρίς f. `flood', to μῦρα S. 742;

alb. *plot* `full' (\**plē-t-os*); also *pjel* `beget, gebäre'? intrans. `full = pregnant sein'?? with formants -go- here *plok*, *plogu* `heap' (\**plē-go-*? compare Old High German *folc* `heap, Kriegshaufe, people', Old English *folc* `troop, multitude, crowd, army, people', Old Icelandic *folk* `troop, multitude, crowd, people' as \**pl-go-* or \**pelə-go-*);

Latin *pleō*, *-ēre* mostly *com-pleō*, *im-pleō* `fülle', participle Pass. (*com*)*plētus*, *plēnus* `full', Umbrian *plener* `plenis'; *plērus*, *-a*, *-um* `zum größten parts', *plērusque*, *plēriq̄ue* `eine big, giant number, very much, a lot of, am meisten'; *plēbēs*, *-ei* and *-ī*, *plēbs*, *-is* `Volksmenge; die mass of people in contrast to den Adeligen' (\**plēdh̥uēs*), *manīpulus* `eine handful; bundle; Hanteln the Turner; Soldatenabteilung' (\**mani-plo-s*); *plēmināre* `fill' to \**plēmen* = gr. πλήμα;

Old Irish *lín(a)im* 'I fülle' (from an Adj. *\*lín* = *\*plēno-s*), *lín* 'numerus, pars'; Old Irish *lān*, acymr. *laun*, ncymr. *llawn*, corn. *luen*, *leun*, *len*, bret. *leun* 'full' (= Old Indic *pūrṇa-* etc.), Old Irish *comalnur* 'I fülle' (Denom. from *comlān* 'full'); *u(i)le* 'whole', Pl. 'alle' (*\*polio-*);

Gothic *fulls*, Old Icelandic *fullr*, Old English Old Saxon *full*, Old High German *fol* (*-ll-*) 'full' (= Old Indic *pūrṇá-* etc., see above); = Lithuanian *pilnas*, Old Bulgarian *пълънъ*, Serbo-Croatian *pūn* 'full'; about Old English *folc* etc. see above; Middle High German *vlæjen* 'rinse' to *πλή-μῦρα* above S. 799.

*pélu* 'bulk, mass', single-linguistically also adjektivisch gewordenes neuter 'much, a lot of'; besides Indo Germanic *pélú-* Adj. 'much, a lot of'; Kompar. *plé-ios, -is-*, Superl. *plē-is-tó-* 'more, mostly':

Old Indic *purú-*, Avestan *pouru-*, ap. *paru* 'much, a lot of' (= gr. *πολύς*, if these from *\*παλύς*, Lithuanian *pilus*), Kompar. Old Indic *prāyas-* Adv. 'meistens, usually', Avestan *frāyah-*, Superl. *fraēšta-* 'the meiste'; here iran. *\*pelu-*, *\*polu-* in Plejadennamen npers. *parv*, Avestan *paoiryaēinī* (*\*parūjainī-*), ablaut. gr. *Πλειάδες*, hom. *Πληιάδες* (*\*pleuījī-*), originally 'Sternhaufen';

gr. *πολύς* 'much, a lot of' (assimil. from *\*παλύς* = Old Indic *purú-*), übrige case of stem *πολλό-*, *πολλᾶ-*, wohlausgegangen of f. *\*πολFᾶ* Old Indic *pūrvī*, Kompar. Superl. originally *\*πλη[i]ων* > *πλέων* (*\*plēisōn*) : *πλαῖστος* (*\*plāisto-*), das through influence of *\*πλεῖς* 'more' (*\*plēis* = Old Irish *līa*) and of Kompar. to *πλεῖστος* wurde; from a Indo Germanic *\*pleu-es-* 'Überfluß, big, giant bulk, mass' wurde secondary the gr. Kompar. n. *πλέον*, wherefore the achäische Nom. Pl. *πλέες* neologism wurde; also wurde Old Latin *plous*, Latin *plūs* to Kompar., and with *plīs-* (older Kompar. *\*plē-ies-* in Old Latin *pleores*, and *\*plēis-* in Superl. *plīsima*) to *\*plois-* contaminated, from which Latin *plūrimus* 'mostly' (old *plourume*, *plouruma*, *plusima*); compare Benveniste Origines 1, 54 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 537 f., E.-M.<sup>2</sup> 783;

Old Irish *il* 'much, a lot of' (= Gothic *filu*), *līa* 'plus, plures' (*\*plē-is*); acymr. *liaus*, ncymr. *lliaws* 'multitudo' (*plē-iōs-tu-s* or *-to-*);

Gothic *filu* adv. neuter m. Gen. (previous Subst.) as replacement from gr. *πολύς*, also 'very; um vieles (beim compounds)', similarly in den other Germanic Sprachen: Old High German Old Saxon *filu*, *filo*, Old English *fela*, *feala*, *feola* 'much, a lot of, very', Old Icelandic *fiḡl* 'much, a lot of', n. 'bulk, mass'; compounds Sup. Old Icelandic *fleiri*, *fleistr* 'more, most' (*\*plē-is-*, *-isto-*, Avestan *fraēšta-*);

Lithuanian *pilus* 'in Überfluß'.

**E. *pel-ed-*** in gr. πλάδος n. 'dampness, decay', πλαδαρός 'humid, wet', πλαδάω, -άν 'damp sein'; Old High German *fledirōn*, Modern High German *flattern*, Old High German *fledar-mūs* 'bat'; Latvian *peldēt* 'swim', *peldētiēs* 'bathe', *peldināt* 'bathe, schwemmen': *pildināt* (\**pld-*) ds.; *pledināt* 'with den Flügeln hit', *pledins* 'butterfly'; compare E. Fraenkel *Mél. Boisacq* 1, 357 ff.

**F. words for 'butterfly':** reduplicated Latin *pāpiliō*, -ōnis m. (\**pā-pil-*); Germanic \**fīfalðrōn-* in Old Icelandic *fīfrildi* n., Old English *fīfealde*, Old High German *fīfaltra*, Middle High German *fīfalter*, Modern High German *Falter*, Lithuanian *peteliškė* ds., Latvian *petelīgs* 'flutterhaft' (\**pel-tel-*);

from the same root the Balto-Slavic words (\**paipalā-*) for 'quail': Lithuanian *piépala* f., Latvian *paīpala*, Old Prussian *penpalo* (in addition Old Prussian *pepelis*, Pl. *pippalins* 'bird'); Czech *přepel*, *křepel*, slov. *prepelica* (also 'butterfly') etc.

**G. words for 'swing, shake, tremble, hin- and herbewegen' etc.:** gr. πάλλω (\**p/-iō*), Aor. ἔπηλα 'swing, brandish, shake', Med. 'spring, wriggle', παλτός 'geschwungen', παλμός 'Zucken, Vibrieren', πάλος m. 'lot, fate', παλάσσομαι 'loose'; redupl. παιπάλλω Hes. 'shake'; Old Icelandic *fæla* 'frighten', Old English *eal-fēlo* 'fürchterlich', Middle High German *vālant* 'devil'; perhaps to Old Church Slavic *plachъ* 'trembling, anxious' (\**polso-*?), *plašiti* 'frighten' etc.;

the extension ***pelem-*** in gr. πελεμίζω 'swing, brandish, shatter', Pass. 'erbebe', πόλεμος, πτόλεμος 'battle, war, fight' (PN Νεο-πτόλεμος, Πτολεμαίος), Gothic *us-filma* 'erschrocken', Old Icelandic *felms-fullr* ds., *felmta* 'bange sein' (\**falmatjan*), Old High German Bavarian *fel*m 'fright';

da Old Icelandic *falma* likewise 'überrascht become', as 'tap, feel' stands for, could here Latin *palpor*, -āri (also *palpō*) 'streichle', *palpitō* 'twitch', *palpebrae* 'eyelids', alb. *palun* 'fluttering, trembling' and 'maple'.

Maybe alb. (\**palun*) *panjë* 'maple': Romanian *paltin* 'maple'.

as well as West Germanic \**fōljan* (Old High German *fuolen*, Middle High German *füelen*, Old English *fælan* etc.) 'feel' belong, also Middle Low German *vlader* 'maple', *vladarn* 'flutter'.

**References:** WP. II 63 ff., WH. 320 f., 322 f., 327 f., Trautmann 218;

**See also:** die words under **G.** could also to *pel-2* belong; here also *pleu-* 'flow'.

**Page(s):** 798-801

---

**Root / lemma:** *pel-2a, peḷe-* : *plā-*

**Meaning:** to cause to move, drive

**Material:** Latin *pellō* (probably from *\*pel-nō*), *-ere, pepuli, \*pultus* 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel' (assumed from *pultāre* 'to beat, strike, knock'), *pulsus* (after *perculus* : *percellō*) 'a pushing, beating, striking, stamping, push, blow, impulse, stroke', *pulsus, -ūs* 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel', Umbrian *ař-peltu* 'to drive to, move up, bring along, force towards, to move to, move towards, bring up, bring near, carry, conduct, drive', Latin *ōpilio* (*\*oṽi-piliō*) 'shepherd', *Palēs* 'an Italian goddess of shepherds and pastures'; *appellō, -āre* 'to drive to, move up, bring along, force towards, address, speak to';

Old Irish *ad-ella* (*\*pel-nā-t*) 'visits' (= Latin *appellat*), *di-ella* 'deviate'; the Futur. to *agid* 'drives': *ebloid* (*\*pi-plāseti*) and brit. subjunctive with *el-* (above S. 307); Old Irish *laē* 'day' (*\*plājom*), originally \*'turn, change of direction or position; change in condition'; about Old Church Slavic *popelъ* 'ash' see below *pel-2b*;

probably based on *d*-present *\*pel-d-ō*: Old High German *anafalz* m., Old English *anfilte* n. 'anvil, incus', Old English *felt*, m., Old High German *filz* m. 'Filz' (\*'stomped woolen mass'), Old High German *falzan* 'anfügen, anlegen', Modern High German *falzen* 'fold, plait, fold up, merge';

eine specific gr. meaning- development 'anstoßen' = 'sich nähern, near' probably in πέλας 'near', πελάζω (Aeolic πλάζω), πελάσσαι 'sich nähern'; trans. 'näherbringen, heranbringen' (πέλασε χθονί 'warf to bottom'), πελάτης 'neighbor, day labourer'; πίλναμαι 'nearer, closer myself', πλησιόν, Doric πλάτιον 'near, by', Ionian ἄ-πλητος, Doric ἄ-πλάτος 'dem man nicht nahen kann, entsetzlich', πλάτις 'wife' (Aryan Ach. 132), ἔμπλην 'totally near', πλὴν, Doric πλᾶν preposition 'besides'.

**References:** WP. II 57 f., WH. II 276 f.;

**See also:** hierher probably also *pel-3* 'meal, flour'.

**Page(s):** 801-802

---

**Root / lemma:** *pel-2b, pel-en-, pel-t-, pel-ṽ-*

**Meaning:** powder, flour

**Material:** Old Indic *pálala*- n. 'ground, pulverized seeds, porridge, mash, smut'; gr. πάλη 'dust, powder', παι-πάλη, ποι-σπάλη 'fine flour'; παλύνω 'bestreue'; Latin *palea* f. 'chaff, straw, grain husk';

Maybe in *-m-* formant alb. (*\*pał-*) *pjalm* 'pollen'.

with *ǵ*-formants: πόλτος 'porridge, mash from meal, flour', Demin. πολτίον, πολτάριον; Latin *puls*, *-tis* 'thick mash of spelt flour' (*\*poltos*); Middle Irish *littiu* (Gen. *litten*), nir. *lite*, cymr. *llith* (*i* instead of *y* after *llith* 'bait') 'flour soup, any thing eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.), food' (*\*płt-*; with expressive Gemination);

with *ɥ*-formants: Latin *pulvis*, *-eris* 'dust, powder' (*\*polɥi-*; inflection after *cinis*); gall. (rom.) *\*ulvos* ds.;

Maybe truncated alb. Geg (*\*pluvini*) *pluhuni* 'dust, powder' < Sardinian Campidanese *pruini*: Sicilian *pruvulazzu* < Latin *pulvis*, *-eris* 'dust, powder'.

here (Indo Germanic *\*pelōus*, *pelɥ-ós*) Old Indic m. Pl. *palāvās* 'chaff', Balto-Slavic *\*pelū-* and *\*pēlɥā-* f. 'chaff' in Lithuanian *pēlūs* f. Pl., Latvian *pelus*, *pelavas* f. Pl. ds., Old Prussian *pelwo* f. and Latvian *pelvas* f. Pl. ds.; Old Church Slavic *plěvy* f. Pl. 'äχyrov', klr. *poťova* ds. etc.;

with *n*-formants: Latin *pollen*, *-inis* 'very fine flour, dust powder' (// from *n*. equalization in inflection *\*polen*, *\*polnes*); *pollenta* f. 'Gerstengraupen'; here also Old Prussian *pelanne* f. 'ash', Lithuanian *pelenaĩ* m. Pl., Latvian *pēlni* ds., wherefore Old Prussian *pelanno* f. 'stove, hearth', Lithuanian *pelėnė* 'stove, hearth'; Old Prussian *plieynis* 'ash powder', Lithuanian *plėnys* f. Pl. 'Flockasche', Latvian *plēne* 'white ash on coal'; s. S. 805;

without *n*-forms, but with Redupl. russ. *pépel*, Old Church Slavic etc. *popelъ* 'ash', am ehesten as 'crushed, ground, broken into fine particles' to *pel-2a* 'pellens, pultāre'.

**References:** WP. II 60, WH. II 331, 388, Trautmann 212 f., 225;

**See also:** probably to *pel-2* 'bump, poke'.

**Page(s):** 802

---

**Root / lemma:** *pel-3a*

**Meaning:** to fold

**Material:** α. *plo-* as 2. composition part in Adj. as gr. ἁ-πλός 'simple, just', δι-πλός, δίπλαξ 'twofold' (compare Armenian *hať* 'Mal'), Latin *simplus*, *duplus*, *duplex*, *triplus*, *triplex* 'ein-, two-, dreifach', Umbrian *dupla* 'double, twice as large, twice as much', *tuplak* Akk. Sg. n.



`duplicem', *tripler* `triplis'; Middle Irish *dīabul* `double' (*\*d̥uei-plo-*); Gothic *twei-fls* `doubt', Old High German *zviřal* `dubious', m. `doubt', probably also Avestan *bifra-* n. `comparison, Ähnlichkeit', in Gr. besides die Umbildungen of type ἀπλόος (to πλοῦς) and Ionian διπλήσιος; further with older *t*-Ableitg. (see below) διπλάσιος, Doric διπλάτιος etc. `double, double so groß' (*\*p̥ltio-*; δίπαιτος `twofold' from *\*δίπαιτος*).

β. alb. *palë* (*\*pol-nā*) `crease, row, yoke, pair'; gr. πέπλος m. `Frauengewand'; Old Icelandic *felf*. (*\*falja-*) `furrow, stripe, crease', Norwegian *fela* f. `Faltenmagen'.

γ. **-to**-nouns and verbs: Old Indic *puřati* `umhüllt with', *puřa-* m. n. `crease, Tüte, pouch' (*\*pulta-*), Middle Irish *alt* `junctura, artus' (*a* Redukt. from Indo Germanic *o*, as perhaps also Old Indic *puřa-*), redupl. strong. V. Gothic *falpan* `fall', Old Icelandic *falda* `den Kopf cover', Old English *fealdan*, Old High German *faltan* `fold', weak. V Old Icelandic *falda* `fold', Old English *fealdian*, Old High German *faltōn* ds., Old Icelandic *faldr* m. `crease, corner, tail, Kopfputz the Frau', *feldr* m. (*\*faldī-*) `mantle', Middle High German *valte* `crease, convolution, angle'; Gothic *ain-falps*, Old High German *einfald*, *-t*, Old Icelandic *einfaldr*, Old English *ānfeald* `simple, just'

**References:** WP. II 55 f., WH. I 383 f.;

**See also:** perhaps identical with *pel-3b* and *pel-4*.

**Page(s):** 802-803

**Root / lemma:** *pel-3b*, *pelə-*, *plē-*

**Meaning:** to cover, wrap; skin, hide; cloth

**Material:** Gr. πέλας `skin', ἐρυσί-πελας `Hautentzündung', ἄ-πελος `nicht verheilte wound'; πέλμα n. `Sohle am foot or shoe', πάλημ `light shield' (*\*of skin*), Latin *palea* f. `Läppchen am Hahnenschnabel', *palea* n. `Wampe, dewlap'; Old Frisian *filmene* `skin', Old English *filmen* `Häutchen'; here with *k*-Erweit. Germanic *\*felh-* `save, store' in Gothic *filhan* etc. `conceal, bury', Old Icelandic *fela* `conceal, hand over', Old English *fēolan* `attach with a hinge, hook, eintreten' with gramm. variation Gothic *fulgins* `hide, conceal', Old Icelandic *folgenn* ds.; Germanic *bi-felhan* `entrust, save, store' in Old English *be-fēolan*, Old High German *bi-fel(a)han*, Middle High German *bevelhan*, Modern High German *befehlen*.

With *n*-formant: gr. πέλλᾱς Akk. Pl. `Häute', πελλο-ράφος `pellārius', Latin *pellis* `fell, fur', Old High German *fel*, *-lles*, Old English *fell*, Old Icelandic *fjall* n. `skin', Gothic *brūts-fill* `leprosy'; (Latin *pellīnus* `from fell, fur' = Old High German *fillīn*, Old English *fellēn* `ledern'); with other Wurzelstufen Old Church Slavic *pelena*, russ. *pelená* `diaper, kerchief, cloth, sleeve, wrapping' (compare without *n*-forms russ. *pélbka* ds.) and russ.



*plená* (for *plěná*), sloven. *pléna*, Czech *pléna*, *plína* ds., Lithuanian *plėnė*, *plėnis* 'Häutchen', Old Prussian *pleynis* 'meninx';

Latin *palla* 'long Obergewand the Frauen, curtain', *pallium* 'bedspread, esp. ein further Überwurf the Griechen', maybe from *\*par(u)lā* (?), loanword from gr. φάρος 'mantle'?

With **ʃ**-formants: Old Indic *paṭa*- m. 'piece Zeug, linen, garment', *paṭāla* n. 'sleeve, wrapping, cover, Schleier, Membrane', gr. πέλη 'light shield'; Old Church Slavic *platъno* 'canvas, fabric'.

With **ʎ**-formant: gr. ἐπί-πλο[F]ος 'die Netzhaut um die intestines'; Lithuanian *plėnė* f. 'feine thin skin', sloven. *pléva* 'eyelid'; perhaps Old Icelandic *ʃpl*, *ʃplva* f. 'thin Schneeschicht' (*\*falwō*?), as Norwegian *folga* ds. to Gothic *filhan* etc. 'conceal'.

**References:** WP. II 58 f., WH. II 238 f., 275 f., Trautmann 226;

**See also:** perhaps to *pel-4* 'fold'.

**Page(s):** 803-804

---

### Root / lemma: *pel-4*

**Meaning:** a kind of vessel, dish

**Material:** Old Indic *pālavi* 'a kind of Geschirr'; *pārī* 'Melkeimer', *pāla*- m. 'Almosentopf, ein certain measure of capacity', *pālīkā* 'saucepan, cooking pot' probably also *pala*- n. 'a certain measure of capacity' *palya*- n. 'ein sack, bag for corn, grain'; Latin *pēluis* 'bowl, platter', (*\*pēlou-i-s*); gr. πήληξ, -ηκος 'helmet' (from *\*πηλF-*) and πέλλα 'Melkeimer' (from *πελ(F)ια* or *\*pelīā*, compare Old Indic *pārī* 'Melkeimer'); from πέλλα is λλ for λ figurative auf *πελλίς*, -ίδος 'platter, bowl', compare *πελίκη*, *πέλιξ*, Demin. *πελίχνη* (ending nachκύλιξ, -ίχνη) 'goblet', die likewise *\*pelɥ-i* sein can (or *\*pel-i*);

Old Icelandic Old English Old Saxon *full* 'goblet' (*\*pl-no-m*).

**References:** WP. II 56 f., WH. II 278;

**See also:** perhaps to *pel-4* and *pel-5* as originally 'container from skin'.

**Page(s):** 804

---

### Root / lemma: *pel-5*

**Meaning:** to sell; to make money

**Material:** Gr. πωλεῖν 'sell', Doric πωλά:, Attic (Gramm.) πωλή f. 'sale'; Old High German *fāli* 'verkäuflich, feil' (*\*pēlio-*), Old Icelandic *fafr* ds. (*\*polo-*); Old High German *feili*, Middle Low German *veile*, Old Frisian *fēl* 'feil' are not related;

Lithuanian *peĩnas* `earnings, pay', *pelnaũ*, *-ýti* `earn', *peldėti* `spare', Latvian *pe'lns*, *pel'na* `earnings, Gewinst', *pe'lnīt* `earn, gain, verschulden', Old Church Slavic *plěnъ*, russ. *polōn* `booty'.

**References:** WP. II 51, Trautmann 213.

**Page(s):** 804

---

**Root / lemma:** *pel-6*

**Meaning:** grey; pale

**Material:** Old Indic *palitá-*, fem. *páliknī* (from *\*-tnī* `aged-gray, greis' (: πελιτνός), *paruśá-* `marked, stained' = Avestan *pouruša-*, *paouruša-* `gray, old'; pers. *pūr* `gray' (*\*parya-*);

Armenian *alík* `die (weißen) waves, billows; white Bart, weißes hair' (*\*pljio-*);

gr. πελιτνός `gray' (for *\*πελιτός* = Old Indic *palitá-h* after dem Fem. *\*πελιτνια* = Old Indic *paliknī*); Ionian πελιδνός out of it after μακεδνός etc. reshaped; πελιός (*\*peli-uo-*) `farblos, pallid, grauschwarz, bluish black' (here the PN Πέλοψ), πελλός ds. (*\*πελιός?* *\*πελνός?*), πολιός `gray, greis' (*\*poli-uo-*), πιλνόν φαιόν Κύπριοι Hes.; πέλεια, πελειάς `wild dove' (named after the color, compare πέλειαι, πελειάδες, actually die grauköpfigen, old, as appellation of the Priesterinnen in Dodona as well as πέλειος `age' Hes.; also Latin *palumbēs*, Old Prussian *poalis* `dove'), πελᾶργός `swan' (`the schwarzweiße'); from *\*πελαF(o)-* + *αργός*; maked. πέλλης `τεφρώδης' Hes.; probably here also πηλός, Doric πᾶλός (*\*παλός*) `loam, clay, slime, mud, ordure, morass';

Latin *palleō*, *-ēre* `pale, wan sein', *pallor* `paleness', *pallidus* `pale, wan' (at first from *\*paluos*, older *\*poluos* = Germanic *falwa-*, Lithuanian *patvas*, Old Church Slavic *planъ*); *pullus* `schwarzgrau' (ul from / in Folge of anlaut. *p-*; forms *-no-*); *palumbēs* or *-is* `wood-, dove, wood pigeon' (*\*pelon-b<sup>h</sup>o-*? rather parallel formation to *columbus*, *-a*, see above S. 547);

#### Note:

Alb. (*\*palumb*) *pěllumb* `dove' shares the same root with Latin *palumbes* *-is*, *m.* and *f.* `a wood pigeon, ring dove'. It is not a Latin loanword otherwise the ending *-es*, *-is* would have been solidified in alb. like Latin *radius* > alb. *rreze* `ray'; actually Latin could have borrowed this cognate from Illyrian since the shift *m* > *mb* is a typical alb. not Latin.

alb. *plak* `graybeard, Ältester';

Middle Irish *liath*, cymr. (etc.) *llwyd* 'gray' (from \**pleito-*, compare Old Indic *palitá-*, gr. πελιτνός);

Germanic \**falwa-* in Old Icelandic *fǫlr*, Old English *fealo*, Old Saxon *falū*, Old High German *falo*, *falawēr* 'sallow, paled, dun-colored, light grayish brown' (in addition as 'grau' ash' Old Icelandic *fǫlski* m., Old High German *falawiska* 'ash, Aschenstäubchen'); \**falha-* (: Lithuanian *pálšas*) in aleman.- Rhein Franconian *falch* 'dun-colored, light grayish brown, esp. from hellbraunem cattle'; \**fela-* or \**felwa-* in westfäl. *fēl* 'dun-colored, light grayish brown', *fēle* 'fahles roe deer, fahles horse'; with dem Germanic *k*-forms as in other bird name here presumably Old High German (etc.) *falco* 'falcon' (late Latin *falco* from dem Germanic);

Lithuanian *pālvas* 'bläßgelb' (= Germanic \**falwa*, Latin *palli-dus*) = Old Bulgarian *plavъ* 'white', serb. *plûv* 'blond, blue'; Lithuanian *pelẽ* 'mouse', Latvian *pele* ds., Old Prussian *peles* Pl. 'mouse (= Armmuskel)', Old Prussian *pele* 'consecration'; as derivative from *pelẽ* 'mouse' also Lithuanian *pelėkas*, Latvian *pelēks* 'mausfarbig, sallow, paled, gray'; Lithuanian *pelėda*, Latvian *pelēda* 'owl' ('Mäusefresserin'); from a \**pelẽ* 'mildew' derives Lithuanian *pelė-ju*, *-ti* 'mildew', *pelėsiai* Pl. 'mildew' and in ablaut *plėk-stu*, *-ti* 'mildew, modern'; in ablaut Lithuanian *pilkas* 'gray', *pėlkė* 'Moorbruch', also *pálšas*, Latvian *pālss* 'sallow, paled' (\**polkos*) as well as Old Prussian *poalis* 'dove' (\**pōlis*); Slavic \**plěsnъ* in russ.-Church Slavic *plěsnъ*, Old Czech *pléseň* 'mildew' and Church Slavic *peles* 'pullus', russ. *pelěsyj* 'mottled, speckled, \*tabby, varicolored'; das forms Indo Germanic *-so-* or *-ko-*.

**References:** WP. II 53 f., WH. II 239 f., 242, 386, Trautmann 205, 212;

**See also:** see above S. 799 C (*pel-1*).

**Page(s):** 804-805

---

**Root / lemma:** (*pel-9*), *pol-*, *plē-*, *plō-*

**Meaning:** to burn, be warm

**Note:** also with *-yo-* extended; perhaps = (*s*)*p(h)el-* 'gleam, shimmer'

**Material:** Old Icelandic *flōr* (\**flō-wa-*) 'lukewarm, warm'; Dutch *flouw* 'faint, languid, lukewarm', Modern High German *flau* (\**plē-yo-*); Old Church Slavic *poljǫ*, *polěti* 'burn' intr., causative *paliti* 'burn' tr., *вѣс-planetъ се* 'καταφλεγθήσεται', *plamy*, *plamenъ* m. 'flame' (\**polmen-*); whether here Lithuanian *plėnys* above S. 802?

in addition probably cymr. *go-leu* 'light', bret. *gou-lou* ds. (\**plo-yo-*); different Lewis-Pedersen 29 (to GN *Lugus*), compare above S. 690.

**References:** WP. II 59 f., Trautmann 212 f., J. Loth RC. 36, 157.

**Page(s):** 805

---

**Root / lemma:** *pelpo-* or *polpo-*

**Meaning:** woodwork

**Material:** Old Indic *parpá-* (Lex.) `bench or Wägelchen for cripple and Fußlahme', *parpá-m* (Lex.) `house' (`Bretterbude'), Latin *pulpitum* `Brettergerüst as stage or Tribüne'.

**References:** WP. II 66.

**Page(s):** 807

---

**Root / lemma:** *penk<sup>w</sup>e*

**Meaning:** five

**Material: A.** Old Indic *pañca*, Avestan *pančā*, Armenian *hing*, gr. πέντε, Aeolic πέμπε; πεμπόζειν `an den 5 Fingern zählen' (: bret. *pempât* `die Garben [to 5] fold, plait, fold up, merge '); alb. *pesë*, Geg *pēsë* (\**penk<sup>w</sup>tiā*); Latin *quīnque* (*ī* after *quīn(c)tus*), Oscan-Umbrian \**pompe* (compare Oscan *pumperias*, Umbrian *pumpeřias* `quincuriae'); Old Irish *cōic*, acymr. *pimp*, mcymr. nc. *pump*, corn. *pymr*, bret. *pemp*, gall. πεμπεδουλα `πεντάφυλλον'; Gothic *fimf*, Old Icelandic *fimm*, Old High German *fimf*, *finf*, Old Saxon Old English *fif* (schwäb. *fuchze* 15 after *sechze*; das *u* these forms as well as Old High German *funf*, *funfzich* and of Ord. Old High German *funfto* point at not auf Indo Germanic *ṇ*); Lithuanian *penki* (inflectional); Old Church Slavic *pětъ* 5 (*t* from *kt* after dem ordinals; originally collective = Old Indic *pañktī-* `Fünfzahl', Old Icelandic *fiimt* f. `number from fünf'; also Umbrian *puntes* if `quiniones'); Tocharian A *pěñ*, B *piś*, here.-Hittite *pa<sup>n</sup>ta*.

**B. 15:** Old Indic *pañca-daśat*, Avestan *pancadasa*, Armenian *hnge-tasán*, gr. πεντε(καί)δεκα, Gothic *fimftaihun*, Old High German *finfzehan*.

**C. 50:** *pañcāśāt*, Avestan *pancāsat*, Armenian *yisun* (from \**hingisun*), gr. πεντήκοντα, Latin *quingūāgintā* (after *quadrāgintā*), Old Irish *coīco* (with diphthong).

**D. ordinals *penk<sup>w</sup>tos*:** Old Indic *pakthá-*, Avestan *puxḍa-* (after \**kturtha* `the fourth ', compare *pañtahva-* `Fünftel'); gr. πέμπτος, Latin *quīntus*, Oscan \**pontos* (compare above *Púntiis*, Πομπιες, Paelignian *Ponties* `Quinctius'= Latin *Quinctius*, also Oscan *pomptis* `quinquies'; -*m*- after dem Kardinale, as also das *n* from *Quinctius* and *quinctus*); Old High German *fimfto*, *finfto*, Old Saxon *fifto*, Old Icelandic *fin(m)ti*, Gothic (in compound) *fimfta-*; Lithuanian *peñktas*, Old Bulgarian *pětъ*, Tocharian A *pant*, B *pinkce*; \***penk<sup>w</sup>etos**: Old Indic *pañcathá-* (gewöhnlicher *pañcamá-* after *saptamá-*), alb. *ipesëte*, *ipestë*, gall. *pinpetos*, Old Irish *cōiced*, acymr. *pimphet* etc.; with *r*-forms Armenian *hinger-ord* `the fünfte';

compare perhaps Old Irish *cōicer* 'number from fünf' and Gothic *figgrs*, Old Icelandic *fingr*, Old English *finger*, Old High German Old Saxon *finger* 'finger' ( *\*finz<sup>w</sup>raz*, Indo Germanic *\*penk<sup>w</sup>rós*).

**References:** WP. II 25 f., WH. II 407 f., Trautmann 213 f.

**Page(s):** 808

---

**Root / lemma:** *pen-1*

**Meaning:** to feed

**Material:** Latin *penus*, *-oris* n. and *penus*, *-ūs* m. 'Mundvorrat', also 'the interior of Hauses' (where die Lebensmittel aufbewahrt become); *penes* (solidified Lok.) preposition with Akk. 'by'; *penitus* '(from) inside, deep, gründlich' ( *\*pene-to-*); in addition (after *intus* : *intrō*) *penetrō*, *-āre* 'penetrate'; *Penātēs* 'die Götter in the interior of Hauses'; perhaps Gothic *fenea* ( *\*finja* ) 'Gerstenspeise'; Lithuanian *penù*, *penėti* 'feed, fatten, overfeed ', Latvian *penēt* 'verwöhnen', Lithuanian *pėnas* 'food'.

**References:** WP. II 25, WH. II 280 ff., 283, E.-M.<sup>2</sup> 753 f., Trautmann 214;

**See also:** perhaps to *pā-* 'feed'.

**Page(s):** 807

---

**Root / lemma:** *pen-2, pen-ko-*

**Meaning:** swamp; water, wet

**Material:** Middle Irish *en* ( *\*peno-?* ) 'water', *enach* 'swamp, marsh', *en-glas* 'wässerige milk', cymr. *en-wyn* ' buttermilk ', Middle Irish *on-chū* 'Fischotter' ('Wasserhund'), FIN *On*, PN *Onach* ('swamp, marsh'), Celtic FIN 'Evoç, newer *\*Enios* 'Inn', gall. FIN *\*Ona* 'river', also as suffix (*Bebronna* 'Biberbach' etc.); zero grade Middle Irish *an* f. ' water, urine ', gall. *anom* ' **paludem** ';

Gothic *fani* n. 'slime, mud', Old Icelandic *fen* n. 'swamp, marsh', Old High German *fenna*, *fennī* f., Middle High German *venne* n., Old Saxon *feni* n. ds., Middle Low German *venne* f. 'moorige willow ', Old English *fenn* m. n. 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen', wherefore changing through ablaut Old English *fyne* ' dampness ', *fynig* ' moldy '

Maybe alb. *finjë* ' soapwater, soap suds'.

mnl. *vunsc*, Middle Dutch *vuns* 'muffig'; Old Prussian *pannean* 'Moorbruch' (= Germanic *\*fanja-*), Lithuanian *paniabùdė* 'Fliegenpilz', Latvian *pane* f. 'Jauche'; also Illyrian *Pannonia*. (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

With **ko**-formants: Old Indic *pañka-* m. n. 'slime, mud, ordure, swamp, marsh'; Middle Irish *ēicne* 'salmon' ( *\*penk-īñio-*); zero grade *-t(i)o-*-derivative *\*funχt(i)a-* in Old High German *fūht*, *fūhti*, Old English *fūht* 'humid, wet'.

**References:** WP. II 5 f., Trautmann 205, Pokorny BzNF 2, 37 f.

**Page(s):** 807-808

---

**Root / lemma:** *pent-*

**Meaning:** to go, walk; way

**Note:** (in Aryan with *th*)

**Material:** Old Indic *pánthāḥ* (= Avestan *pantā*), Akk. Sg. *pánthām* (= *pantam*), and *pánthānam* (= Avestan *pantānəm*), Instr. Sg. *pathā* (= *paṭa*); *i*-stem in Instr. Pl. *pathíbhīḥ* (Avestan *padəbīš*), Old pers. Akk. Sg. *paṭim*; Avestan *pantā* also 'room, place', as in ablaut. Old Indic *pāthas-* n. 'place, homeland';

Armenian *hun*, Gen. *hni* 'ford, way' (*\*pont*);

Maybe alb. (*\*hu-*) *hynj* 'enter'

gr. πόντος m. 'Meerespfad, sea', zero grade πάτος m. 'path, track, step, tread; kick, strike or blow delivered by the foot; footprint, track', πατέω 'tread'; ἀπατάω 'deceive' (*\*ἀπο-πατάω* 'bring from the way'), ἀπάτη 'deception, deceit';

Lithuanian *pons*, *-tis* 'Prügelweg through Sümpfe, bridge'; *pontifex* 'Oberpriester', originally 'Brückenmacher';

Germanic *\*paþa-* in Old English *pað* 'path, track, way' (engl. *path*), Old High German Modern High German *pfad* derives probably from an iran. Mundart, compare Avestan *paṭ-*;

Gothic *finþan* 'find, learn', Old Icelandic *finna* ds., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *findan*, Old Saxon *fīthan* and *findan*, Old High German *findan*, *fintan* stem V. 'find, learn, erfinden'; Old Saxon *fāthi* n. 'the going' (*\*fanþio-*); Old High German *fend(e)o* 'Fußgänger', Middle High German *vende* 'Fußgänger, young lad, young boy', Old English *fēða* m. 'troop, multitude, crowd, Fußvolk' (*\*fanþjan-*); Old High German *fandōn* = Old English *fandian* 'examine'; Middle High German *vanden* 'besuchen', Modern High German *fahnden*, Old Saxon *fundon* 'sich aufmachen after, strive, go, hurry' = Old English *fundian* ds., Old High German *funden* ds., Old Icelandic *fūss* 'willing, inclined, willing', Old Saxon Old English *fūs* 'quick, fast, keen, eager, willing', Old High German *funs* 'willing, ready, willing' (*\*fund-sa-*), Norwegian *fūsa* 'quick, fast run';

maybe alb. *fus*, *fut* 'insert, thrust in, plant, put in'.

Old Church Slavic *pōtъ* etc. m. 'way' (*\*pontis*), zero grade Old Prussian *pintis* ds.

**References:** WP. II 26 f., WH. II 336 f., Trautmann 205 f.; Wackernagel KZ 55, 104 ff., Old Indic Gr. 3, 1, 306 f.

**Page(s):** 808-809

---

**Root / lemma:** *perd-*

**Meaning:** to fart

**Material:** Old Indic *párdatē* `furzt' (Gramm.), Avestan *pərəδaiti* `furzt'; gr. πέρδω, πέρδομαι (mostly Med. as in Old Indic) ds., ἔπαρδον, πέπορδα; πορδή `breaking wind, fart'; perhaps here πέρδιξ m. f. `partridge, game bird' (of schwirrenden Flüge); alb. *pjerth* `pedo' (Aor. *pordha*), *pordhe* `breaking wind, fart' (\**pērdā*); Old High German *ferzan*, Old English *feortan*, Old Icelandic *freta* `fart', Old High German *firz*, *furz*, Old Icelandic *fretr* `breaking wind, fart'; Lithuanian *pėrdžu*, *pėrsti*, Latvian *pīrdu*, *pīrsts*., Lithuanian *pīrdis* (= Modern High German `breaking wind, fart'); sloven. *prđeti*, russ. *perděť* `fart'; cymr. *rhech* `breaking wind, fart' (\**rikkā* from \**pr̥d-kā*); for onomatopoeic origin of the root spräche Swedish dial. *prutta* `fart (esp. from horses)'.

**References:** WP. II 49, Trautmann 219 f.;

**See also:** compare *pezd-*.

**Page(s):** 819

---

**Root / lemma:** *perg-1*

**Meaning:** pole; trunk

**Note:** (originally `felled trunk?')

**Root / lemma:** *perg-1* : `pole; trunk' derived from Illyrian : Baltic : Slavic prefix *pre-* + *gā* `road' of **Root / lemma:** *gā-*, *gēm-* : `to go, come' : Lithuanian *gāita* `way, road', *prōga* `opportunity, term (\*end of the road)' (Präfix \**prō* + *gā*); gr. βαθμός m. `step, threshold, footstep'.

**Material:** Old Icelandic *forkr* m. `shaft, pole, stick'; (Old English *feorcol*, Old Saxon *fercal* `bar, bolt, lock' from Latin *veruculum*);

Lithuanian *pėrgas* `fishing canoe' (\*dugout canoe);

Old Church Slavic *pragъ* `threshold', *porógъ* ds., poln. *próg* `threshold, house, dwelling', *progi* Pl. `floorboards, Bänke';

maybe alb. *prag* `threshold, doorstep'.



perhaps here Latin *pergula* 'protrusion, Vorbau an a Hause; vestibule, Weinlaube' as  
Demin. eines *\*pergā* 'Gebälk'.

Maybe alb. *pjergull* 'pergola'.

**References:** WP. II 48, WH. II 288; compare above S. 819 Mitte (*per-3*, *per-g*).

**Page(s):** 819-820

---

**Root / lemma:** *perg-2*

**Meaning:** fear, to fear

**Material:** Gothic *faurhrtei*, Old English *fyrhtu* f. 'fear'; Gothic *faurhts*, Old High German Old Saxon *for(a)ht*, Old English *forht* 'timorous'; Old High German Old Saxon *forhta* 'fear'; Gothic *faurhtjan*, Old High German *furhten*, *for(a)hten* 'fear, dread'; perhaps to Tocharian A B *pärsk-*, A *prask-*, B *prāsk-* 'fear, dread', A *praski*, B *prosko*, *proskye* 'fear' (-*sk-* from -*k-sk-*).

**References:** WP. II 48, Holthausen Altengl. etym. Wb. 112.

**Page(s):** 820

---

**Root / lemma:** *perk-1*, *prek-*

**Meaning:** to fill

**Note:** ? Only indisch and Irish.

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *perk-1*, *prek-* : to fill, derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** Old Indic *prṇákti* (*prṇcati*, *piparkti*) 'füllt, gives rich; mengt, mischt', participle *prkta-* 'mixed, erfüllt, voll from', Aor. *aprāk*, *upala-prakṣiṇ-* 'die quern drehend', common Old Indic *-ḡ<sup>wh</sup>-* > *-kṣ-* *saṃ-pṛc* 'in Berührung stehend'; *pracura-* 'much, a lot of, rich'; Middle Irish *ercaim* 'fülle'.

**References:** WP. II 47, Kuiper Nasalprä. 81.

**Page(s):** 820

---

**Root / lemma:** (*perk-2*): *prk-*

**Meaning:** glowing ashes, coals

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** (*perk-2*): *prk-* : glowing ashes, coals, derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.



**Material:** Lithuanian *pīrkšnys* f. Pl. 'ash with glühenden Funken', Latvian *pirkstis, pirkstes* Pl. ds.; Old Irish *riches* f. 'glowing coal', bret. *regez* 'Kohlenglut' (*\*pr̥ki-stā*, compare das Latvian forms); unclear cymr. *rhys-yn*, Pl. *rhys-od* 'glowing ash', with other forms acorn. *regihten*, collective *regyth* ds.; whether as 'sprühend' to *\*sp(h)er-* 'strew, distribute, spray' ? compare Latvian *spirgsti* 'glowing coals under the ash' under *sp(h)er(e)g-* 'twitch, spray'.

**References:** WP. II 47, Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 223.

**Page(s):** 820

---

**Root / lemma:** *perk-1*

**Meaning:** rib; breast

**Material:** Old Indic *pārsu-* f. 'rib, gebogenes knife', *pārsvá-*, *-m* 'Rippengegend, side', Avestan *parəsu-* f. 'rib', *parəsu-* m. 'rib, side', osset. *fars* 'side, line, region'; Old Church Slavic *pr̥si* 'Bruste', f. Pl. probably from 'Rippengegend'; compare Lithuanian žem. *piršys* f. Pl. 'Brust of the horse'.

Maybe alb. *parzmë* 'chest'.

**References:** WP. II 44 f., Trautmann 220.

**Page(s):** 820

---

**Root / lemma:** *perk-2, prek-*

**Meaning:** spotted

**Material:** With *-n*-formant: Old Indic *pr̥śni-* 'mottled, speckled, \*tabby, varicolored', gr. περκνός, originally 'ποικιλός', then, dunkelfleckig, dark, blauschwarz', περκαίνει 'wird dark'; πρακνόν μέλανα Hes.; Πρόκνη 'die swallow'; without *-n*- Middle Irish *erc* 'mottled, speckled, \*tabby, oxblood, indigo', also 'salmon, trout, cow, lizard', cymr. *erch* 'mottled, speckled, \*tabby' (= πέρκος); Old High German *forhana*, Middle High German *forhe(n)*, *forhel* 'trout', Old Saxon *furnia*, Old English *forn(e)* ds. (*\*pr̥k-nā*), ablaut. Swedish *färna* 'dace' (*\*perk-nā*);

with *-uo*. Old High German *faro*, Middle High German *vare*, flekt. *varwer* 'farbig', substantivized Old High German *farawa* 'paint, color' (*\*por̥k-uo-*); Latin-Germanic *fariō* 'Lachsforelle' (Germanic *\*farhjōn-*, older *\*farhwjōn-*);

other formations: gr. πέρκος m. 'Sperber' (Aristot.), περκό-πτερος 'weißköfige Geierart', περκάζει 'wird dark, black'; πρόξ, -κός f. and προκάς, -άδος 'Hirschkalb', πρώξ, -κός 'Tautropfen'; πέρκη (Latin *perca* loanword) 'perch', Latin *porcus* 'ein fish with Stachelflossen', Ligurian FIN *Porco-bera* ('trout führend'); Middle Irish *orc* (and *erc*, see

above) `salmon'; Old Icelandic *fjǫrsungr* `trachinus draco' ( *\*perks-ṛkó-*); redupl. perhaps  
πάπραξ ein thrak. sea fish ('trout?');

perhaps here through Diss. eines *\*perk-ro-s* to *\*pelcro-*, *\*polcro-*: Latin *pulc(h)er*, Old  
Latin *polcher* `beautiful' (= `varicolored').

**References:** WP. II 45 f., WH. II 384;

**See also:** extension from *per-1*.

**Page(s):** 820-821

---

**Root / lemma:** *perk-3*, *prk-*

**Meaning:** to tear out, dig out; furrow

**Material:** Old Indic *pársāna-* m. `cleft, gap, abyss, sinking in ';

Latin *porca* `furrow in farmland', `Wasserabzugsrinne in farmland' (*porcu-lētum* `a field  
divided into beds' mars. Umbrian *porculeta*); cymr. *rhŷch* `furrow' (with expressive *-kk*)  
perhaps = bret. *rec'h* `distress ', against it with *k* abret. *rec*, gl. `sulco', *ro-ricse[n]ti*  
`sulcavissent'; gall. *rica* `furrow', French *raie* `stripe'; Old High German *furuh*, Old English  
*furh* f. `furrow', Old Icelandic *forf.* `drainage ditch, canal' ( *\*prk-*); zero grade Norwegian  
*ferē* m. `a field divided into beds'; after F. R. Schröder, Festgabe K. Helm 25 ff. here Old  
Icelandic *Fjörgyn* f. as `goddess the Ackerfurche';

Lithuanian *pra-pešis* `Blänke in ice', *pra-pašas* `ditch, trench, channel', *peršėti* `

burning ache' (from Wunden);

in addition *\*porkós* `swine' (`Wühler').

**References:** WP. II 46, 47, WH. II 340 f.

**Page(s):** 821

---

**Root / lemma:** *perk-4*, *prek-*, *prk-*

**Meaning:** to ask, ask for

**Material:** 1. *sko*-present *\*prk-skō*, worfrom *\*prskō*: Old Indic *prcchāti* `fragt', Avestan  
*perəsaiti* `fragt, longs for ' (participle *paršta-*), ap. *aparsam* `I frug'; Armenian *e-harç* `he  
has gefragt' (: Old Indic *á-prcchat*), therefrom das present *harçanem*, Latin *poscō* `fordere,  
demand, beg '; Irish *arco* `I beg ', cymr. *archaf*, corn. *arghaf* ds., Middle Breton *archas* `il  
commanda' (Old Irish *imm-chom-arc* `gegenseitiges Fragen, Begrüßen' etc.) with *ar* from *r*  
before dem *s* the basic form *\*prskō* (from *\*prk-skō*); Lithuanian *peršù*, *pīršti* `for jemanden  
freien' (*pīršlys* `Freiwerber'), if with analogical present-ablaut *e* instead of *i*; in addition Old

Indic *prcchā* 'question, Erkundigung' = Armenian *harç* ds.; Old High German *forsca* 'Forschung, question' is post-verbal to *forscōn* 'inquire, research'; Latin *postulō* 'fordere' (diminutive of participle *\*posctos* to *poscō*); in Oscan-Umbrian is *\*porcō* to *\*perscō* reshaped: Umbrian *persnimu* Imper. Med. 'precātor', in addition with (forms *-(e)lo-*) Umbrian *persklu*, *pesklu* 'supplicātiōne', further mars. *pesco* 'sacrificum', and of participle *\*pes[c]to-* from: Oscan *pestlúm*, *peeslúm* 'an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff', from which Messapic *πενσκλην* 'Bethaus'.

2. Old Indic *prās-* '(gerichtliche) Befragung', Avestan *frasā* f. 'question', Old Indic *pr̥sthā-* (= Avestan *parštā-*) 'Gerichtsfrage', *praśná-*, Avestan *frašna-* m. 'Befragung, question' (= Old High German *fragan* 'woodpecker' KZ 62, 31, 2), Armenian *harsn* 'bride, newlywed, daughter-in-law' (compare Gothic *fraihnan*); Latin *procus* 'suitor', *prex* f. 'request', *precor*, *-ārī* 'bid, beg, ask', Umbrian *pepurkurent* 3. Pl. Fut. 'poposcerint'; Gothic *fraihnan* 'inquire', Old Icelandic *fregna*, Old English *frignan* (and *jo*-present *fricnan*) ds., Old Saxon preterit *fragn*, Old English *friccea* 'herald'; Germanic *\*frehti-* in Old Icelandic *frétt* f. 'question, Erforschung', Old English *freht* f. 'Wahrsagung'; Old High German *frāga* 'question' (*\*frāg-ōn*, *-ēn*, *frāhēn* 'inquire'), Old Icelandic *frægr*, Old English *ge-fræge*, Old Saxon *gi-frāgi* 'illustrious'; ablaut. Old High German *fergōn* 'bid, beg, ask'; Old Icelandic *prositi* 'bid, beg, ask';

Maybe alb. *porosit* 'order, demand' a Slavic loanword.

Lithuanian Iterat. *prašaũ*, *-yti* 'arrogate, bid, beg, ask'; Tocharian A *prak-*, B *prek-* 'inquire'

**References:** WP. II 44, WH. II 346 f.

**Page(s):** 821-822

**Root / lemma:** *perkʷu-s*

**Meaning:** oak

**Note:**

Because of the common Latin, gr., Illyrian, celt. *kʷ-* > *p-*, *gʷ-* > *b-s*, Latin *quercus* f. 'oak' is the oldest IE cognate, hence **Root / lemma:** *perkʷu-s*: oak derived from an earlier Root *kʷerkʷu-s*.

**Material:** Old Indic *parkatī-* 'sacred Feigenbaum', New Indic *pargāi* 'Steineiche'; Venetic VN *Quarquēni* 'Eichenmänner' (Latin Relikt?); *Nymphis Percernibus* perhaps Ligurian (Vaucluse); Latin *quercus* f. 'oak'; Italian-trent. *porca* 'pine' (rät. *\*porca*); Celtic *Hercynia silva* 'das deutsche Mittelgebirge' (from *\*Perkuniā*, older *\*Perkʷuniā*), cymr. *perth* f. 'bush, hedge' (*\*kʷerkʷ-t-*?); Celtic VN *Querquerni* (goidel.) in Hispania Tarrac.; from *\*Perkuniā*

probably borrowed Germanic *\*ferguniō*, Old High German *Fergunna* 'Erzgebirge', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Middle High German *Virgunt* f.

'Waldgebirge westlich Böhmens', Gothic *fairguni* n. 'mountain range', Old English *firgen* 'Waldhöhe'; Old High German *ferēheih*, langob. *ferēha* 'Speiseeiche', Old Icelandic *fjorr* m. 'tree, man'; ablaut. Old High German *forha* 'pine tree', Old English *furh*; Old Icelandic *fura* f. 'pine', *fýri* n. 'Föhrenwald'; from Old High German *\*forh-is* 'Föhrenwald': Modern High German *Forst*, from Old High German *kien-forha* (*kien-* to Old English *cen* 'pinewood torch', ablaut. to Old English *cīnan*, above S. 355) wird Modern High German *Kiefer*, doubtful whether after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff. here also Gothic *fairhuus* 'world', Old English *feorh*, Old High German *ferah* 'life', West Germanic *Alaferhuia* (= *\*Alaferhwiōs*), to Old Icelandic *fīrār* (*\*firhw-jōR*), Old English *fīras* Pl. 'Männer' etc.; Old Lithuanian *perkúnas* Thunder God, Lithuanian *perkúnas* 'thunder', *perkúnija* f. 'Gewitter', Latvian *pērkuōns* 'thunder, Thunder God', Old Prussian *percunis* 'thunder';

Maybe alb. *përkund* 'shake' : Latvian *pērkuōns* 'thunder, Thunder God'

Old Russian *Perunъ* 'Thunder God', russ. *perún* 'thunderbolt, lightning' are transformed folk etymology after Slavic *\*perō* 'hit'; unclear is Old Indic *Parjanya-* 'thunderstorm God' (see above under *per-3*, *perg-*).

**References:** WP. II 42 f., 47 f., WH. II 402 f., Specht KZ. 64, 10 f., 68, 193 ff., Thieme, Untersuchungen zur Wortkunde of Rigveda 71.

**Page(s):** 822-823

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-1*, *perə-* : *prē-*, *preu-*

**Meaning:** to drizzle, sprinkle, jet

**Note:** identical as *sper-* 'sprühen etc.'

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *per-1*, *perə-* : *prē-*, *preu-* : to drizzle, sprinkle, jet, derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)ereg-*, *(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** A. *perə-* : *prē-* gr. πίμ-πρη-μι, \*πρήθω (πρήσω, ἔπρησα) '(fache an =) zünde an, verbrenne; blow; spritze from', πρηδών, -ονος f. 'entzündliche tumefaction', πρημαίνω 'blow violent', πρημονάω 'tobe', πρηστήρ 'lightning, whirlwind, impetuous stream'; Slavic *\*prējeti* in poln. *przeć* 'sicherhitzen, braise', russ. *prejet*, *pretb* 'schwitzen, simmer, seethe, boil', Old Church Slavic *para* 'smoke, vapor', (Old Prussian *pore* 'vapor' from poln. *para*); Hittite *parāi-* 'anfachen, blow';

with *f*-forms Old Swedish *fradha* 'scum, froth, foam, slobber', Middle Low German *vradem*, *vratem* 'haze, mist, breath, breeze'; with *s*-forms Old Icelandic *fræðs* f. 'das blast,

Zischen', reduced grade Norwegian *frasa* 'rustle'; *ō*-grade(?) Norwegian *frøsa* 'effervesce, pant, sniff, snort, fauchen' (perhaps contaminated from *frýsa* and *fnøsa*).

Maybe alb. *frýj* 'swell, blow', *frýma* 'breath'

**B. *pr-eu-*:** unerweitert perhaps in Old Indic *vi-pru-* 'after all Seiten hin spray' (but compare *pravatē* 'springt auf', actually 'auseinanderspringen');

***preus-*:** Old Indic *pruṣṇóti* 'spritzt from', Intrans. *prúṣyati* 'spritzt', Old Icelandic *frýsa* 'prusten, pant, sniff, snort', Swedish *frusta* ds., *frūsa* 'spray'; lautmalend Middle Low German Old High German *prūster*; Balto-Slavic *\*prausiō* 'spritze' in Lithuanian *praūsti* 'das Gesicht wash', Latvian *praūslāt* 'leise laugh', *prūšluôt* 'prusten', Lithuanian *prùsnos*, Latvian *prusnas* 'Lippen, mouth', Old Prussian Akk. Sg. *prusnan* 'face'; Old Church Slavic *prysnoti*, russ. *pryskatʹ* 'spray'; from Balto-Slavic *\*prūša-* (: Swedish *frūsa*) Slavic *\*prychati* in Church Slavic *prychanije* n. 'fremitus' etc.; in addition perhaps as Venetic-Illyrian element in Gallischen die PN *Pruso*, *Prusonius* and the VN *Prausi* (leg. *\*Prousi*);

***preu-t(h)-*:** Old Indic *prōthati* 'prustet, schnaubt (of Rosse)', Avestan *fraōθaī-aspa-* 'with schnaubenden Rossen', Old Indic *apa-prōthati* 'schnaubt weg, bläst weg', *pra-prōthati* 'aufpusten, inflate, bloat'; Old Icelandic *frauð* n., *froða* f. 'scum, froth, foam', Old English *ā-frēoðan* 'foam';

here einige Germanic words for 'frog', as 'the Geiferige': Old Icelandic *frauðr* (compare *frauð* 'slobber'), Middle English *frūde* 'toad'.

**C. consonant extensions from *per-* s. still under *perk-*, *prek-* 'dappled', *pers-* 'spray, spray, dappled'.**

**References:** WP. II 27 f., Trautmann 230 f.

**Page(s):** 809-810

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-2*

**Meaning:** to go over; over, through, very, exceedingly

**Material:**

**A. Dient as preposition, preverb and Adverb:** **a. *per*, *peri*** (locative of root noun) 'vorwärts, in Hinausgehen, Hinübergehen about, in Durchdringen, in Übermaß', from which 'about - out, through - toward';

Old Indic *pári*, Avestan *pairi*, Old pers. *pariy*, gr. περί, πέρ, alb. *për* (partly also = Indo Germanic *\*pro*), *pej*, *pe*; besides *per* (*\*per*) with wiederhergestelltem *r*, Latin *per* (*\*per* or *\*per*); Oscan-Umbrian *per-* and *pert* (*\*per-ti*); gall. *eri-*, Old Irish *ir-*, *er-* (analogical *\*ero-*); cymr. corn. bret. *er*, Gothic *faír-*, Old English *fyr-*, Old High German *fir-* 'ver-', Old High German Old Saxon *firi-* ds.; Old Prussian *per*, Lithuanian *peĩ*, *per-*; Slavic *per-* in Old Church Slavic *prě-* etc.; from 'vorwärts' entwickelte sich already Indo Germanic die meaning 'very' (Old Indic *pári-prĩ-* 'very dear', gr. περι-καλλής 'very beautiful', Latin *per-magnus* 'very groß'; Lithuanian *peĩ-didis* 'to big, large', Old Church Slavic *prě-blagъ* 'very good'), then die the Überlegenheit (Old Indic *pári-as-*, *pári-bhū-* 'excel, surpass', gr. περι-εἶναι ds.), of Übermaßes or hohen Grades (Old Indic *pári-vid-*, gr. περί-οἶδα, Latin *per-vidēre* 'genau know, have knowledge of'); esp. Old Indic and gr. is die meaning 'ringsum, umherum' (Old Indic *pári-i-* 'umhergehen', gr. περι-ίεναι; gr. περι-ζώννυμι = Lithuanian *pér-jousti* 'umgürten');

derivatives are:

Gothic *faírra* Adv. 'afar', as preposition 'fern from', Old Icelandic *fjar(r)* Adv. 'afar' (therefrom Kompar. *firr*, Superl. *first*), Old English *feor(r)*, engl. *far*, Old Saxon *ferr*, Old High German *ferro* Adv. 'afar, very', Kompar. *ferrōr* (*\*fer-ro-* from *\*fer-ero-*); Old Church Slavic *prědъ* 'before; voran; das Vordere' (as *na-dъ*), *prězъ* 'about - toward'; -ko-Adj.: *prěkъ* 'quer', Czech *příč(ka)* 'transom' = Umbrian *percam* 'virgam', Oscan *perk[ais]* 'perticis';

in zeitlicher Verwendung: Old Indic *par-út*, gr. πέρυσι etc. (see below *uēt-* 'year') and die derivatives Lithuanian *pėrnai* 'in vorigen years', Latvian *pērn*s Adj. 'the previous year, firn', Middle High German *verne* 'the previous year', *vern* 'in vorigen years', Gothic only in *af faírnin jēra* 'of Vorjahre', Old Saxon *fernun gēre*, *fernun iāra* 'in Vorjahre', therefrom with *-io-*forms Gothic *faírneis* 'παλαιός', Old Icelandic *fyrnd* f. 'age', Old High German *firni* 'old; wise', Modern High German *Firn* 'old snow'; also to zero grade Gothic *faúr*: Old Icelandic *forn* 'old', besides the *i-*stem Old Saxon *an furndagun*, Old English *fyrn*, *firn* 'old'; compare Old Indic *purāṇá-* 'vormalig' to *purā*, ap. *paranam* 'previously, in the past' to *parā*, Latin *perendiē* 'the day after tomorrow' from *\*peren-die*?

Maybe in *-e* grade Latin Greek Albanian: Latin *perendie* (*\*peren-dies*) 'on the day after tomorrow': Albanian (*\*peren-diem*) *perëndim* m. 'sunset, end of the day', *perëndimi* 'west', (*\*peren-desha*) *perëndesha* 'upper goddess' (*\*peren-dea*) *perëndia* 'divinity'. Albanian (-*dea*, -*desha* 'goddess': Latin *dea*: Italian *dea*: Spanish *diosa*: French *déesse*: Portuguese *deusa* 'goddess'.

auf *per-* in other Verwendung point at *\*per-<sub>u</sub>-r/n-* in hom. πείραρ (Pind. πείρας), πείρατος, Attic πέρας, -ατος 'ending, end', hom. ἀπείρων 'eternal, infinite' = (Attic) ἀπέρωνα πέρας μη ἔχοντα Hes., hom. πειραίνω, Attic περαίνω 'vollende'; - besides in Old Indic eine gleichlautende family the meaning 'knot': Old Indic *pārva-* Nom. Akk. Pl. n. 'knot, joint' (instead of *\*parv-*), *pāru-* m. 'knot, joint, limb, member (ocean, sky, heaven)', *paruṣ-* n. 'knot, joint, limb, member'; gr. πείραρ 'knot' is doubtful (G. Björck Mél. Boisacq 1, 143 ff.).

**b. Adj. *pero-s*** 'further': Old Indic *pāra-h* 'further, jenseitig, fiend; prior; later', Superl. *paramā-h* 'fernster, last, best', Avestan ap. *para-* 'ulterior, the other, spätere, künftige', *para-tara-* 'fiend'; Old Indic *parāh* (Nom. Sg. m. with adv. End stress) preposition m. Akk. 'about - out', with Abl. 'fern from', with Instr. 'beyond from', seldom adverbial = Avestan *parō* preposition m. Akk. 'besides - apart from'; Old Indic *pārā*, Avestan *para* (Instr. Sg.) adverbial 'fort, weg, zur Seite'; Old Indic *paré* (Lok. Sg.) 'darauf, fernerhin'; Old Indic *param* (Nom. Akk. Sg. n. = Oscan *perum*) 'out about, beyond, after', preposition with Abl.;

Armenian *heri* 'remote, distant, afar';

gr. πέρᾱ(v), Ionian πέρην (Akk. Sg. f.) 'darüber out, beyond', Adv., preposition m. Abl. (Gen.); Latin *per-perām* 'inverted', *per-perus* 'incorrect', from which gr. πέρπερος 'Geck'; gr. πέρᾱ 'darüber out, beyond' (Instr. Sg. f. of stem *\*pero-* = Old Indic *pārā* 'away, in another place, fort'); therefrom περαιός 'jenseitig' (περαιίτερος), πέραθεν 'from beyond her', τῇ περάτῃ (γῇ) 'gegen Westen';

from a schwundstufigen additional form from πέρᾱ through *-ko-* extended is delph. πρᾱκος 'with e. Geldstrafe covered', Ionian πρήσσω Attic πρᾱττω 'durchfahre, vollstrecke, vollführe, verrichte, do';

Oscan *perum* (= Old Indic *param*) 'sine';

Old Irish *īre* 'further, länger' (*\*perio-*, das *ī* after *sīr* 'long');

Hittite *parā* (= gr. πέρᾱ) 'vorwärts, further, further', postposition 'from - heraus'; *perija(n)* 'darüber out', postposition 'about - out', *parranda* ds. (\*= gr. πέραν + δε).

**c. *prai, prai*** (Richtungsdativ of stem *per*), also *prei, pri, pari*.

Old Indic *paré* 'daraufhin' (Lok. Sg.);



gr. παραι `παρά', out of hom. (Ionian Attic) only in compounds, as kyren. Παραι-βάτᾱ; πρίν (hom. also πρίν) `vorher; before'; probably reshaped from \*πρίς ( \*pri-is, to Latin *prior*, *priscus*) compare Cretan πρεῖν from \*πρεῖς;

alb. *pa* `before', if from \**pari-* (in vowel reshaped after *parë* `first'?);

Latin *prae* prefix `voran, ahead, exceedingly ', preposition `before, because of', Oscan *prai*, *prae-*, Umbrian *pre* `prae', prefix and preposition, *pre-pa* `priusquam', Kompar. Latin *praeter* `vorbei an = besides, ausgenommen' ( \**prai-tero-*), Umbrian *pretra* `priōrēs';

Old Latin *prī* ( \**prei*) ` before, in front ' (*prehendō* ` gripe, seize' from \**praehendō*), Kompar. \**pri-iōs*, \**pri-is* (from which *prīs-*) in *prior* ` former, previous, prior, first ', *prīmus* (from \**prīs-mos*), Paelignian *prismu* ` the first, first ', presumably also *prīdem* ` long ago, long since, a long time ago '; *prīs-cus* ` of former times, of old, olden, ancient, primitive, antique ' ( \**preis-ko-*, compare Armenian *erēç*, Gen. *erīçu* ` the oldest, the priest ', \**preis-ku*); *prīstinus* ` former, early, original, primitive, pristine ', Paelignian *pri-trom-e* ` right onward, forward, farther on, onward ', *pristafalacirix* `\**praestibulātrix* '; here probably also Latin *prīvus* ( \**prei-uos*) ` each, every individual, one each, one's own, private, peculiar, particular ', *prīvō*, -*āre* ` to bereave, deprive, rob, strip ', *prīvātus* ` apart from the State, peculiar, personal, individual, private ', Umbrian *prever* ` one to each, separate, single ', *preve* ` one by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary, singular ', Oscan *preiuatud* Abl. ` apart from the State, peculiar, personal, individual, private, **reō** ';

***pəri-*** = Celtic [p] *ari-* in gall. *are-* (*Are-morica*, *Are-brigium*, abrit. *Are-clūtā* etc.) `by, before, esp. östlich from' (compare Irish *an-air* `from east ');

Old High German Old Saxon *furi* `before, for, vorbei', Old Icelandic *fyr* (and with Komparativendung *fyrir*) `before, for'; Kompar. Old High German *furiro* `the frühere, vordere', Superl. *furist*, Middle High German *vürst* `first, vornehmster', Old Saxon *furist*, Old English *fyr(e)st*, engl. *first*, Old Icelandic *fyr* adv. ` prior, vorher', *fyrri* `the frühere', *fyrstr* `the first', Old English *fyrsta*, Old Saxon Old High German *furisto* `prince, lord'; Gothic *fri-sahts* `Bild, example, riddle ' contains zero grades \**pri-*, as also Old High German *fri-liez* besides *fir-*, *far-*, *fra-liez*.

***prei-*** in Lithuanian *priē*, žem. *prỹ* `by, an', Nominalpräf. *prīe-*, *priē-*, *prie-*, *prý-* (also *prei-kālas* m. ` anvil '), preverb *pri-*; preposition *priēš* `against', *prīeš* `before'; Latvian *prie(k)ša* `das Vordere' ( \**preiṭiā*); Latvian *piere* `forehead, Vorderseite' ( \**priere*?); Old Prussian *prei* `to, by', as prefix `also, before, an', *prēisiks* m. `fiend'; Old Church Slavic *pri* preposition and prefix `by, an, to';



from Latin *pr[ī]mus* similar *\*pr̥s<sub>e</sub>mi-*, *-ei*: Old Irish *rem-* prefix (lenierend) 'before, voran' (*riam* 'vor ihm', *remi* 'vor you'), *remi-* as preverb, preposition *re* (nasalized).

d. *p<sub>e</sub>res*, *p<sub>e</sub>ros* (and as 1. composition part *pres-* 'before', Gen.-Abl. of stem *per-*):

Old Indic *puráh* Adv. and prefix 'voran, vorn', preposition 'before', Avestan *parō* Adv. 'vorn, before', preposition 'before', gr. πάρος Adv. 'prior; voran, vorn', preposition 'before'; *pres-* in gr. πρέσ-βυς, -γυς 'old' ('in Alter vorangehend', compare Old Indic *purō-gavá-* 'guide, leader' (\*Leitstier), see below *g<sup>w</sup>ou-* 'rother, cattle'; to Cretan πρεῖσγος see above); Old High German *frist* m. n., Old Saxon *frist* n., Old English *first* m. 'time, period' from *\*pres-sti-*, Old Icelandic *frest* n. ds. from *\*pres-sto-*, compare Old Indic *purah-sthita-* 'bevorstehend'; from *\*p<sub>e</sub>ros-stāti-s* 'in Alter voran seiend' probably Old Irish *arsaid*, *arsid* 'vetus' (Old Indic *purástāt* 'before, voran, vorn, vorher' is certainly *purah* + Abl. *-tāt*).

e. *pr-* 'hervor', perhaps Nom. Sg. n. of stem *per-*: gr. πᾶρ in proper name as Παρμενίσκος, in el. παρ-βαίνω, πᾶρ τὸν νόμον; Latin *por-tendō* (: Gothic *faúraPanjan*), *-rigō*, *pol-liceor* among others, Umbrian *pur-douitu* 'porricito', Faliscan *por-ded* 'brachte dar, widmete'; Gothic *faúr*, Old Saxon *for*, *fur* preposition 'before, for', Old English *for* ds., Old Icelandic *for* 'before', with steigender meaning Old Icelandic *for-ljōtr* 'very ugly', Old English *for-manig* 'gar viele, allzu viele';

Germanic derivatives: Old Icelandic *forr* 'hasty, voreilig' (*\*furha-*, compare from *\*pro*: gr. πρόκα under S. 815); Old Saxon Old Frisian *forth*, *ford*, Old English *forð* 'fort, vorwärts'; Middle High German *vort* 'vorwärts, further', *fort*, Norwegian *fort* 'quick, fast, bald', Old Icelandic *forða*, Old English *ge-forþian* 'fortbringen'; Kompar. *\*furþera-* in Old Saxon *furþor*, *furdor* Adv., Old English *furðor* Adv. 'further', *furðra* Adj. 'greater, higher', Old High German *furdir*, *-ar* Adv. Adj. 'vorder, vorzüglicher, prior, vormalig'.

compounds with forms from *stā-* 'stand' in Old Indic *pr̥ṣti-* f. 'rib', *pr̥-ṣthá-m* 'hervorstehender back, acme, apex', Avestan *par-šta-* m. 'back', *par-šti-* f. (Du.) 'back', Middle Low German *vorst-* f. 'ridge of the roof' from *\*for-stō*, Old English *fyrst* ds. from *\*fur-sti-*; besides with lengthened grade prefix Old High German *frist* m., Old English *fierst* f. 'First' from *\*fir-sti-*; probably also Latin *postis* 'jamb, doorpost' (*\*por-sti-s* 'hervorstehendes'); gr. παστάς (besides παραστάς) 'jamb, pillar, Türpfeiler', παρτάδες ἄμπελοι Hes. (\*παρ-στάς), Lithuanian *pīštas*, Old Church Slavic *prъstъ* 'finger' ('hervorstehend');

Maybe alb. *prish* 'deflower, finger, destroy, waste'

f. **perā** Instr. Sg. of stem *\*per*, Old Indic *purā* Adv. 'previously, in the past, prior; ehe, before', preposition '(to Schutze) before, without. besides', Avestan *para*, ap. *parā* Adv. 'zuvor', preposition 'before', therefrom Old Indic *purāṇā-* 'vormalig, prior, old', ap. *paranam* Adv. 'previously, in the past'; gr. *παρά, παρά* verbal prefix 'before - toward, dar-', preposition 'an etwas hin, along, besides; during'; 'by, from the Nähe weg, from seiten'; Gothic *faúra*, Old High German Old Saxon *fora* Adv. 'vorn, vorher', verbal prefix 'vorher, ahead, before', preposition 'before', Old English *fore* preposition 'before'.

g. **pro, prō** 'vorwärts, vorn, voran', formation as *\*apo*, *\*upo*; **prō** with Auslautsdehnung.

Old Indic *prá-* prefix 'before, vorwärts, fort' (before Subst. and verbs), 'very' (before Adj.), Avestan *frā, fra-*, ap. *fra-* prefix 'vorwärts, voran; fort', away, in another place'; gr. *πρό* preverb 'before', preposition 'before', *πρω-πέρυσσι* (rhythm. lengthening) 'in vorvorigen year'; Latin *prō-*, *prō-* in compounds, *prō* preposition 'before, for'; *prōnus* 'vorwärts willing, inclined' (from *\*prōne*, compare *pōne* 'behind' from *\*post-ne*); about *prōdest* s. WH. II 365; Oscan-Umbrian preverb. *pro-*, *pru-*;

air- *ro-*, cymr. *ry-*, abret. *ro-*, *ru-*, Middle Breton nbret. *ra-*, preverb and intensive prefix, e.g. Old Irish *ro-már* 'to big, large', gall. GN f. *Ro-smerta*;

Gothic *fra-*, Old High German *fir-*, Modern High German *ver-* preverb (latter partly also = Gothic *faír-*, see above A.);

Old Prussian *pra, pro* 'through', as preverb 'ver-', Lithuanian *pra, prō* 'vorbei', as preverb 'vorbei-, through -, ver-', compare *prā-garas* 'wolverine' = Latvian *pra-garis* ds.; Latvian *pruô-jām* 'away, in another place, fort'; Old Church Slavic preverb *pro-* 'through -, ver-', preposition russ. Czech *pro* 'because of', ablaut. russ. *prá-děd*, serb. *pră-djed* 'great grandfather';

doubled: Old Indic *prápra*, gr. *πρόπρω* 'always vorwärts'.

**pru-** (Reim auf *\*pu*, s. *\*apo*?) lies the basic in gr. *δια-πρυ-σιός* 'durchgehend', *πρυμνός* 'das äußerste end from perhaps forming' (*πρύμνη* 'Hinterschiff' etc.).

**prō-** 'early, matutinal, morgens' in Old Indic *prā-tár* 'early, matutinal, morgens', gr. *πρωῖ* (Attic *πρώ*) 'early, matutinal, morgens', *πρώιος* 'matutinal', Doric *πρώᾱν, πρᾱν* (*\*πρωᾱν*), Attic *πρώην* (*\*πρωFiān* scil. *ἡμέραν*) 'kürzlich, the day before yesterday, two days ago', Old High German *fruo* 'in the Frühe', *fruoī*, Middle High German *vrüeje* (= *πρωίος*) Adj. 'early, matutinal' (Indo Germanic *\*prō*); Lithuanian *prō* 'vorbei', Slavic *pra-* see above.

derivatives from *pro-*:

***pro-tero-*** in Old Indic *pratarám*, *-ām* Adv. 'further, prospectively', Avestan *fratara-* 'the vordere, frühere', gr. πρότερος 'the vordere, vorige'; Oscan *pruter pan* 'priusquam' is single-linguistically to *\*prō-* shaped, also Old Indic *prātár* 'early, matutinal, morgens' see above;

in addition with superlative suffix *-tēmo-*: Old Indic *pratamām* 'vorzugsweise', Avestan *fratama-*, ap. *fratama-* 'the vorderste, vornehmste, first' (besides Old Indic *prathamá-* 'previous' and einzelne iran. forms with *th*); gr. \*πρό-ατος (from πρότατος?) perhaps in Doric πρᾶτος 'previous'; but gr. πρῶτος ds. from *\*př-to-* (reshaped from *\*př-mo-* ds.); in addition πρητήν m. 'one-year-old lamb' (see above S. 314);

***pro-mo-*** gr. πρόμος 'Vorderster, Vorkämpfer, guide, leader', Umbrian *promom* Adv. 'primum', Gothic *fram* Adv. 'further', preposition 'from - her', Old Icelandic *fram* Adv. 'vorwärts', *frā* (*\*fram*) preposition 'away from', Old High German *fram* Adv. 'vorwärts, fort, further, immediately, right away', preposition 'fort from, from - her', Old English *from* Adv. 'fort', preposition 'away from'; Old Icelandic *framr* 'voranstehend, vorwärtsstrebend, distinguished', Old English *fram* 'tüchtig pert';

***prē-mo-*** in gr. πρόμος 'guide, leader' (rather korrupt for πρόμος ds.?), Gothic *fruma* 'previous' (Sup. *frumists*), Middle High German *frum*, *vrom* 'proficient, brav' (Modern High German *fromm*; Old High German Old Saxon *fruma* f. 'benefit', Modern High German *Frommen*); similarly Latin *probus* 'good, proficient, brav', Umbrian *profe* 'probe' from *\*pro-bh<sup>h</sup>uo-s*: Old Indic *pra-bhú-* 'salient, superb an power and Fülle', as well as in Old Bulgarian *pro-stъ* 'rechtschaffen, simple, just, unsophisticated', and (from *\*př-mo-*) Old Saxon *formō*, Old English *forma* 'previous' (Superl. *fyrmesþ*), Lithuanian *pirmas* Old Prussian *pirmas* 'first', probably Latin *prandium* 'Frühmahlzeit' from *\*prām-eđiom* (*\*přm-*).

***prō-ko-*** 'voran seiend': gr. πρόκα (Nom. Akk. Pl. n.) Adv. 'sofort', Latin *reci-procus* actually 'backwards and vorwärts gerichtet', Old Latin *procum* Gen. Pl., 'procerum', after *pauperēs* reshaped to *procerēs*, *-um* 'die Vornehmsten; die from the wall herausragenden Balkenköpfe'; *procul* 'afar' (compare *simul*);

Latin *prope* 'near by', Superl. *proximus*, actually *\*pro-k<sup>w</sup>e* 'and vorwärts (an etwas heran)', with Assimil. *p - k<sup>w</sup> to p - p<sub>r</sub>*; in addition *propter* 'besides' (*\*propiter*) and *propinquus* 'benachbart, related' (compare Old Indic *praty-āñč-* 'zugewandt'); compare above S. 813 Germanic *\*furha*;

Old Church Slavic *prokъ* 'residual, remaining', *proče* Adv. 'λοιπόν, igitur' (*\*prokjom*);

auf ein *\*prō-ko-* goes back bret. *a-raok* 'vorwärts, voran, prior', cymr. *(y)rhawg* 'auf lange', with Proklisenkürzung: bret. *rak*, corn. *rag*, cymr. *rhag* 'before'.

***prō-uo-*** in Old Indic *pravaṇā-* '(vorwärts) willing, inclined, abschüssig', n. 'slope, heap, mound'; about Latin *prōnus* see above; gr. πρᾶνής, hom. πρηνής 'vorwärts willing, inclined' after Leumann Homer. Wörter 77 f. from *\*προ-ᾱνης* 'face ahead'; with other meaning Old High German *frō*, Old Saxon *frao*, Old English *frēa* 'master, mister' (*\*frawan-*), Gothic *frauja* 'master, mister' (Old Icelandic *Freyr* GN to *o*-stem has changed), Old Saxon *frōio* ds., Old Icelandic *frejja* 'mistress; name the goddess', Old High German *frouwa* 'wife, woman'; besides Old Saxon *frūa*, Middle Low German *frūwe* 'wife, woman' from *\*frōwōn*, Indo Germanic *\*prō-uo-*, das also in Attic πρῶρα (Latin loanword *prōra*) 'Schiffsvorderteil' (πρωβαίρα-, -αρία Indo Germanic *\*prōu-riā*); perhaps Latin *prōvincia*, if auf a *\*prōuiōn* 'master, mister, power, rule' being based on; Old Bulgarian *pravъ* 'right, right' (*\*gradaus*);

with the same forms, but as Lithuanian *pir-mas* 'first' from *\*perə-* 'shaped', Indo Germanic ***perə-uo-*** in: Old Indic *pūrva-*, Avestan *paurva-*, *pourva-*, ap. *paruva-* 'the vordere, frühere' (Old Indic *pūrvyá-*, Avestan *paouruya-* *paoirya-*, ap. *paruviya* 'prior', then 'primus'), alb. *parë* 'first', *para* 'vor'; Old Church Slavic *prъvъ prъvъ* 'the first'; probably also die base from Old English *forwost*, *forwest* 'the first'.

Note:

Phonetically alb *parë* 'first': Tocharian A *pärwat* 'first' (with *-t* after the other ordinal numbers) and Tocharian B *parwe* (*\*pärwe*) 'earlier, first'

**h. *preti*, *proti*** 'compared with, entgegen, against', partly in sense of remuneration; ***preti-os*** 'equal in'.

Old Indic *prāti* (in Iran. through *paiti* **verdrängt**) prefix 'against, back etc.' preposition 'against' etc.; gr. hom. πρῶτί (Cretan πρῶτί reconverted with metathesis), Ionian Attic Lesbian πρὸς (compare πρὸς(σ)ω 'vorwärts' from *\*protiō*, πρὸςθε(ν) 'from vorn'), pamphyl. πεπρί (reconverted with metathesis from *\*περι*), Aeolic πρέξ, Adv. 'yet in addition, moreover', prefix, preposition 'against - toward, to, against', 'an', 'after a Bereich hin; by (in Schwüren)', 'from - her, from'; Latin *pretium* 'value, worth, price of a thing' (Neutr. eines Adj. *\*pretios*), compare Old Indic *prati-as-* 'gleichkommen', *apratā* (stem *\*pratay-*) 'without Entgelt, free', Avestan *pərəskā* (*\*prt-skā*) 'price or value, worth', Old

Church Slavic *protivъ*, *protivъ* 'entgegen', Kashubian *procim*; wruss. *precí*, poln. *przeciw* 'against' (also in sense of exchange relation); Latvian *pret* etc.

i. ***porsō(d)***: Armenian *ar'* 'by, an, besides', verbal prefix and preposition; in addition *araj* 'Vorderseite, beginning', *arajin* 'first'; gr. *πρόπρω*, *πρόρσω* (Pind.) 'vorwärts' = Latin *porrō* 'vorwärts, fürder'; through ihren *o*-vocalism auffällige formation.

**References:** WP. II 29 ff., EM.<sup>2</sup> 754 f., 801, 808 ff., 811 f., WH. II 283 ff., 351, 364 ff., Trautmann 214 f., 220, 229 f., 230 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 491 ff., 499 ff., 505 ff., 508 ff., 541 f., 543 ff., 654 ff.

**Page(s):** 810-816

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-2*. B. *per-*, *perə-*

**Meaning:** to carry over, bring; to go over, travel

**Note:** not certainly from *per 2*: C. to separate

**Material:** Old Indic *píparti* 'führt hinüber, geleitet, furthers, übertrifft', causative *pārāyati* 'places about' (= *pālayati* 'schützt'), Avestan *par-* (with Präfixen) 'hindurch-, hinübergehen', Kaus. *-pārayeité*, Old Indic *pāra-* 'hinüberbringend, übersetzend', m. n. 'jenseitiges bank, border, shore, purpose, äußerste limit, boundary' (in addition *pārya-* 'wirksam'), Avestan *pāra-* m. 'bank, border, shore; limit, boundary, end';

Armenian *hord* 'begangen, betreten', *hordan* 'leave, depart', *hordantam* 'allow to leave, depart', and *heriun* 'Pfrieme'; thrak. *πόρος*, *-παρ* in place names = gr. *πόρος* 'ford';

gr. *περάω* 'dringe through', *πείρω* (*πεπαρμένος*) 'durchdringe, durchbohre' (= Church Slavic *na-perjō*), *διαμ-περής* 'durchbohrend', *περόνη* 'cusp, peak, sting, prick, clasp, hairpin'; *πόρος* 'passage, Zugang, junction, ford; Ausweg; Pl. incomings', hom. *πορεῖν* 'obtain', Aor. *ἔπορον*; *πέπρωται* 'is, war of Schicksal bestimmt' (\**p̥r̥-*), *πορεύω* 'lead, guide, obtain', Med. 'travel, journey', *πορίζω* 'grant, bestow passage; obtain', *πορθμός* 'Überfahrt, Meerenge';

alb. *pruva*, *prura* 'brachte, führte', *sh-porōj* 'durchbohre, durchsteche' (*dis-* + \**pērā-jō*), *sh-poj*, *tsh-poj*, *sh-puay* 'ds., durchbreche eine wall, breche ein' (*dis-* + \**pēre-jō*), *sh-pie* 'lead, guide hin' (\**sem-* + \**perō*); *pirr(ë)* f. 'thorn' (\**pēr-nā*) etc.;

Maybe nasalized (\**pērā-jōnd*) alb. *perëndim* 'sunset, west', *perëndi*, *perëndia* 'goddess' [common alb. *n-* > *nd-*]: Middle Persian: *xwarōfrān*, (Man.) *xwrrwpr'n* 'sunset, west': **Avestan:** *pərətu-* [m] 'crossing, bridge'; OAv. (*fra*)*frā* [1sg.subj.aor.act.] 'to cross' (Y

46.10); LAv. *fra-pāraiiāñhe* [2sg.caus.subj.act.] 'to bring over' ( Yt 71.16); *ni-pāraiiēñti* [3pl.caus.act.] 'to lead to'

Latin *portō, -āre* 'bear, carry, guide, lead, drive, bringen, offer', Umbrian *portatu* 'portato', *portust* 'portaverit' ( *\*poritō*, to an iterative *\*poreiō*);

Gothic *faran, for* 'wander, pull, drag', *farjan* 'drive, schiffen', stem V. Old High German Old English *faran*, Old Icelandic *fara* 'drive', schw. V. Old Saxon *ferian*, Old High German *ferien, ferren*, Old Icelandic *ferja* 'drive, schiffen' (*farjan* = *\*poreiō*); Old Icelandic *fǫrf.* 'journey, Fahrt', Old English *faru* f. 'Fahrt, journey, pull', Middle High German *var* f. 'Fahrt, way, kind of, way' (fem. to gr. πόρος); Old Icelandic *farmr*, Old English *fearm* m. 'shipload', Old High German *farm* 'bark, type of sailboat' (= russ. *porom*); lengthened grade Kaus. Old Saxon *fōrian*, Old High German *fuoren*, Modern High German *führen*, Old Icelandic *fōra* ds., Old English (as lter.) *fēran* 'gehn, pull, drag' (= Avestan *pāráyati*, Old Church Slavic *pariti*); Old High German *fuora* 'Fuhre, Fahrt etc.', Old English *fōrf.* 'Fahrt, cart'; Old Icelandic *fōrr* 'fahrbar, suitable', Old High German *gi-fuori* 'fitting, comfortable, useful'; Verbalabstr. Old Icelandic *ferð*, Old English *fierd*, Old High German Middle High German *fart* 'Fahrt' ( *\*por-ti*);

russ.-Church Slavic *na-perjō* (= πείρω), *-periti* 'durchbohren'; *perō, pьrati* 'fly'; lter. *pariti* 'fly, schweben' (= Old Indic *pārayati*, Germanic *\*fōrjan*); *pero* 'feather'; russ. *poróm*, Serbo-Croatian *prām* 'ferry' (= Old Icelandic *farmr*); presumably here also Old Church Slavic *porjō, prati* 'carve, slit'; about Modern High German *Farn* etc. s. addendum S. 850.

***per-tu-, por-tu-***, Gen. ***pr-teus*** 'passage, ford': Avestan *pəṛətu-š* m. f. (Proto Aryan *\*prtú-š*) and *pəšū-š* m. (Proto Aryan *\*pṛtu-š*) 'passage, ford, bridge' (*hu-pəṛəθwa-* 'good to overstep' = 'Euphrat'); Latin *portus, -ūs* 'Haustüre' (XII tab.); 'harbor', *angi-portus* 'narrow Passage, Nebengäßchen'; besides *ā*-stem *porta* 'Stadtter, gate' = Oscan *[p]úrtam*, Illyrian PN *Nau-portus*; gall. *ritu-* 'ford' in *Ritumagus, Augustoritum*, acymr. *rit*, ncymr. *rhyd*, corn. *rit* 'ford'; Old High German *furt*, Old English *ford* 'ford' (zero grade Old Icelandic *fjorðr* 'narrow gulf, bay' from *\*per-tu-s*); besides f. *i*-stem in Modern High German PN *Fürth* ( *\*furti*).

Maybe alb. *portë* 'door' derived from Latin *porta* 'gate', *port* 'harbor' derived from Latin *portus* 'harbor'.

**addendum to S. 817:**

To Church Slavic *pero* 'feather' belong *\*por-no-* 'feather' in Old Indic *parṇá-* n. 'feather, leaf', Avestan *parəna-* n. 'feather, wing', Old Saxon Old High German *farn* 'Farnkraut' (\*Federkraut), Old English *fearn* m. ds., Lithuanian *spaŋnas*, Latvian *spārns* m. 'wing' (das *s-* from the root *spher-*);

*\*prəti-s* in gall. *ratis*, Middle Irish *raith* f. 'Farnkraut', bret. *rad-enn* collective ds.;

*\*po-port-jo-* in Lithuanian *papartis*, *papartys* 'Farnkraut', Latvian *paparde*, *paparske* ds.; with lengthened grade Slavic *\*paparti-* f. in russ. *páporotʹ* etc. ds.

WP. II 21, Trautmann 206, Vasmer 2, 313.

**References:** WP. II 39 f., WH. II 344, Trautmann 206, 215 f.

**Page(s):** 816-817

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-2*: C. *per-*, *perə-*

**Meaning:** to sell

**Material:** α. Gr. *πέρνημι* (present and Impf.), *περάω*, -*ō* (formal = *περάω* 'dringe through'), *ἐπέρασ(σ)α*, and *πιπρᾶσκω*, *περάσω* (Attic *περῶ*), *ἐπέρασα*, *πέπρᾶκα* 'verkaufe', (gr. stem *\*perā-*), *πόρνη* 'meretrix'; Old Irish *ren(a)id* 'verkauft' (*\*pr-nə-*: gr. *περνᾶ-*), Konj. 3. Sg. -*riā-* (*\*riā-* after Indik. *\*[p]ri-na-* for *\*[p]erā-* eingetreten), Perf. 3. Sg. -*rir* (*\*ri-r-e*); verbal noun *reicc* (Dat.) 'Verkaufen' (in final sound after *icc* 'healing, payment' directed); compare with an old guttural-extension Lithuanian *perkù pĩrkti* 'buy'.

β. Avestan *pairyante* 'sie become compared', *aipi-par-* ' (seine blame) begleichen, penance, atonement make', *a-pərəti-š* 'atonement', *pərəθa-* n. 'equalization of (blame), atonement, punishment', *pāra-* m. 'blame' (in addition probably also *par-* 'verurteilen'); Latin *pār* (lengthened grade), *pāris* 'gleichkommend, alike, pair', therefrom *parō*, -*āre* 'gleichschätzen', *comparāre* 'compare' (Umbrian *parsest* 'par est' has das *s* from *mers est*).

γ. Old Indic *pūrtá-* n., *pūrtí-* f. 'earnings' = Latin *pars*, -*tis* 'part' (*\*pereti-*), *portiō* 'part, allotment' (Post Classical; Classical only *prō portiōne*, assim. from *\*prō partiōne*); Old Irish *rann*, cymr. *rhan*, mcor. *ran*, abret. Pl. *rannou* 'part' (*\*perə-snā*); (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Irish *ern(a)id* 'grants', Konj. *r-a-æra* 'er möge esgewähren', preterit *ro-ír* 'er has gewährt' (*\*pēr-e*), Fut. *\*ebraid* (*\*pi-prā-s-e-tī*); *ro-rath* 'is gewährt worden' (*\*prə-to-?*); Hittite *parš-* 'break, rupture, grind, split up, cut up, divide'.

**References:** WP. II 40 f., WH. II 250 f., 256 f., 257 ff.



---

**Root / lemma:** *per-2*. D. *per-*

**Meaning:** to bear (child)

**Note:** (as *ferō*: 'gebäre' in einstiger relationship to *per-2*: *C* 'allot')

**Material:** α. Latin *pariō*, *-ere*, *peperi*, *partum*, *paritūrus* 'to give birth to children', *reperiō*, *-īre*, *repperi*, *repertum* 'wiederfinden, find, learn', *partus*, *-ūs* 'to give birth to children, birth; foetus', *Parca* (*\*parica*) originally 'Geburtsgöttin', *Propertius* actually 'the Frühgeborene' = Umbrian *Propartie* 'Propertii', *parō*, *-āre* 'bereite, acquire, buy', *comparō* 'buy' ('sich etwas besorgen, obtain'); *imperāre* 'anschaffen = order';

Lithuanian *periū*, *perėti* 'brüte', *peraĩ* Nom. Pl. 'Bienenlarven'.

β. Old Indic *pr̥thuka-* m. 'rother, cattle, calf, the young of an animal', Armenian *ort*, *-u* 'calf of Rindes or Hirsches' (with formants *-thu-*); gr. πόρις, πόρις, πόρις 'calf, young cow'; cymr. *erthyl* 'abortus'; Old High German *far*, *farro*, Modern High German *Farre*, Old English *fearr*, Old Icelandic *farri* (*\*farz-*) 'bull', with gramm. variation Middle High German *verse*, Modern High German *Färse* 'young cow' (Germanic *\*fársī*, Gen. *\*fársjōs*), to Old English *héah-fore*, engl. *heifer*, originally from jungen animals, compare engl. *farrow* 'not pregnant', West Frisian *fear* 'gelt'; lengthened grade Old English *fōr*, Middle Low German *vōr* 'Schweinchen'; Old Church Slavic *za-pr̥t̥bъkъ* 'wind-Ei', Czech *s-pratek* 'früh geborenes calf', klr. *vy-portok* 'Frühgeburt'.

**References:** WP. II 41 f., WH. II 255 f., Trautmann 215.

**Page(s):** 818

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-2*. E. *per-*

**Meaning:** to try, dare, risk; danger

**Note:** (= *per-* 'hinüberführen, durchdringen')

**Material:** Armenian *p`orj* 'Versuch' (express. *p`-*); gr. πείρα f. 'Erfahrung, Versuch', Aeolic πέρρα (*\*περρα*), πειράω, -άζω 'versuche', ἔμπειρος 'skillful, smart, adroit'; Latin *experior*, *-īrī* 'versuche, prüfe', *experimentum* 'Versuch, examination', *comperiō*, *-īre* 'erfahre genau', *opperior*, *-īrī*, *-ītus* (and *-tus*) *sum* 'warte, expect', *perītus* 'skillful', *perīculum* 'Versuch, Probe; danger; Prozeß; accusation'; das *ī* from *perī-tus*, *-culum* derives from den compounds with *-perior*, Old Irish *a(̃)re* 'Wachen, attention', nir. *faire*, because of gallo-brit. *areānī* Pl. 'Kundschafter' from *\*p̥arejā*, Germanic *\*firina-* 'das Außergewöhnliche' in Gothic *fairina* f. 'blame', Old High German *firina* 'crime' etc.; Germanic *\*fēra-* 'danger' in Old Icelandic *fār* n. 'danger, misfortune', Old English *fæ̃r* m., Old High German *fār(a)*



pestering, temptation; snare, danger', to Gothic *fērja* m. 'Aufpasser', Old High German *fārēn* 'auflauern' etc.; perhaps in addition with Abtönunggr. *ταλαίπωρος* 'afflicted' as 'Gefahren erdulnd'.

**References:** WP. II 28 f., WH. II 288 f.

**Page(s):** 818

---

**Root / lemma:** *per-3, per-g-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Aryan only with *t*-formants: Old Indic *pṛt-*, *pṛtanā* 'fight, struggle, fight', Avestan *pərət-*, *pəšanā* 'fight, struggle, battle', *pərətamna* 'die miteinander Kämpfenden', *paīti-parətata* 'bekämpft';

Armenian *hari* 'I schlug' (Aor. to present *harkanem*, see below), *harac* 'vulnus'; *orot* 'thunder', *orotam* 'donnere';

alb. *pres* 'haue ab, low, base; cut, bite', Aor. *preva*, *më pret* 'es kümmert myself, is mir angelegen', *pritem* 'werde geschnitten; scratch myself; kümmere myself um etwas';

Latin *premō*, *-ere*, *pressi*, *pressum* 'push, press', *prēlum* 'Presse, Kelter' (\**pres-lom*); root *pr-em-* (with durativem *-em-*) and *pr-es-* as gr. *τρέμω* 'tremble: *τρέω* (\**tresō*) ds.;

Lithuanian *periù*, *peĩti* 'with dem Badequast hit, jemanden bathe; hit', Latvian *peĩu*, *pērt* ds.; Lithuanian *pirtis*, Latvian *pirts* 'Badestube';

Old Church Slavic *perq*, *prati* 'hit, esp. with dem Bläuel hit, wash', Serbo-Croatian *pèrēm*, *prāti* 'wash'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *prjǫ*, \**prǣti* 'contendere', *sq-prja*, *съ-поръ* 'fight', Czech *přu*, *přiti se* 'quarrel' and Old Church Slavic \**prǫ*, \**perti* in russ. *pru*, *praty*, *perety* 'press, urge, press, push', *naporъ* 'shove' etc., Old Russian *prty* 'Badestube';

**perg-:** Armenian *harkanem* (*prg-*) 'hit, zerhaue (wood), fälle (tree), slay, fight'; Old Irish *orcaid*, Middle Irish *oirggid* 'erschlägt, slays, verwüstet'; Middle Irish cymr. *orn* 'Morden, Zerstören' (\**[p]org-no-* od. *-nā*); abret. *treorgam* 'perforō', *orgiat* 'caesar' (= caesor), gall. *orge* 'occide', PN *Orgeto-rīx*, different about Celtic *org-* s. Lewis-Pedersen 387 (to Hittite *harganu-* 'destroy'; compare das Old Irish verbal noun *orcun* from \**orgenā*); perhaps here Old Indic *Parjanya-* rain- and Gewittergott; see below *perk<sup>w</sup>u-s*.

**References:** WP. II 42 f., WH. II 288, Trautmann 215;

**See also:** further to *perg-1*.

---

**Root / lemma:** *persnā*, *-snī*, *-sno*

**Meaning:** heel

**Material:** Old Indic *pārṣṇi*- f., Avestan *pāšna*- n. 'calcaneus'; gr. πτέρνη f.; Latin *perna* f. (*\*pērsnā*) 'Hinterkeule', Schweineschinken, thigh, leg', *pernīs* 'quick, fast' (with the calcaneus); Gothic *faírsna*, Old Saxon *fersna*, Old High German *fersana* 'calcaneus' (*\*persnā*), Old English *fiersin* f. ds. (*\*pērsni*-); Hittite *paršina* (leg. *paršna*) 'thigh, hip', *parš-(a)nāi*- 'crouch' (auf den Oberschenkeln).

**References:** WP. II 50 f., WH. II 289 f., Pedersen Hittite 258.

**Page(s):** 823

---

**Root / lemma:** *pers-*

**Meaning:** to drizzle, sprinkle; dust, ashes

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *pers-* : to drizzle, sprinkle; dust, ashes, derived from **Root / lemma:** *per-1*, *perə-* : *prē-*, *preu-* : to drizzle, sprinkle, jet < **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** Old Indic *pṛṣat*, *pṛṣatā*-m n. 'drip'; *pṛṣant-*, f. *pṛṣatī* 'dappled, dotted, spotted, varicolored', *pṛṣatī* 'scheckige cow, gefleckte antelope'; Avestan *paršuya-* 'of water', n., perhaps 'Schneewasser'; Old Icelandic *fors*, *foss* m. 'waterfall';

Lithuanian *puṛslas*, *puṛsla* 'Schaumspeichel', *puṛkšti* 'as eine Katze prusten, schnarchen'; Latvian *pārsla* 'Flocke' (of snow, ash, wool) ablaut. *pērsla* ds.; (compare Latvian *spurslāt* 'prusten'); Slavic *\*parša*- m. 'dust, powder' > *\*porchъ* in Old Church Slavic *prachъ* ds.; Slavic *pṛstь* in Old Church Slavic *pṛstь* 'χοῦς', (*\*pers-*), besides sloven. *pṛh* m. 'dust, powder, ash' (= Old Icelandic *fors*), *pṛhati* 'strew, distribute, whisk', Czech *pršeti* ds. etc.; Tocharian A B *pärs-* 'sprinkle'; participle Akt. *papärs*, Hittite *papparsš-* 'spritzen, sprinkle'.

**References:** WP. II 50; Trautmann 206 f.,

**See also:** extension from *per-1* 'spray'.

**Page(s):** 823

---

**Root / lemma:** *perth-* (*\*pe-ḥorghi-a*)

**Meaning:** pole; sprout

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *perth-* (\**pē-horǵhi-a*): pole; sprout, derived from a prefixed *pē-* of **Root / lemma:** *ort-* (\**horǵhi-a*): vine, \*grape < **Root / lemma:** *orǵhi-, rǵhi-* (\**horǵhi-a*): testicle. The prefix *pē-, pō-* is common of Hittite, Slavic languages.

**Material:** Armenian *ort* `(o-stem)` grapevine, Rebe';

Maybe alb. *hardi, hardhia* `grapevine' (see above).

gr. πτόρθος m. `sprout' (compare πτόλεμος : πόλεμος etc.); perhaps Latin *pertica* `shaft, pole', whether not from *per-ti-ca* to Oscan *pert* `bis to' from \**per-ti*, also originally `transom'; compare Czech *příska* ds., S. 810.

**References:** WP. II 49, WH. II 292 f.

**Page(s):** 823

---

**Root / lemma:** *pes-3, pesos*

**Meaning:** membrum virile

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *pásas-* n. = gr. πέος n. `penis', gr. πόσθη f. ds., Latin *pēnis* (\**pesnis*); Old High German *fasel*, Old English *fæsl*, Old High German *fasel* `penis', Middle High German *vaselrint* `breeding bull', Modern High German *Faselschwein* `breeding pig', ablaut. Middle High German *vesil* `fertile', *visel* `penis'.

**References:** WP. II 68, WH. II 281.

**Page(s):** 824

---

**Root / lemma:** *pet-1, pēt-, petē-*

**Meaning:** to open wide (the arms)

**Material:** Avestan *paθana-* `wide, breit' (das *θ* after *pəθəθu-* ds.);

gr. Aor. πετάσσαι, πετάσαι, thereafter πετάννῦμι `breite from, öffne', previous present πίπνημι, πίπνω (from \**pēt-*), πέτασμα n. `curtain', πέτασος m. `breitkremziger hat', πέταλος `ausgebreitet', πέταλον. `Platte, leaf', πατάνη f. `platter' (from \**πετάνā*; out of it Latin *patina* ds.);

Latin *pateō, -ēre* `sich erstrecken, be open'; in addition *pandō, -ere* `öffne, breite from' (the variation *t: d* expounded sich through old athemat. inflection after Kuiper, Nasalprä. 163), *passus* m. `footstep, fathom'; *patera* `flat bowl' (from *patina* through influence of *crater*?); whether here *petilus* `thin and fragile, flimsy' '??'; Oscan *pat[īt?]* `patet', *patensins* `panderent', Volscan Imper. *an-patitu* `\**adpanditō*';

Scots Gaelic *aitheamh* (\**eitheamh*) `filament' (as measure), = acymr. *etern*, ncymr. *edau* ds. (\**petimā*);

Old Icelandic *faðmr`* 'hugging, embrace, fathom, filament', FIN *Fǫð*, Gen. *Faðar*, Old English *fæðm* mf. ds. `filament, fathom', engl. *fathom*, Old High German *fadam*, *fadum`* filament'; here also Old English *foðer*, engl. *fother*, Modern High German *Fuder?*, Old High German *fuodar*, Old Saxon *fōther*, Old English *fōðor`* 'Wagenlast', Modern High German *Fuder*, from Germanic *\*fōðra-* `das Umfassende'; Gothic *faþa*, Middle High German *vade* f. `fence' (as `encirclement'); Old High German *fedel-gold`* 'Blattgold' (:gr. πέταλον), doubtful Old English *gold-fell`* 'Goldplatte', Middle High German *golt-vel`* 'gold plating';

Lithuanian *petỹs`* 'shoulder', Old Prussian *pette* f. ds.; *pettis* m. `shovel, scapula';

Hittite *pattar*, Dat. *paddani`* 'Tablett (?)'.

**References:** WP. II 18, WH. II 244 f., 262, Trautmann 217.

**Page(s):** 824-825

**Root / lemma:** *pet-2, petə- : ptē-, ptō-* (gr. *ptā-*)

**Meaning:** to fall; to fly

Maybe from Slavic *padac`* 'fall'.

**Material:** Old Indic *pátati`* 'flies, wirft sich, fällt' (= πέτομαι, Latin *petō*, acymr. *hedariñ*), Aor. *apaptat*, *petə-* in Fut. *patiṣyati*, Supin. *pátitum*, participle *patitá-*; *patáyati`* 'flies' (= gr. ποτέομαι), *pātáyati`* 'allows fliegen, hurl, sling, fling, allows fall' (lengthened grade as *pāta-* m. `Flug, fall, Sturz', gr. πωτάομαι `flattre'), *pra-pat-* `hineilen, fall', *pátman-* n. `Flug, path, track, pathway' (: πότμος, ποταμός); Avestan *pataiti`* 'flies, hurries', ap. *ud-apatatā`* 'erhob sich', Avestan *patayeiti`* 'flies', *acapastōiš* Inf. `hinabzufallen', *paitipasti-* f. `Entgegengehen, -treten' (compare Old Indic *ati-patti-* `Zeitablauf'), from an *u*-present *parapaθwant-* `fortfliegend (of arrow)'; Avestan *tāta-* (*\*ptātá-*), `fallend (of rain': gr. πτωτός ds.);

Armenian *t'řčim`* 'I fliege' (*\*pter-i-skō*).

gr. hom. πέτομαι `fliege' (ἐπτόμην); otherwise also πέταμαι, ἔπτατο `entflog', πτᾶς, ἔπτην, Doric ἔπτᾶν, Fut. πτήσομαι; ὠκυπέτης `quick, fast fliegend', πετεηνός, (\*πετεσᾶνός), πετεινός (\*πετεσνός) `geflügelt, flügge', ποτή `Flug', ποτᾶνός, -ηνός `zum Fliegen befähigt, beflügelt, fliegend', ποτάομαι (and ποτέομαι, see above) `flattre', πωτάομαι ds., πτήσις, by Suidas πτήμα `Flug', πτηνός, Doric πτᾶνός `fliegend';

stem πετα-, πτᾶ- `fly', but πετε-, πτη-, πτω- with the meaning `fall': πί:-πτω (for \*πί-πτω after ῥίπτω) `fall'; Perf. πέπτωκα, participle πεπτηώς, Attic πεπτώς from \*πεπτᾶώς; ἀπτώς (Pind.), ἀπτής (Doric inschr.) `not fallend, nicht dem Falle ausgesetzt'; πίτνω `fall',

εὐ-πετής `comfortable, günstig', προ-πετής `vorwärts fallend, willing, inclined' (: Old Indic *pra-pat-*), πέσος n. (Gen. πέσεος from \*πέτεος) `cadaver', πότμος `lot, fate, fate, destiny, esp. trauriges', ποταμός `river', actually `Wassersturz'; πτώμα, πτώσις `fall' (: πέπτωκα); πτωτός `fallend';

with the meaning-färbung of Latin *petere*: gr. πίτυλος `intense movement' (: Latin *petulans*; compare also ἐμπεισείν `impetum facere');

finally has πτᾱ- : πτω- : πτα- also die probably from `niederstürzen' development meaning `sich niederducken' and `verzagt, in fear sein': κατα-πτήτην `the horse scheuten', πεπτηώς `geduckt', πτοῖᾱ `fear, shyness, fright' (\*πτωφιᾱ, compare Λητώ Πτώα, Ἀπόλλων Πτώος), πτο(ι)εῖν `frighten, in Bestürzung versetzen', Pass. `from Schrecken ergriffen become'; with guttural extension πτήσσω (\*πτᾱκ-ιω) `ducke myself' (Aor. ἔπτηξα, Doric ἔπτακα also trans. `frighten'; κατα-πτᾱκών), πτωσκάζω `ducke myself timorous, flee', πτώσσω (\*πτῶκσκιω) ds.; πτώξ, -κός `shy, fleeting' (m. `hare'), ablaut. πτάξ m. f. `wimp', Gen. πτακός; πτωχός `beggar'; to letzteren, as it seems, also Armenian *t'ak čim*, *t'ak'eay* **sich** conceal';

Latin *petō*, -ere, -īvi, ītum `auf etwas losgehen, to attain seek, long, want' (*petī-tor*, -tio, also probably *petīgo* `mange; scabies' as `Befall'); *petulans* `aggressiv, pert, bratty, exuberant', *petulcus* `pushing, thrusting' (from \**petulus*, compare to *l*-forms gr. πίτυλος), *impetus* `assault, attack', *praepes* `in Fluge vorauseilend; quick, fast';

acymr. *hedant* `volant', ncymr. *eh-edeg* `das Fliegen'; *eh-edydd* m. `lark';

Latvian *pētīt* `desire have, nachforschen'.

**r-** and **n-** formations: 1. with dem **g**-forms Old Indic *patamgá* `fliegend, bird', *pataga* `bird' (\**petn-go-s*; from den Indern as `in Fluge going' reinterpreted); Avestan *fraptərəjāt* (-*jant*-) `bird'; gr. πτέρυξ, -υγος `wing' (compare Old Indic *patáru*-); das Denom. πτερύσσομαι `hit with den Flügeln' after αἰθύσσω `shake'; Old High German *fed(e)rah* `wing', anfrk. *fetheracco* `alarum' (-*a-c*- through influence of Old High German *fedara*-, anfrk. *fethera*);

2. Old Indic *páttra*-, *páta-tra*- n. `wing, feather', *patará*-, *patáru*- `fliegend', Avestan *patarəta*- `fliegend'; Armenian *t'ir* `Flug', *t'iteṛn* `butterfly' (redupl.), *t'ert* `leaf, foliage' (\**pter*-); gr. πτερόν `feather, wing'; πτέρις `Farn';

Latin *acci-piter*, -*pitrīs* `hawk, falcon' (to 1. part see below \**ōku*- `quick, fast'); *penna* `feather, wing' (\**petnā*); (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns*-, -*nt*- > -*nn*-), Old Latin

*pesna* from \**pets-nā*, *pinna* is probably dial. form for *penna*, *pro(p)tervus* `boisterous vordringend, cheeky' (\**pro-pteru-o-*);

Maybe alb. (\**penna*) *pendë* `feather' a Latin loanword.

Maybe zero grade alb. *skifter* `hawk, falcon', *shqiptar* `eagle man' are Latin loanwords. From there derived alb. *shqipe*, *shkabë*, *shqiponjë*, *zhgabonjë*, *gabonjë* `eagle' (common *k-* > *g-* guttural in Celtic Baltic, also common alb. *p-* > *b-*). Also alb. *shqiptoj* `speak, pronounce', *shqip* `Albanian language'. The name *shqiptar* `eagle man' evolved after the Turkish invasion of Arbëria (former Albania). Settlers who escaped to southern Italy before the invasion still call themselves Arbëresh. The alb. name *shqip* is unintelligible to Arbëresh in Italy. the alb. name of the eagle derived from the banner of Albanians before the Turkish occupation, the double headed imperial eagle.

acymr. *eterin* `bird', Pl. *atar*, ncymr. *aderyn*, *adar* ds. (*a* secondary from *e*); Old Irish *ēn* `bird' (\**petno-*), cymr. *edn*, acorn. *hethen* ds., abret. *etn-coilhaam* `hold Vogelschau', Middle Breton *ezn*, nbret. *evn*, *ein* `bird', acymr. *atan* (\**pet<sub>e</sub>no-*), ncymr. *adain* `wing, arm' (\**pet<sub>e</sub>n-*), bret. (*h*)*adan* `nightingale', with secondary *a*, as cymr. *adaf* `wing, hand' (\**pet<sub>e</sub>mā*); abret. *attanoc* `volitans'; Middle Irish *ette*, nir. *eite* `wing' (from \**pet-entjā*), Middle Irish *ethait* `bird' = Old Indic *pātanti* `fliegend' (\**pet-ontī*); Middle Irish *eithre* n. `tail' (\**peterio-*);

Note:

Common Armenian *ph-* > *h-*, zero, spread in Sanskrit and Celtic

## ANATOLIAN

Hittite *pata-* `foot'

## WEST EUROPEAN

Latin *pe:s*, *pedis* `foot, of foot'

Old Irish `water'

Tocharian A *päts* `foot'

## SOUTH EUROPEAN

Greek *poús*, *podós* `foot, of foot'

Armenian *otn*, *otk'* `foot, feet'

Sanskrit *á:ts* `foot', *pá:dam* (accusative case)

Avestan *pad-* `foot'

Old High German *fedara*, anfrk. *fethera*, Old English *feðer*, Old Icelandic *fjǫdr* f. 'feather' (*\*pétrā*); Old High German *fettāh*, Middle High German *vittich*, Middle Low German *vit(te)k*, Modern High German *Fittich*;

Hittite *pattar* n., Gen. Pl. *paddanaš* 'wing'.

*\*ptēi-*, *pti-*: gr. πταίω 'stoße an etwas (intr.), strauchle, irre, have whereas misfortune' (πταίσω, ἔπταισμαι, ἐπταίσθην), rare tr. 'bump, poke, umstürzen', πταῖσμα 'damage, loss, misfortune, beating', ἰθυπτῖων 'geradaus fliegend' (probably actually 'geradaus treffend' = pushing, thrusting, aufschlagend'), πτίλον 'feather, Flaumfeder'.

**References:** WP. II 19 ff., WH. II 282 f., 297 f.

**Page(s):** 825-826

---

**Root / lemma:** *peuk-* and *peug-*

**Meaning:** to stick; to punch

**Material:** 1. *peuk-*: gr. *\*πεῦκος* n. 'cusp, peak, sting, prick' in gr. περι-πευκές, hom. ἔχε-πευκές 'with a cusp, peak versehen'; πευκεδανός 'pricking, wounding', later 'bitter', πευκάλιμος 'sharp, eindringend';

here as 'die stechende' das root nouns *peuk-*: *puḱ-* 'fir, spruce' in gr. πεύκη f. ds., thrak. PN Πεύκη, Illyrian VN *Peucetii*, Middle Irish *ochtach* f. (*\*puḱtākā*) 'fir, spruce, spear, javelin'; Old High German *fiuhta*, *asächs.* *fiuhtia* (*\*fiuhtjōn*) 'fir, spruce', Old Prussian *peuse* f. 'pine tree' (Baltic *\*pīaušē*), zero grade Lithuanian *pušis* f., Gen. Pl. *pušų*, East Lithuanian Nom. Pl. *pūšes* (conservative stem).

2. *peug-*: gr. πύξ Adv. 'with the fist', πυγμή f. 'fist, Faustkampf', πυγμαῖος 'eine Faust high, dwarf', πυγών, -όνος m. 'ulna, ell', πύγ-μαχος, πύκτης 'Faustkämpfer'; Latin *pugil* ds., *pugnus* m. 'fist', *pūgnō*, -āre 'fight', *pungō*, -ere, *pupugī*, *punctum* 'prick', *pūgiō* m. 'dagger'.

**References:** WP. II 15, WH. II 383 f., Trautmann 232, Specht Indog. Dekl. 57 f.

**Page(s):** 828

---

**Root / lemma:** *peu-1*, *peuθ-*: *pū-*

**Meaning:** to clean, sift



**Material:** Old Indic Trans. *punāti*, Med. *pávatē* 'purifies, cleans, läutert (sich)', *pávitum*, *pavītár-*, *pótar-* m. 'Reiniger, Läuterer', *pavítram* 'Läuterungsmittel, Seihe, sieve'; *pāvana-* 'reinigend', *pāvaká-* (also *pavāká-*) 'pure, candid' = Middle Persian *pavāg*, np. *pāk* 'candid, pure'; Old Indic *pūtá-* 'pure', *pūti-* f. 'cleaning, purification'; Avestan *pūitika-* 'zur Läuterung dienend';

Latin *pūrus* 'pure' (formation as *clā-ru-s*), *pūrgō*, older *pūrigō*, *-āre* 'clean'; *pūtus* 'pure', *nepus* 'non pūrus' (\**nepūt-s*); *putāre* 'clean, clean'; Middle Irish *ūr* 'new, fresh, noble', cymr. *ir* 'fresh, green'; Old High German *fowen*, Middle High German *voewen* 'sieve, corn, grain **clean**' (\**fawjan* = Old Indic *paváyati* 'purifies, cleans, läutert');

doubtful gr. πτύον, πτεόν 'throw shovel' (: Old High German *fowen*?).

**References:** WP. II 13, WH. II 390 f.

**Page(s):** 827

---

**Root / lemma:** *peu-2*

**Meaning:** to research, to understand

**Material:** Gr. νή-πιος (\**νη-πιF-ιος*) and νη-πύ-τιος 'injudicious, kindisch', πινυτός 'smart', πινυμένην συνετήν Hes. (due to eines present \**πι-vū-μι* from \**πυ-vūμι*); Latin *puto -are* (*putāre*) 'to cleanse, clear; of trees, to lop. Transf. to clear up, settle, esp. of accounts; hence, to weigh up, ponder, reckon, estimate; to consider, believe, think'; Old Church Slavic *is-py-tъ* 'perscrutatio', *pytajō, -ati* 'scrutāri, quaerere'.

maybe alb. (\**peus*) *pyes* 'ask questions', *pyetje* 'question': gr. πύστις, πεύσις f. 'question'.

**Proto-Slavic form:** *pytati*; **Old Church Slavic:** *pytati* 'examine, scrutinize' [verb], **Russian:** *pytát'* 'torture, torment, try for' [verb], **Slovak:** *pytat'* 'ask' [verb], **Polish:** *pytać* 'ask' [verb], **Serbo-Croatian:** *pítati* 'ask' [verb], **Slovene:** *pítati* 'ask' [verb], **Other cognates:** Latin *putāre* 'cut off branches, estimate, consider, think' [verb].

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** bh *eudh-*, nasal. bh *u-n-dh-*: 'to be awake, aware' derived **Root / lemma:** *peu-1*, *peue-*: *pū-*: 'to clean, sift', **Root / lemma:** *peu-2*: 'to research, to understand' (see above).

**References:** WP. II 13 f.; different Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 696<sup>2</sup>.

**Page(s):** 827



---

**Root / lemma:** *peu-3*

**Meaning:** `foam`

**See also:** see below *pũ-1*, S. 847.

**Page(s):** 827

---

**Root / lemma:** *peuθ-*

**See also:** s. *pũ-2*.

**Page(s):** 828

---

**Root / lemma:** *peuōr, pūr*, Gen. *pu-n-és*, Lok. *puuéní* (Nom. *-r*, Gen. *-r* inanimate formant)

**Meaning:** fire

**Note:** with multiple equalization of the *r*- and *n*-forms and of vocalism

**Material:** Armenian *hur* (Gen. *hroy*) `fire' (*\*pūr-*), *hn-oç* `oven' (*\*pūn-*); gr. πῦρ, πῦρός `fire', wherefore πυρᾱ `Feuerstätte, stove, hearth, pyre, stake', πυρετός m. `fever', πυρσός m. `Brandfackel', korinth. ΠυρΦος `Pferdename' (*\*feuerrot*'), πυρρός, poet. πυρσός `feuerrot' (*\*πυρσΦός*);

Maybe Illyrian TN Pirustae (Pipustae)

Umbrian *pír* `fire' (*\*pūr*), Akk. *purom-e* *ins* fire' (*\*pūr-*), Oscan *aasaí purasiaí* *in* *araigniaria* `';

Old Icelandic *fūrr* m. `fire' (*\*pūr-*) and *fýrr*, *fýri*; Old High German Old Saxon Old Frisian *fiur* (*\*peuri*); Old High German older *fuir* (disyllabic, compare Musp. *vugin*), Old English *fýr* (from Lok. *\*puuéní*);

Gothic *fōn* `fire' (*\*puōn*), Gen. Dat. *funins*, *funin* (latter from *\*punení*, a hybridization from *\*puuéní*: *\*pun-és*), Old Icelandic *funi* m. `fire'; Old High German *funko*, Middle English *fonke* `spark'; with ablaut (*\*puon-*) Middle Low German *vanke* `spark';

Maybe Illyrian TN Perestae (Penestae)

Old Prussian *panno* `fire', *panu-staclan* `Feuerstrahl' (*\*puon-u*), loanword Finnish *panu* `fire';

Slavic *\*pūrja-* m. `glowing ash' in Czech *pýř* m. and *pýři* n. ds.; in addition Old Czech *pyřina* `favilla', Czech *pyřeti* `glow', serb. *upíriti* `anfachen' etc.;

Hittite *paḥḫur*, *paḥḫuwar*, Dat. *paḥḫu(e)ni* 'fire'; Tocharian A *por*, B *puwār*, *pwār* ds.

Note: Hittite used reduplicated *-hh-* for voiced laryngeals!!

**References:** WP. II 14 f., WH. II 391, Trautmann 206, 232, Benveniste Origines 1, 10; Pedersen Hittite 187 f.

**Page(s):** 828

---

**Root / lemma:** *pezd-*

**Meaning:** to break wind

**Note:** (compare *\*perd-* 'loudly fart')

**Material:** Gr. βδέω 'leise einen streichen lassen' from \*βzδέω (reconverted with metathesis from *\*pezdō*), wherefore βδό-λος 'fetidness' with new formationer *o*-grade, and \*βδε-λύ-ς 'pēdens, scornful, ridiculing' in Βδελυ-κλέων 'Cleontī oppēdēns', as well as as base from βδελυρός 'disgusting', βδελύσσομαι 'verabscheue, empfinde disgust, repulsion, loathing', βδύλλω 'verabscheue, dread', but also 'βδέω'; Latin *pēdō*, *-ere* 'fart' (*\*pezdō*), *pōdex* 'the Hintere' (*\*pozdek-s*), *pēdis* 'louse' (because of Demin. *pēdiculus* older *\*pēdex*);

klr. *pezdīty* and zero grade (proto Slavic *\*bъzd-*) *bzdīty*, russ. *bzděť* 'leise einen streichen lassen', sloven. *pezdēti*, Lithuanian *bezdū*, *bezdėti*, Latvian *bezdēt* 'leise einen streichen lassen', Lithuanian *bizdas* 'podex', *bizdžius* 'Stänker'; Baltic *\*bezdėti* based on auf *\*pzdėti* besides *\*pezdėti*, perhaps handelt es sich also um contamination with the root *b<sup>h</sup>es-* 'blow', above S. 146.

**References:** WP. II 68 f., WH. II 272 ff., Trautmann 221;

**See also:** compare above *pes-1*.

**Page(s):** 829

---

**Root / lemma:** *pēd-1*, *pōd-*

**Meaning:** container, vessel

**Material:** Old Indic perhaps *palla-* m. 'Kornbehälter', *pallī* 'grain measure' (whether *-l-* from *-dH-*); Old High German *fazzōn*, Middle High German *vazzen* 'in ein vessel tun, catch, rüsten, sich bekleiden', Old High German *fezzil*, Middle High German *vezzel* 'band, strap, manacle', Old English *fetel(s)* m. 'belt, girdle', Old Icelandic *fetill* m. 'Schulterband' (Germanic *\*fatila-*), Old High German *vazz* 'container, Kasten', Old Saxon *fat* n. 'vessel', Old English *fæt* n. 'vessel, barrel, vat, cask', Old Icelandic *fat* n. 'vessel, fur'; Old English *fætel* 'vessel', Old High German *givazzi* 'Bagage', Middle High German *gevæzze*, Modern High German 'vessel'; Gothic *fetjan*, Old English *fætan* 'adorn', Old Icelandic *fæta*

`es with jemandem to tun have ('adorn' from 'beautiful tunmit?'); Lithuanian *pėdas* 'Getreidegarbe', Latvian *pēda* 'bundle, armful, armload', ablaut. Lithuanian *púodas*, Latvian *puōds* m. 'pot, pan'.

**References:** WP. II 22, Trautmann 227.

**Page(s):** 790

---

**Root / lemma:** *pēd-2, pōd-*

**Meaning:** foot, \*genitalia

**Grammatical information:** m. Nom. Sg. *pōts*, Gen. *ped-és/-ós*, Nom. Pl. *péd-es*

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *pad-* 'foot' (*pāt, pādam, padáh*), Avestan *pad-* ds.; Old pers. *pādaibiyā* 'with den Füßen';

Armenian *ot-k* 'πόδες', *ot-n* 'πούς, πόδα'; gr. πῶς, Attic πούς, Gen. ποδός 'foot' (ἑκατόμπεδος '100 feet long'); Latin *pēs, pēdis* ds., Umbrian *peřī, persi* 'pede' (*dupursus* 'bipedibus', -u- probably from -ō-); Old Irish *īs* 'below' (whereof *īse* 'low') m. dative, from dem Lok. Pl. \**pēd-su* 'to Füßen' deutbar = alb. *posh* in *përposh* 'under', *posh-të* 'herab, subterraneous, underground; under, downwards'; Gothic *fōtus*, Old Icelandic *fōtr*, Old English *fōt* (Nom. Pl. Old Icelandic *fātr*, Old English *fēt* from \**fōt-iz*) Old High German *fuoz* 'foot'; Hittite Luvian *pata-*, Hieroglyphic-Hittite *pat* ds.; Tocharian A *pe*, B *pai*, Dual A *peṃ*, B *paine*;

**Note:**

Maybe alb. (\**po-s*) *poshtë* 'below, under' from the same root as Slavic languages Slavic *po-dъ* 'below, under' from zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *apo-* (*pō, ap-u, pu*): (from, out, of) not from **Root / lemma:** *pēd-2, pōd-*: (foot, \*genitalia).

Maybe Tadziki PUST, TAXTAPUST, Lahnda PICCHE, Nepali PITH, Kashmiri PYUTHU, Singhalese PASSA, Baluchi PHUSHT, Gujarati PITH, Panjabi ST PITTH, Hindi PITH, Bengali PIT, Marathi PATH, Persian POSHT 'spine'.

to *ped-* 'foot' belongs gr. dial. πεδᾶ 'μετά', originally '(jemandem) auf dem Fuße', compare Latin *pedisequus*, -a 'servant, -in' actually 'auf dem Fuße folgend' and under die Armenian from *het* 'footprint' refined prepositions;

with *-i-ós, -i-t-* 'going' are shaped: gr. πεζός 'pedestris', Latin *ped-es, -i-t-is* 'Fußgänger, Fußsoldat'; from Latin *pēs* derives *pedāre* 'with a Fuß versehen, prop, support', and therefrom again *pedum* 'shepherd's crook; crosier, pad';

**pédjo-** in Old Indic *pádyā* 'den Fuß betreffend', *pádyā* 'Fußtritt, hoof', Avestan *paīdyā* 'foot', gr. πέζα f. 'foot, unterer edge, border, hem, small fishing net', Latin *acu-pedius* 'swift-footed', Old High German *fizza* 'Gewinde, thread, string' (= gr. πέζα), Modern High

German 'Fitze', (wherefore Germanic *\*fetīf* in Old Icelandic *fit* 'Schwimmhaut, edge', Old English *fitt* 'break, section, poem', Norwegian dial. *fior-fit* 'lizard', 'τετράπεζος'), Lithuanian *lengva-pēdis* 'leisefüßig'; **pedī-** in gr. πῆδιλον n. 'sandal' and Germanic *\*fetī*, **podio-m**. Middle Irish *u(λ)de* n. 'journey'.

2. Verbal: Old Indic *pádyate* 'goes, fällt' (*ā-patti-* 'Unfall'; *padāti-*, *pat-tí-* m. 'Fußknecht'), Avestan *paīdyeiti* 'bewegt sich after downwards, legt sich nieder'; Old Church Slavic *padq*, *pasti* 'fall' also *po-pasti* 'catch' actually 'auf jemanden fall, spring on, attack' (or to **pēd-1**?); *napastb* 'casus'; Lithuanian *pēdinu*, *-inti* 'slowly go, leise tread', *pėdúoti* 'Fußtritte make', gr. πηδάω 'spring, hüpfen'; compare zur *ē*-grade still Lithuanian *pėdà* 'footprint', *pėsčias* 'to foot' from *\*pēd-tios*, Latvian *pēda* 'Fußsohle, Fußstapfe, foot as measure', *pēc* (from *pēdis*, Instr. Pl. from *pēds* 'footprint', compare Lithuanian *pėdas* ds.) 'after, because of, gemäß', Old Church Slavic *pěšb* 'to foot', gr. πηδών 'rudder blade', πηδάλιον 'rudder, helm'; auf the verbalen meaning 'more abfallend or to Fallen, Verkommen willing, inclined' based on letzten Endes also the Kompar. Latin *peior* 'bad' (*\*ped-iōs*), Superl. *pessimus* 'the schlechteste' (*\*ped-sēmos*); *pessum* 'to bottom, zugrunde' (*\*ped-tu-m*) = Infin. Old Indic *pátum*, Old Icelandic *feta* stem V. (also with *leiP*, *veg*, *heim*) 'den way find' Old English *ge-fetan* stem V. 'fall', Old High German *fezzan* 'labare', *gi-fezzan* 'exire, excidere', Old Icelandic *fata* 'seinen way finden', Old English *fatian* (*wīf*) 'uxorem ducere', Old High German *sih uazzon* 'scandere', Old English *fetian*, engl. *fetch* 'get, fetch' (Old English *fatian* and *fetian* could also to **pēd-1** belong, as generally die beiden the families not sharp to separate are).

3. **pedo-m** etc.: Old Indic *padá-* n. 'footstep, step, tread; kick, strike or blow delivered by the foot; footprint, track, Fußstapfe', Avestan *paḍa-* n. 'spoor' (and 'foot as measure'), ap. *pāti-padam* 'an seine Stelle zurückkehrend';

Armenian *het*, Gen. *hetoy* 'footprint', preposition *y-et* (*\*i-het* 'in the footprint') 'after', *z-het*, *zetoy* 'behind after'; Middle Irish *ined* (*\*eni-pedo-*) 'spoor (the Füße); place', Old Irish *ed* n. 'stretch of time', gall. *candetum* 'spatium, centum pedum' probably for *cant-[p]edum*, compare Latin *pēda* 'vestigium humanum', Old Icelandic *fet* n. 'footstep; foot as measure'; Lithuanian *pėdà* 'footprint', Latvian *pēda* 'Fußsohle' etc. (see above); gr. πέδον 'ground, bottom', πεδῖον 'plain, field' (ἐμ-πεδος 'tight, firm stehend'; about δάπεδον see above S. 198); Latin *oppidō* 'völlig, totally and gar' (*ob* + *\*pedom* 'auf the place'); Umbrian *peŕum*, *persom-e* 'πέδον 'solum'; Hittite *pedan* n., place';

o-grade: Lithuanian *pãdas* 'Fußsohle, Stiefelsohle' = Old Church Slavic *\*podъ* 'bottom, Untergrund, Unterlage' (preposition *podъ* 'below, under'), Lithuanian *pãdžiai* Pl. 'Untergestell a barrel', Old Church Slavic *poždъ* 'fundamentum, locus subterraneus';

schwundstufige forms: Old Indic *upa-bdā-* m. 'Getrampel', Avestan *fra-bda* 'forefoot' (from *ped-* 'foot'), *a-bda-* 'where man nicht hintreten, nicht fixed Fuß fassen kann'; gr. ἐπί-βῃαι 'day after dem Feste'.

4. Meaning group '(Fuß)fessel, hindrance for die Füße': Avestan *bi-bda-* 'double manacle'; gr. πῆδη 'manacle', πεδάω, ποδίζω 'tie', ἀνδρά-ποδον n. 'slave', ἐκ-ποδών 'from dem Wege', ἐμ-ποδών 'in Wege, obstructive'; Latin *pedica* 'manacle, loop, noose, snare' (wherewith e.g. ein Tier an a foot angebunden wird); Latin *peccāre* 'blunder, commit a sin' to *\*peccos* < *\*ped-cos* 'einen flaw am foot habend', wherefore also Umbrian *pesetom* 'peccatum', *compes* 'Fußschelle, Fußblock', *impediō, -īre* 'hinder', Gegensatzbildung *expedīre* 'das Hindernis wegnehmen' (probably to *\*pedis* f. 'Fußfessel' shaped); in addition *oppidum* 'die Schranken of Zirkus (also 'quod pedibus obest')'; Landstadt' (originally with Hindernissen verrammelte refuge); at most Umbrian *tribriçu, tribrisine* 'ternio' as *\*tri-pedikiō* 'Dreikoppelung'; Old Icelandic *fjǫturr* m. 'manacle, band, strap', Old English *fēter, feotor* f., Old Saxon *fētur*, Old High German *fēzzer* ds.

maybe alb. *pengë* < Latin **pedica** -ae, f. 'a fetter; a trap, snare (for animal's feet)'; alb. *pengoj* (nasalized *\*pēdica*) 'hinder' = Latin *\*pedica, impediō, -īre*;

**References:** WP. II 23 ff., WH. I 428 f., II 214 f., 269, 272 f., 293 ff., Trautmann 209 f.

**Page(s):** 790-792

---

**Root / lemma:** *pē(i)-, pī-*

**Meaning:** to harm, scold, put to shame

**Material:** Old Indic *pīyati* 'schmäht, höhnt', *pīyú-, pīyāru-* 'höhnend, schmähend';

gr. πῆμα 'ruin, affliction', ἀπήμων 'unbeschädigt; unschädlich', πημαίνω 'stifte mischief, ruin' (Indo Germanic *\*pē-m̥h₂*), πήσασθαι μέμψασθαι Hes., ἡ-πανία 'lack, Entbehrung'; πηρός, Doric πᾶρός 'mutilated, blind', ἄ-πηρος 'unverstümmelt'; Latin *paene* (*pēne*) 'beinahe, fast; totally and gar' (originally neuter eines Adj. *\*pē-ni-s* 'damages, mangelhaft'), *paenitet* 'es reut, tut leid', *pēnūria* 'lack'; from a participle *\*pē-tó-s* 'geschädigt' derives *pator, -ī, passus sum* 'dulde, bear, endure, suffer';

Indo Germanic *pēi-* in Gothic *faian* 'rebuken, reproach', *pī-* in Gothic *fijan*, Old Icelandic *fjā*, Old English *fēon*, Old High German *fīen* 'hate', participle present in Gothic *fijands*, Old High German *fīant* etc. 'fiend';

with fractured reduplication Old Indic *pāpá-* 'bad, mad, wicked, evil'; *pāpmán-* m. 'mischief, damage, affliction' previously after dem perhaps lallwortartigen *pāpá-* for *\*pāman-* eingetreten; Old Indic *pāmán-* stands for 'eine Hautkrankheit, scabies', *pāmaná-*, *pāmará-* 'scabby', as Avestan *pāman-* 'scabies, surface, plain, area, dryness', wherefore presumably Latin *paeminōsus*, *pēminōsus* 'brittle, rissig'; Old Indic *pāpá-* = Armenian *hivand-* 'sick' (Ernst Lewy).

**References:** WP. II 8 f., WH. II 234 f., 264, 283.

**Page(s):** 792-793

---

**Root / lemma:** *pēs-1*

**Meaning:** to blow

**Note:** (see also *pēs-2* 'dust, powder, sand')

**Material:** Old Icelandic *fṛnn* f. 'snowdrift, Schneehaube' (*\*faznō*), *-fenni* n. ds.; as 'in Winde wehender Faden': Old High German *faso* m., *fasa* f. 'fibre, filament, fringe, hem', Old English *fæs(n)* n. 'fringe', engl. *feaze* 'fibers'; Old Icelandic *fṛsull* m. 'band, strap', Middle Low German *vese(n)* 'chaff, fibre, filament, fringe', Dutch *vezel* 'filament', Old High German *fesa* 'chaff, Spelze', Modern High German *Fehse*, Danish *fjæser*, older *f(j)øs* 'fibers', Old High German *fasōn* 'examine' (*\*rub*, wear out);

Old Church Slavic *pěchyрь* 'a round swelling; in water, a bubble, bubble', *pachati* 'ventilare, agitare', russ. *pachnúť* 'blow', *páchnutʹ* 'smell', *zápachъ* 'smell, odor, fragrance' etc.; russ. *pásmo* 'Garnstränne', Latvian *puõsm(i)s* 'dividing off, partitioning off between zwei Endpunkten', 'as much man with zwei Fingern from the Kunkel Flachs zieht'; Czech-poln. *pochva* 'tail' ('wedelnd'), Old Church Slavic *o-pašb* ds.; nasalized poln. *pęchnąć* 'anblasen, anwehen', *pąch*, *pęch* 'scent, sense of smell (of Hundes)' etc.; perhaps Bulgarian *pasmina* 'Rasse' (compare Old Indic *tántu-* 'filament, fibre, Geschlechtsfaden, row the Nachkommen, progeny').

**References:** WP. II 67, Trautmann 229, Vasmer 2, 320.

**Page(s):** 823-824

---

**Root / lemma:** *pēs-2*, nasalized *pēns-*

**Meaning:** dust, sand

**Material:** Old Indic *pāṁsú-*, *pāṁsuká-* 'dust, powder, sand', Avestan *paṣnu-š* ds.; Church Slavonic *pěsъkъ* 'sand';

presumably as 'the wehende, gewehte' named and to *pēs-1* 'blow'.

**References:** WP. II 68, Trautmann 216 f.

**Page(s):** 824

---

**Root / lemma:** *pēu-* : *pəu-* : *pū-*

**Meaning:** to hit; sharp

**Material:** Latin *paviō*, *-īre* 'hit, stomp', *depuvere* 'caedere', *pavimentum* 'geschlagener Boden, Estrich'; from a participle *\*putos* derives *putō*, *-āre* 'cut, clip', *amputāre* 'rings beschneiden, abscise', (?) *puteus* 'ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole, stream, brook' ('ausgestochene pit, pothole'); auf a *α-* present 'niedergeschlagen make, n. sein' based on probably *pudet*, *-ēre* 'be ashamed', *prōpudium* 'Schandtät, monster', perhaps *repudium* 'Verstoßung', *tripudium* 'dreischrittiger dance', Umbrian *ahatripursatu* 'abstripodato'; here also Latin *pāveō*, *-ēre* 'sich ängstigen' (*pavor* 'a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm', *pavidus* 'timorous') as 'niedergeschlagen sein'; Low German *fūen* 'with dem Fuebusch hit' (Fastnachtsgebrauch), Old High German *urfūr* 'the castrator', *arfūrian*, Old English *ā-fýran* 'cutting, castrating';

Lithuanian *pjáuju*, *pjáuti* (*\*pēuīō*) 'cut, clip, reap, slaughter', ablaut. *pjúklas* m. 'saw', *pjūtis* f. 'harvest time, August', Latvian *plāūt* 'mow, reap', *plāva* f. 'meadow' (= Lithuanian *piovà* ds.), Old Prussian *piuclan* n. 'sickle';

daß nachhom. *παίω* 'hit' = Latin *paviō* sei, is after all possible; then müßte the Aor. *ἔπαισα* etc. (instead of *\*ἔπαυσα*) new neologism zum present sein; to *παίω* anyhow Doric *παῖαν*, Ionian *παίρων*, Attic *παίων* as 'the die Krankheiten through Zauberschlag heilende (Apollo)', then with den words in *παῖρων* anfangender hymn of praise, song of praise.

**References:** WP. II 12, 76 f., WH. II 266, 267, 381 f., 393 f., Trautmann 217.

**Page(s):** 827

---

**Root / lemma:** *pətē(r)* Gen. *pətr-és*, *-ós* (*\*phətē(r)*)

**Meaning:** father

Note:

It derived from a prefixed *phe-* of **Root / lemma:** *hātos*, *hatta* : father, mother.

**Material:** Old Indic *pítár-*; Avestan *pítar-* besides Nom. *pta*, *ta* etc.; Armenian *hair* (*\*pətēr*), Gen. *haur* (*\*pətros*); gr. *πατήρ*, *πατρός*, in compound *εὖ-πάτωρ* 'ein good father'; Latin

*pater*, *-tris* 'father'; *patres* 'Vorfahren, Patrizier'; Oscan *patir* 'father', Umbrian *lu-pater* 'Juppiter', Dat. Sg. Oscan *patereí*, mars.-Latin *patre*, Old Irish *athir* (*\*pētē*), Gen. *athar* (*\*pētros*) 'father'; about gall. *gutu-ater* see above S. 413; Gothic *fadar*, Old Icelandic *faðir*, Old English *fæder*, Old High German *fater* 'father'; Tocharian A *pācar*, B *pācer* ds.; about Old Indic *Dyāus pitā* etc. see above S. 413.

Ableitungen: Old Indic *pítṛya-*, gr. *πάτριος*, Latin *patrius* 'väterlich', Middle Irish *aithre* f. 'väterliche family'; Old Indic *pítṛvya-*, Avestan *tūīrya-* (*\*ptərvya-*), Latin *patruus*, Old High German *fetiro*, *fatirro*, *fatureo* (Germanic *\*faðurjia-*) 'Vaterbruder', Modern High German 'cousin', Old English *fædera* 'Vatersbruder' (compare gr. *πάτρως* from *\*pētrōus* ds., with verschobener meaning *πατρώιος* 'väterlich'); Old pers. *hama-pitar-* = gr. *ὁμο-πάτωρ*, compare Old Icelandic *sam-feðra* 'from the same Vater' (*\*fadrjans*); compare gr. *πατριός* 'Stiefvater' (after *μητριά* 'stepmother'), Armenian *yauray* ds.; only single-linguistically are gr. *πάτηρ*, Attic *πάτρᾱ* 'Vaterland', *πατρίς*, *-ίδος* f. ds., Latin *patria* ds., *patrōnus* 'Schutzherr', *patrō*, *-āre* 'vollbringe, vollziehe'; *proprius* 'eigen, eigentümlich, beständig' from *\*prop(a)trios* 'from den προπάτορες, den Altvorderen as ererbter Besitz überkommen' (?), s. WH. II 374 f.; mcymr. *edryð* 'dwelling' could originally as 'väterlicher possession' with Middle Irish *aithre* identical sein; Old Icelandic *feðgar* Pl. 'father and son' (compare gr. *πατρικός* 'väterlich'); *feðgin* Pl. 'parents' (*\*feðr-gin*).

**References:** WP. II 4, WH. II 263 ff.; of babble-word *pā-* derive ? Kretschmer WZKM. 51, 315 f; or to *pō(i)-* shield, watch?

**Page(s):** 829

**Root / lemma:** *phel-*

**See also:** s. *(s)p(h)el-*.

**Page(s):** 851

**Root / lemma:** *pher-*

**See also:** s. *(s)p(h)er-*.

**Page(s):** 851

**Root / lemma:** *phōl-*

**Meaning:** to fall

**Material:** Armenian *p'ul* 'Einsturz' (*\*phōlo-*), *p'anim* 'I falle ein'; Old High German Old Saxon *fallan*, Old Icelandic *falla* 'fall' (*\*phol-n-*), causative Old High German *fellan*, Old Icelandic *fella* 'fällen' etc.; Lithuanian *púolu*, *pùlti*, Latvian *pùolu*, *pult* 'fall' (*\*phōlō*); Old Prussian *au-pallai* 'finds' (*\*verfällt* whereupon).



**References:** WP. II 103, Trautmann 229.

**Page(s):** 851

---

**Root / lemma:** *phu-*

**See also:** see above *pũ-1*.

**Page(s):** 851

---

**Root / lemma:** *pid-*

**Meaning:** to bear (child)

**Note:** only Germanic and Celtic

**Material:** Gothic *fitan* 'to give birth to children', perhaps to Old English *fitt* 'fight', engl. *fit* 'attack of a disease, malady', Modern West Frisian *fits* 'bissig'; Middle Irish *idu*, Gen. *idan*, Nom. Pl. *idain* 'throes of childbirth, pain'; die Middle Irish inflection goes auf Old Irish *ā*-inflection back, as e.g. Middle Irish *persu* 'person' auf Old Irish *persan*, the Old Irish Nom. Sg. muß consequently *\*idan* (*\*pidunā*) gelautet have.

**References:** WP. II 70; compare Feist 155 f.

**Page(s):** 830

---

**Root / lemma:** *pik(h)o-*

**Meaning:** lump, knot

**Material:** Avestan *pixa-* 'knot' in *nava-pixəm* 'neunknotigen'; Latvian *piks*, *pika* 'Erd- and Lehmklumpen', *sniega-pika* 'Schneeballen'.

**References:** WP. II 70.

**Page(s):** 830

---

**Root / lemma:** *pi-lo-*

**Meaning:** hair, felt

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *pi-lo-* : hair, felt, : **Root / lemma:** *pu-lo-* : 'hair, felt' derived from **Root / lemma:** *pel-2a*, *pele-* : *plā-* : to cause to move, drive, felt.

**Material:** Latin *pilus* m. 'hair', whereof as collective 'Haarknäuel' also *pila* f. 'ball, bale, Strohuppe'; auf an *s*-stem based on *\*pil-s-os* 'verfilzt', in gr. *πίλος* m. 'felt', *πῑλέω* 'filze', Latin *pilleus*, *-eum* 'Filzkappe, Filzmütze' (*\*pilseio-*); Old Church Slavic *pъstъ* 'felt'.

**References:** WP. II 71, WH. II 302 f., 304 f.

**Page(s):** 830

---

**Root / lemma:** *pi-n-*

**Meaning:** a piece of wood

**Material:** Old Indic *pínakā-m* `staff, stick, club, mace, joint'; gr. πίνᾱξ, -ακος `Sparre, balk, beam, board, Schreibtafel, Gemalde'; Old High German *witu-fīna* f., Middle Low German *vīne* `Holzhaufen'; Old Church Slavic *рѣнь* m., serb. *pânj* etc. `tree trunk, -strunk'.

**References:** WP. II 71; Vasmer 2, 335;

**See also:** probably to *spei-* `sharp, pointed bit of wood'.

**Page(s):** 830

---

**Root / lemma:** *pīp(p)-*

**Meaning:** to squeak

**Note:** also unredupl. *pī-* with variant derivatives. onomatopoeic word

**Material:** Old Indic *pīppakā* `ein certain bird', *pīppīka-* `ein bird'? gr. πῖπτος f. or πίππος m. `young bird', πῖπῶ, πίππα f. `a kind of Baumhacker', πῖπ(π)ίζω `piepe'; Latin *pīpilō*, *-āre*, *pīpiō*, *-īre*, *pīpō*, *-āre* `piepen', *pīp(p)itāre* `of Naturlaut the Mäuse', *pīpulum* `das Wimmern', Oscan *pīpatio* `clamor plorantis', Modern High German (Low German) *piepen* (with verhinderter consonant shift); Lithuanian *pỹpti* `whistle' (loanword?); Czech *piptěti* `piepsen', sloven. *pípa* `chicken; duct, tube, pipe', serb. *pípa*, eine disease, malady of the chicken ' (Modern High German *Pips*) etc.;

Czech *pikati* `piepen', ; Bulgarian *pīle*, Serbo-Croatian *pīle* `Küchlein' ; similarly alb. *bibë* `young water bird ', Armenian *bibem* `pigolare', gr. πίφιγξ, πιφαλλίς `a bird'.

**References:** WP. II 70, WH. II 309; Vasmer 2, 363 f.

**Page(s):** 830

---

**Root / lemma:** *pīzdā-*

**Meaning:** vulva

**Grammatical information:** f.

**Material:** Alb. *pīth* (*pīdhi*) m. `vulva'; čak. *pīzdà*, russ. *pīzdá*, poln. *pīzda* ds., out of it borrowed (?) Lithuanian *pyzdà*, Latvian *pīzda* f. ds., and Old Prussian *peisda* `Arsch'.

**References:** WP. II 69, Trautmann 211;

**See also:** compare also *pezd-* S. 829.

**Page(s):** 831

---

**Root / lemma:** *plab-*

**Meaning:** to babble, etc..

**Material:** Old Irish *labar* `talkative, loquacious, wordy, chatterer, one who speaks a lot', cymr. *llafar* `language, sound', acorn. *lauar* `continued speech, talk, conversation, discourse', bret. *lavar* `word', Irish *amlabar* `dumb', cymr. *aflafar*, acorn. *aflauar* `infans', Old Irish *labraid*, rel. *labrathar* `speaks', cymr. *llafaru* `talk, speak', corn. *lauaraf* `I speak'; Celtic FIN *Labarā* `Labor' (Bavaria); [common Armenian Celtic *pl-* > *l-* as in Armenian *lu* (\**plus-*) `flea' see **Root / lemma: blou-** (b<sup>h</sup> *lou-*?), *plou-* : flea ]. perhaps to ndd. Middle English *flappen* `hit, gossip, babble, chatter', engl. *flap* `hit';

Maybe Illyrian TN *Labeatae* (*Labeates*) `talkative people, babblers'?: Celtic FIN *Labarā* `Labor' [Illyrians called new invaders as babblers similarly Slavs called Germans *Niemcy* `mute, dumb', Greeks called foreigners **barbars** `babblers'].

in the kind of the **onomatopoeic words** sound imitation anyhow different is Latin *plōrāre* `clamāre (Old Latin); loud weep, cry'.

Maybe truncated alb. \**lāpati*, *llap* `chat, talk, speak' [see above **Root / lemma: lep-1**: (expr. Root)]

Albanian *llaf* `word', *llafe* `empty words' derived from Turkish *laf* `talk, word, say, spiel, words, empty words'.

**References:** WP. II 93.

**Page(s):** 831

**Root / lemma: plā-k-1:** *plē-k-*, *ple-k-* : *plō-k-*, *plei-k-* and *pele-g-* : *plā-g-* : *plē-g-*

**Meaning:** wide and flat

**Note:** extension from *pele-* S. 805

**Material:** Gr. πλάξ, -κός `surface, plain, area (of Meeres, eines Bergplateaus), Platte' (= Old Icelandic *flær* Pl. from \**flahiz*), πλακόεις `platt', πλακοῦς, -οῦντος m. `flat cake' (out of it Latin *placenta*) ;

Latin *placeō*, *-ēre* `gefallen, compliant sein', *placidus* `flat, even, smooth, peaceful', ablaut. *plācāre* `ebnen, besänftigen', nasalized perhaps *plancus* `Plattfuß';

Old Icelandic *flā*, Pl. *flær* (\**flah-iz* = πλάκ-εξ) and *flār* (\**flahō*) f. `terrace, bench, step an einer Felswand', Norwegian *flaa* ds.; Norwegian *flag* n. `offene sea', Old Icelandic *flaga* `thin Erdschicht', Middle Low German *vlage* `Erdschicht'; zero grade Old Icelandic *flō* (\**flōhō*) f. `layer, position', Old English *flōh* (*stānes*) f. `Steinfliese', Old High German *fluoh*, Middle High German *vluo* `Felswand, abrupt abstürzender rock', Modern High

German *Flühe*, Swiss *Fluh*, *Flüh* 'Felswand, Felsplatte'; perhaps Germanic *ō* from Indo Germanic *ō* because of Latvian *pluoci* m. Pl. 'position, layer';

Lithuanian *plākanas* 'flat', *plōkas* 'Estrich', *plāké* 'the lead, Bresse';

Latvian *plāce* 'scapula', *plācenis* 'flat cake'; *plūoku* (*\*planku*) *plakt* 'flat become', *plaka* 'Kuhfladen', *plakans* 'flat';

doubtful is die formale Beurteilung from Lithuanian *plókščias* 'flat, platt', *plaštakà* 'flat hand' (at first through Dissim. from *\*plāsktios*), Latvian *plāskaîns* 'smooth, flat and breit zugleich', Old Church Slav. *ploskъ* 'flat' (*\*plāk-sko-*);

Tocharian AB *plāk-* 'einverstanden sein', A *plākām* 'permission', B *plāki* 'Einverständnis', *am-plākätte* 'without um permission to bid, beg, ask';

auf a light root form *\*plek-* based on probably Lithuanian *pleksnė* 'breite beet, turnip', Latvian *pl'ēka* (besides *plaka* 'Kuhfladen'), *plece* 'Plattfische, Butten', *plēcs* 'shoulder', further:

zero grades *\*plkã* f., Celtic *\*(p)lika* in gall. *Arelica* (Gardasee), actually 'eastern from the Felsplatte from Sirmione', fass. *lia* 'bottom of Backofens' (Hubschmid Zh. Pr. 66, 62 f.), expressives *-kk-* in Middle Irish *lecc* 'flagstone', cymr. *llech*, bret. *lec'h* ds.

A *i*-root *plei-k-* in Lithuanian *pleikiù*, *pleikti* 'breit make', *plaikstýti* 'die Oberkleider about Brust and Schultern, lüften', actually 'sich breit aufmachen'; to Middle High German *vliēn*, *vliēgen* 'schichtweise lay, place, fügen, sort, order, arrange, prepare, make ready, adorn', md. *vli(h)en* ds.

root form auf *-g-* gr. *πέλαγος* 'offene sea' ('aequor'), wherefore die vorgriech. Bewohner the thessalischen Ebene, die *Πελασγοί* 'Flachlandbewohner' (*\*πελαγ-σκοί*); herald. *πλάγος* n. 'side', τὰ *πλάγια* 'die Seiten, Flanken', *πλάγιος* ('\*die Seite zuwendend =) quer, slant, skew'; Latin *plaga* 'surface, plain, area, net, coating, layer; region, landscape', *plagula* 'Blatt a Toga, leaf Papier', *plagella* 'rag';

nisl. *flōki* m., Old English *flōc* m. 'Flunder', engl. *flook-footed* 'plattfüßig'; Old High German *flah* (*-hh-*), Dutch *flak*, *flach* 'smooth', Old Saxon *flaka* f. 'Fußsohle', Norwegian *flak* n. 'disc, floe, floating mass of ice', Old Icelandic *flaki*, *fleki* m. 'Bretterschlag', Tirol-kärnt. *flecken* 'board, plank, balk'.

**References:** WP. II 90 f., WH. II 314 ff., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 365 f., 367.

---

**Root / lemma:** *plāk-2, plāg-*, also *plēk-, plēg-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Gr. πλήσσω (*\*plākiō*), πλήγνυμι 'hit', πληγή, Doric πλάγα 'blow, knock', πληκτρον 'beetle, hammer etc.'; **nasalized** πλάζω (*\*πλαγγιω*) 'hit, verschlage' (πλάγξω, ἐπλάγχθην); Latin *plāga* 'blow, knock, wound', *plangō, -ere* 'hit: die Hand auf die Brust hit, loud grieve'; Middle Irish *lēn*, Gen. *lēoin* 'affliction, wound' (*\*plakno-*), *léssaim* 'schlage violent' (*\*plang-sō*); Gothic *faiflōkun* 'ἐκόπτοντο, betraueren', Old English *flōcan* 'Beifall klatschen', Old Saxon *flōcan* 'verwünschen, curse' (at first from 'loud die Brust hit'), Old High German *fluohhon* ds., *fluoh* 'curse', Old Icelandic *flōki* 'gestampfter Filz'; from dem Germanic here probably also words for 'Anprall, gust of wind' and 'with den Flügeln hit, flutter, flicker': Old Icelandic *flaga* 'sudden attack', Middle Low German Middle High German *vlage* 'shove, attack, storm', engl. *flaw* 'gust of wind, crack'; Old Icelandic *flōgra* 'flutter', Old High German *flagarōn* 'umherfliegen'; with Germanic *k*: Old Icelandic *flōkra* (*flakurōn*) 'umherschweifen', Middle High German *vlackern*, Dutch *vlakkeren* 'flicker', Old English *flacor* 'fliegend', *flicorian* 'flicker', Old Icelandic *flōkta* (*\*flakutōn*) 'umherstreifen, flutter', expressive Old Icelandic *flakka* 'flutter, umherschweifen', old Dutch *vlacken* 'twitch'; nasalized Middle Low German *vlunke* ('wing'); Old Icelandic *flengja* 'thrash' (engl. *fling* 'throw' from dem Old Icelandic), wherefore (?) Latin *lancea* 'die originally spanische lance' (Celtic word);

Lithuanian *plakù, plakti* 'hit, chastise, castigate', *plōkis* m. 'Rutenstreich'; Old Church Slavic *plačq, plakati se* 'sich an die Brust hit, weep, cry, wail';

besides *plāk/g-* stands *plēk/g-*: Latin *plectō, -ere* 'punish, curse, chastise, castigate', Lithuanian *pliek-iu, -ti* 'hit, thrash, chastise, castigate', dial. *plégà* 'cudgel, Züchtigung'.

**References:** WP. II 91 ff., WH. II 315 f., 321 f., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 364 f.;

**See also:** probably to *pelə-*: *plā-* S. 805, also originally 'breit hit'.

**Page(s):** 832-833

---

**Root / lemma:** *plāt- (plād-), plēt-, plōt-, plēt-*

**Meaning:** wide, flat

**Note:** extension to *pelə-*: *plā-* ds., see there; to Vokalverhältnis compare *plāk-*: *plēk-* ds. and *plāk-*: *plēk-*: *plēk-* 'hit'

**Material:** Aryan *\*pleth-*: Old Indic *práthati* 'breitet from', *-tē* 'dehnt sich from, verbreitet sich', *prthā-* m. 'flat hand', *práthas-* n. = Avestan *fraθah-* n. 'Breite', Old Indic *prthú-*,

Avestan *pərəθu-* 'wide, breit, capacious', fem. Old Indic *pr̥thivī*, Avestan *pərəθwī* (also as Subst. 'surface'), besides from *\*pl̥t(h)əu-* : *pr̥thivī* f. 'earth' ('Erdoberfläche') = gr. Πλάταια, gall. GN *Litavī* f., gall.-Latin *Letavia*, leg. *\*Litavia*, ncymr. *Llydaw* 'die Bretagne', Middle Irish *Letha* ds.;

Armenian *lain* 'breit' (*\*pl̥tə-no-*).

gr. πλατύς 'platt, breit' (= Old Indic *pr̥thú-*), πλάτος n. 'Breite' (reshuffling from *\*πλέτος* = Old Indic *práthas-* after πλατύς), πλάτη 'Ruderschaufel', ώμο-πλάτη f. 'scapula', πλάτανος 'sycamore' ('breitästig'); πλαταμών 'each flat body' (: Old Indic *prathimán-* m. 'Breite, Ausdehnung'); πλαταγή 'das Klatschen'; formal nicht right clear, bright are παλαστή 'flat hand', πλάστιγξ 'flat bowl';

Latin *planta* f. 'Fußsohle' (*\*pla-n-tā*); *planta* 'Setzreis' is back-formation to *\*plantāre* 'den Boden ebnen';

cymr. *lled*, corn. *les*, bret. *let, led* m. 'Breite' (from dem n. *\*pletos* = Old Indic *práthas-*), cymr. *lledu*, bret. *ledaff* 'outspread', Old Irish *lethaim* 'dehne from, erweitere' (probably also Old Irish *leth* n. 'side, flank' etc.), Kompar. cymr. *lled* 'wide, further' (*\*plet-is*), Old Irish *letha* 'wide', Positive *\*pl̥təno-* in Old Irish *lethan*, cymr. *llydan*, bret. corn. *ledan* 'breit', gall. *Litana* (*silva*), *Litano-briga*, Middle Irish *leithe* 'shoulder' (*\*pleṭiā*), Middle Irish *lethech* 'flounder, flat fish'; Old Irish *less*, cymr. *llys* 'castle' (*\*pl̥t-to-?*);

Maybe alb. (*\*pleṭiā*) *fletē* ' (wide) wing, side, flank, (flat) leaf', *fle-* 'lie, sleep' : Old Irish *leth* n. 'side, flank', Middle Irish *leithe* 'shoulder'; also alb. *leth, ledh* 'mud, alluvium; wall, flat earth, mound, river mouth, balk' : Old Irish *less*, cymr. *llys* 'castle' (*\*pl̥t-to-?*) : gall.-Latin *Letavia*, leg. *\*Litavia*, ncymr. *Llydaw*, Middle Irish *Letha*.

in Germanic with ablaut. *a* : *ō*. Middle High German *vluoder* 'Flunder', nasalized Middle High German Low German *flunder* ds., Middle Low German *vlundere* ds., Dutch *vlonder* 'thin board', Old Icelandic *flyðra* f. 'deadwood', Swedish *flundra* ds., Norwegian also 'small platter stone'; Germanic *\*flapōn* in Old High German *flado* 'Opferkuchen', Middle High German *vlade* 'wide, thin cake', Modern High German *Fladen, Kuh-fladen*, Norwegian *flade* m. 'small plain, flat field'; Middle Low German *vladder* 'thin Torfschicht';

Lithuanian *plōtyti* 'outspread', *plótas* 'Platte', *plōtis* 'Breite', Latvian *plātīt, plēst*, thin aufstreichen'; Old Church Slavic *\*plastъ* 'tortum', russ. *plast* 'layer' (root form *\*plāt-*); Lithuanian *splečiù, splēsti* 'breiten, breitlegen' (doubtful because of anl. *s-*, das in our family otherwise nirgends), *platūs* 'breit' (*a* = *o*, different from πλατύς, *pr̥thú-*), *plantù, plàsti*

`wide become', Old Prussian *plasmeno* f. `Vorderhälfte the Fußsohle'; from the root form *plēt*: Lithuanian *plétóti* `sich ausbreiten', Old Church Slavic *plesna* `Fußsohle' ( *\*plet-s-nā*, to *es*-stem Old Indic *práthas*-); but Slavic *\*plēsati* `dance ' because of Lithuanian *plęšti* not here ( *\*plenk*-);

Old Church Slavic *plešte* `shoulder', russ. *plečë* ds. (russ. *bělo-plekij* `weißschultrig', neologism to *plečë* = Old Bulgarian *plešte*, compare above Middle Irish *leithe*).

With final sound voiced-nonaspirated: Old Icelandic *flatr*, Old High German *flaz* `even, flat', Old Saxon *flat* `flat, untief' (full grade Middle Low German *vlot* ds.), Old Icelandic-Old English *flett* n., Old Saxon *flet*, *fletti* `floor in Haus', Old High German *flazzi*, *flezzi* `geebeener bottom, threshing floor, Hausflur, Vorhalle' (Modern High German *Flötz* `ebene Bergschicht'); Old High German *flazza* `palm'; Latvian *plañdīt* `breit make'.

**References:** WP. II 99 f., WH. II 316 ff., 319 f., Trautmann 222 f., 225 f.

**Page(s):** 833-834

---

**Root / lemma:** *plek-*

**Meaning:** to plait, weave

**Note:** presumably further formations from *pel-* `falten'

**Material:** Old Indic *prasna*- m. `netting, lurban' (also *plāśi*- m. `intestines, entrails'); Avestan *ərəzato frašnəm* `with silbernem Panzerhemd'; gr. πλέκω `flechte' (= Latin *plicō*), participle πλεκτός; πλεκτή `rope, band, net', πλέγμα n., πλέκος n., πλόκανον `netting, wickerwork', πλοκή `netting; Ränke', πλόκος, πλόκαμος, πλοχμός (*\*πλοκ-σ-μος*, compare den *es*-stem τὸ πλέκος) `braid, plait, curl', alb. presumably *plaf* `bunte, wollene cover' (*\*ploḱ-s-ko*-), *plëhurë* `grobe canvas, fabric'; Latin *plicō*, *-āre* `zusammenwickeln, zusammenfalten', with *i* after den compounds *explicāre*, *implicāre*, *applicāre*; *t*-present *plectō*, *-ere*, *-xi*, *-xum* `flax, wattle, braid, ineinanderflechten' = Old High German *flehtan*, Old English *fleohtan* (in addition *flustrian* ds.), Old Icelandic *flétta* `flax, wattle, braid'; Old Icelandic *flétta* f. `lichen', Old English *fleohta* m. `hurdle', Gothic *flahta* `hair lock'; Old High German *flahs*, Old English *fleax* n. `flax' (about Dutch *vlijen* `flax, wattle, braid' s. Franck van Wijk 749); Old Church Slavic *pletq*, *plesti* `flax, wattle, braid' (if with West Indo Germanic guttural from *\*plek-tō*), ablaut. Old Church Slavic *plotъ* `fence';

**References:** WP. II 97 f., WH. II 321, 323, Trautmann 224, Lommel KZ. 53, 309 ff.

**See also:** zur *t*-extension see above S. 797 under *pek-*.

**Page(s):** 834-835

---

**Root / lemma:** *pleuk-*

**Meaning:** flake, feather, hair

**Material:** Old High German (expressive) *floccho* 'lanugo', Modern High German *Flocke*, Middle Low German *vlocke* 'Woll-, snowflake ';

Maybe alb. *floké* 'flake, hair '

Norwegian dial. *flugsa*, *flygsa* 'snowflake '; Lithuanian *pláukas* 'ein hair', *plaukaĩ* 'hair', Latvian *plauki* 'Schneeflocken; Abfall beim weaving; dust, powder; Mutterkorn', *plāukas* 'Abfall beim spinning, Flocken, fibers; Hülsen'; Latvian *plūcu*, *plūkt* 'pluck, tear, rend, pluck, schleißen', Lithuanian *plūksna*, *plūksna* 'feather '.

**References:** WP. II 97.

**Page(s):** 837

**Root / lemma:** *pl(e)u-mon-*, *pleu-tio-*

**Meaning:** lung

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *pl(e)u-mon-*, *pleu-tio-* : lung, derived from Slavic alb. prefix *pe-* + **Root / lemma:** *leg<sup>h</sup>-* : light (adj.), lung.

**Material:** Old Indic *klóman-* m. n. 'die right lung ' (Dissim. from *p - m* to *k - m*) = gr. πλεύμων 'lungs ' (through support in πνέω also πνεῦμων); Latin *pulmō*, mostly Pl. 'lungs ' (from *\*pelmōnes* or *\*plumōnes*);

Balto-Slavic *\*pleutiā-* and *\*plautiā-* n. Pl. in Lithuanian *plaučiai* and Latvian *plauši*, *plaušas* m. Pl., Old Prussian *plauti* (secondary f.) 'lungs '; Old Church Slavic *plušta* and *\*pljušta* n. Pl. (Old Russian *pljuča* 'lungs '), serb. *pljuća* f. 'liver'.

The Lunge schwimmt auf dem Wasser, also as 'Schwimmer' to *pleu-* (*pel-*) 'πλέω'.

**References:** WP. II 95 f., WH. II 386 f., Trautmann 226.

**Page(s):** 837-838

**Root / lemma:** *pleus-*

**Meaning:** to pluck; plucked hair, feathers, fell

**Material:** Latin *plūma* 'Flaumfeder, fluff, underfur ' (*\*plusmā*); Middle Low German *vlūs*, *vlusch* 'fleece, fleece', nnd. *vlūs(e)*, *vlusch* 'tussock hair, Büschel Wolle', Middle High German *vlūs* (*\*flūsi-*) 'fleece', Modern High German *Flaus*, *Flausch*, Middle High German *vlies*, Modern High German *Vlies*;

Old English *flēos*, *flīes* n. ds., with gramm. variation Norwegian *flūra* 'zottiges hair'; Old Icelandic *flosa* 'splinter, offal', Norwegian dial. *flos*, *flus(k)*, *flustr* ds. and 'dandruff, scale



auf dem Kopfe', as Latvian *plauskas* and *plaukstes* 'dandruff', Latvian *plūšni* 'in Winde flatternde birch bark', Lithuanian *pliūšinti* 'rub, wear out', *plūšā* 'Bastfasern' (in addition *pliūšē* 'reed') etc.;

Lithuanian *plūskos* Pl. 'Haarzotten, hair', Latvian *pluskas* 'Zotten, rag', ablaut. *plauskas* f. Pl. 'Schelfer'; Lithuanian *pláuzdinis* '(Feder)bett, Deckbett', Old Prussian (with *g*-insertion) *plauxdine* 'feather-bed'.

**References:** WP. II 96 f., Trautmann 227.

**Page(s):** 838

---

**Root / lemma:** *pleu-*

**Meaning:** to run, flow; to swim

**Note:** probably extension from *pel-* 'flow, swim', and originally ds. as *pel(eu)-* 'füllen voll' ('Überfluß, überfließend')

**Material:** Old Indic *plávatē* 'schwimmt, hovers, flies' (= gr. πλέω, Latin *perplovēre*, Old Church Slavic *plovŕ*), *pravatē* 'springt auf, hurries' (here and in Avestan *ava nifrāvayenta* 'sie lassen in Flüge heimkehren', *usfravānte* '(die Wolken) steigen auf' kann also ein Indo Germanic *preu-* 'spring' vorliegen); Kaus. *plaváyati* 'allows swim, überschwemmt' (= serb. *ploviti*, Old High German *flouwen*, *flewen*);

lengthened grade Old Indic *plāváyati* 'allows swim', Avestan *usfrāvayōit* 'daß er wegschwemmen could' (= Old Church Slavic *plavlŕ*, *plaviti* 'swim let, schwemmen');

*plavá-* 'schwimmend; m. boat, bark, type of sailboat' (= russ. *plov*); *plutá-* 'überschwemmt' (= gr. πλυτός 'washed, made clean'), *plutí-* f. 'Überfließen, flood' (= gr. πλύσις 'the washing'), *uda-pru-t-* 'in Wasser schwimmend';

arm *luanam*, Aor. *luapi* 'wash' (*\*plu(w)a-*);

gr. πλέ(F)ω (ἔπλευσα, πλεύσομαι) 'schiffe, schwimme' (Inf. Ionian πλέειν, πλώσαι 'schiffen', but πλώειν, πλώσαι 'swim'); Ionian πλόος, Attic πλοῦς m. 'Schiffahrt', (=klr. *plov*), πλοῖον 'vessel' (= Old Icelandic *fley* 'ship'); πλύνω 'wash' (*\*πλῦ-v-ιω*; Fut. πλύνω, Aor. Pass. ἐπλύθην), πλυνός m. 'Waschgrube', πλύμα n. 'Spülicht', πλυτός, πλύσις (see above); πλοῦτος m. 'Fülle, richness'; from the lengthened grade *plō[u]*- besides πλώειν, πλώσαι (see above), ἐπέπλων 'beschiffte', πλωτός 'schwimmend, fahrbar', hom. δακρυπλώειν 'in Tränen swim' (from *\*δακρυπλώς*);

Illyrian FIN *Plavis*: Lithuanian sea N. *Plavõs*;

Latin *perplovēre* (Fest.) 'durchsickern let, leck sein', *plovēbat* (Petron.), *pluit*, *-ere* 'rain'; *pluvius*, *pluor* 'rain';

Old Irish *loun* 'trip food', *loan*, *loon* 'adepts' (*\*plo<sub>u</sub>eno-*; see below Middle Low German *flōme*); Old Irish *lu-* 'move', Abstr. *luud* 'actuation', *luud* 'aries = Mauerbrecher'; also *cét-lud* 'coitus'; *ess-com-lu-* 'proficisci', *ess-lu-* 'leave, depart, entkommen', *fo-lu-* 'fly', *lūamain* 'das Fliegen', *lūath* 'quick, fast', *lūas* 'quickness'; Old Irish *lū(a)ě f.* 'rudder, helm, calcaneus, tail', (*\*pluu<sub>i</sub>iā*), cymr. *llyw* 'ruler, tax, tail', acorn. *loe* 'ruler', Middle Irish *lūam* 'Steuermann', cymr. *llong-lywydd* ds., bret. *levier* ds.;

Old High German causative *flouwen*, *flewen* 'rinse, wash' (= Old Indic *plaváyati*), Old Icelandic *flaumr* 'current', Old High German *floum* 'colluvies; fat (obenschwimmend)', Middle Low German *flōme f.* 'raw Bauch- and Nierenfett', Modern High German *Flom*, *Flaum* m. ds., Old Icelandic *fley* (= *πλοῖον*, *\*plo<sub>u</sub>iom*) n. 'ship'; Old Icelandic *flūđ f.* 'blinde cliff' (i.e. 'überflutete'; *ū*: *ō[ū]*: *ēu*); *plē-* in Middle High German *vlæjen* 'rinse'; *plō[u]-* in Old Icelandic *flōa*, Old English *flōwan* 'overflow', Gothic *flōdus* (: *πλωτός*), Old Icelandic *flōđ f. n.*, Old High German *fluot* 'flood', Old Icelandic *flōi m.* 'swamp, marsh';

Lithuanian causative *pláuju*, *plóviau*, *pláuti* 'wash, rinse', Fut. *pláusiu* (*\*plōus<sub>i</sub>ō*); *plūtis* 'offene place in Eise'; *plevésúoti* 'flutter';

Old Church Slavic *plovq*, *pluti* 'flow, schiffe', *plujq* 'schwimme', Kaus.-Iter. serb. *plòviti* 'schwemmen, swim', russ. *plov* 'boat', klr. *plov* 'natātiō', lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *plaviti* 'swim let', *-se* 'navigare', *plavati* 'swim'; serb. *plūta f.*, *plūto n.* 'cork'; *\*plū-* in Inf. russ. *plyt<sub>b</sub>*, serb. *plīti*;

Tocharian A B *plu-* 'fly, schweben', B *plewe* 'ship'.

extensions:

**pleu-d-:** Old Irish *im-lūadi* 'exagitat', *imlūad* 'agitatio', *for-lūadi* 'schwenkt', *lūaid-* 'move, mention, äußern'; in addition Middle Irish *loscann* 'frog' ('jumper'); Old Icelandic *fljōta*, Old English *flēotan*, Old Saxon *fliotan*, Old High German *fliozan* 'flow'; Old English *flotian* 'swim', *flota* 'ship', *floterian* 'to flutter', Old Modern High German *flutteren* 'to fly to and fro, fly around, flit about, flutter';

Maybe alb. *flutur* 'butterfly': Rumanian *fluture* 'butterfly', alb. *fluturonj* 'fly': Rumanian *flutura* 'wave, flutter, flaunt, fly'.

dubious is the apposition from Gothic *flauts`prahlerisch*, *flautjan`sich großmachen*', Old High German *flōzzan`superbire*'; Lithuanian *pláudžiu pláusti`wash, clean*', Latvian *plaûst* ds., Lithuanian *plústu, plūdaũ, plūsti`stream, fluten, overflow`*, *pludẽ`Schwimmholz`*, *plūdimas`das Strömen, Überfließen*', Latvian *pluduôt`obenauf swim*', *pludi, pludiņi`Schwimmhölzer*', *plūdi* Pl. `inundation, flood', *plūdīt`ergießen, stream; bewässern*'; Lithuanian *plúostas`ferry`* (*\*plōud-tā*), *pláustas* ds. (*\*ploud-tā*).

**pleu-k-:** Swedish Norwegian *fly`moor, fen, puddle, slop`* (*\*fluhja-*); Old Icelandic *fljuga*, Old English *flēogan*, Old High German *fliogan`fly`* (die Beseitigung of gramm. Wechsels probably through Differenzierung against *fliehen* = Gothic *pliuhan*); in addition Old English *fleoge*, Old Icelandic *fluga*, Old High German *flioga`fly`*; dissimil. from Germanic *\*flug-la-* (compare Old English *flugol`fugax`*) probably die words for `bird': Old Icelandic *fugl, fogl*, Gothic *fugls*, m., Old English *fugol*, Old Saxon *fugal*, Old High German *foga/m.*; Lithuanian *plaũkti`swim`*; *plũksna* f. `feather', older *plũksna*.

**References:** WP. II 94 f., WH. II 326 f., Trautmann 223 f.

**Page(s):** 835-837

**Root / lemma:** *plēi-, plēi-, plī-*

**Meaning:** naked, bare, bald

**Material:** Norwegian dial. *flein`naked, bald, bleak, naked`*, Subst. `kahler stain', *fleina`entblößt, baldheaded become`* and `die Zähne show, grin'; Lithuanian *plýnas`even, bare, baldheaded`*, Lithuanian *plýné, pleĩné`kahleEbene`*; *plikas`baldheaded`*, *plikė`bald head, nackte Ebene`*, *pleĩké`baldness`*, *plinkũ, plikti`baldheaded become`*

Maybe alb. *plak`old man`*

Latvian *pliks, pleiks`entblößt, naked, bald, bleak`*; r.-Church Slavic *plěšb`Kahlheit`*, *plěšivb`naked, bald, bleak`*, Czech *pleš* f. `baldness' etc., compare also Norwegian *flisa`grin, laugh, giggle`*, *fleis`face`* (actually `grinsendes face, Grimasse'), *flire`giggle, laugh`*, Old Icelandic *flim`derision`*;

here also the northern Italy (raet.) PN *Plinius*.

**References:** WP. II 93, Trautmann 226 f.; Vasmer 2, 371 f.;

**See also:** compare under *plēk-* etc.

**Page(s):** 834

**Root / lemma:** *plēk-, plēk- and plēik-, plīk-*

**Meaning:** to tear, peel off

**Material:** 1. Old Icelandic *flā* (*\*flahan*), Old English *flēan* 'die Haut abziehen', Old Icelandic *fletta* (*\*flahatjan*) '(den bag, die dress) abziehen', Norwegian *flaga* 'abgeschält become (from the bark)', Old Icelandic *flagna* 'sich peel'; nasalized Old Icelandic *flengja* 'throw', Norwegian ds., 'losreißen'; with Germanic *-k* (= Indo Germanic *g*), Old Icelandic *flakna* = *flagna* (*skip-flak* 'Schiffswrack'), *flaka* 'aufklaffen, sich unpick, yawn';

Lithuanian *plėš-iu, -ti* 'rend' (trans.), *nuplėšti* 'abreißen (e.g. dress), die Haut abschinden', *plėšzinys* 'fresh aufgerissener farmland'; Latvian *pluôst lter.* 'rend, pull';

perhaps alb. *plas* 'berste, break', *plasē* 'cleft = col, gap, crack; Schießscharte', *pēlsās*, Aor. *plasa* 'berste, spring, **be destroyed, perish**'.

2. **ēi-, ī-** forms: Lithuanian *plėišu, -ėti* 'rend, burst (from the Haut)', *plaiš-inti* 'break, crack make', *plyš-ti* 'rend, Intr.', *plyšys, plyšė* 'crack, col, gap'; Latvian Intrans. *plīst* 'rend', *plāisa, plāisums* 'crack', *plaisāt* 'Risse achieve'; diese alien *ī-* forms bear also die citation of Norwegian dial. *flīk(e)* 'gähnende wound' (actually 'crack, col, gap'), Old Icelandic *flīk*, Pl. *flīkr* and *flīkarf.* 'scrap, shred, rag', Old English (kent.) *flæc* (*\*flaiki*) 'flesh' (*k* probably from *kk*), *flicce* 'Speckseite', Old Icelandic *flikki* ds., Middle Low German *vlicke* ds., 'Flicke, abgetrenntes piece'; Old High German *flēc, flēccko*, Middle High German *vlec, vleck* (proto Germanic *\*flikka*) 'piece Zeug, piece Haut, piece of land, place, andersfarbige place, macula'; Old Icelandic *flekkr* 'stain, piece of land' (Middle Low German *vlacke* 'stain' is neuer Ablaut);

because of Old English *flæc* 'flesh' is also kinship from Old English *flæsc*, Old Saxon *flēsk*, Old High German *fleisk* 'flesh', Old Icelandic *flesc* (*\*fleisk*) 'bacon, ham' to consider, yet barely under a basic form *\*flaik-sk-*, da Middle Low German Middle Dutch *vlēs, vrees* 'flesh', Old Icelandic *flis* 'sliced piece, splinter', Swedish *flis, flisa* ds., Norwegian Dialectal *flis* ds., *kjøtt-flis* 'thin piece of meat' eine cognate, Germanic root form auf *-s* instead of guttural show, in Swedish *flister* 'Schinnen' and Lithuanian *plėiskanos* 'Schinnen in Haar', Latvian *pliska* 'zerlumpter person' wiederkehrt.

**References:** WP. II 98 f.,

**See also:** derived from *plē-, plə-*, above S. 834.

**Page(s):** 835

---

**Root / lemma:** *plē-, plə-*

**Meaning:** to split, cut off

**Note:** with *-s-* extended

**Material:** Old Icelandic *flasa* f. 'thin disc, splinter', *fles* f. 'flat cliff', isl., Old Swedish *flas* 'dandruff, scale', Norwegian *flasa* 'absplittern, abspalten', isl. *flaska* 'gespalten become'; Lithuanian *plāskanos* Pl. 'Schinnen in Haar'.

Maybe alb. *plasë* 'crack'

**References:** WP. II 93;

**See also:** compare under *plēk-* etc.

**Page(s):** 834

---

**Root / lemma:** *plei-*, *pleu-*

**Meaning:** to expand; to boast

**Material:** 1. *plei-t-* (compare *pleik-* under 1. *plāk-* 'breit') in gr. πλαίσιον n. 'längliches Viereck', Lithuanian *plaitytis* 'sich breit make, brag, boast'; with anlaut. *s-*: Lithuanian *splintù*, *splitaũ*, *splisti* 'breit become'.

2. *pleu-d-*, *pleu-t-* in Latin *plaudō*, *-ere*, *-sī*, *-sum* 'klatsche, hit, klatsche Beifall', *plausus*, *-ūs* 'Beifall' (compare *aplūda* 'chaff, bran' from \**ab-plaudā* 'die abgeschlagene'); Latin *plautus* 'breit, platt, plattfüßig', PN *Plautus*, prän.-Latin *Plautios*, Paelignian *Plauties*, with Umbrian *ō.Plōtus*, Umbrian Imper. *pre-plotatu* 'prosternito'; Latvian *plaūksta* 'flat hand' (different Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 325).

**References:** WP. II 100, WH. II 319, 320;

**See also:** extensions the root *pelə-* 'flat, even', above S. 805.

**Page(s):** 838

---

**Root / lemma:** *plouto-*, *pluto-*

**Meaning:** a kind of wooden stockade

**Material:** Latin *pluteus*, *-um* 'Schirmdach, Wandbrett, Zwischenwand', changing through ablaut with Lithuanian *plaūtas* 'narrow bridge, gangplank, footbridge am beehive', Latvian *plāuts* 'Wandbrett', *plautaĩ* 'die Bänke an the wall the Badestube' and Old Icelandic *fleyðr* f. 'rafter, sloped beam that forms the framework of a roof', Norwegian expressive *flauta* f. 'crossbar, crossbeam an einem sled'.

**References:** WP. II 90.

**Page(s):** 838

---

**Root / lemma:** *pneu-*

**Meaning:** to breathe

**Material:** Gr. πνέω (πνεῦσαι) 'blow, pant, gasp, breathe, smell', πνεῦμα 'das Wehen, breath, breeze, breath etc.', πνοή 'das Wehen, snort'; in addition perhaps also ποίπνῳ

`sich rühren, astir sein', trans. `sich eager wherewith beschäftigen', Perf. πεπνύσθαι `spiritually astir, sensible, wise sein', πνυτός ἔμφρων, σώφρων Hes., ἀμπνύσθαι `again zum Bewußtsein come', if `sich rühren, astir, esp. spiritually astir ' from `beim Laufe keuchen' and `breathe = agile, lively sein' has evolved;

Old Icelandic *fnýsa* `pant, sniff, snort', Old English *fnēosan* `sneeze' (*fnora* `das Niesen'), Middle High German *pfnūsen* `pant, sniff, snort, sneeze' (*pf* schallverstärkend for *f*), *pfnust* m. `unterdrücktes laughter', Norwegian *fnysa* `giggle'; besides Germanic *\*fnēs-*, *\*fnōs-*, *\*fnas-*: Old English *fnesan* `anhelare', *fnæst* m. `breath, breeze', *fnæsettan* `schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', Middle High German *pfnāsen* `pant, sniff, snort', *pfnāst* m. `das snort', Old High German *fnāsteōn* `anhelare'; Old Icelandic *fnōsa* `pant, sniff, snort'; Old Icelandic *fnāsa* `pant, sniff, snort'; Old High German *fnaskazzen*, *fneskezzen*, Middle High German *phneschen* `pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp';

Germanic *fnēh-*: Old High German *fnehan*, Middle High German *pfnehen* `breathe, pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp', Old High German *fnāhtente* `schnaubend' (Middle High German *pfnuht* m. `snort' braucht nicht die zero grade from Indo Germanic *pneu-* widerzuspiegeln).

**References:** WP. II 85, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 18 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 696.

**Page(s):** 838-839

---

**Root / lemma:** *pnksti-*

**Meaning:** fist

**Material:** Old High German *fūst*, Old English *fȳst* = Old Bulgarian *pęstъ* (*\*pinstъ*) `fist'.

Note: Obviously **Root / lemma:** *pnksti-* `fist' derived from *penk\*e* `five (fingers)'

**References:** WP. II 84, Trautmann 218 f.;

**See also:** to Germanic *fanḡan* (*pāḡ-* and *pāḡ-*, S. 788) or to *penk\*e* `fünf'.

**Page(s):** 839

---

**Root / lemma:** *polo-* : *pōlo-*

**Meaning:** swollen, fat, big

**Material:** Latin *polleō*, *-ēre* `bin strong, vermöge', Denomin. eines *\*pollos* from *\*pol-no-*; in addition *pollex*, *-icis* m. `thumb, big, giant toe'; proto Slavic *palъ* in russ. *bez-palʹij* `fingerlos'; Old Russian-Church Slavic *palъсь* `thumb' (*\*poliko-*), etc. ; perhaps in addition as `with the thumb touch' n pers. *pālidan* `seek, feel', Bulgarian *pālam* `search, seek', Old High German *fuolen*, Modern High German *fühlen*, Old English *fælan*, engl. *feel*, (*\*fōljan*), Old Icelandic *felma* `tap, grope', ablaut. *falma* ds.

**References:** WP. II 7, 102, WH II 332 f., Vasmer 2, 305.

---

**Root / lemma:** *porko-s*

**Meaning:** pig

**Note:**

From an extended zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *eġhi-*: ` hedgehog ' derived **Root / lemma:** *ġhers-, ġher-*: ` rigid, \*pig' > **Root / lemma:** *porko-s*: ` pig' : Illyrian-italic-celtic *ġʰh-* > *p-*.

**Material:** Sakisch *pāsa* (\**parsa*), Kurdish *purs*, borrowed Finnish *porsas*, Mordovian *puřts* `swine';

Latin *porcus* `the tamed swine', Umbrian *porca, purca* `porcās'; Middle Irish *orc* m. `piglet, young animal', abrit. *Orcades* (with gr. ending) = Middle Irish *Innsi Orc* `Orkney-islands';

**Note:**

Latin *porcus* `the tamed swine' < (\**ġhōr-ŋ-k*) > alb. *derk* `piglet, sow'.

Old High German *far(a)h* n., Old English *fearh* m. n. `swine', (Danish *fare* `piglet throw'); Lithuanian *pařsas* `a castrated boar', Old Prussian *prastian* `piglet' (\**parsistian*); Old Bulgarian *prasę, -ęte* `swine, piglet' (deminut. *nt*-Suff.); to Latin *porcīnus* `of swine' compare Lithuanian *paršienà* `Ferkelfleisch', to Latin *porculus* `Schweinchen' das Lithuanian *paršēlis* `piglet', Old High German *farheli*, Middle High German *varchelīn*, Modern High German *Ferkel*.

**References:** WP. II 78, WH. II 341, Trautmann 207, Benveniste BSL. 45, 74 ff.; after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 34 to *perk-* `tear open' (see 821).

Page(s): 841

---

**Root / lemma:** *pos*

**Meaning:** by, about, around, beside

**Note:** probably \**p* + *os*, Gen.-Abl. to \*(*e*)*p-*, above S. 53 f.

**Material:** Gr. in Arcadian-Cypriot and auf gr. Inschriften Phrygiens πός, vor vowel also πο-, geltungsgleich with πρός (see \**per* `out - about', Nr. 8) and Doric ποτί; Lithuanian *pàs* preposition `an, by'; probably also Old Church Slavic *po* in the meaning `behind, after'; compare das erhaltene *s-* in Old Church Slavic *poz-dъ* Adj. `late', *poz-dě* Adv. `late', *pozderije* (*paz-derije*) `καλάμη, στυπεῖον'. To Lithuanian *pàs* also *pāstaras* `the letzte, hinterste'.



derivatives: 1. with **-ti** probably Armenian *əst* 'after', Adverbial and preposition 'after = secundum, gemäß'; in addition *stor* 'the untere part?'; Latin *post*, Old Latin *poste* 'after, behind', örtlich and zeitlich, Adverbial and preposition m. Akk., Oscan *púst*, *post*, Umbrian *post*, *pús* 'post' örtlich and zeitlich, preposition m. Abl., therefrom Latin *posterus*, Oscan *pústreí* 'in postero', Umbrian *postra*, Latin *postumus*, Oscan *pustma[s]* 'postremae'; Umbrian *postne*, Latin *pōne* from *\*posti-ne*; Oscan *pústin*, Umbrian *pustin* (from *\*posti en*) 'je after' preposition m. Akk.; Umbrian *pust-naiaf* 'posticas', *purnaes* 'posticis'; Latin *posticus* 'hinten situated'.

2. **-ko-** Old Indic *paścā* (Instr.) Adv. 'behind, westlich, later' = Avestan *pašca* preposition 'behind, after', örtlich and zeitlich, Old Indic *paścāt* (Abl.) preposition 'behind, after, westlich', Avestan *paskāt* Adv. 'vonhinten her, hinterdrein' spacial and zeitlich; Lithuanian *paskuĩ*, *pāskui* (Dat.) Adv. 'afterwards, nachher', preposition 'after'.

3. In ending still controversial is ap. *pasā* 'after', preposition örtlich and zeitlich; alb. *pas*, Geg *mbas* preposition 'behind, after' (Indo Germanic *\*pos* + Demonstr. *s*).

**References:** WP. II 78 f., WH. II 347 ff., Trautmann 207, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 508.

**Page(s):** 841-842

### Root / lemma: *poti-s*

**Meaning:** owner, host, master, husband

**Material:** Old Indic *pāti-*, Avestan *paiti-* 'master, mister, lord, master, consort, partner'; Old Indic *pātnī* 'mistress, wife', Avestan *paθnī* 'mistress'; Old Indic *pātyatē* 'herrscht, ist teilhaftig' (: Latin *potior*);

Avestan *xʰaē-pati-* 'er selbst';

gr. *πόσις* 'husband', *πότνια* 'mistress (of Houses), wife'; *δέσ-ποινα* 'mistress of Houses' (*\*δεσ-πονια*, from *\*δεσ-ποτνια*), *δεσ-πότης*, -ου 'master, mister of Houses' (see above S. 198); alb. *pata* 'had', *pashë* 'gehabt' (*\*pot-to-*) (to a present as Latin *potior*, Old Indic *pātyatē*);

Latin *potis* (*potior*, *potissimus*) 'wealthy, mighty', *possum*, Old Latin also *potis sum* 'kann', *potui*, *potens* from an *ē*-denominative as Oscan *pútiad* 'possit', *pútians* 'possint', Latin *potestās* 'power', *potior*, -*ior* (*potītur* and *potītur*) 'sich bemächtigen'; *com-pos* 'teilhaftig' (*\*Mitherr*), *hospes*, -*itis* 'guest's friend', pael. *hospus* (*\*ghosti-pots* 'Gastherr'); ein unflektiertes *\*poti* 'selbst' placed in *utpote* 'as natürlich, da nämlich, namely', actually



\*ut \*pote (est) `as es possible is = natürlich', further with syncope in *mihi-*, *meō-*, *suāpte* etc.;

Gothic *brūþ-faþs* `bridegroom', *hunda-faþs* `Befehlshaber about 100 Mann'; engl. *fad* `strong, valiant, big, large';

Lithuanian *pàts* `husband' and `selbst' (old *patīs*), Latvian *pats* `householder' and `selbst', Lithuanian *viėšpats* `master, mister' (old *viešpatīs*), Old Prussian *pattiniskun* Akk. f. `matrimony'; f. Old Lithuanian *viešpatnī*, *\*patnī* under influence of *\*pati-* transfigured to *\*patī* in Old Prussian *waispattin* Akk. `wife, woman', Lithuanian *pati* `wife', Latvian *pati* `Wirtin'; indekl. particle Lithuanian *pāt*, Latvian *pat* `selbst, even, straight'; about Old Church Slavic *gospodь* `master, mister', see above S. 453;

Hittite *-pat* `eben(so), also, rather'; Tocharian A *pats* `husband'.

**References:** WP. II 77 f., WH. I 660 f., II 350 f., 379 f., Trautmann 208, Benveniste Origines 1, 63 f., Pedersen Hittite 77 f., Endzelin Latvian Gr. 396 f.

**Page(s):** 842

---

**Root / lemma:** *po-ti*

**Meaning:** against

**Note:** through das Adv.-forms *-ti* (compare *\*proti-* : *\*pro* above S. 815 f.) from *\*po* (see below *\*apo* `ab') extended

**Material:** Avestan *paīti*, ap. *patiy* preverb. and preposition `against, entgegen, to, auf, by'; `an; for, um'; `from - from'; `in - toward, in'; hom., Boeotian, lak. etc. *ποτί* `πρός' preverb. and preposition `against - toward, against, compared with; an, to', `in - toward, from'.

**References:** WP. II 77, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 508 f.

**Page(s):** 842

---

**Root / lemma:** *pougo-* or *pougho-*

**Meaning:** clear, sound

**Note:** only Celtic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Irish *ōg* `jungfräulich', *ōge* `Jungfräulichkeit'; Czech *pouhý* `pure, bare, simple, just'.

**References:** WP. II 77.

**Page(s):** 843

---

**Root / lemma:** *pō(i)-1* : (*pēi-?*) *pī-*

**Meaning:** to graze

**Material:** Old Indic *pāti*, Avestan *pāiti* 'hütet, bewacht, schützt', Old Indic *gō-pā-* m. 'herdsman, shepherd', Avestan *rāna-pā* 'Beinschutz, -schiene', Old Indic *pāyú-* 'Hüter' (compare πῶυ), *pālā-* m. 'Wachter, herdsman, shepherd', *-pāvan* 'schützend', ap. *xšaθra-pāvan* 'Landvogt, Satrap'; Old Indic *nr̥-pī-ti-* f. 'Mannerschutz'; *nr̥-p-a-* m. 'Männerschützer =king'; *pātra-* n. 'container' (= Gothic *fōdr*);

gr. πῶυ 'herd' (n. to Old Indic *pāyú-*), ποιμὴν 'herdsman, shepherd' (: Lithuanian *piemuō*), ποιμην 'herd', ποιμαίνω 'treibe auf die Weide, hüte; ziehe auf; πῶμα (*pō-mḥ*) 'cover';

Gothic *fōdr* n. (= Old Indic *pātra-*, yet agrees in addition in pronunciation of only Old English *fōðor*) 'θήκη, vagina', Old English *fōðor*, *fōdor* 'sheath, vagina'; Late Old Icelandic *fōðr* n. 'food (of clothing)' from Middle Low German *vōder* ds.; Old High German (*fedar*) *fōtar* 'canna', Late Old High German *fūoter* 'theca', Modern High German *Futter* (of clothing), *Futteral*;

Lithuanian *piemuō* 'herdsman, shepherd', Akk. *piemeni* (\**pōimen-*).

**References:** WP. II 72, Trautmann 204, 207 f.

**Page(s):** 839

---

**Root / lemma:** *pō(i)-2*: *pī-* and (from *pō-* from) *pō-*

**Meaning:** to drink

**Grammatical information:** Aoristwurzel, wherefore secondary present *pi-pō-mi*, *pi-bō-mi*, themat. *pi-bō*

**Material:** Old Indic *pāti* 'trinkt', Aor. *ápāt*, *pāy-áyati*, *páyatē* 'tränkt' (: Old Church Slavic *pojō*, *pojiti*), *pānam* n. 'Trunk' (: gr. εὖπρωος 'pleasant to drink' Hes., Middle Irish *ān* f. 'vessel'), Inf. *pātavē* 'to drink' (= Old Prussian *poūtwei* ds.), *pātar-*, *pātár-* m. 'Trinker' (= Latin *pōtor* ds.), *-pāyia-*, *-pāyya-* 'to water, soak, Trunk' (= Old Prussian *poūis* m. 'das Trinken'), *pātra-* n. 'drinking vessel' (\**pō-tlo-m* = Latin *pōculum* 'goblet'); participle Pass. ablaut. *pītā-* 'getrunken (habend)', *pītí-* f. 'das Trinken, Trunk', Avestan *vispo-pitay-* 'alltränkend'; Old Indic Inf. *pātum*, *pātavē*, Gerund. *pītvā-* (: Latin *pōtus* m. 'drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion'); redupl. athematic present 3. Pl. *pi-p-atē*, participle *pí-p-āna-*, Aor. *á-pipī-ta-*; thematic *píbatī* 'trinkt' (= Old Irish *ibid*);

Armenian *əmpem* 'drink' (formation unclear);

gr. πῖνω, Lesbian πώνω (of Nominal stem *\*pō-no-*, compare above εὔπωνω) 'drink', Fut. (Konj.) πίομαι, Aor. ἔπιον, Imper. πῖθι, Perf. πέπωκα, Med. πέπομαι 'drink', πῶμα, πόμα n. 'Trinken, drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion', πότος m., πόσις, -ιος and -εως f. ds., ποτήρ m., ποτήριον n. 'drinking cup', πῖνον n. 'Gerstentrank', πιπῖσκω (Fut. πῖσω) 'give to drink';

alb. *pī* 'drink' etc.;

Latin *bibō*, -ere 'drink' (assimil. from *\*pibō*, Faliscan *pipāfo* 'I werde drink'; Latin *pōtō*, -āre 'drink strong', *pōtus* 'drunk, intoxicated, getrunken' (= Lithuanian *puotà* f. 'Zechgelage'), *pōtus*, -ūs m. 'drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion' (= Old Indic *pātum* Inf.), *pōtiō* f. 'Trinken, drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion' (: gr. ἄμ-πωτις f. 'Ebbe', Old Prussian *poūt* 'drink' from *\*pōti-*), *pōculum* 'goblet' (*\*pō-tlo-m*), *pōtor* m. 'Trinker' (= Old Indic *pātar-*); Umbrian *punī*, *ponī* 'milk' (: Old Indic *pānam* 'beverage, drink'); Old Irish *ibid* (*\*pibet*) 'trinkt', Verbalnom. Dat. Sg. *oul* (disyllabic) 'Trinken' (*\*poīə-lo-*); acymr. *iben* 'bibimus', corn. *evaf* 'bibo', Middle Breton *euaff* ds.; Middle Irish *ān* f. 'drinking vessel' (: Old Indic *pānam* 'Trunk');

Balto-Slavic *\*pōiō* and *\*pjiō* 'drink' in Old Prussian *poieiti* 'trinkt', *poūis* m. 'das Trinken', Old Church Slavic *pjīq*, *pīti* 'drink'; *pīr* m. 'Bankett', *pivo* n. 'beverage, drink', Czech etc. 'beer'; Kaus. Old Church Slavic *pojq*, *pojiti* 'tränke'; Balto-Slavic *\*pōta-* and *\*pīta-* 'getrunken' in Lithuanian *puotà* f. 'Trinkgelage' and Old Church Slavic *pītijb* 'trinkbar'; Balto-Slavic *\*pōti* uud *\*pīti* f. 'das Trinken' in Old Prussian Inf. *poūt* (*\*pōti-*) and slov. *pīt* f. 'beverage, drink' (Inf. *\*pīti*); Balto-Slavic *\*pōtu-* m. 'das Trinken' in Old Prussian Inf. *puton*, *pouton* and *poutwei* 'drink', ablaut. passive russ.-Church Slavic *pīť*.

**References:** WP. II 71 f., WH. I 103 f., Trautmann 228 f.

**Page(s):** 839-840

**Root / lemma:** *pōu-* : *pəu-* : *pū-*

**Meaning:** small, little; young (of animals)

**Material:** 1. With **-o-** suffix; Gothic *fawai* Pl. 'wenige', Old Icelandic *fār* 'little, wortkarg', *fā-tøkr* 'arm' (as Latin *pauper*), Old High German *fao*, *fō* 'little', Dat. Pl. *fouuem*, Old Saxon *fā*, Old English *fēa*, Pl. *fēawe*, engl. *few* 'wenige'.

2. With formants **-ko-**: Latin *paucus* 'little', *pauper* 'arm' (*\*pauco-paros* or *pau-paros?* 'little erwerbend, little sich constituting, originating'); Old High German *fōh* 'little';

Maybe alb. (*\*pauc-*) *pak* `little' a Latin loanword.

With suffix **-lo-**: Latin *paul(l)us* `small, little' (*\*pauks-lo-*), *pauxillus* `totally little' (*\*pauks-lo-lo-*).

3. With formants **-ro-**: gr. παῦρος `small, little', Latin with **metathesis** *parvus* `small', *parum* (*\*parvom*) `to little'.

4. `youngling, the young of an animal':

gr. παῦς (Attic Vase), Gen. παῖς (Cypriot, in addition ein new Nom. παῖς), παῖς, Gen. παιδός m. f., hom. παῖς, παῖδ- `kid, child'; Latin *puer* `kid, child, knave, boy, girl' (*\*puhero-*), *puella* `girl';

Gothic *fula*, Old Icelandic *foli* m., *fyl* n. (*\*fulja-*), under *fylja* f., Old English *folā*, Old High German *folo*, *fulī(n)* `plentitude, foals'; besides ***\*pō[u]los*** in Armenian *ul* `goat', *am-ul* `infertile' (*\*ḡ-pōlo-*), *yti* f. `pregnant' (*\*i-pōlniyā*); gr. πῶλος `foals', also `young man, young girl', πωλίον `small foals, youngling', alb. *pelë*, *pēlē* `mare' (Fem. to *\*pōlos*); perhaps med. *Arbu-pales*, if es `white foals possessing' stands for.

5. With **ʃ**-formant: *putrá-* m., Avestan ap. *puθ-ra-* m. (latter from *pūtlo-* = Oscan *puklo-*) `son, kid, child';

maybe alb. *putra* `paw (of a young animal)', *puta* `sole'

gr. names as Πώ-ταλος; Latin *putus*, *putillus* `knave, boy', next to which *\*pūt-so-* in *pūs(s)us*, *-a* `knave, boy, girl', but *pūsillus* `very small' is Demin. from *pullus* (*\*putslo-lo-s*); Oscan *puklo-* `kid, child' (= Old Indic *putrá-*), Paelignian *puclois* Dat. Pl. `pueris', mars. *pucles*; Latin *pullus* `young, the young of an animal' (*\*put-s-lo-*);

maybe alb. (*\*putillus*) *pulisht* `donkey's colt'

Balto-Slavic *\*putā* `bird' in russ.-Church Slavic *pъta* `bird', *pъtištъ* `small bird' (`bird' actually `young bird'), Lithuanian *putýtis* `young animal, young bird' (Zärtlichkeitsausdruck), Baltic *\*put-n-a-* in Latvian *putns* `bird'; with other, demin. Formansverbindung Lithuanian *paũ-kštis* `bird'.

maybe alb. *pata* `goose' Slavic loanword from russ.-Church Slavic *pъta* `bird': Serbo-Croatian: *pà'tka* `duck' [f].

**References:** WP. II 75 f., WH. II 259, 265 f., 382 f., 385 f., 394, Trautmann 233.

**Page(s):** 842-843

---

**Root / lemma:** *prāi-*, *prēi-*, *pri-* (*pri-*)

**Meaning:** to like, feel well-disposed, friendly

**Material:** Old Indic *prīṇāti* 'pleases', Med. 'is cheerful about etwas', *prīyatē* ds., 'loves', *prītā-* 'cheerful, befriedigt; geliebt', *prītī-* f. 'pleasure, joy, satisfaction', *priyāyātē* 'behandelt liebevoll, befreundet sich' (: Gothic *frijōn*, Old Church Slavic *prija-jō*), *priyā-* 'dear, desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted, liked, beloved, fancied', m. 'lover, husband', f. 'Geliebte, wife' (= Avestan *frya-*, Old Icelandic *Frigg* etc., and Gothic *freis*, c. *rhydd* 'free'), *priyatvá-m* 'das Liebsein or -have' (: Gothic *frijaþwa* f. 'love'), *priyātā* ds. (= Old English *frēod* 'love'); with *\*prēi-*: *prāyaḥ* n. 'pleasure, enjoyment', *prēmān-* m. n. 'love, favour', *prētār-* 'Wohltäter, Liebhaber, Pfleger', Superl. *prāiṣṭha-* (ved.), *prēṣṭha-* 'liebst, teuerst', whereupon Kompar. *prēyas-* 'lieber' for older *\*prāyas-*; Avestan *frāy-* 'satisfy', e.g. *frīnāmahi* participle *frita-*, *frīna-*, *friṣa-* 'blithe, glad; befriedigt; geliebt', *friti-* f. 'prayer', *frya-* 'dear, worth'; perhaps the hispan. (Venetic-Illyrian ?) VN *Praesta-marci* (: Old English *frīd-hengest*);

**Note:**

alb. Geg *prende*, Tosc *Premte* [*\*prēmān- dies*] 'Friday' was created on the same basis as Latin L *Veneris dies* day of the planet **Venus** (whence Fr. *vendredi*), based on Gk *Aphrodites hemera* day of **Aphrodite**, Germanic *Freitag* 'day of **Freya** = goddess of love' similar to gr. παρασκευή 'Friday' from gr. παῦς 'soft, mild'

gr. παῦς 'gentle, mild' from *\*παῖυ-* with jüngerer *o*-inflection παῖος, beweist Indo Germanic *āi*, whereas. belongs Old Irish *rīar* f. 'volition, wish' to *ereh*, S. 330;

cymr. *rhydd* 'free' = Gothic *freis* (akk. *frijana*), Old High German Old Saxon *frī*, Old English *frēo*, *frī* 'free, loose, free from', Old Icelandic in *frijāls* from *\*frīthals* (die meaning 'free' originally 'to den Lieben belonging'); Old Icelandic *Frigg*, Old High German *Frija* 'wife Wotans', Old English *frēo* f., Old Saxon *frī* n. 'woman from noble lineage' ('die love'); Gothic *frijōn* 'love', Old Icelandic *frijā* ds., Old English *frīogan* 'love, set free, release', mdn. *vrīen*, Old Saxon *frīohan* 'woo, court, marry, werben', participle Gothic *frijōnds* 'friend', Old Icelandic *frændi*, Pl. *frændr* 'friend, kinsman, relative', Old English *frīond*, Old Saxon *friund* 'friend, lover, kinsman, relative', Old High German *friunt* 'friend, lover'; Old Icelandic *frīðr* 'beautiful', Old English *frīd-hengest* 'stattliches horse'; from *\*frīðā-* in the meaning 'geschont' derives Gothic *freidjan* 'spare, look after', Old High German *vrīten* 'hegen' (*frīthof* 'eingefriedigter courtyard', Modern High German *Freithof* and popular etymology *Friedhof*); with *ī* Old Icelandic *frīðill* 'lover, lover', f. *frīðla*, *frilla*, Old High German *fridel*, f. *fridila* 'Geliebte(r)', next to which from participle *\*frijōðā-* from: Old Saxon *friuthil*, Old High German *friudil* ds.; Old High German *fridu* m. 'peace, protection, certainty, Einfriedigung',

Old Saxon *frithu* m. 'peace', Old English *frioðu* m. 'peace, protection, certainty', Old Icelandic *fríðr* m. 'love, peace', Gothic *ga-friþōn* 'spare, look after', Old Icelandic *fríða* 'Frieden make, versöhnen', Old English *frīðian* 'shield', Old High German *gifridōn* 'beschützen';

Old Church Slavic *prějō* 'be favorable to, take care of', *prija-jō, -tī* ds., *prijatelb* 'friend, lover'; probably also Latvian *priēks* 'pleasure, joy'.

maybe alb. *prek* 'touch, make love': Latvian *priēks* 'pleasure, joy', alb. Geg *me pritë* 'to host, protect, expect, wait.

**References:** WP. II 86 f., Trautmann 231.

**Page(s):** 844

---

**Root / lemma:** *prā-*

**Meaning:** to bend

**Note:** ?; only Latin and Celtic

**Material:** Latin *prāvus* 'inverted; slant, skew; evil, bad'; in addition *prātum* 'meadow' (as 'incurvation of Bodens', compare e.g. Lithuanian *lankà* 'sinking in, meadow': *leñkti* 'bend') and (as 'Aufbiegung, bulge, hill'); Middle Irish *rāth, rāith* m. f. 'earthwall, fortress', mcymr. *bed-rawt*, ncymr. *bedd-rod* m. 'burial mound, grave', bret. *bez-ret* f. 'Begrabnisplatz, graveyard', gall. *rātin* Akk. Sg. 'castle(hügel)', PN *Argento-rāte*.

**References:** WP. II 86, WH. II 358 f.

**Page(s):** 843-844

---

**Root / lemma:** *preg-*

**Meaning:** willing, covetous, active

**Material:** Gothic (*faihu-*)*friks* '(geld-) greedy', Old Icelandic *frekr* 'greedy, strong, hard, agile, lively', Old English *frecc* 'greedy, audacious' (\**frakja-*), Old High German *freh* 'greedy', Modern High German *frech* dial. also 'agile, lively, fresh'; Old English *fræc* 'eager, avid, audacious', Middle Low German *vrak*, Norwegian Swedish dial. *frak*, Danish *frag* 'quick, fast, gamy'; Norwegian *fræc* ds. (\**frākja-*); Old Icelandic *frōkn, frōkinn* 'gamy', Old English *frēcne* 'audacious, wild', Old Saxon *frōkni* 'wild, cheeky, foolhardy', Old High German *Frōhn, Fruochan*-in PN; *frōhni* 'iactura'; poln. *pragnąć* 'greedy long, want', Czech *prahnouti* 'lust, crave' etc.; here Old Icelandic *frakkr* 'gamy' and the VN *Franken*.

**References:** WP. II 88;

**See also:** belongs to gr. σπαργάω 'bin horny, lustful', see below *sp(h)er(e)g-*.

**Page(s):** 845

---

**Root / lemma:** *prep-*

**Meaning:** to come in sight

**Material:** Armenian *erevim* 'werde visible, erscheine', *erevak* 'shape, Bild, mark, token, sign', *eres* (\**prep-s-*), mostly Pl. *eresk* 'face, Miene, sight, Vorderseite', *eresem* 'zeige myself, erscheine'; also *orovain* 'belly' etc. (\**prop-η-jo-*)?

gr. *πρέπω* 'falle in die Augen, erscheine, steche hervor, zeichne myself from', *πρέπει* 'es ziemt sich', *ἀρι-, δια-, ἐκ-, εὐ-, μετα-πρεπής* 'hervorstechend, sich auszeichnend'; *θεο-πρόπος* 'seer' ('the sich from god from vernehmlich Machende'); perhaps *πραπίς* 'phren'; different above S. 620.

Old Irish *richt* 'form, shape', cymr. *rhith* 'species' (\**prp-tu-*);

Old High German *furben* 'clean, **clean**, sweep, wash away' ('in die Augen fallend make, ein Ansehen give'), Middle High German *vürbe* 'cleaning, purification; Sternschnuppe', Old Low German *wel gifurvid* 'casta'.

**References:** WP. II 89.

**Page(s):** 845

---

**Root / lemma:** *pret-, prōt-*

**Meaning:** to understand

**Material:** Middle Irish *rāthaigid* 'bemerkt'; Gothic *frapi* n. 'sense, mind, reason', *frabjan*, *frōþ* 'understand, comprehend', *frōþs* 'smart, sensible, wise', Old Icelandic *frōðr*, Old Saxon Old English *frōd*, Old High German *fruot* ds., Middle High German *vruotec*, *vrüetec* 'quick, fast determined, alert, awake, smart, valiant', Modern High German Swiss *fruetig* 'blithe, glad, fresh, valiant, quick, fast', also Old High German *frad* 'strenuus efficax', *fradah-līh* 'procax'; perhaps Old High German *ant-frist* 'interpretatio' (\**pret-sti-*); Lithuanian *prantù*, *pràsti* 'habitual, customary become', *su-pràsti* 'understand, comprehend', *prōtas* 'reason', Latvian *prūotu*, *prast* 'understand, comprehend, conceive, mark, perceive, hear', *prāts* 'reason, sense, mind, volition, opinion, Gemüt', Old Prussian *prātin* Akk. 'Rat', *iss-prestun* 'understand, comprehend', *is-presnan* Akk. 'reason', *issprettīngi* Adv. 'namely';

Tocharian A *pratim*, B *pratiṃ* 'resolution, decision'.

**References:** WP. II 86, WH. I 711, Trautmann 230.

**Page(s):** 845

---



**Root / lemma:** *preus-*

**Meaning:** to fry; to burn

**Material:** A. Old Indic *pruṣvā* f. 'drip, hoarfrost, gefrorenes water'; Latin *pruīna* 'hoarfrost, frost' (*\*prusyūnā*); Gothic *frius* 'frost, coldness', Old Icelandic *frør*, *frer* n. 'Frostwetter', Old Icelandic *frjōsa*, Old English *frēosan*, Old High German *friosan* 'freeze', Old High German *frōren* 'congeal, freeze make', Old High German Old Saxon *frost* (*\*frus-taz*); Old English *forst* m. Old Icelandic *frost* n. 'frost';

B. Old Indic *plōṣati* 'singes, burns', *pluṣṭa-* 'singes, burns, verbrannt'; alb. *prūsh* 'burning coals, blaze, glow'; Latin *prūna* 'glowing coals' (*\*prusnā*), *prūrīre* 'itch'.

**References:** WP. II 88, WH. II 378 f.

**Page(s):** 846

---

**Root / lemma:** *preu-*

**Meaning:** to jump

**Material:** Old Indic *právatē* 'springt auf, hüpf, hurries', *pravá-* 'fluttering, schwebend, fliegend', *upa-prú-t* 'heranschwebend, heranwallend' (amalgamation with den Abkömmlingen from *\*pleu-* 'rinnen', see there), *plava-* m. 'frog', actually 'jumper', *maṇḍūka-pluti-* m. 'Froschsprung = Übersprungung mehrerer Sutra', *plava-ga-*, *plava-gama-* m. 'frog, ape' (that is to say 'in Sprunge going'); Old Icelandic *frār* 'quick, fast, agile', Proto Norse *Frawa-* (actually 'jumping' = Old Indic *pravá-*), Old Saxon *frā* 'blithe, glad', Old High German *frao*, *frō*, *frawēr* 'strenuus, alacer (Gl.)', *blithe*, *glad*, whereof Old High German *frouwen*, *frewen* 'sich freuen', *frewī*, *frewida* 'pleasure, joy'; russ. *prytʹ* f. 'schneller run, flow', *prýtkij* 'nimble, hasty'.

Maybe Rumanian (*\*breuska*) *broască* 'toad, frog': alb. (*\*breustka*) *bretkosa* 'toad, frog'; gr *βάρπαχος* 'frog'; also Rumanian *broască-ṭestoasă* 'tortoise, water animal': alb. (*\*breuska*) *breshkë* 'turtle, tortoise'.

guttural extension in Old Icelandic *frauki*, Old English *frogga* 'frog'; from *\*prug-skō* 'hüpf' Germanic *\*fruska-* in Old Icelandic *froskr*, Old English *frosc*, *forsc*, Modern High German *Frosch*, russ. *prýgnutʹ* 'a spring, einen Satz make', *prýgatʹ* 'jump, spring', *pryg* 'spring, Satz'.

**References:** WP. II 87 f.

**Page(s):** 845-846

---

**Root / lemma:** *prīs-*



**Meaning:** to granulate

**Note:** only gr. and alban.

**Material:** Gr. πρίω (ἐπρίσθην, πριστός) 'durchsäge, knirsche with den Zähnen', πρίων, -ονος 'saw', πρίσμα 'das Gesägte, scrapings; dreiseitige column';

alb. *prish* 'spoil, rupture, destroy, smash'.

**References:** WP. II 89.

**Page(s):** 846

---

**Root / lemma:** *prōkto-* : *prēkto-*

**Meaning:** buttocks

**Note:** only gr. and armen.

**Material:** Armenian *erastank* 'Pl. 'ἔδραι' (from \**erast* = *prēkto-*) kann die Redukt.-stem besides gr. πρωκτός 'rump, After' sein.

**References:** WP. II 89, Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 142.

**Page(s):** 846

---

**Root / lemma:** *prō-*

**See also:** s. *per-* 2 S. 813 f.

**Page(s):** 846

---

**Root / lemma:** *prso-* (?)

**Meaning:** onion

**Note:** is mediterranes loanword

**Material:** Gr. πράσον 'leek': Latin *porrum*, *porrus* 'leek'.

In *e*-grade:

Maybe alb. *prësh*, *pras* 'leek': Rom. *praz* 'leek'.

**References:** WP. II 84, WH. II 343, Szemerényi Gl. 33, 261 f.

**Page(s):** 846

---

**Root / lemma:** *pster-*, *pstereu-*

**Meaning:** to sneeze

**Material:** Armenian *p'ringam*, *p'rinčem* 'niese'; gr. πάρνυμαι, πταίρω 'niese', πταρμός m., πτόρος m. 'das Niesen' (with Inlautbehandlung the Anlautgruppe *pst-*: ἀποφθαράσθαι 'schnarchen' Hes.); Latin *sternuō*, *-ere* 'sneeze'; Old Irish *sréod* 'das Niesen', cymr. *ystrew*, *trew* ds., *ystrewi*, *trewi* ds., Middle Breton *streuyaff*, nbret. *strefia* 'sneeze' (\**striw*-). Maybe alb. (\**pshetërij*) *psherëtij* 'sigh', *teshtij* 'sneeze'.

**References:** WP. II 101, WH. II 591.

**Page(s):** 846-847

---

**Root / lemma:** *ptel(e)ĩā*

**Meaning:** a kind of tree

**Material:** Gr. πελέα, epidaur. πελέα 'elm, Rüster' (latter with probably older Anlautsvereinfachung; unclear are τιλίαι 'black poplar' Hes. and because of Anlauts ἀπελλόν αἴγειρος Hes.); Latin *tília* 'Linde' (Middle Irish *teile* derives from dem Engl.); Venetic FIN *Tiliaventus*?

Armenian *t'eli* 'elm' is loanword from πελέα;

perhaps *\*ptel-eĩā* 'die Breitblättrige' or at most 'weit die Äste Breitende'.

**References:** WP. II 84 f., WH. II 681 f., Pokorny KZ. 54, 307 f.

**Page(s):** 847

---

**Root / lemma:** *puġ-2*

**Meaning:** to enclose, put together

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *puġ-2*: 'to enclose, put together' derived from **Root / lemma:** *ku-, kus-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>h-*): 'to kiss' common Celtic - Greek - Illyrian *k<sup>w</sup>- > p-*.

**Material:** Avestan *pusā-* f. 'headband'; gr. ἄμ-πυξ m. 'headband', Adverb. πύκα 'tight, firm, dense, sensible, wise, painstaking', in compound πυκι- (πυκι-μήδης 'sensible, wise'), out of it πυκι-νός newer πυκνός 'dense, tight, firm, proficient', πυκάζω 'make tight, firm, wrap dense'; alb. *puth* 'küsse', actually 'umarme'.

**References:** WP. II 82, J. B. Hofmann, Gr. etym. Wb. 290.

**Page(s):** 849

---

**Root / lemma:** *pu-lo-*

**Meaning:** hair

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *pi-lo-*: 'hair': **Root / lemma:** *pu-lo-*: 'hair' derived from **Root / lemma:** *pleuk-*: 'flake, feather, hair' common **consonant + consonant > consonant + vowel** recorded in centum languages first, mainly Latin.

**Material:** Old Indic *pula-*, *pulaka-* m. 'das Sträuben the Härchen am body', *pulastí-* m. 'schlichtes hair of the head bearing, carrying'; Substantiv 'hair of the head', Patronymikon

*Pāúlasya-*; gr. Plur. πύλιγγες `hair am Hintern, curls ' Hes.; Middle Irish *ul* `beard' (\**pulu-*), *ulach* `bearded', *ulcha* f. `beard', *Ulaid* `die Leute from Ulster' (\**Ulutī*).

**References:** WP. II 84, G. Liebert Nominalsuffix -*tī*- 191.

**Page(s):** 850

---

**Root / lemma:** *pūk-1, peuk-*

**Meaning:** thick-haired, \*fox

**Material:** Old Indic *púccha-*, -*m* `tail, member, rod' (kann \**pu[k]-sko-* sein); after dem buschigen Schwanz named, seems Gothic *faúhō*, Old Icelandic *fōa*, Old High German *foha* `vixen ' (Germanic -*ōn*), besides with masc. -*s*-. Old English *fox*, Old High German *fuhs* `fox' etc.; Lithuanian *paustis* `animal hair ' ; russ.-poln. *puch* (\**peukso-*, *poukso-*) `Flaumfedern, Daunen, fine woolen Haar an animals' (out of it Lithuanian *pūkas* `Flaumfeder'), russ. *pušistyj* `fleecy, dense, buschig', *pušnoj továr* `Pelzwerk', Czech-Lower Sorbian *o-puš* (\**puchъ*), *opyš* `tail', russ. *opúška*, *opušina* `edge (of Waldes), hem, Verbrämung'.

**Note:**

Alb. suggests that **Root / lemma:** *pūk-1, peuk-*: (thick-haired, \*fox) is a reduced root of older Latin *volpes* `fox', gr. *alôpêx* a fox. **Root / lemma:** *ulp-, lup-*: [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)].

**References:** WP. II 82 f.

**Page(s):** 849

---

**Root / lemma:** *pū-1, peu-, pou-* also *phu-*

**Meaning:** to blow, blow up

**Material:** Old Indic *phupphukāraka-* `keuchend' (Lex.), *pupphula-* `Blähung' (Lex.), *phuphusa-*, -*m* `lung ', *pupphusa-* `lung, Samenkapsel the Wasserrose' (Lex.), *phūt-karóti* `blows, pustet, shouts, howls from vollem neck'; Armenian (*h*)*ogi* `breath, breeze, breath, soul' (\**poṃio-*), *heval* `short or heavy breathe' (\**peṃā-*), *hoylk* `congregation, meeting, troop'; Middle Irish *ūan* `scum, froth, foam' = cymr. *ewyn*, bret. *eon* ds. (\**poṃ-ino-*), Pl. *eien* `Quellen' (compare Lithuanian *putà* `Schaumblase'); abret. *euonoc* `schäumend'; Latvian *pūlis* `heap, herd, nest, Strichregen', *pūlūt* `fester ', *pūl'i* `Regenwolken', russ. *púlja*, klr. *púl'a* `ball';

Lithuanian *pūrẽ* `tassel ', Latvian *pauris*, *paūre* `Hinterhaupt, cranium; acme, apex ' (`bulge '), Lithuanian *pūras* `measure of capacity ', Latvian *pūrs* `measure of capacity for corn, grain, Aussteuerkasten', *puns*, *pune*, *punis* `hunch, outgrowth am tree, hunch ',

*paûns, paûna* `cranium, Stirnknochen', also probably Old Prussian *pounian* `buttock', Lithuanian *púnẽ*, Latvian *paũna* `Ränzel, bundle'.

**pu-g-** gr. πυχῆ `the Hintere'; Old Icelandic *fjūk* `Schneesturm', *fjūka* `quick, fast through the air drive, whisk ', *fok* `snow flurry', Middle High German *fochen* `blow'; Latvian *pūga* `gust of wind', *pauga* `cushion, head'.

**p(h)u-k-** Armenian *p`uk* `breath, breeze, wind, breaking wind, fart', Pl. `bellows', *p`čem* `hauche', *p`k`am* `blase myself auf'; npers. *pūk* `das blast (um fire anzufachen), bellows', afgh. *pū, pūk* `a puff, a blast, the act of blowing';

Lithuanian *pukné* `blister, bubble', *pukšlė* `swelling, blister', *pūkščiu, pūkšti* `pant, gasp, wheeze', *pūkys, pūkis* `chub' (\*`Dickkopf'); Latvian *pukuls* `tassel ' (actually `thick tassel ').

**pu-p-** (probably broken Redupl.): alb. *pupë* `curd, grape, hill', *púpëzë* `bud, poppy', *púpulë* `back'; Latin *pūpus* `small kid, child, knave, boy, Bübchen', *\*pūpa* `small girl' and (late) `pupil of the eye ' (the small reflection of Beschauers in Auge of Angesprochenen) `

Maybe Italian pupilla : Spanish pupila : French pupille : Romagnolo **bamben** : Venetian **balota** dei oci Albanian **bebe** `pupil of the eye '.

Vulgar Latin *\*puppa* (French *poupe*, Italian *poppa*) `nipple '; Old Irish *ucht* `breast' (*\*puptu-*); Latvian *pups* `Weiberbrust', *paup* `to swell', *pūpuol'i pūpuol'i* `Weidenkätzchen' (with voiced-nonaspirated *pubulis* `bubble auf beer, knot in thread, string'), Lithuanian *pupele, pupela, pupuole* `bud', probably also Lithuanian *pupā*, Latvian *pupa* `bean'.

**p(h)u-s-** Old Indic *púśyati, puṣṇāti, pōśati* `gedeiht, makes thrive, wächst to, ernährt', *puṣṭá-* `wohlgenährt, rich', *púṣti-, puṣṭí-* f. `prospering; flourishing, growth, fullness, wealth', *pōśa-* ds., *púśpa-m* `flower, blossom, bloom, blossom', *puṣkalá-* `rich, prächtig, in full vitality '; gr. φῦσα `blast, bellows, bubble' (*\*φῦσσα* or *\*phūt-ja*), φῦσάω `blow, blase auf', φῦσιάω `snort', φῦσιγξ f. `garlic, onion, bulb', φουσαλ(λ)ίς f. `bubble', φύσκα f. `bubble, weal, callus', φύσκη f. `intestine, sausage ', φύσκων `Dickbauch', ποι-φύσσω `blow, snort'; Latin *pussula, pustula* `bubble, vesicle, blister, bubble'; Norwegian *føysa* (*\*fausian*) `swell up, aufgähren', *f(j)usa* `buzz, whirr, with Gewalt ausströmen'; Lithuanian *pūsľė* `bubble', Latvian *pūslis* ds., Lithuanian *pusnis, pusnynas* `zusammengewelter Schneehaube', *pūšė* (*pūšė*) `blister, bubble', *pūškas* `Hitzbläschen auf the Haut', Latvian *puškis* `bouquet, Banderstrauß, tussock '; Old Church Slavic *\*puchati* `blow', *\*opuchnōti* `to bloat, bulge, swell', *puchъ* `cavus (turgid, swollen)', russ. *pychátъ* `pant, gasp, Gluthitze from sich give',

*pýchatb* 'aufgeblasen, haughty sein', *pýšnyj* 'luscious, aufgeblasen, haughty' etc., Old Church Slavic *napyštiti se* 'sich aufblasen', russ. *pýščítb* ds. (*\*pyskiti*, probably also Czech-poln. etc. *pysk* 'snout, muzzle with thick Lippen'); compare above S. 790 *pāuson*?

**pu-t**: Old Indic *puppuṭa-* 'intumescence of the palate and gums'; gr. πύνυος 'rump' Hes. (*\*put-snos*); Latin *praepūtium* 'Vorhaut' (from a *\*pūtos* 'penis', compare wruss. *potka* ds.); perhaps Irish *uth* 'udder' (*\*putus*); Baltic *\*putiō* 'blow' in Lithuanian *pučiù*, *pūsti* 'blow', reflex. 'to swell', *puntù*, *pūsti* 'to swell, sich aufblasen', *pūslė* f. 'bubble, bladder', *putlūs* 'sich blähend, aufgeblasen, stout, proud', *putà* 'Schaumblase', *pūtmenos* f. Pl. 'swelling, lump, growth', *pari-pūtélis* 'aufgeblasener person', *pāpautas* 'weal, callus', also *paūtas* 'egg, testicle', *pūšu*, *pūst* 'blow, breathe, breathe', *pūsma* 'breath', *pūte* 'bubble, blister, bubble', probably also Lithuanian *putrà* 'cereal, grain', Latvian *putra* 'cereal, grain, porridge, mash'; auf voiced-nonaspirated: Latvian *pudurs*, *puduris* 'tussock, heap', *pudra* 'heap'; wruss. *potka* (*\*pъtka*) 'male limb, member'.

**References:** WP. II 79 ff., WH. II 389 f., 392, Trautmann 233 f.;

**See also:** compare above *b(e)u-2*.

**Page(s):** 847-848

---

**Root / lemma:** *pū-2*: *pəuə-*

**Meaning:** to rot, stink

**Note:** presumably from a *pu* 'fiel' evolved

**Material:** Old Indic *pūyati* 'wird faul, stinkt' = Avestan *puyēiti* 'wird faul', Old Indic *pūya-*, *-m* 'pus', *pūti-* 'faul, stinkend; Jauche, pus' = Avestan *pūtay-* 'Fauligwerden, Verwesung'; pashto *pūl* 'Trübung of Auges', westosset. *ambud* 'faul'; Old Indic *pūtāu* (: Old Icelandic *fuð*) 'buttocks'; with **-sko-**: Middle Persian *pūsinītan* 'decayed', Old Icelandic *fauskr* 'rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle wood'; Armenian *hu* 'eitriges blood'; gr. πῦθω 'manche decayed', πῦθομαι 'faule', πύον (*\*pu<sup>w</sup>om*), πύος, -εος n. 'pus'; perhaps also πῦός m., πῦαρ, πῦατος, πῦετία 'beestings'; Latin *pūs*, *pūris* 'pus' (*\*pu<sup>w</sup>os*), *pūteō*, *-ēre* 'decayed', *pūtīdus* 'faul' (from a participle *\*pū-to-s*), *pūter*, *-tris*, *-tre* 'faul, rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle' with *ū-*, as Middle Irish *othrach* 'dunghill', probably also *othar* 'ein sicker' (*\*putro-*), *othar-lige* 'Krankenbett, Begräbnisplatz'; Old Icelandic *fūinn* 'decayed, rott', *fūi* 'decay', *fūna* 'decayed', *feyja* 'decay let, verrotten let', Gothic *fūls*, Old Icelandic *fūll*, Old English Old High German *fūl* 'faul';

Old Icelandic *fuð* f. 'pudenda', Middle High German *vut* 'pudenda', Alemannian *vüdeli* Kinderwort 'Popo', geminated Middle High German *votze*, Lithuanian *puvù*, *pūti* 'decayed', causative *púdau*, *-yti* 'decayed make', Latvian *pūt* 'decayed', causative *pūdēt*

decayed make', Lithuanian *piáulas* (\**pēu-lo-s*) m. 'verfaulte tree', Latvian *praûls* 'verfaultes wood' (\**p'áuls*), Lithuanian *púliai* m. Pl. 'pus', *puvės(i)ai* m. Pl. 'verfaulte Sachen', Latvian *puveši* m. Pl. 'pus', *pūžni* m. Pl. ds., *papuve* f. 'fallow'.

with **ġ**: Old Icelandic *fūki* 'Stank', nisl. *fūki* also 'verfaultes seaweed, kelp', as Latvian *pūnis* 'decaying, pustulating', *pūnes* Pl. 'Modererde';

with **s**: Norwegian *føyr* (\**fauza-*) 'rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle', Dutch *voos* 'schwammig', Swiss *gefōsen* 'morschgeworden'; about Old Icelandic *fauskr* see above;

**References:** WP. II 82, WH. II 391 f., Trautmann 234; G. Liebert Nominalsuff. -*tí*- 151.

**Page(s):** 848-849

---

**Root / lemma:** *pū-3*

**See also:** see below *peu-* and *pōu-*.

**Page(s):** 849

---

**Root / lemma:** *pū-ro-*

**Meaning:** corn

**Material:** Gr. *πῦρός*, Doric *σπῦρός* 'Weizenkorn, wheat', *πῦρήν* 'seed from allerlei Obst and other Früchten', *διός-πυρος*, -ov 'eine the Weichselkirsche similar fruit'; Lithuanian *pūrai* 'Winterweizen', Latvian *pūri* 'wheat', Old Prussian *pure* f. 'Trespe, *Bromus secalinus*', Old Church Slavic *pyro* 'spelt', Czech *pýr* 'Quecke', slov. *pír* m., *píra* f. 'spelt' etc.; Old English *fýrs* 'Quecke, Ackerunkraut', engl. *furze*.

**References:** WP. II 83, Trautmann 232; compare georg. *puri* 'bread'.

**Page(s):** 850

---

**Root / lemma:** *rab<sup>h</sup>-* or *reb<sup>h</sup>-*: *ra<sup>b</sup>h-*

**Meaning:** to rage, be furious

**Material:** Latin *rabiēs* 'fury, Tollheit', *rabiō*, -ere 'toll sein, rage' berührt sich in the meaning very near with Old Indic *rābhas-* n. 'impetuosity, hastiness, force, might', *rabhasá-* 'wild, boisterous, vast, grand', *saṃ-rabdha-* 'furious', das above S. 652 wrongly to *rābhatē* 'erfaßt, hält sich fest' = *lābhatē*, *lambhatē* 'erfaßt, ergreift', placed wurde; compare Middle Irish *recht* 'sudden attack, fury', das also to Latin *rapiō*, root \**rep-* belong could; Old English *rabbian* 'dash' from Vulgar Latin *rabiāre* ds.; Tocharian A *rapurñe* 'ferventness, passion'.

**References:** WP. II 341, WH. II 413.

**Page(s):** 852

---

**Root / lemma:** *rāp-*, *rēp-*

**Meaning:** turnip

**Note:** Wanderwort unbekannter origin

**Material:** Gr. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς f. ` beet, turnip ', ῥάφανος, ῥαφάνη `Rettig', Attic ` cabbage ', ῥαφανῖς, -ῖδος `Rettig'; Latin *rāpum*, *rāpa* ` beet, turnip ', *rāpistrum* `wild turnip ', *rāpīna* `Rübenfeld' (as Lithuanian *ropienà*) and `Rüben'; Old High German *ruoba*, *ruoppa* ( *\*rōbjō*) ` turnip ', besides *ƿ* loose additional form in Old Icelandic *rōfa* `the knochige part of Pferdeschwanzes', Norwegian *rōva* `tail', in addition in ablaut Old High German *rāba*, Middle High German *rābe*, *rāpe*, *rappe* ds., Swiss *rāb(e)* Bavarian *rāben* (also is Old High German *rēba* as *jō(n)*-stem must be assumed); die Germanic forms can nicht from Latin derive; certainly Latin loanword is only Dutch *raap*, engl. *rope*;

Lithuanian *rópé* ` turnip ', *ropienà* `Rubenfeld'; r.-Church Slavic *rěpa* ` turnip '; alb. *repë* ` turnip ' from Latin or Slavic; unclear is cymr. *erfin* `Rüben' (Plur.), bret. *irvin* ds. ( *\*arbīno-*);

**References:** WP. II 341, WH. II 418, Trautmann 237, Wissmann by Marzell, Pflanzennamen 1, 659.

**Page(s):** 852

---

**Root / lemma:** *rās-*

**Meaning:** to sound, cry

**Material:** Old Indic *rāsati*, *rāsate* `bellow, roar, neighs, heult, shouts, howls, ertönt'; Old Indic *rasitá-* n. `shrilling, bellowing, braying, roar, thunder'; Gothic *razda* `voice', Old High German *rarta* f. `modulatio', Old Icelandic *rodd* f. `voice'; with ablaut Old English *reord* f. `voice, sound, language';

whether here Danish *ralle*, Swedish dial. *ralla* etc. `chortle, chuckle, babble, chatter ' ( *\*razlōn*)?

**References:** WP. II 342.

**Page(s):** 852

---

**Root / lemma:** *reb<sup>h</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to move, hurry

**Material:** Npers. *raftan* `go', mparth. *raf* ` assail, fight', osset. *rāvāg* `quick, fast';

Middle Irish *reb* `game, Tücke' ( *\*rebā*), *rebrad* `Kinderspiel', *rebaigim* `I play ';

Germanic *\*reb-* 'in heftiger Bewegung sein', Middle High German *reben* stem Vb. 'sich bewegen, rühren', Modern High German Bavarian *rebisch* 'alert, awake, smart', Swiss *räbeln* 'rant, roister', Middle High German *reben* 'träumen, baffle sein', Middle Low German *reven* 'nonsensical talk, speak, think', Norwegian dial. *rava* 'hin and her taumeln' etc.

**References:** WP. II 370, Szemerényi ZDMG. 101, 207 ff.;

**See also:** extended from *er-*.

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *reb<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to roof

**Material:** Gr. ἐρέφω, ἐρέπτω 'überdache' (\*überwölbe), ὑψ-ηρεφής 'with hoher Bedachung', ὄροφος 'das reed, wherewith man die Häuser deckt, roof, ceiling', ὄροφή 'Bedachung'; Old High German *hirnireba* 'cranium' (\*'brain -bedachung'); Old High German *rippa*, *rippi*, Old Saxon *ribbi*, Old English *ribb*, Old Icelandic *rifn*. 'rib' (\**reb<sup>h</sup>io-*; die Rippen cover die Bruthöhle, as das Dach das Haus); russ.-Church Slavic *rebró* 'rib'; engl. *reef* 'reef' is Danish loanword

**References:** WP. II 371, Trautmann 241.

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *red-, rod-*

**Meaning:** 'flow'

**See also:** see above S. 334 (*ered-*).

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *reg-1* (and *sreg-?*)

**Meaning:** to paint

**Material:** Old Indic *rājyati* 'färbt sich, rötet sich', newer *rajyate*, Kaus. *rajayati* 'färbt', secondary *rañjayati*, *rāga* m. 'das Färben, rote paint, color';

gr. ῥέζω, Aor. ῥέξαι 'paint', ῥέγμα 'gefärbter Stoff', ῥαγεύς (also ῥογεύς) 'Färber', χρυσο-ραγές χρυσοβαφές Hes.; daß ῥέζω keinen vowel suggestion experienced has, is auffällig; compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 310 and Boisacq 838.

**References:** WP. II 366.

**Page(s):** 854

---



**Root / lemma: *reg-2*****Meaning:** to see**Note:** only albanesisch and Baltic**Material:** Alb. *ruaj* `sehe an, look, see'; Lithuanian *regiù, regéti* `see', *rāgana* `witch' (compare `wicked look'), *régimas* `visible, apparent, manifest, obvious', Latvian *redzēt* `see'.**References:** WP. II 366, Jokl Stud. 75.**Page(s):** 854**Root / lemma: *reg-1*****Meaning:** right, just, to make right; king**Grammatical information:** forms Indo Germanic neither root present nor perfect tense; participle Perf. Pass. *reg-to-* `law'**Note:**

Alb. *shqipe* `eagle' seems related to Old Indic *ṛji-pyá* `darting along' epithet of the bird *śyēnā* (`eagle, falcon'), [Rumanian *șoim* `falcon'], Avestan *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. gr. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίππου), Armenian *arcui* (< \**arci-wi*) `eagle' which is evidently a form of the same word; that it is Macedonian confirms its reality.

Alb., gr., Avestan, and Old Indic prove that from **Root / lemma: *er-1, or-*** : `eagle' derived extended **Root / lemma: *ar(e)-ĝ- (arĝ-?)***, ***ṛġi-*** : `glittering, white, fast' and its subsequent zero grade **Root / lemma: *reg-1*** : `right, just, to make right; king'.

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛjyati*, nasalized *ṛñjāti* `stretches itself, it hurries (from horses)'; probably also *irajyāti* (with unclear *ī*) `arranges, orders, enacts, decrees'; *ṛjū-*, Avestan *ərəzu-* `just, right' (in addition *ərəzuš* `finger', Gen. *ərəzvō*), Kompar. Superl. Old Indic *rājīyas-*, *ṛjīyas-* `straight', *rājīṣṭha-*, Avestan *razišta-* `the justest, justest';

Old Indic *ṛjrá-* from horses = *ṛju-gāmin*, *ṛjṛāśva-*, Avestan *ərəzrāspa-* EN actually `whose steeds haste straight on; with fast horses', next to which compound form \**ṛji-* in *ṛji-pyá-* (2. part unclear) `soaring straight ahead' (epithet of *śyēnā* `eagle, falcon'), Avestan *ərəzi-fya-* m. `eagle, name of a mountain or mountains', by Hes. ἄρξιφος (i.e. ἄρξιφος) ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις, Armenian *arciv* (\**arciv*) `eagle' (beside it \**ṛju-pya-*, ap. \**ardufya-* in npers. *ālūh* `eagle', compare gr. αἰγυπιός, if transfigured by folk etymology after αἶξ from \*ἀργυπιός); *ṛji-śvan-* EN actually `with fast dogs', compare in gr. ἀργός (from \*ἀργ-πος diss.) `fast, quick', above S. 64;

Maybe zero grade in alb. (\*ρξιφος), ξιφο-, *shqiponjë* 'eagle', alb. Geg *Shqipni*, alb. Tosc *Shqipëri* 'land of the eagles'.

Old Indic *rají-* 'sich aufrichtend, straight', *rájī-* RV perhaps 'line, row' (= Middle Low German *reke* under S. 856); *rájas-* (Avestan *razah-*) n. 'Raum';

Avestan *raz-* (*rāzayeiti*, participle *rāšta-*, gr. ὀρεκτός, Latin *rēctus*, Gothic *raíhts*, Avestan *rāštəm* 'in gerader direction') 'direct, aim, point, gerade richten, sort, order, arrange', *razan-* 'order, statute', *rašnu-* 'justified, legitimate' (compare gr. ὀρέγνυμι), probably also *razura-* n., *razurā* f. 'wood, forest', *rāzarə*, *rāzan-* 'command, alignment'; *rasman-* m. n. 'Schlachtreihe' (: gr. ὀρεγμα, Latin *regimen*);

Old Indic *rāj-* (Nom. Sg. *rāṭ*) 'king' (= Latin *rēx*, Old Irish *rī*, s. also Gothic *reiks*), *rājan-* ds., *rājñī* 'queen, Fürstin', *rāṣṭī*, *rājati* 'is king, herrscht, glares, gleams' (denominative), *rājyá-* 'royal' (= Latin *rēgius*, compare also Old High German *rīhhi*), *rājyá-*, *rājya-* n. 'power, rule' (= Middle Irish *rīge*, compare also Gothic *reiki*), *rāṣṭrī* 'Herrscherin', *rāṣṭrá-* n. 'power, rule, empire', Avestan *rāstar-* 'Lenker, ladder';

Maybe alb. adj. *rí* 'young man', *re* 'young female', *rini* 'youth'.

Armenian *arcvi* see above; doubtful thrak. PN ὨΡῆσος;

gr. ὀρέγω (ὀρέγνυμι only in hom. participle ὀρεγνῦς) 'to reach, stretch, stretch out; to reach out, hold out, hand, give; to stretch oneself out, stretch forth one's hand; to reach at or to a thing, grasp at; metaph. to reach after, grasp at, yearn for a thing; to help oneself to' (ὀρεκτός = Avestan *rašta-* etc.), ὀριγνύομαι 'strecke myself, long, reiche' (ὀ- is prefix), ὀργυια or ὀργυιά, Ionian ep. ὀργυιή 'fathom', ὀρόγυια ds. (probably from \*ὀρέγυια ass.); in compound ὠρυγ-, e.g. δεκώρυγος; ὀρεγμα (= Avestan *rasman-*) 'das Recken the hands, the Füße (footstep); Darreichen'; about ἀρήγω see below beim Germanic; about ἀργός see above;

venet. *Reitia* 'Geburtsgöttin (compare gr. Ὀρθία), die die Kinder in die right Lage bringt' or 'goddess the Erektion?';

Latin *regō*, -ere, *rēxī*, *rēctum* (*ē* secondary lengthening) 'gerade richten, steer, rule, reign' (= ὀρέγω, ὀρεκτός), *ērigō* 'richte auf' (= Irish *ēirgim* 'surgo') etc.; about *pergō*, *porrigō*, *surgō*, Adv. *corgō*, *ergō*, *ergā* s. WH. s. vv.), *regiō* 'direction, line; line, region', *rēgula* 'Richtholz, line; Richtschnur, lath' etc., *rēgillus* 'with senkrechten Kettenfäden gewebt'; Oscan *Regaturei* 'Rectōri'? (from a verb \**regāre*); Latin *rogō*, -āre '(die Hand ausstrecken =) ersuchen, bid, beg, ask, inquire'; *rogus* 'pyre, stake' (gr. sizil. ῥογός

'Getreidescheune' is Latin loanword) probably actually 'aufgerichteter shove' (= Germanic *\*rakaz*); *rēx*, *rēgis* 'king' (= Old Indic *rāj-* etc.), *rēgīna* 'queen' (marr. *regen[ai]* Dat.), *rēgius* 'royal' (= Old Indic *rājya-*);

Latin *rigeō*, *-ēre* 'to be stiff, be numb, stiffen; to be stiff, be rigid, stand on end, bristle, stand erect; stand out, to stand stiff, stand upright, rise', *rigidus* 'stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid', *rigor* 'stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor, esp. for coldness; the coldness' (this specific meaning perhaps preferred through *frīgus*); whether for *\*regēre* after *ērigēre*?

Old Irish *reg-*, *rig-* 'austrecken, e.g. die hand', Perf. *reraig* (*\*re-rog-e*) 'direxit'; *\*eks-reg-* (: Latin *ērigō*) e.g. in *at-reig* 'uplifts sich', *ēirge* 'surrectio'; ablaut. Old Irish *rog(a)id* 'strecktaus', mcymr. *rho* 'gift', *rhoi* 'give'; mcymr. *dy-re* 'steht auf', *dy-rein* 'sich erheben', *rhein* 'stiff, gereckt' (: Middle Irish *rigin* ds.), acymr. *ar-cib-renou* 'sepulti', mcymr. *ar-gyu-rein* 'Begraben' (*\*are-com-reg(i)-no*) etc.; Middle Irish *rēn* 'span' (*\*reg-no-*); Old Irish *recht* (*tu-stem*), cymr. *rhaith* 'law', bret. *reiz* 'order, law, right';

Maybe alb. *mbret* (*mbë-ret*) 'king'

gall. *Rectu-genus*; Old Irish *rī*, Gen. *rīg* 'king' (= Old Indic *rāj-*, Latin *rēx*), cymr. *rhi* 'prince, lord', gall. *Catu-rīx*, Pl. *-rīges* actually 'people of C.', *Rīgo-magus* actually 'Königsfeld' (acorn. *ruy*, Middle Breton *roe*, nbret. *roue* 'king' probably French), Old Irish *rīgain* 'queen' (*\*rēgēnī*=) cymr. *rhiain* 'queen, Dame'; Middle Irish *rīge* n. 'Königreich' (*\*rēgīom*); Old Irish *rīched* n. 'Königreich' (*\*rēgī-sedom*);

Gothic *raíhts*, Old Icelandic *rētr*, Old English *riht*, Old Saxon Old High German *reht* 'right, straight' (= Avestan *rašta-* etc.), Gothic *ga-raihtjan*, Old High German *rihten* etc. 'direct, aim, point'; Old Icelandic *rētr*, Gen. *rēttar* 'das right, law, court' (= Celtic *\*rektu-*; wgrm. through das n. of participle Old High German etc. *reht* 'right' replaced); Gothic *rahtōn* 'darreichen'; Kaus. Gothic *uf-rakjan* 'in die Höhe recken, ausstrecken', Old High German *recchen* 'ausstrecken, raise, uplift, reichen, cause, say, define', Modern High German *recken*, Old Saxon *rekkian* 'tell, define', Old English *reccan* (*reahte*) 'ausstrecken, lead, define, reckon', Old Icelandic *rekja* 'strecken, outspread, define, announce, declare' (partly iterative *\*rakjan* under Verdrängung from *\*regō*, partly denominative); Old Icelandic *rakna* 'ausgestreckt become, zur Besinnung come';

Old English *racu* f. 'riverbed, run, flow', engl. *rake* 'pathway, way, Geleise', Old English *racian* 'run, lead, steer', Old Icelandic *rekja spor* 'die spoor pursue', Middle Low German *reke* f. (*\*raki*) 'row, order', *raken* 'meet, reach'; Old English *racu* f. 'narration, account', Old

Saxon *raka*, Old High German *rahha* 'Rechenschaft, thing', Old Icelandic *rak* Nom. Pl. 'origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, Ursache, ground'; Old Icelandic *rakr*, Frisian Middle Low German *rak* 'straight, right' (= Latin *rogus*); *ǣ*-grade: Middle High German *gerech* 'wohlgeordnet', Old Saxon *rekōn* 'direct, aim, point, sort, order, arrange', Middle Low German *reken* 'right, unhindered, often', Old High German *rehhanōn* 'sort, order, arrange, reckon, Rechenschaft ablegen', Old English *ge-recenian* 'define', engl. *reckon* 'therefore halten'; Old English *recen* 'quick, fast, willing, ready'; Old Icelandic *land-reki* 'king', Old High German *anet-rehho* 'drake, male duck'; whether with the outlook the zum Zusammenscharren ausgereckten Hand die family of Gothic *rikan* 'anhäufen', Middle High German *rechen* 'zusammenscharren, anhäufen, gather, collect', Old Icelandic *raka*, Middle Low German *raken* (*\*rakēn*) '(together)scratch', Old Icelandic *reka*, Old High German *rehho* 'rake, rake', Old Saxon *reka* f. 'rake', Old Saxon *raka*, Old English *racu*, Swedish *raka* f. ds., *ē*-grade: Norwegian dial. *raak* f. 'spoor, track, Streif, furrow, row', isl. *rāk* f. 'Streif' (compare Old Indic *rājī-*, *rājī-* 'stripe, row') here belongs, is dubious; through borrowing from dem Celtic vor the Mediaverschiebung: Gothic *reiks* 'ruler, vornehm, mighty' (Celtic *rīg-s*), Old Icelandic *rīkr* 'mighty'; Old High German *rīhhi*, Old Saxon *rīki*, Old English *rīce* (Celtic *\*rīgjo-*) 'mighty, vornehm, rich', Modern High German *reich*, Gothic *reiki*, Old High German *rīhhi* 'empire' (Celtic *\*rīgion*);

*ō*-grade, with from 'uplift, set up, help' entwickelter meaning: Old Icelandic *rókja*, Old English *reccan* (for *\*rēcan* after *reccan* 'ausstrecken'; but preterit *rōhte*), Old Saxon *rōkian*, Old High German *geruohhen* 'care bear, carry, Rücksicht nehmen', Old High German *ruoh*, *ruohha* 'Achthaben, endeavor, Sorgfalt', Middle Low German *rōke* m. ds., Middle High German *ruochlōs*, Old English *rēcelēas* (Modern High German *ruchlos*, engl. *reckless*) 'unbekümmert, unworried', Old Icelandic *rókr* 'sorgsam', die with gr. ἀρήγω 'help, stand by', ἀρηγών, -όνοϛ, ἀρωγός 'helper', ἀρωγή 'help' sich engstens combine, merge;

nasalized (compare das Lithuanian, also Old Indic *rñjāti*): Old English *ranc* 'straight, stout, proud, bold', Middle Low German *rank* 'slim, thin, weak' (*\*gereckt*), Old Icelandic *rakkr* 'slim, erect, bold'; Old Saxon Old English *rinc*, Old Icelandic *rekkr* 'man';

Lithuanian nasalized žem. *rėžious*, *rėžtis* 'sich recken', ablaut. *rąžaus*, *rąžytis* (16. Jh. *ranszies*), *ražà* f. 'Recken', Latvian *ruôzītiēs* 'sich recken'; russ. *su-rázina* 'good order';

Tocharian A *rāk-*, *rak-* 'hinbreiten, cover', B *rāk-* ds., A *rkāl* 'cover'.

**References:** WP. II 362 ff., WH. II 426 f., 432 f., 434 f., Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 106, Trautmann 244.

---

**Root / lemma:** *reġ-2, reġ-* (*rek-?*)

**Meaning:** damp; rain

**Material:** 1. *reġ-*: Latin *rigāre* 'bewässern' (with *i* from *e*), alb. *rrjeth*, Aor. *rrodha* 'flow, quelle, tropfe'; Norwegian dial. *rake* m. 'dampness, damp', Old Icelandic *raki* ds., nisl. *rakr* 'humid, wet';

2. *reġ-* (*rek-?*) in: Gothic *rign* n. 'rain' (*\*reġ-nó-*), Crimean Gothic *reghen*, Old Icelandic *regn* n., Old Saxon *regan*, *regin* m., Old Frisian *rein*, Old English *reg(e)n*, *rēn* m., Old High German *regan*, *regin*, *regen*, Middle High German *regen* m.; Old Icelandic *rigna* 'rain', Old High German *reganôn* ds. etc.; Lithuanian (with West Indo Germanic *k*?) *rōkia*, *rōkti* 'fine rain', *rōké* 'dust rain'.

**References:** WP. II 365 f., WH. II 435.

Page(s): 857

---

**Root / lemma:** *rehg<sup>w</sup>os-* (*\*ohrehg<sup>w</sup>ohs-*)

**Meaning:** darkness

Note

**Root / lemma:** *rehg<sup>w</sup>os-* (*\*ohrehg<sup>w</sup>ohs-*): darkness derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *meh<sup>r</sup>-2*: to shimmer, shine (*\*meh<sup>r</sup>-k<sup>wh</sup>ā > \*meh<sup>r</sup>-b<sup>h</sup>ā*) (common Aryan Greek *m-* > zero)

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *rājanī-* 'night'; gr. ἔρεβος 'darkness of the underworld' (ĕ-suggestion); Armenian *erek* and *erekoy* 'evening'; also Adverb *erek* 'yesterday';

Maybe alb. *errēt* 'dark', *errēsirë* 'darkness', *errësoj* 'darken'

Gothic *riqis*, *-izis* n. 'darkness', nisl. *røkk<sup>r</sup>*, *-rs* 'darkness, dawn, twilight'; here perhaps gr. ὀρφνός 'dark' (*\*org<sup>w</sup>sno-*) and Tocharian A *orkäm* (*\*org<sup>w</sup>mo-*) 'darkness'; different above S. 334.

**References:** WP. II 367, Benveniste Hirt-Festschrift 2, 236, Burrow BSOAS 12, 645 f.

Page(s): 857

---

**Root / lemma:** *reb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** expr. root

**Material:** Old Indic *rébhati* 'creak, rustle, mumble, murmur; cry'; Latvian *ribēt* (also *ribêt*) 'din, drone, rumble, bawl, blaster'.

**References:** WP. II 349;

**See also:** probably to *rei-3*.

**Root / lemma:** *reid<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to ride, go

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *reid<sup>h</sup>-*: 'to ride, go' derived from zero grade of an extended **Root / lemma:** *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: 'to move' in *-eid<sup>h</sup>-* formant.

**Material:** Middle Irish *rīad(a)im* 'travel' (\**reid<sup>h</sup>-*); cymr. *rhwydd-hau* 'beeilen, erleichtern'; Old Icelandic *rīða* 'in schwankender Bewegung sein, ride'; Old English *rīdan* 'ride'; Old Frisian *rīda*, Middle Low German *rīden*, Old High German *rītan*, Middle High German *rīten*, Modern High German *reiten*;

Latvian *raidīt* 'eilig senden, hetzen', *raidītis* 'wriggle ';

Germanic \**ridjan-* placed in Old English *ridda*, Old High German *ritto* 'equestrian ', extended in Old Frisian *ridder*, Middle Low German *ridder* (out of it Old Icelandic *riddar*), Middle High German *ritter*;

gall. *rēda* 'vierrädriger Reisewagen'; Irish *dē-riad* 'Zweigespann' (Indo Germanic \**reid<sup>h</sup>ā*); Old Icelandic *reið* f. 'Reiten, Reiterschar, cart ', Old Low German *brande-rēda* 'Brandbock'; Old English *rād* f. 'Reiten, pull, journey; Musik'; engl. *road* 'way'; Old High German *reita*, Middle High German *reite* 'cart, campaign, kriegerischer attack ' (Germanic \**raidō*, Indo Germanic \**roid<sup>h</sup>ā*); (compare Old High German *reisa* 'departure, wagon, war train, trip ' in **Root / lemma:** *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: 'to move' in *-eis-* formant.

compare moreover gall. *rēdārius* 'Lenker a rēda'; PN *Epo-rēdia*, PN *Epo-rēdo-rīx*, cymr. *eburwydd* 'quick, fast' (\**epo-rēdi-*);

Germanic \*(*ga*)-*raiðia-* in Gothic *ga-raiþs* 'angeordnet, bestimmt', Old Icelandic *greiðr* 'light to bewerkstelligen, simple, just, clear, bright'; Old Frisian *rēde*, Old English *geræde*, *ræde* 'fertig, light, clear, bright, simple, just' (engl. *ready*); Middle Low German *gerēde*, *rēde* 'willing, ready, fertig'; Middle High German *gereit*, *gereite* 'fertig, willing, ready, zur Hand'; as Substantiv in Old Icelandic *reiði* n. and m. 'Ausrüstung', Norwegian *greide* n. 'Pferdegeschirr'; Old English *geræde* n. 'Geschirr, armament, armor'; Middle Low German *gerēde* 'appliance, dowry '; Old High German *gireiti* n. 'wagon, cart'; Middle High German *gereite* n. 'cart, Geschirr, tool'; Old Icelandic *reiðr* 'durchreitbar, willing, ready';

Gothic *ga-raidjan* 'dispose, festsetzen'; Old Icelandic *greiða* 'sort, order, arrange, pay, help'; Old English *(ge)rædan* 'sort, order, arrange, help'; Middle High German *(ge)reiten* 'prepare, make ready, sort, order, arrange, reckon, pay'.

**reid<sup>h</sup>i-** in Irish *rēid* 'planus, facilis'; acymr. *ruid*, ncymr. *rhwydd* 'light, free'; abret. *roed* in den PN *Roed-lon*, *Roidoc*, *Roet-anau*, nbret. *rouez* 'rare, clair-semé'; Latvian *raids* 'willing, ready'.

**reid<sup>h</sup>o-** in Irish *rīad* 'Fahren, Reiten'; cymr. *gorŵydd* 'horse'; Middle Latin-gall. *ve-rēdus*, *para-ve-rēdus* (from \**vo-rēdos*) 'Beipferd'; compare Old High German *ga-rīt* n. 'equitatus'; Middle High German *īn-rit* m. 'Einritt'; Middle Low German *rit* n. 'Ritt';

to **reid<sup>h</sup>-** also das Abstraktsuffix cymr. *-rwydd* m.: Old Irish Kollektivsuffix *-rad* in Old Irish *ech-rad* f. 'horse' (\**eḱuo-reid<sup>h</sup>ā*);

gr. ἑπίθοος 'servant' with prothet. ἐ- reiht sich an die Dienernamen with a primary meaning of Laufens an, whether here belonging.

**References:** WP. II 348 f., WH. II 425.

**Page(s):** 861

---

**Root / lemma:** *reid-*

**Meaning:** to lean on, support

**Material:** Gr. ἐρείδω 'lehne an, unterstütze, dränge, strenge myself an' (hom. ἐρηπέδαι for -ριδ-), ἔρεισμα 'pad', ἀντ-ηρίς -ηρίδος 'Strebepeiler, pad'; Latin *ridica* 'ein through fissures größerer Pflöcke gewonnener Weinpfahl'?

**References:** WP. II 348, WH. II 434;

**See also:** probably to *rei-5*.

**Page(s):** 860

---

**Root / lemma:** *reig-* or *reig-*

**Meaning:** to bind

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Irish *ad-riug* 'alligō', *con-riug* 'colligō', *do-riug* 'nudō', *fo-riug* 'sistō'; \**rigo-* placed in Middle Irish *ārach* 'manacle' (bret. *ere*) from \**ad-rigo-*, *cenn-rach* 'halter' (= cymr. *pen-rhe* 'headband'); \**reigo-* in cymr. *modrwyf* 'ring', *rhwym* (\**reig-smṛ*) m. 'manacle' (Pl. acymr. *ruimmein*), *aerwy* (\**ad-reigo-*) 'halter', Old Irish *būarach*, cymr. *burwy* 'Kuhfessel', *cyfrwy* 'saddle' (\**kom-reigo-*); Middle Breton *rum* 'bande, troupeau' goes auf \**roig-smṛ* back;



Irish *cuimrech* n. 'manacle, Fesseln' (bret. *kevre* 'lien') corresponds, da die basic form *\*kom-rig-om* is, besides the suffix of Latin *corrigia, corrigium* 'Schuhriemen, strap';

Middle High German *ric* Gen. *rickes* m. 'band, strap, manacle, Verstrickung, knot' and *ricken* 'band, join together'.

**References:** WP. II 347, Loth RC. 41, 220, WH. I 278 f.;

**See also:** probably extension from *rei-1*; meaning development as (see 858) *rei-p-* 'wickeln, bind'.

**Page(s):** 861-862

---

**Root / lemma:** (*reig-*), *rēig-*

**Meaning:** to stretch, stretch out (the hand)

**Note:** bedeutungsverwandt with *reġ-1*.

**Material:** Old High German *reichen* 'reach, (er)langen, darreichen, sich erstrecken', Middle Low German *rēcken*, Old English *ræc(e)an* 'ausstrecken, reichen, darbiehen' (engl. *reach*), Old Icelandic *reik* f. 'Scheitel in Haar'; Lithuanian *reĩž-juos, -tis* 'sich brüsten', *ráiž-from, -ytis* 'sich wiederholt recken'; as 'Tortur through Strecken the Glieder' seems also related Old Irish *riag* 'Tortur', *ringid* 'foltert, torments'; Middle Irish *rēimm* 'buffoon' (*\*reig-smi-*), mcymr. *dir-rwyn* (*\*reig-no-*) 'Tortur, affliction'; *cyf-rwyn-ein* ds.

**References:** WP. II 347 f., Trautmann 242, Loth RC. 42, 373.

**Page(s):** 862

---

**Root / lemma:** *reik-*

**Meaning:** to shake; pole (?)

**Material:** Norwegian *rjaa* m. 'shaft, pole zum Trocknen of corn' (*\*rīhan-*), Swedish dial. *rif* 'picket, pole, shaft, rod'; Middle Low German *rick, reck* n. (*\*rikkó-*) 'long thin shaft, pole', Middle High German *ric, -ckes* m. 'waagrechtes rack, shaft, pole', Modern High German Reck; Old High German *rigil* m., Middle Low German *regel* m. 'bar, bolt, Reeling', nnd. also *rīchel*, old Dutch *rijgel* now, yet *richel* 'bar, bolt'; isl. *rīgr* m. 'stiffness' (also name of Heimdallr); Middle Low German *rēch* 'stiff', Old Icelandic *reigjask* 'den body uplift, set up, sich anspannen', Old English *ræge-rēose* 'Muskeln am backbone, spine'; Old Icelandic *riga, -aða* '(hin and her) move, zum Wanken bringen', Swiss *rigelen* 'waver'; Norwegian dial. *rigga* 'upset'; Norwegian *rikke* 'move, stir', East Frisian *rikke(l)n* 'hin and her bewegen, wobble, sway'; Latvian *riku (rikstu), rikt* 'curdle, coagulate, harden, fest become'.

**References:** WP. II 346 f.;

**See also:** probably as *reik-* to *reig-*; s. also *rei-5*.



**Root / lemma: rei-1**

**Meaning:** to tear, cut

**Material:** Latin *rīma* `cleft' (\**rei-mā*); Middle Irish *rēo* `stripe' (\**ri-uo-*); Old English *rāw*, *ræwf.* `row' (\**roi-ȝā*); Lithuanian *rievà* `cliff gap, rock, hill' (compare Latin *rumpō*: *rūpēs*), *raĩvé* `stripe', Latvian *riēwa* `cleft, crease, furrow'; in addition probably as `border line' or `Hügelreihe': Middle Irish *rōen* `way, Bergkette' (therefrom *rōenaid* `\*bahnt sich einen way' > `besiegt', *rōen* beating'), bret. *run* `hill'; Old Icelandic *rein* f. `border line', Old High German *rein*, Modern High German *Rain* `slope' ds. (Celto-Germanic \**roi-no-*).

extensions:

**reib-:** Old English *ripan*, *riopan* `reap' (engl. *reap*), *rifter* `sickle', *riþ* n. `harvest', Norwegian *riþa* `ritzen', *riþa* `abreißen, strip, wipe', Middle English *ripelen*, nengl. *ripple* `flax break, rupture', Middle Low German *repen*, *repelen* ds., Old High German *rifila*, *riffila* `saw, jagged mountain ridge'; Old Saxon *riþi*, Old English *riþe*, Old High German *rīfi*, Modern High German *reif* (`zum Ernten reif').

**reig-** see below different headword.

**reik(h)-:** Old Indic *rikhāti*, *likhāti* `scarifies', *rēkhā*, *lēkhā* `crack, line, line'; gr. ἐρείκω `rupture, tear, rend', ῥῖπικε `barst', ἐρείκεις, ἐρίκεις, -ίδος `geschrotete barley' (-i- spelling for -ει-); perhaps Latin *rixa* `tätlicher quarrel, fight'; cymr. *rhwygo* `tear', *rhwyg* m. `break, col, gap', Middle Breton *roegaff* `tear, rend', nbret. *reuga*; ablaut. mcymr. *go-rugaw* `tear'; Middle High German *rīhe* `line', Modern High German *Reihe*, Old High German *rīhan* `auf einen Faden pull', with ablaut and gramm. Wechsel Old High German *riga* `line', Middle High German *rige* `line, row, künstlicher Wassergraben', Modern High German *Riege*; Norwegian *reig* m. `row, Zeile';

Lithuanian *riekiù*, *riēkti* `(bread)cut, clip, zum erstenmal pflügen', *riekė* `Brotschnitte', *raikaũ*, *-yti* `bread mehrfach in Schnitten cut';

similarly *reik-* in Old Indic *riśāti*, *liśāti* `rupft, reißt ab, weidet ab' (npers. *riśtan* `spinnen', Baluchi *rēsag*, *rēsag* `spinnen, flax, wattle, braid').

**reip-:** gr. ἐρείπω `stürze um (tr.), stürze low, base' (intr.), ἐρείπτω n. Pl. `ruinae', ἐρίπνυ f. `falling, tumbling, dropping, slope'; Latin *riþa* `steiler edge, bank, border, shore'; Old Swedish *rīva*, Old Icelandic *rīfa* `tear (tr.)', *rifna* `zerspringen, jump', *rifa* f. `crack, col, gap',

Middle Low German *rīven* `rub', Old Frisian *rīva* `rend', Low German *ribben* `pluck, flax pluck'; Old Icelandic *rīfr* `desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted' (compare `sich um etwas reißen'), Old English *rīf* `vast, grand, violent', Middle Low German *rīve* `wasteful'; ablaut. Old Icelandic *reifr* `blithe, glad, aufgeräumt', *reifa* `fördern, beschenken'; East Frisian *riffel* `furrow', Old English *ge-riflian* `furrow'; with *p* through consonant stretch: Old Icelandic *rīp* `Oberkante eines Bootes', East Frisian *rip(e)* `edge, bank, border, shore', Middle High German *rīf* `bank, border, shore';

besides eine Germanic family with `scrap, shred, stripe' as basic meaning, so that here anreihbar, and `wickeln, bind' as abgeleitete meaning: Old Icelandic *rifn*. `Reff', Middle Low German *rifft* ds., Old Icelandic *rifft* (*ript*) f. `piece Zeuges', *rifr* m. (*\*riði-*) `pulley, Weberbaum', *rifa* `sew', Old English *rifft* f. `dress, Schleier, curtain', Old High German *bein-refta* `britches'; Old Icelandic *reifar* Pl. f. `Wickel', *reifa* `wickeln', Old English *ā-rāfian* `loswickeln' (similarly Dutch dial. *rijvelen* `wear out');

with consonant stretch **-p(p)-**: Gothic *skauda-raip* `Schuhriemen', Old Icelandic *reip*, Old English *rāp* `rope, band', Old High German *reif* `strap, Faßreif, ring';

with Germanic **-sp-** (from *-ps-*?): Old Icelandic *rispa* `tear open' and f. *rispa* `ein light Kratzer', Old Swedish *rispa* `discord', Low German *rispe* `Flachsraufe', *rispen* `den Flachs through die Raufe pull' (Modern High German *Rispe* `Samenbüschel' but probably with originally *hr-*), Old High German *rispeln* `snatch', Bavarian *ab-reispen* `abzupfen, abbrechen', Middle High German *be-rispeln* `rebuke, reproach, bestrafen'.

**reis-**: Old Indic *riṣyati*, *rēṣati* `wird injures, hurts, disables, receives damage; damages', *riṣṭá-* `injures, hurts, disables', *rēṣayati* `schädigt, strafft', *riṣanyāti* `geht fehl', *riṣanyú-* `changeable'; Avestan *raēš-*, *iriš-* `injure, wound, hurt; damage suffer, bear, endure' (present *raēšyeiti* tr., *irišyeiti* tr., intr., Kaus. *raēšayeiti*), participle *irišta-* `damages', *raēša-* m., *raēšah-* n. `damage, harm', probably also *raēša-* `cleft, fissure in the earth';

Maybe alb. *rrah* `beat, strike'

Old Icelandic *rīsta* (*reist*) and *rista* schw. V. `cut, clip, ritzen, aufritzen', *rista* `Ritz, slit', Old Swedish *rīsta* `(Runen) ritzen', Middle Low German *risten* `carve', Old Icelandic *ristill* m. `Pflugeisen', Middle High German *rist* m. n. `plowshare, plough handle, plough stilt'; Latvian *risums*, *risiēns* `crack, slit', Old Church Slavic *řešiti* `loosen'.

**References:** WP. II 343 ff., WH. II 435 f., 436, 438, Trautmann 241.

**Page(s):** 857-859

---

**Root / lemma:** *rei-2, roi-*

**Meaning:** variegated, speckled

**Material:** Lithuanian *raĩ-nas* 'gray, buntgestreift'; *raĩ-mas* 'varicolored'; Old Irish *rīabach* 'dappled', Lithuanian *raĩ-bas* 'dappled, graubunt' (*raĩbtī* 'flicker'), Latvian *rāibs* 'varicolored, marked, stained', esp. from animals, Old Prussian *roaban* 'striped', russ. клр. *ribyj* 'varicolored'; **\*roi-ko-** seems die base from Old High German *rēh* n., *rēho* m., Old English *rā*, *rāha* m. 'roe deer', Old Icelandic *rā* f., Old English *ræge* (*\*raigjōn-*), Old High German *rēia*, *réia* (unclear) and Modern High German *Ricke*, Dutch *rekke* 'Ricke', (expressive) wherefore probably Old Indic *riśya-* m. 'male antelope'.

**References:** WP. II 346, Trautmann 235 f., Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 115.

**Page(s):** 859

---

**Root / lemma:** *rei-3, rē(i)-*

**Meaning:** to cry, bellow, etc.. onomatopoeic words

**Note:** s. also *reu-*, *rēu-*, *rū-*

**Material:** Old Indic *rāyati* 'barks'; Lithuanian *riėju rieti* 'losschreien, scold, chide', refl. 'sich quarrel, squabble'; Latvian *reju, rēju, riēt* 'bark, bay'; ablaut. *rāju, rāt* 'scold, chide', Lithuanian *rojóju, rojóti* 'unordentlich crow, cackle' (of rooster, cock)?, Church Slavic *rarъ* 'clangor' (Czech *raroh* m. 'Würgfalte'), russ. *rájatъ* 'clink, sound'; Old Icelandic *rāmr* 'hoarse' (*\*rēma-*); derived from a noun *\*rama* is *remja* 'roar, bellow'; possible here also *rōmr* 'voice, sound, pronunciation'; compare further Old English *rārian* 'bloken, roar, bellow', Old High German *rērēn* ds. etc.;

Old Icelandic *jarma* 'bleat', wherefore Armenian *oinal* 'heule' belongs, weis perhaps auf eine full root *erə-*, *rē-* there.

extensions:

**rēb-** 'rülpsen':

Norwegian dial. *ræpa* 'den Mund run let' (*\*rēpjan*), *rapa* 'rülpsen'; Old Icelandic *repta* (*\*rapatjan*) 'rülpsen'; Danish *ræbe* ds., jüt. also 'quack' s. Falk-Torp 928; compare *reub-* under *reu-1*.

**rēk-** 'roar, bellow, cry':

Latin *raccāre, rancāre* 'roar, bellow' (of Tiger); *rāna* (*\*rācsnā*) 'frog'; cymr. *rhegen* f. (*\*rakinā*) 'quail'; Middle High German *ruohen* 'roar, bellow, grunt' (besides *rōhen* to *reu-k-*

), Old Middle High German *ruohelen*, Middle High German *rüehelen* `neigh, roar, bellow, groan ' (besides *rühehn*, *rücheln* to *\*reu-k-*); Lithuanian *rėkiù*, *rėkti* `roar, bellow', Latvian *rēkt* ds.; Old Church Slavic *rekъ* `say'; with *g*: Latin *ragere* `roar, bellow'.

***rēt-*** `roar, bellow, rant, roister':

Middle High German *rüeden* `rant, roister', Bavarian *rüeden* `roar, bellow, rant, roister, in the rutting, heat sein'; Old High German *ruod* `bellowing, braying, roar ', *ir-ruota* `rugiebam', Old English *rēðe*, `cruel, savage, terrible'.

**References:** WP. II 342 f., WH. II 414, 416, 421 f., Trautmann 242 f.

**Page(s):** 859-860

**Root / lemma:** *rei-4* : *rēi-*

**Meaning:** thing; possession

**Note:** after Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) would be *ē* from *eH* vor *i* originated?

**Material:** Old Indic *rai-* m. f. `possession, richness ' in *rāḥ*, *rāyáḥ* (originally *i*-stem); das *ā* from *rāḥ* after dem Akk. Sg. *rām*, the likewise analogical *ā* has (after *gām*, above S. 482); *rayi-* `gift, possession, jewel' (Avestan Akk. Pl. *raēš*, leg. *rayiš*), *rayi-vánt-*, mostly *rē-vánt-* `rich'; Avestan Instr. Sg. *raya* (leg. *rāyā*) = Old Indic *rāyā* (to *rāḥ*), Avestan *raēvant* `rich'; Old Indic Avestan *rā-* `give' (extended Old Indic *rāsatē* `gives'), Old Indic *rātī-* `gift, giver'; Old Indic *rāta-*, Avestan *rātō* `bestowed';

Latin *rēs*, *rei* `thing, possession ' (das *ē* after dem Akk. *rēm* from *\*reHim?*), Umbrian *re-per* `pro *rē*', Dat. Abl. *ri*; in addition Latin *reus* `Prozesspartei, the (die) Angeklagte' ( *\*rēi-os*); unclear mcymr. *rei* `richness '.

**References:** WP. II 343, WH. II 430 f., 432, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 214 ff.; O.

Szemerényi takes (in writing) with Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) and Kurylowicz (Études 36 f.) eine basic form *\*reHi-* for das noun and *\*reH-* for das verb an (?).

**Page(s):** 860

**Root / lemma:** *rei-5*

**Meaning:** `crop, trim, prune '

**See also:** see below *reid-*, *reik-* and *rem-*.

**Page(s):** 860

**Root / lemma:** *rei-r(ēi)-*

**Meaning:** to tremble (expr.)

**Material:** Old Indic *lēlāyāti*, *lēlīyāti* `sways, swings, trembles', *lēlāyā* Instr. `fluctuating, in unruhiger Bewegung';

Gothic *reiran* (schw. V.) `tremble, quiver', *reirō* `Zittern, Erdbeben'.

**References:** WP. II 349.

**Page(s):** 862

---

**Root / lemma:** *reje-*, *rī-*

**Meaning:** `move, flow'

**See also:** see above S. 330 f. (*er-3*)

**Page(s):** 862

---

**Root / lemma:** *rək-1*

**Meaning:** to tower; pole

**Note:** as *reik-*, see there.

**Material:** Old Icelandic *rā* f. (*\*rahō*) `shaft, pole in a scaffold, trestle zum Trocknen, Schiffsrahe', Middle Low German *rā*, Middle High German *rahe* f. `shaft, pole, Rahe'; Norwegian dial. *raaga* (*\*rēgōn-*) `thin shaft, pole', Low German *rack* `rack, Wandregal', Middle High German *reck(e)* `long thin shaft, pole, esp. zum Überhängen from Kleidern'; Middle High German *rach*, *-hes* and *rac*, *-ges*, lengthened grade *ræhe* `stiff'; Middle High German *regen* stem V. `sich erheben, stare, tower', Causative. *regen* schw. V., `uplift, set up, erregen, move, waken, arouse, revive' (*\*ragjan*), Modern High German *regen*, Norwegian dial. *raga* `waver'; very doubtful, whether as reduced grade here Middle High German *rogel* `not fest, fluctuating', *sich rugelen* `sich rühren', Modern High German dial. *rogeln* `wobble, sway', Old Icelandic *rugla* `in Unordnung bringen, disturb, bother'; geminated *rugga* `swing, move'; *rykkia* `move, hurry', Old English *roccian* `swing' (engl. *rock*), Old High German *rucken*, Modern High German *rücken* `move', Old Icelandic *rykkir*, Old High German *ruc* m. `jerk' (*\*rukki-*);

Lithuanian *réklės* `Stangengerüst zum Trocknen, Räuchern'.

**References:** WP. II 361 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 176.

**Page(s):** 863

---

**Root / lemma:** *reḱph-*

**Meaning:** to harm

**Material:** Old Indic *rákṣas-* n. 'agony, Quälgeist, fiend, demon', Avestan *rašah-* 'damage, harm, damage, esp. the in other Leben', *rašayeiti* 'schädigt'; gr. ἐρέχθω 'zerre and beutle hin and her' (the storm of the ship); Ἐρεχθεύς 'the Erderschütterer'. common Old Indic -  
*ġh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-ġh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-*

**References:** WP. II 362;

**See also:** in addition *ḡkṛpos* 'bear' as 'damager'.

**Page(s):** 864

---

**Root / lemma:** *reġ-*, *reġ-*

**Meaning:** to bind

**Material:** Old Indic *raśanā* f. 'rope, strap, belt, girdle', *raśmi-* m. 'rope, strap, rein'; Old Swedish *hurraka* (*hurð-*) 'Heck-band, strap', Old Icelandic *rakki* m. 'Stropp zum Festhalten the Rahe', Old English *racca* m. ds., Old Icelandic *rekendi* n., *rekendrf.* Pl. 'chain, manacle'; Old English *racente*, *racete* f., Old High German *rahhinza* f. d.

**References:** WP. II 362.

**Page(s):** 863

---

**Root / lemma:** *remb-*, *romb-*, *romb-*

**Meaning:** to hack, notch

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *remb-*, *romb-*, *romb-*: 'to hack, notch' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ereb-*, *orob-*, *rōb-*: 'to drill, make holes'

**Material:** Middle High German *rumph*, Modern High German *Rumpf*, isl. *rumpr* 'rump', md. Middle Low German *rump* 'trunk' (\*'broken piece'); whether to Lithuanian *rum̃bas* 'scar', *rum̃búoti* 'hem' (\**rombo-*), ablaut. *rémbėti* 'Narben bekommen', Latvian *rūobs* 'incisure' (\**rombo-*), Slavic \**rpbъ* m. in serb. *rûb* 'hem', slov. *rôb* 'edge, hem', slov. *rôbiti* 'hack, hem, fold and sew down the edge of a piece of cloth', Czech *roubiti* ds. etc.?

Maybe alb. *rrëmbëj* 'kidnap'

**References:** WP. II 373, Trautmann 236, Vasmer 2, 541 f.

**Page(s):** 864-865

---

**Root / lemma:** *rem-*, *remə-* (\**erə-mo-*)

**Meaning:** to rest; to support

**Note:** relationship to *erə-*, *rē-* 'rest' (see 338 f.) is doubtful

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *rem-*, *remə-*: 'to rest; to support' derived from a zero grade of an extended

**Root / lemma:** *erə-2*, *rē-*: 'to be still' in *-m-* formant (\**erə-mo-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *rāmatē* 'stands still, rests, finds pleasure, pflegt the love', *rāmati*, *ramṇāti*, *rāmayati* 'bringt zum stillen stand, makes tight, firm, ergötzt'; Avestan *rāmyaē* 'er soll rast', *rāmōiōwəm* 'ihr möget stehen bleiben', *rāmāyeiti* 'relieved', osset. *urōmun*, *urōmyn* 'restrain, hamper, calm, appease'; Old Indic *rāma*- m. 'lust, pleasure, joy', *rāmā*- 'erfreuend, mellifluous, charming', Avestan *rāman*- n. 'tranquility, peace', npers. *rām* 'tranquility; cheerful, cheerful'; Old Indic *rānti* f. 'refreshment, Ergötzung', *raṁsu* Adv. 'joyful, gratifying'; *ratá-* 'stand geblieben, sich genügen lassend, sich ergötzend', *ratá*- n. 'Liebeslust', *rāti*- f. 'rest, tranquility, lust';

with unclear η: gr. ῥέμα, -ας 'peaceful, gentle, leise', ῥεμαῖος 'peaceful', ῥεμέστερος Kompar. (compare den *es*-stem Gothic *rimis*);

Old Irish *fo-rim*- 'place, lay, place' (originally \*'stützen'; *rí* = *r-*); perhaps Middle Irish *rinde* 'vessel';

Old High German *rama* 'pad, rack, Webe- or Stickrahmen', Middle Low German *rame* (= Middle Low German Middle High German *reme*), *ramen* ds.; Gothic *rimis* n. 'tranquility'; Old Icelandic *rpnd* f. 'edge, hem, shield', Old English *rand* m. 'Schildrand, shield', Old High German *rant* m. 'edge, Einfassung, shield', Norwegian *rande* and ablaut. *rinde* 'Erdrücken, bench', Crimean Gothic *rintsch* 'mons', span. (\*Gothic) *randa* 'Leiste'; Norwegian *rand* f. 'crossbar, crossbeam, Sims', Modern High German Bavarian *ranten* 'shaft, pole' (: Lithuanian *rañtis*, *rañstis* 'pad, handrail'); Old High German *ramft* 'edge, Einfassung' kann \**rom-ti*- sein, but at most also auf the extension *rem-b<sup>h</sup>*-based on, compare Old Indic *rambhá*- m. 'staff, pad', Norwegian *rimb*, *rimme* 'Erdrücken', Lithuanian *rambùs* 'idle', *rémbėti* 'träge sein; nicht richtig wachsen wollen';

Old Icelandic *rim* f. 'long, thin board', engl. dial. *rim* 'rung, horizontal step on a ladder', East Frisian *rim* 'rafter, sloped beam that forms the framework of a roof'; Old English *rima* 'edge, limit, boundary, Küste' (engl. *rim*), Old Icelandic *rimi* m. 'Landrücken'; perhaps through hybridization with a root *rei-*, deren extensions in *reid-* and *reik-* vorliegen (Wissmann);

Lithuanian *remiù*, *reñti* 'stützen', Inchoativ *rimsti*, *rimti* 'peaceful become', causative *raminti* and *rámdau*, *-yti* 'calm, appease', *rañtis* 'pad', *ramas* 'tranquility', *ramùs* 'peaceful', *rōmùs* 'peaceful, gentle', Latvian *rāms* 'tame, domesticated, still, godly, pious';

Tocharian A B *rām*-, B *ram*- 'sich neigen, bend, bow'.

**References:** WP. II 371 f., Trautmann 243 f.

**Root / lemma:** *rend<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to tear

**Material:** Old Indic *rándhram* 'aperture, cleft, fissure, Höhle'; Old English *rendan* 'tear', Middle Low German *rende* 'Zerbrochenes'; Old High German *rinda, rinta*, Modern High German *Rinde*, Old English *rind(e)* f. 'bark, crust', ablaut. mnl. Hessian *runde* f. 'Wundschorf'.

**References:** WP. II 372, 374.

**Page(s):** 865

---

**Root / lemma:** *rent-*

**Meaning:** thing

**Material:** Under this root could combined become:

Old Indic *rátanam* 'property, possession, blessing' (*\*r̥ntnó-*) and Irish *réit* 'thing' (*\*r̥ntu-* or *\*rentu-*); also Latvian *ruotīgs* 'with all versehen' (whether from *\*ront-*).

**References:** WP. II 374.

**Page(s):** 865

---

**Root / lemma:** *rep-*

**Meaning:** to grab, rip out

**Material:** Old Indic presumably *rāpas-* n. 'disability, körperlicher damage, injury', *raphitá-* 'woeful, wretched, miserable (damages)'; gr. ἐρέπτομαι 'rupfe, reiße ab, devour', ἄρπυια (Asper after dem unverwandten ἄρπη, ἀρπάζω, whereat s. *\*ser-*, *serp-* 'sickle'), ἀρέπυια 'Harpye', hom. ἄρπυιαι ἀν-ηρέψαντο (Hs. ἀνηρείψαντο); alb. *rjep* 'ziehe from, ab, rob';

Maybe alb. *rrep-të* 'strict, tough, inexorable, tough, unkind, hard'

Latin *rapiō, -ere* 'pile, an sich reißen, hastig gripe, rob' (*a = e*); Middle Irish *recht* 'rage, fury, fury' (*\*reptu-*), s. also *rabh-*; Germanic *\*rafisjan* originally 'körperlich punish, curse' (denominative eines *-es*-stem as Old Indic *rāpas-*); Old Icelandic *refsa*, Old High German *refsen* 'chastise, castigate, punish, curse', Old Saxon *respian* ds., Old English *refsan, repsan, respan* 'rebuken, reproach', next to which *\*rafjan* in Middle High German *reffen* = *refsen*, compare with lengthened grade Old English *geræf* n. (?) = *geresp* 'accusation, reprimand';

Old Icelandic *rafr* 'stripe Heilbuttenfleisch', *refill* 'stripe, piece eines texture' ('ragged'), Dutch *rafel* 'fibre, filament, ausgezupfter filament', *rafelen* 'wear out';



Lithuanian *ap-rėpti* 'catch, gripe, conceive', Lithuanian *rėplės* (Old Prussian *raples*) f. Pl. 'pliers'.

**References:** WP. II 369 f., WH. II 417, Trautmann 244.

**Page(s):** 865

---

**Root / lemma:** *ret(h)-*

**Meaning:** to run, to roll

**Material:** Old Indic *rátha*- m. 'cart', *rathī*- 'charioteer', *ráthya*- 'zum cart belonging', *rathar-yāti* 'travels in cart'; *rathes̥thā*- 'warrior' = Avestan *raθaēštā* ds.; Avestan *raθa*- 'cart', *raiθya* 'Fahrstraße'; Latin *rota* 'wheel', *birotus* 'zweirädrig' (: Lithuanian *dvirātis*), *rotundus* 'scheibenrund';

Maybe alb. *rota* 'wheel'.

Irish *roth* m. 'wheel'; cymr. *rhod* f. 'wheel'; gall. PN *Roto-magus* (Rouen); Celtic *\*-reto-* 'run, flow', neutr. Abstraktsuffix in cymr. *brith-red* 'perplexity' = Middle Irish *brecht-rad* 'Mannigfaltigkeit', Kollektivsuffix in Middle Irish *aig-red* 'ice'; lengthened grade *\*-rōto-* in mcymr. *rhawd* 'run, flow, Laufbahn, Schaar', *gaeaf-rawd* 'Winterszeit' = Middle Irish *gem-rad* ds., mcymr. *bed-rawd*, cymr. *bedd-rod*, bret. *bez-ret* 'Gräber' (cymr. *bedd* 'grave'), in addition Middle Irish *rā(i)the* 'season, quarter of the year' (*\*rōtio*);

Old Irish *rethim* 'laufe' with compounds, Kaus. *roithim* 'treibe an';

Maybe alb. *rreth* 'hoop, rim (of wheel); circle', *rrethim* 'siege';

Old Irish verbal noun *riuth* m. 'run, flow' (*\*rtu-*);

Maybe alb. *rrjethë*, *rrjedhë* f. 'run, flow' (*\*rtu-*);

to Old Irish *do-riuth* 'accurrō' belongs cymr. *tyred* (*\*to-rete*) 'come!'; Old Irish *fo-riuth*, cymr. *guo-redaf* 'succurrō', acymr. Perf. *gua-raut* = Irish *fo-ráith* (*\*upo-rōt-e*);

Old Icelandic *rǫðull* m. 'Strahlenkranz, sun' and Old Saxon *radur*, Old English *rador*, *rodor* m. 'sky, heaven'; Gothic *\*raps* 'light', (Kompar. n. *raþizo*) Old English *ræd* 'quick, fast, nimble, agile; graceful; sharp, keen', Old High German *rado*, *rato* adv. 'quick, fast'; Old Low German *rath*, afr. *reth*, Old High German *rad* 'wheel', *radelōt* 'with Räderchen versehen'; Lithuanian *rātas* m. 'wheel, circle' (Plur. *rātai* 'carriage, cart'), Latvian *rats* 'wheel' (Plur. *ratī* 'cart'), Lithuanian *ratėlis* m. 'Rädchen' (compare Old High German *radelōt* and Latin *rotula* f. 'Rädchen'), *dvirātis* (mostly Pl. *dvirāčiai*) 'zweirädriger cart';

maybe alb. Geg *me rotullue* 'to circulate', Illyrian GN *Redon*, *Rodon*

Lithuanian *ritù, risti* 'roll' (*\*rt-*); but gall. *petor-ritum* 'vierrädriger cart ' kann Latin development from *\*petor-roto-* sein.

**References:** WP. II 368, WH. II 443 f., Trautmann 238.

**Page(s):** 866

---

**Root / lemma:** *reu-b-* and *reu-g-*

**Meaning:** to vomit, retch

**Material:** 1. *reub-*: Old Icelandic *rjúpa* f. 'Schneehuhn', Norwegian *rjúpa, rype* (compare Latvian *rubenis* 'Birkhuhn?'); ablaut. Old Icelandic *ropa* 'aufstoßen', *rypta* 'sich erbrechen', Old High German *roffezzen* 'aufstoßen' (*\*rupatjan*), Middle High German *rofzen*, Modern High German reshaped to *rülzen, rülpsen*.

2. *reug-*: Npers. *ā-rōy* 'das Rülpsen'; Armenian *orcam* 'erbreche myself, burp' (from *\*orucam*, *o-* is suggestion vowel); gr. ἐρεύγομαι 'speie from, erbreche myself', ἐρυγγάνω 'burp', ἐρυγή 'Aufstoßen'; Latin *ērūgō, -ere* 'ausrülpsen', *ructō, -āre* 'rülpsen, ausspeien'; Old English *rocettan* 'rülpsen', *edroc* 'das Wiederkäuen', Old High German *it-ruchen*, Middle High German *iterücken* 'ruminate', *iteroche* f. 'gullet from ruminants', nisl. *jōtr* n. 'das Wiederkäuen' (about *\*ī-urtr* from *\*ið-ruhtr-*); Old Icelandic *jōtra* 'wiederkäuen';

Lithuanian *rjáugmi (riáugéju), raugiù, rúgiu* 'burp, have saures Aufstoßen', Old Church Slavic *rygajō sę* 'burp', Lithuanian *rúgstu, rúgti* 'sour become, ferment, seethe', *išrūgos* 'wheys', *rūgys* 'sauertöpfischer person', *rúgžtas* 'sour', *ráugas* 'sourdough', Latvian *atraugas* f. Pl. 'Aufstoßen', *atraugties* 'aufstoßen', *raudzēt* 'säuern', *rūkts* 'bitter, herb', Old Prussian *ructan dadan* 'sour milk', *raugus* 'rennet';

as *\*reu-smen* 'Wiederkäuen; gullet ' (see 873) auf the Lautgebärde *\*reu-* being based on;

under a Mittelbed. 'burst out, break out', or 'exhalāre' reiht man (yet very doubtful) an: Old Icelandic *rjúka* 'smoke, whisk, hurry', Old English *rēocan* 'smoke, steam, stink', Middle Low German *rēken, rūken* 'smell', Old High German *rouhhan* 'smoke, steam, smell', Old High German *rouh*, Old Saxon *rōk*, Old English *rēc*, Old Icelandic *reykr* m. 'smoke', Middle High German *ruch*, Middle Low German *rōke* m. 'smell, odor', isl. Norwegian *rok* n. 'Scatter, sprinkle, drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, storm';

Maybe Rumanian *roi* 'cloud '

if alb. *rē* 'cloud' from *\*rougi-* originated is, as Modern High German *Rauch*, is ein previously proto Indo Germanic *\*reug-* 'cloud, smoke' voraussetzbar.

**References:** WP. II 357, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 128 f., Trautmann 244.

**Page(s):** 871-872

---

**Root / lemma:** *reud<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*~~u~~ereud<sup>h</sup>-*) (zero grade of *\*h<sub>1</sub>eleukh-*)

**Meaning:** red

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *reud<sup>h</sup>-*: 'red' derived from a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *el-1, ol-, el-*: 'red, brown (in names of trees and animals)' extended in formant *k<sup>h</sup>-*;

**Material:**

in *e-* grade:

gr. ἐρεύθω 'to make red, stain red, Pass. to be or become red' (= Old Icelandic *rjóðað*),  
ἐρευθος n. 'redness, flush; of dye' (compare Latin *rubor*); ἐρυθρός 'red' (= Latin *ruber*, Old Church Slavic *\*rьdrь* etc.); ἐρυσίβη 'rust, in corn; title of Demeter in Lydia, mildew, metallic oxide, rust' (ambiguous ending), ἐρυσί-πελας 'German measles, Rubella' (*\*ἐρυσσι-*, *\*rud<sup>h</sup>-s-*);

**In zero grade:**

Old Indic *rōhita-* = Avestan *raoiōita-* 'red, reddish', *rōhít-* 'rote mare, Weibchen a gazelle', *rōhi-* m., *rōhīf.* 'gazelle'; Old Indic *lōhá-* 'reddish', m. n. 'reddish metal, copper, iron' (formal = Latin *rūfus*, Old Irish *rūad*, Gothic *rauþs*, Lithuanian *raũdas*, Old Church Slavic *rudъ*), *rōdhra-*, *lōdhra-* m. 'symplocosracemosa, ein tree, from dessen Rinde ein rotes Pulver bereitet wird', *loṣṭa-* n. 'iron rust' (*\*reud<sup>h</sup>-s-to-*); *rud<sup>h</sup>irá-* 'red, bloody', n. 'blood' (*\*rud<sup>h</sup>-i-ro-*, contaminated from *\*rud<sup>h</sup>-ro-* and *\*rud<sup>h</sup>-i-*); khotansak. *rrusta-* 'red' (*\*reud<sup>h</sup>-s-to-*);

Maybe alb. (*ndë-rusk*) *ndryshk* 'rust' [Albanian prefix *dz(a)-, dë-, z-* is of Macedonian Slavic origin (as in Mac. *\*dz-ástra, dzástra* 'the day after tomorrow, tomorrow'), from Slavic *za* 'behind; for, after, because of, during, at, in, on' see **Root / lemma:** *ghō*: behind, towards].

Latin *rūbidus* 'oxblood, indigo' (with *-do-* further formations = Old Indic *lōhá-*);

with dial. *f. rūfus* 'light-red, rufous, reddish', Umbrian *rofu* 'red';

Maybe alb. *rruvâ, rrufâ* 'vine without grapes': *rrufânë, rrëfânë, rrëfângul* (diminutive) 'handle (\*twig?)' Latin loanword.

with dial. *ō* from \**ou* Latin *rōbus*, *rōbeus*, *rōbius* 'red', *rōbīgo* 'Rost'; mildew, smut, blight ', also probably *rōbus*, *rōbur* 'Hartholz, heartwood '; *ruber*, *rubra*, *-um* 'red' (Umbrian *rufru* 'rubros '), Latin *rubor* 'redness ', *rubeō*, *-ēre* 'be red' (: Old High German *rotēn*, Old Church Slavonic *ръдѣти*), *russus* 'fleischrot' (\**rud<sup>h</sup>-so-*); auf \**rud<sup>h</sup>ro-* go back to auson. loanword *rutilus* 'reddish', VN *Rutulī* (with Dissim.); compare Ligurian *fundus Roudelius*, Illyrian *Campī Raudii*, apul. PN *Rudiae* (Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 4, 112 f.); about Latin *raudus* see below;

Old Irish *rūad*, cymr. etc. *rhudd* 'red', Old Irish *rucc(a)e* 'shame' (\**rud-kiā*), nasal. *fo-roind* 'blushes, turns red'; gall. PN *Roudus*, *Ande-roudus*, GN *Rudiobos* ('red Schläger '?), *Rudianos*; Celtic *roudo-* 'red' and 'strong';

Old Icelandic *rjóðr*, Old English *rēod* 'red', Old Icelandic *rjóða* 'make bloody ', Old English *rēodan* 'red paint ', Gothic (about 'shamefaced blush') *ga-riups* 'respectable ', *ga-riudei* 'Schamhaftigkeit'; ablaut. *raups*, Old Icelandic *rauðr*, Old English *rēad*, Old High German *rōt* 'red', Old Icelandic *rauði* m. 'rotes Eisenerz', *roðra* f. 'blood', *roði* m. 'redness ', *ryð* n. and *ryðr* m. 'Rost', *roða* 'be or become red ', Old High German *rotēn* 'blush', Middle High German *rot* 'red', Old High German *rotamo*, *rosamo* (\**rud<sup>h</sup>-s-men-*) 'redness ' (moreover Old Icelandic *rosmu-fjöll* 'rötliche Berge'), Old English *rudu* 'redness ', *rudig* 'reddish'; *ā-ryderian* 'blush'; Old English *rūst*, Old High German Old Saxon *rost* 'Rost' (\**rūd<sup>h</sup>-s-to*);

Lithuanian *raūdas*, *raudónas* 'red', *raudà* 'rote paint, color'; *rūdas* 'puce ' (Latvian *ruds* 'reddish'), *ruduō* 'autumn', *rudėti* 'rosten', *rūdis* f. 'Rost', *rūdynas*, *rūdynà*, *rūdyne* 'swamp, marsh with rötlichem, eisenhaltigem water, morass, puddle, slop', *raūšvas* (\**roud<sup>h</sup>-s-uo-*) 'reddish', Latvian *rūsa* (\**rūd<sup>h</sup>-s-ā*) 'Rost', Lithuanian *rūšvas* 'reddish brown ' (\**rud<sup>h</sup>-s-uo-*), *ruslis* 'Bratrost', *rusėti* 'gleam, burn', Latvian *rusla* 'kind of rotbrauner paint, color', Lithuanian *rūstas* 'brownish, purple, mauve' (\**rud<sup>h</sup>-s-to-*), Latvian *rusta* 'braune paint, color', *rustēt* 'red paint ';

Old Church Slavonic *rudъ* 'red', *ruda* 'ore, metal ', *rusъ* (\**roud<sup>h</sup>-s-o-*) 'reddish, blond'; \**rudrъ* 'red' in r.-Church Slavonic *rodъ*; *ръдѣти* *se* 'turn red ', *ръзда* 'Rost', russ. *rysyj* 'reddish blond' (\**rūd<sup>h</sup>-s-o-*, compare Latvian *rūsa*);

Tocharian A *rātr-ārkyant* 'rotglänzend', *rtār*, B *rātre* 'red' (\**rutre-*?).

Old Indic *ravi-* m. 'sun', Armenian *arev* ds. kann only very doubtful as 'the Rote' gedeutet become; Latin *raudus*, *rōdus*, *rūdus* 'ein formloses Erzstück as coin' is perhaps

with Old Indic *lōhá-* 'rotes metal, copper, iron' and Old Icelandic *rauði* 'rotes Eisenerz', Old Church Slavic *ruda* 'ore, metal' to connect and gall. or Illyrian loanword;

also Old High German *aruzzi, erizzi, aruz*, Old Saxon *arut* 'ore, Erzstück', Old Icelandic *ortog* (*\*arutia-taugo*) 'Drittel eines øre' are because of Schwankens the forms as borrowed to betrachten; hence besteht Hommels derivation from sum. *urud* 'copper' letztlich to right, different Kretschmer Gl. 32, 6 ff.

**References:** WP. II 358 f., WH. II 420 f., 444 f., 455, 456, Trautmann 239.

**Page(s):** 872-873

---

**Root / lemma:** *reugh-m(e)n-*

**Meaning:** cream

**Material:** Avestan *raoyna-* 'butter', Middle Persian npers. *rōyan* '(ausgelassene) butter'; Old Icelandic *rjūmi* m. 'skimmings', changing through ablaut Old English *rēam*, Middle Low German *rōme*, Old High German *roum* 'cream', and Middle Low German *rāme* (for *\*rōme*), from which Modern High German *Rahm*, with *ū* Swiss *rūm* ds.

**References:** WP. II 357 f.; s. also above S. 868.

**Page(s):** 873

---

**Root / lemma:** *reu-1, rēu-, rū-*

**Meaning:** to roar, murmur, etc.. (expr.), **onomatopoeic words**

**Material:** Old Indic *rāu-ti, ruvāti, ravati* 'bellow, roar, lärmt, dröhnt', *ráva-, ravátha-* m. 'bellowing, braying, roar'; gr. ὠρῶμαι 'heule, bellow, stoße einen scream from', ὠρῶδόν Adv. 'with bellowing, braying, roar' (prefix Indo Germanic *ō*); Latin *rūmor* 'noise, shout, call, rumor'; *rāvus* 'hoarse', *ravis* f. 'hoarseness', *raucus* 'hoarse', *raviō -īre* 'sich hoarse talk, speak';

Old English *rēon* 'Wehklagen', Middle High German *rienen* (*\*reunōn*) 'wail, lament'; Old Icelandic *rymja* 'roar, bellow, drone, grumble', *rymr* m. 'grobe voice';

Church Slavic *revq, rjuti* and Old Church Slavic *rovq, ruti* 'roar, bellow', Czech *řujě* (old), *říje* f. 'clamor of Hirsches, rutting', poln. *ruja* f. 'rutting, heat(zeit)' (out of it Lithuanian *rujà*, Latvian *ruoja* f.); Slavic *\*rovq* besides *\*rjuti* from *\*reūō, \*reuti*, thereafter *\*rjovq > \*rjevq*;

with the meaning of dumpfen, but heimlichen Murmelns: Old Irish *rūn* 'mystery', cymr. *rhin* ds.; Gothic *rūna* f. 'mystery', Old Saxon *rūna*, Middle Low German *rūne* 'furtive whispering, h. Beratschlagen, Runenzeichen', Old English *rūn* ds., Middle High German *rūne* 'whispering, furtive Beratschlagen', Old Icelandic *rýna* 'vertraulich together talk,

speak', Old English *rūnian* `whisper, sich verschwören', Old High German *rūnēn* `whisper, raunen', changing through ablaut Old English *rēonian* `whisper' (as above *rēon*, Middle High German *rienen*), Norwegian dial. *rjona* `babble'.

extensions:

**a. *reud-***: Old Indic *rudátī*, *róditi* `heult, weint, jammert', Avestan *raod-* `weep, cry', Old Indic *róda-* m. `Klargeton, Winseln, Weinen' (= Old High German *rōz* m., compare Lithuanian *raudà*); gr. *ρύζω?* (see above); Latin *rūdō*, *-ere*, *-īvi* `cry; roar, bellow'; Old High German *riozan* `weep, cry', *rōz* `das Weinen, Winseln', Old English *rēotan* `wail, weep, cry', ablaut. Old Icelandic *rauta* `roar, bellow'; Bavarian *rotzen* `weep, cry'; Lithuanian *ráudmi* `lament', *raudóju*, *raudóti* ds., Latvian *raûdât* `weep, cry, lament', Lithuanian *apsi-rústu*, preterit *su-rúdau* `mad, wicked, evil, sad become', *rústas* `grumpy, surly, sullen, fierce, grim'; slov. *rydati* `weep, cry', Old Czech *ruditi* `afflict, sadden'.

**b. *reug-***: gr. *ἐρυγόντα* `the bellowing', *ἐρύγμηλος* `bellowing (of bull)', *ὀρυγμάδες* *θόρυβοι* Hes. (also *ὀρυμαγδός* `great din, fuss, noise' is from *\*ὀρυγμαδος* reconverted with metathesis), *ὠρυγή*, *ὠρυγμα*, *ὠρυγμός* `bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul' (to *ὠ-* see above); *ρύζειν* `growl, bark, bay' Hes.; Latin *rūgiō*, *-īre* `roar, bellow (of Löwen)' (after *mūgiō?*); Middle Irish *rucht* `bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul' (*\*rug-tu-*); Old English *rēoc* `wild', wherefore probably Gothic *in-rauhtjan* `ergrimmen'; (but Old Icelandic *raukn* n. `draft animal' for *rǫkn* = *vrǫkn*); Slavic *\*ružieti* `neighs' in Old Church Slavic *ръžеть*, *ръзати*, serb. *řžê*, *řzati* etc. (Lithuanian *rūgóti* `evil nehmen' is loanword from russ. *rugátʹ* `vilify, scold' = Old Church Slavic *rǫgati sę* `mock').

**c. *reuk-***: Old English *rȳn* `roar, bellow' (*\*rūhjan*), Middle Low German *rūjan* ds., Old High German *rūhin* `bellowing, braying, roar', besides *ruhen* (from *\*ruhjan*), Old High German *rohôn* `rūgīre' (Wissmann Nom. postv. 87 f.); Latvian *rucu*, *rūkt* `roar, roar, bellow', Lithuanian *rūkti* `roar, bellow'; Old Church Slavic *rykaję*, *rykati* `rugire', russ. *rykátʹ* `roar, bellow'; besides Old Church Slavic *rikaję* `bellow' (from *\*rjūkaję*), ablaut. slov. *rūk* m. `rutting, heat the Hirsche', *rúkatī* `roar, bellow' etc.

**d. ein cognate *reus-*** seeks man in:

Modern High German *rösten* (after dem knisternden Ton?), Old High German *rōst* `Rostpfanne, pyre, stake', Old High German *rōsc*, Middle High German *rosch*, *rösch* `knisternd, brittle, resch', Old English *ge-roscian* `beim fire dry?'; in addition probably Lithuanian *rúzgju* `roar, foam, schnurre, grumble'.

**References:** WP. II 349 ff., WH. II 421, 447, 449, 450 f., Trautmann 241, 247, 248.

**Page(s):** 867-868

---

**Root / lemma:** *reu-2, reuə- : rū-*

**Meaning:** to tear out, dig out, open, acquire, etc..

**Grammatical information:** participle Perf. Pass. *rū-tó-*

**Note:** to part, as it seems, still volleres *ereu-* (see below)

**Material:** Old Indic *rav-*, *ru-* 'shatter, shatter' (*rávaṭ, rudhí, rāviṣam, rōruvaṭ*, meaning probably from 'her and in Stücke reißen'), participle *rutá-* 'shatter, zerschmettert' (= Latin *dī-, ē-, ob-rūtus*); *rōman-*, *lōman* 'hair' (compare under n. Irish *rūaimneach* and Old Icelandic *rogg* 'long hair'); gr. ἐρῦσι-χθων 'die Erde aufwühlend';

Latin *ruō* in the meaning 'tear open, dig, scratch', *ē-, dī-, ob-ruō, -rūtus* (see above), *rūta caesa* 'all, was auf a small area of land ausgegraben and gefällt is', *rūtrum* 'spade, hack, mattock, hoe, Kelle', *rutellum* 'small shovel', *rutābulum* 'shovel, Scharre';

Middle Irish *rūam* 'spade, Grabscheit', *rūamar* 'effossio'; nir. *rūaimneach* 'long hair';

Old Icelandic *rýja* 'den Schafen die Wolle ausreißen' (Norwegian *rū* f. 'Winterwolle'), Old Saxon *rūwif*. 'rauhes fell, fur';

Old Icelandic *rogg* f., *rogg* m. 'long hair, long wool' (*\*rawwa-*), Swedish *rugg* 'zottiges hair' (*\*ruwwa-*); out of it engl. *rug*,

Gothic *riurs* 'vergänglich' (*riurjan* 'spoil'), Old Icelandic *rýrr* 'small, arm';

presumably Old Saxon Old High German *riomo* 'strap, leathery band, strap, belt, girdle' (*\*abgerissener Hautstreifen*), Old English *rēoma, rēama* ds., also 'thin Haut' (compare S. 873 *\*reugh-m(e)n-* 'skimmings'); Middle Low German Middle Dutch *rūn, rūne*, schwäb. *raun* 'Wallach, Gaul', because of East Frisian *han-rūne* 'Hahnrei' (actually 'castrated rooster, cock') originally 'equus castratus', mnl. *runen, ruynen* 'cut, clip, castrate'; (Modern High German *runken*); borrowed Latvian *rūnīt* 'castrate', also Finnish *ruuna* 'Wallach', *ruunata* 'castrate';

Lithuanian *ráuju, ráuti* 'ausreißen, ausjäten', *ravėti* 'weed' (*rāvas* 'Straßengraben', Old Prussian *rawys* 'ditch, trench, channel' loanword from poln. *rów* 'ditch, trench, channel'); Latvian *raûklis* 'Raufeisen'; Old Church Slavic *ryjъ, ryti* 'dig', *ръвъ* 'reiße from, jäte from', *рыль, rylo* 'Grabscheit, spade, hack, mattock, hoe', *ровъ* 'ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole', *runo* 'fleece';



s. also above S. 338 about *ereu-2*, wherefore perhaps also Lithuanian *ūrvas* m., also *ūrvā* f. 'cave'.

extensions:

**a. *reub-***: 'reissen' in Latin *rubus* 'Brombeerstaude, blackberry' ('\*shrub, bush, whereof man sich reißt'), *rūbidus* (panis i. e. 'parum coctus') 'raw, rauhrissig'; perhaps also *rubēta* 'toad'; Middle Irish *robb* 'animal?'; Germanic *\*raup-*, *\*rupp-* (with intensification) in Gothic *raupjan* 'pluck', Old English *rīepan* 'ausplündern', Old High German *roufen*, Middle High German *roufen*, *reufen*, *raufen* 'pluck'; Middle English *ryppen*, engl. *rip* 'rend', Middle High German *rupfen*, *ropfen* 'pluck', Old Icelandic *ruppa*, *rupla* 'losreißen', *rupl* n. 'booty, robbery'.

**b. *reud-***: 'zerreißen'; ***rud-ló-***: 'raw, wild'.

Latin *rūdus*, *-eris* n. 'zerbröckeltes rock, detritus, rubble'; also *rudis* 'uncultivated, raw', *rullus* 'coarse, bäurisch' (*\*rud-lo-*); Middle Irish *rūad* 'Ruine', cymr. Pl. *rhuddion* 'offal, bran' (*\*roud-*); Old Norse *reyta* (*\*rautjan*) 'abreißen, tear, to pick to pieces, pluck', also Middle Dutch *rūten*, holl. *ruiten* 'rend, plündern, rob', Middle Low German *rüter*, holl. *ruiter* (Modern High German *Reuter*) 'Plünderer, robber' (influence of Middle Latin *ru(p)tarius*); a related word for 'junk' places Middle High German *riuze*, *alt-riuze* 'wer mit Gerümpel handelt or es ausbessert' ahead; auf das through Wässern and Faulenlassen of Flachses vorbereitete Ausziehen the Flachsfaser weisen Old Icelandic *rotinn* 'faul, decayed' (but *ū-rotinn* still 'wer die hair nicht lost'), *rot* n. 'decay; Ohnmacht', Old Saxon *rotōn* 'from **Rost** verzehrt become', Old English *rotian* 'decayed, wither, wilt'; Middle Low German *rōten* 'flax rösten', Old High German *rōzzen* 'decayed', Middle High German *rōzzen* and *ræzen* 'decayed let', Modern High German Bavarian *rössen* '**Flachs** faulen let' (reshaped to *röstern* *rösten* 'auf dem **Rost** braten'), Middle High German *rōz* 'friable';

here Old Indic *Rudrá-* GN (*\*rud-lo-*), pāli *ludda-* 'cruel, savage' after W. Wüst *Rudrá-*.

**c. *reud<sup>h</sup>-***: 'reuten, roden'.

Avestan *raoiḍya-* 'arable to make';

Old Icelandic *rjōḍa* 'reuten, räumen', Middle High German *rieten* stem V. 'ausrotten, destroy'; Old Icelandic *rjōḍr* n. 'offene place in Walde', Old High German *reod* 'gerodetes land', Modern High German dial. *Ried* 'reed' ds., Old High German *riuti* ds., *riuten* (*\*riutjan*) 'reuten', ablaut. Old Icelandic *ruḍ* n. 'gerodete place in wood, forest', Middle Low German *rot* 'das Roden', Old Icelandic *ryḍja* 'roden; aufräumen, ausrotten', Old English *ā-*



*ryddan* (engl. *rid*) 'mug, rob, plündern'; Middle High German *roten*, Modern High German *rotten*; Middle Low German *roden*, out of it Modern High German *roden*, Old Frisian *tō-rotha* 'ausrotten'.

**d. *reuk-*** (partly probably also *reug-*, *reugh-*?) 'pluck'.

Old Indic *luñcati* 'rauft, rupft, enthülst', *luñcana-* n. 'das Ausrupfen, Ausraufen', *rūkṣá-* see below;

gr. ὀρύσσω, Attic -πτω 'ditch, grub, scharre', ὀρυχή, ὀρυγή 'das ditch, trench, channel', ὀρυγμα n. 'ditch, trench, channel', κατωρυχῆς 'in the Erde vergraben'; common Old Indic -*ḡh-* > *kṣ-*: Gr. -*ḡh-* > -*ss-*, -*tt-*

Latin *runcō*, -*āre* 'weed, ausjäten', *runcō*, -*ōnis* 'Reuthacke, Jäthacke'; gr. ῥυκάνη 'plane' (the vowel suggestion getilgt perhaps after ῥῦσιάζω 'reiße weg' to \**uer-s-*, -*u-??*), from which Latin *runcina* ds. (-*n-* through distant assimilation, unterstützt through *runcāre*); Irish *rucht* 'swine' ('Wühler' \**ruktu-*); mcymr. *rhwgn* 'Reiben, Kerben' (\**runk-no-?* s. Loth RC. 42, 138 f.);

with dem concept the (ausgerauften) Wollzotten and the with it verbundenen roughness (as S. 868 Old Icelandic *rǫgg*): Old Indic *rūkṣá-* 'rough', common Old Indic -*ḡh-* > *kṣ-*: Gr. -*ḡh-* > -*ss-*, -*tt-*

Old High German *rūh*, Old English *rūh* 'rough, behaart; ungebildet'; Old Saxon *rūgi*, *rūwi* f. 'rauhes fell, fur, grobe cover', Middle High German *riuhe*, *rūhe* 'Pelzwerk', Modern High German *Rauchwerk*, Old English *rȳhe*, *rūwa*, *rēowe* 'grobe Wolldecke', Old Icelandic *rȳf* ds.;

as 'crack, furrow' perhaps here Lithuanian *raūka* f., *raūkas* m. 'wrinkle', *raukiù*, *raūkti* 'in Falten pull, furrow', *runkù*, *rūkti* 'wrinkly become' and with **g**. Latin *rūga* 'wrinkle, crease'.

Maybe alb. (\**rūga*) *rrudha* 'wrinkle' common alb. -*g-* > -*dh-* (not a Latin loanword).

**e. *reup-*** 'ausreißen, tear, break, rupture'; *roupā-* 'hole, aperture', *rūpēis-* 'rock'.

Old Indic *rōpayati* 'causes rupture, shatters, cracks', *rūpyati* 'has Reißen in Leibe', \**rōpa-* n. 'hole, cave' (= Lithuanian *raupaĩ*, compare Old Icelandic *rauff.*, serb. *rūpa*);

Latin *rumpō*, -*ere*, *rūpī*, *ruptum* 'break, rupture', *rūpēs* 'steep Felswand, cliff, cliff gap, abrupt abyss' (compare under Lithuanian *rupis* 'rock', wherefore Illyrian PN ΩΡύπες, Achaia, and in similar meaning Modern High German *Riepe* 'Schuttreuse' and die Tirol

place names *roupə*, *roufə*, inscribed *Roppen*, *Rofen*), *rūpex*, *-icis* 'ruppiger uncouth, clumsy person, Rüpel' (compare Lithuanian *rupūs* 'rough, coarse');

Maybe from [thracian-illyrian word.] gr. ῥομφαία, ῥ, A. large, broad sword, used by the Thracians, ὀρθὰς ῥ. βαρυσιδήρους ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν ὤμων ἐπισειόντες Plu.Aem.18, cf. Phylarch. Fr.57 J., Arr.Fr.103J.: generally, sword, LXX Ge.3.24, al., Ev.Luc.2.35, Apoc.6.8, Jul.Ep.89b; of the sword of Goliath, LXX 1 Ki. 17.51, J.AJ6.12.4. derived Latin *romphāia* 'a spear', later 'a sword' (Plut. Aem. Paul. 18; Eust. ad Il. VI 166; Hesych.). Other forms of the word are *rumpia* (Liv., Gell., Ascon. ad Mil.), *romphea* (Isid. Etym.), *romphaea vel romfea* (CGL 7, 212). later Bulgarian *rofēja*, *rufja* 'a thunderbolt' and the Alb. *rrufeja* 'a thunderbolt', *reja* 'cloud' as derivatives of that word.

Old Icelandic *riūfa*, Old English *rēofan* 'break, rupture, tear' (Old High German *ā-riub* 'atrox, dirus', actually 'ungebrochen'); Old Icelandic *rauff*. 'col, gap, hole', Old English *rēaf* n. 'robbery, booty, dress, armament, armor' (\**roupā* = Slavic \**rupa* 'hole'), Old High German *roub* m. ds., to Gothic *bi-raubōn*, Old High German *roubōn*, Old Saxon *rōbōn* 'rob', Old Icelandic *raufa* 'durchbrechen, rob' and *reyfa* 'durchbohren, tear', Old English *be-rīefan* 'mug, rob'; Old Icelandic *reyfi* 'gerupfte wool, rauhes fell, fur', Middle Dutch *roof* 'abgezogenes fell, fur'; geminated East Frisian *rubben* 'scratch, scrape, rub, pluck', Low German *rubbelig*, *rubberig* 'uneven, rough', Modern High German *ruppig* 'unkempt, shaggy', engl. *rubble*, *rubbish* 'rubble, offal'; Old Icelandic *rūfinn* 'bristly, unkempt, shaggy, rauhhaarig'; Modern High German *rüffeln* 'scour, rub, clean, hart zusetzen';

Lithuanian *rūpėti* 'sich kümmern', *rūpūs* 'worries' (to russ. *rupá* 'care, ruefulness'), *raupýti* and (Indo Germanic ablaut *ou* : *ōu*) *ruōpti* 'dig, hollow out', *rūpas* 'rough, bumpy', *rupūs* 'rough, coarse', *rupis* 'rock', East Lithuanian *raupaĩ* Pl. 'measles, pox' ('Rauhigkeit in the Haut'), *raupsaĩ* 'leprosy'; also Lithuanian *rupužė*, *raupezė* 'toad' (from the roughness the Haut), compare also Latvian *raupa* 'goose bumps' ('shudder, shiver'); serb. *rūpa* 'hole, pit, pothole' (\**roupā*), poln. *rupić się* 'sich kümmern', ablaut. *rypac* 'scindere, friare'.

**f. reus-** Old Icelandic *reyrr* m. 'cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind', *rūstf*. 'Trummer, decomposed wall' (see above S. 686 about Old Indic *loṣṭá-* m. n.); Old High German *riostar* 'plough handle, plough stilt', Old English *rēost* 'ein Teil of Pfluges', Modern High German dial. *riester* 'rag zum Schuhflicken'; Danish *ros* 'schnitzel, offal', Norwegian dial. *ros*, *rys* 'fish scale', *rus* 'thin bowl', *rosa* 'ritzen, die Haut aufscheuern, sich lösen', isl. *rosm* n. 'offal', *rus*/n. 'offal', Old Saxon *ruslos* m. Pl. 'Speckseite', Old English *ryse*/m. 'bacon, fat, ; Dutch *ru*' 'lax and dry, e.g. of sand, rough'

(\**ruzlá-*); Old Icelandic *ryskja* 'rend, pluck', Norwegian *rusk* 'offal, dust, powder' (also Middle Low German *rūsch* 'intestines, entrails', Bavarian *geräusch* 'still insecure Middle High German *roesche*, Modern High German dial. *rösch* 'hard and light frail, breakable'); with Germanic root variation Old Icelandic *raska* 'in Unordnung bringen'; with *-p-* probably Old High German *gi-rūspit* gl. to *inhorruit* (*aper*), and (as 'in neck scratch, scrape') Modern High German *räuspern*, Middle High German *riuspern*, *riuspeln*, *rūspern*, compare Latin *rūspor*, *-āri* 'seek', actually 'aufreißend, durchwühlend, whereupon forschend', as Italian *ruspare* 'scratch (from the hen)', *ruspo* 'rough, neugemünzt', *rospo* 'toad' show;

Lithuanian *rausiù*, *raūsti* 'scratch, dig', *rūsỹs*, *rūsas* 'pit, pothole for die Winterkartoffeln', *pelen-rūsis*, *-rūsà* 'Aschenbrödel', *rūsinti* 'poke, stoke, stir coals', Latvian *raust* 'stoke, stir coals, dig', *raustīt* 'pull, rend', *rūsa* 'stacked rubble'; about Old Church Slavic *rušiti* 'overturn, knock over', *\*ruchъ* 'movement', see above S. 332.

**References:** WP. II 351 ff., WH. II 445 f., 447 f., 451 ff., Trautmann 240, 241, 247, Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 10, 130, 176 f.

**Page(s):** 868-871

**Root / lemma:** *reu-3*, *reu-s-*

**Meaning:** 'hurry, rush'

**See also:** see above S. 331 f. (*er-3*), wherefore still Middle Irish *rūaimm* 'onrush', Bret. *rumm* 'crowd, throng, mass, horde, swarm' (*reu-smen*).

**Page(s):** 871

**Root / lemma:** *reu-4*

**Meaning:** 'explore, inquire'

**See also:** see above S. 337 (*ereu-*).

**Page(s):** 871

**Root / lemma:** *reu-smen-*

**Meaning:** chewing; throat

**Material:** Old Indic *rōmantha*-m. 'Wiederkäuen'; wakhi *ramöt* (*\*raumaṇa-*) ds.; kati *žēmetr* (*\*romantra-*) ds.;

Latin *rūmen*, *-inis* 'throat, pharynx, gullet', *rūma*, *rūmis*, *-is* ds. (can *m* from *mn* have, as:) *rūmāre* besides *rūmināre* 'ruminate'; kymr. *rhumen* 'paunch, udder'; compare above S. 872.

**References:** WP. II 360 f., Loth RC. 43, 146; Frisk Suffixales-*th-* 14 f.

**Page(s):** 873

---

**Root / lemma:** *reus-*

**Meaning:** elm

**Material:** Irish *rúaimm* `betula alnus, alnus glutinosa' (*\*reus-men*);

to Old High German *rust*, Middle High German Modern High German *Rüster*?

**References:** WP. II 361.

**Page(s):** 873

---

**Root / lemma:** *reuto-, routo-, rut-*

**Meaning:** stomach, intestines (of an animal)

**Material:** Middle Persian *rōt* `intestines, entrails of Rindes', npers. *rūda*, Pl. *rūdāg-ānī* `intestines, intestines, entrails' (*\*reuto-ko-*); jav. *uruḡwarə, -wan-* n. (*\*rut-ḡar-, -ḡan-*) `intestines, entrails, belly';

Old English *rēada* `Tiermagen', engl. *read* `Labmagen' (*\*routo-*), Old Dutch *roode* `psalterium'; Swedish dial. *rudda* f. `Labmagen' (*\*ruddōn-*).

**References:** Lidén KZ. 61, 14 f.

**Page(s):** 873-874

---

**Root / lemma:** *reue- : rū-*

**Meaning:** to open; wide

**Material:** Avestan *ravah-* n. `Raum, Weite', *ravas-čarāt-* `was sich in Freien bewegt';

Latin *rūs, rūris* `land (in contrast to town, city), estate' (*\*reuos*); Middle Irish *róe, róif*. `ebenes field' (because of Eigennamens *Cú Rói*, welcher older *Cú Rauí* lautet, from *\*rōuīā*);

Germanic *rū-ma-* in Gothic *rūms* `capacious, wide', *rūm* n. `Raum', Old Icelandic *rūmr* `capacious', *rūm* n. `Raum, place', Old Saxon *rūm* m. `Raum', Old Frisian Old English *rūm* `capacious', m. `Raum, stretch of time, possibility, opportunity', Old High German Middle High German *rūm* m. `Raum, aperture, free Räumlichkeit', Middle High German *rūm* `capacious'; Old High German *rūmī*, Middle High German *rūme* `capacious, wide, afar'; abgel. verb Germanic *\*rūmian* : Old Icelandic *rýma* `capacious make' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *равѣнъ* from *\*orvьnъ* 'even'; russ. *roves-nyk* 'Altersgenosse'; Old Prussian *arwis* 'true, certainly';

Tocharian AB *ru-* 'open'.

**References:** WP. II 356 f., WH. II 454, Trautmann 14.

**Page(s):** 874

---

**Root / lemma:** *rezg-*

**Meaning:** to plait, wind

**Material:** Old Indic *rājju-* f. 'rope, band'; Latin *restis* ds. (*\*rezgtis*) = Old Lithuanian *rekstis* 'basket'; Old English *resc(e)*, *risc(e)*, Middle Low German *risch* 'bulrush'; Norwegian *rusk* m. *ryskje* n. 'Schmiele', Old English *rysc*, *rysce* f. 'bulrush'; Middle Low German *rusch* 'reed, bulrush', Middle High German *rusch(e)* f. 'bulrush'; Lithuanian *rezgù*, *rèksti* 'flax, wattle, braid, knit, bind, lace, tie', Latvian *režģēt* 'flax, wattle, braid', *režģis* 'wickerwork'; Old Bulgarian *rozga* 'rod, twig, branch', through secondary Beeinflussung of prefixes *raz-*: russ.-Church Slavic *razga*.

**References:** WP. II 374, WH. II 431, Trautmann 245.

**Page(s):** 874

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēd-1*

**Meaning:** to excite; joyful

**Note:** only Germanic and balto-slavisch

**Material:** Old English *rōt* 'gleeful, blithe, glad, good', *ā-rētan* 'aufmuntern'; Old Icelandic *rōtask* 'heiter become', *mál-rótinn* 'redeliebend'; Lithuanian *rōds* 'gladly, willing'; Old Church Slavic *radъ* 'libens', Serbo-Croatian *rād*, Czech *rád* ds.

**References:** WP. II 369, Trautmann 235.

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēd-2: rōd-: red-*

**Meaning:** to shuffle, scrape, scratch

**Material:** Latin *rōdō* 'gnaw, benage' and *rādō* 'scharre, scrape, scratch' (from *\*radʰd(h)ō* s. cymr. *rhathu*), wherefore *rāstrum* 'hack, mattock, hoe, Karst', *rādula* 'rasper', *rāllum* 'plowshare', *rāmentum* 'Abgang, chip, splinter, splinter' and *rōstrum* '(Nagewerkzeug) bill, beak, neb, snout, proboscis, prow, bow of a ship'; cymr. *rhathu* 'raspeln, smooth, ebnen', *rhathell* 'Raspel', *rhath* 'plain, surface, plain, area', bret. *raza* 'raser'; brit. *rath-* and Latin *rādō* are under *\*rāzdō* (from *\*radʰd(h)ō*, *d(h)*-present) compatible;

Old High German *rāzi* 'sharp from taste, wild', Middle High German *rāze rāze* ds. prove die ē-grade \**rēd-*; in addition Germanic \**rattō* 'rat' (=nibbler): Old Saxon *ratta*, Old English *rætt* m., Middle High German *ratze, ratz* etc.; in Modern High German Dialekten comes *Ratz* in the meaning 'marten, polecat, caterpillar, inchworm' vor; Old High German *rato, radda, ratta*.

**References:** WP. II 369, WH. II 415, 439 f.

**Page(s):** 854

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēi-1* : *rī-*

**Meaning:** 'count, order'

**Note:** extended *rēi-d<sup>h</sup>-*.

**See also:** see above S. 60 (*ar-*).

**Page(s):** 860

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēi-2, rōi-*

**Meaning:** 'nut'

**References:** (see Trautmann 241 f.)

**See also:** see above S. 61 (*ar-3*).

**Page(s):** 860

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēito-, rēiti-*

**Meaning:** scapula; shoulder (of animals)

**Material:** Armenian *eri*, Gen. *ervoy* 'Bug, shoulder from animals'; Lithuanian *rietas* m. 'thigh, hip', Latvian *rieta* f. 'leg'; Church Slavic *ritb*, Czech *řít* 'podex'.

**References:** Trautmann 242, Lidén Mél. Pedersen 88 f.

**Page(s):** 863

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēk-2*

**Meaning:** to arrange, prepare

**Material:** Old Indic *racayati* 'verfertigt, bildet', *racana-* n. 'Ordnen, Betreiben'; Gothic *rahnjan* 'reckon'; *ragin* n. 'Rat, decision', Old Icelandic *regin*, Pl. *rogn* 'die ratschlagenden Mächte, gods', Old Saxon *ragino giscapu* 'Beschlüsse the göttlichen Mächte', Old High German *regin-* in proper name; Old Church Slavic *rokъ* m. 'certain time, purpose', *rekq*, *rešti* 'say', *raknqti*, *račiti* 'want, desire, will' etc.; Tocharian A *rake*, B *reki*, Pl. *rekauna* 'word';

with **ṛ**: Gothic *ga-rēhsns* f. 'decision, ruling, determination'; Old Church Slavic *rěčь* f. 'a formal complaint, indictment, accusation, prosecution';

quite doubtful sameness with Old Icelandic *rān* n. 'robbery' (*\*rahna-*), *ræna* 'rob' (*\*rahnjan*), Old High German *bi-rahamen* 'capture, entrap'; primary meaning would be 'robbing - assassination'?

**References:** WP. II 362, Trautmann 243.

**Page(s):** 863

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-1*, *rē-* extended *rē-d<sup>h</sup>-* etc.

**Meaning:** 'calculate, count', 'make ready, consider'

**See also:** see above S. 59 f. (*ar-*).

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-2* extended *rē-d<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** 'disjoint, separate'

**See also:** see above S. 332 f. (*er-*).

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-3*

**Meaning:** 'oar, row, paddle'

**See also:** see above S. 338 (*erə-*).

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-4*

**Meaning:** 'lie, rest, repose'

**See also:** see above S. 338 f. (*erə-*)

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-5*

**Meaning:** dark

**Material:** Old Indic *rāmá-* 'swart, black'; n. 'darkness, night'; *rāmī* f. 'night'; Middle High German *rām*, *rōm* m. 'smut, smut'; nisl. *rāma-legr* 'dirty, filthy'; Old High German *rāmac*, Middle High German *rāmec*, *rāmīg* 'dirty, filthy, sooty', Old English *rōmig* 'sooty', Modern English *room* 'scurf on the head, dandruff';

Old Indic *rātrī* 'night' better to Latin *lateō* etc., above S. 651 nachzutragen.

With ~~yo~~-formants: Latin *rāvus* `gray, gray-yellow '.

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rē-6*

**Meaning:** to cry

**Meaning:** `cry, shout, holler '

**See also:** s. *rei-3*.

**Page(s):** 853

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēp-1* (*rep*-?)

**Meaning:** to crawl, sneak

**Material:** Latin *rēpō*, *-ere* `grovel, truckle, creep, slink'; Old High German *rebo*, *reba*, *repa*, Middle High German *rebe* `Schlingschößling'; ablaut. Middle Low German *wīn-rāve* `vine ';

Lithuanian *rėplióti* `grovel, truckle, creep ', ablaut. *roplóti* ds., Latvian *rāpāt*, *rāpt* ds., Old Prussian *rīpaiti* `folget'; barely in addition wruss. *rapuxa*, poln. *ropucha* `toad '.

**References:** WP. II 370, WH. II 430, Trautmann 246, Kluge-Goetze<sup>16</sup> 604.

**Page(s):** 865

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēp-2*, *rəp-*

**Meaning:** pole; beam

**Material:** Old High German *rāvo* `rafter', Old Icelandic *rāfr*, *ræfr* m., *rāf* n. `Sparrendach'; Old Icelandic *raptr* m. `stick, rafter' (vandal. PN *Raptus*), Old English *ræfter* ds., Middle Low German *rafter*, *rachter* `small balk, beam, lath'; Lithuanian *rėplinti* `uplift, set up, hinstellen'; Old Church Slavic *рэпѣѣ*, *рэпѣѣ* `picket, pole', *рэпѣѣ* `τρίβολος '.

**References:** WP. II 370.

**Page(s):** 866

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēs-*, *rōs-*

**Meaning:** `flow '

**See also:** see above S. 336 f. (*ere-s-2*).

**Page(s):** 866

---

**Root / lemma:** *rēt-*, *rōt-*, *rət-*

**Meaning:** pole; trunk



**Material:** Old High German *ruota*, Old Icelandic *rōða* 'rod, shaft, pole', Old Saxon *rōda* '(picket, pole)kreuz', Old English *rōd* ds. and Church Slavic *raťšte*, *ratovište* 'Lanzenschaft'; perhaps in addition Latin *rētae* 'from dem bank, border, shore of river protruding tree ', *rētāre* 'den river from solchen clean' and *rātis* 'Floß'.

**References:** WP. II 368, WH. II 420, 431.

**Page(s):** 866

---

**Root / lemma:** *roi-no-*

**Meaning:** ' way, slope, hill '

**See also:** see below *rei-*.

**Page(s):** 874

---

**Root / lemma:** *rughio-*

**Meaning:** ' rye, variety of cereal grass cultivated for grain '

**See also:** see below *urughio-*.

**Page(s):** 874

---

**Root / lemma:** *ruk(k)-*, *rouk(k)-*

**Meaning:** a kind of cloth

**Note:** only Celtic and Germanic

**Material:** Old Irish *rucht* ( *\*ruktu-* ) 'tunica'; mcymr. *rhuch(en)* 'mantle' ( *\*roukkā* ); Gothic *\*rukka* (Italian *rocca*), Old High German *rocko* ' distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) '; Old Icelandic *rokkr* 'Rock' derives from Old English Old Saxon *rocc* 'Rock'.

**References:** WP. II 374, Loth RC. 42, 62 f.

**Page(s):** 874

---

**Root / lemma:** *rkṣā*

**Meaning:** tether

**Material:** Old Indic *rkṣālā*, *rcchārā* f. 'manacle' perhaps to Lithuanian *réša* 'Kötengelenk of the horse'; different about Old Indic *rkṣālā* above S. 673. common Old Indic *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-*

**References:** WP. II 322.

**Page(s):** 875

---

**Root / lemma:** *rkṣo-s*

**Meaning:** bear

**Note:** (or *rk-s-o-s* besides *rk-to-s*?)

**Material:** Old Indic *rkṣa-* m. 'bear' (in addition a new fem. *rkṣī* 'Bärin') = jav. *arša-*,

common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* : jav. *-gh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-*

osset. *ars*, Armenian *arj* (influenced from *arjn* 'dark brown'), alb. *ari*, gr. ἄρκτος, newer ἄρκος, in addition (?) the VN Ἀρκάδεϋς,

**Note:**

Alb. *harusha* 'she-bear' : aquitan. PN *Harsus* : Old Indic *ṛkṣa-* m. 'bear' proves the cognate for she-bear was older than cognate for bear since ending *-a* is feminine; alb has saved the matriarchal aspect of the huntress goddess.

Alb. *arithi* (diminutive) 'standing like a bear' (*\*ar(h)i*) *ari* 'bear' (The stem final *-θ-* has been dropped for reasons of popular etymology, in order to avoid semantic confusion with the hypochoristic-diminutive formations in *-th.*) : Armenian *arj* 'bear', cymr. *arth* 'bear' [common alb. - cymr. *-k* > *-th*].

Middle Irish *art*, cymr. *arth* 'bear', gall. *Deae Artioni* 'Bärengöttin', Latin *ursus* 'bear', perhaps Hittite *ḫartagga-* name eines Raubtiers; aquitan. PN *Harsus*, Basque *hartz* 'bear' are Celtic loanword; npers. *xirs* 'bear' soll auf iran. *\*rsa-* = Indo Germanic *ṛko-* weisen, whereupon also osset. *ars* go back could.

**References:** WP. II 322, WH. II 842, Specht KZ 66, 26 f., Indo Germanic Dekl. 239 f., interprets the bear as 'destroyer, damager', to Old Indic *ṛákṣas-* n. 'destruction', Avestan *raš-* 'damage' (see 864); compare also Frisk Gr. et. Wb. 141 f.

**Page(s):** 875

---

**Root / lemma:** *saip-*

**Meaning:** stall, fence

**Material:** Gr. αἶμος (Aisch.) 'thicket' (*\*saip-mo-*?), αἶμας 'fence, wall' (*\*saip-mṇtiā?*);

Latin *saepēs*, *-is* 'fence, paddock', *saepiō*, *-īre* 'umzäunen', *praesaepēs*, *prae-saepia* 'crib, manger, stall', *saepe* 'often' (neuter eines Adj. *\*saepis* 'gedrängt').

**References:** WP. II 445 f., WH. II 461 f.

**Page(s):** 878

---

**Root / lemma:** *sak-*

**Meaning:** to sanctify; to make a treaty

**Material:** Latin *sacer* 'consecrated, holy' (besides *sācris*); Faliscan *sacru(m)*, Oscan σᾱκοπο 'sacra' or 'sacrum', *sakrim* (Akk.), *sakrid* (Abl.), *sakarater* 'sacratum', *sacrasias* '\*sacrariae', *sakaraklúm* 'sacellum', *saka(ra)hiter* 'sanciātur', Umbrian *sakra* 'sacras', Adverb *sakre*; Paelignian *sacaracirix* '\*sacatrix, sacerdos'; further Oscan *sakrvist* 'sacra

est'; previous compound is Latin *sacerdōs*, *-dōtis* 'priest'(also f.) from \**sācro*-d<sup>h</sup>*ō-t-s* to root d<sup>h</sup>*ē-*;

moreover *Sancus*, *-ī* and *-ūs*, name an Umbrian-sabin. divinity; of *u*-stem derived ist *Sanquālis* 'zum Sancus belonging'; Umbrian *Sanśi* 'Sancium', dat. *Sansie*; from \**sanko-* is *sanciō*, *-īre* 'through religious Weihe unverletzlich machen, sanctify; ein law bestätigen' derived, further *sanctus* 'geheiligt', Umbrian *sah̥ta*, *sahata* 'sanctam', Oscan *saahtúm* 'sanctum', Paelignian *sato* 'sanctum'; Latin *sagmen* 'the heiligende, auf the Burg gepflückte Grasbüschel';

Hittite *šaklai-* 'custom, Ritus'.

**References:** WP. II 448, WH. II 459 f., 464, 474.

**Page(s):** 878

---

**Root / lemma:** *sal-2*

**Meaning:** dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow

**Note:** also (after the paint, color) zur appellation of Salzes (see *sal-1*), the Grauweide and of Speichels

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *sal-2*: dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow, derived from **Root / lemma:** *sal-*: salt; salty water.

**Material:** A. Old Indic lengthened grade *sāra-*, *sāla-* 'gray' = Old English *sōl* 'dirty, filthy, dark', nnd. *saul* ds.; air *sal* and *sa(i)le* f. 'smut', *salach* 'dirty, filthy' = abret. *haloc*, cymr. *halog* ds.; cymr. *sal* 'ärmlich, sick' is French loanword;

B. *sal-uo-* in Old Icelandic *sp/r* 'dirty, filthy' *sp/n*. 'a kind of Alge'; Old High German *salō* 'cloudy, dirty grey', Old English *salu* ds., Dutch *zaluw* 'dunkelgelb'; Middle High German *sal*, Gen. *salwes* 'smut'; cymr. *salw* 'ärmlich, low' (das *s-* from *sal*, see above), acorn. *halou* 'stercora'; russ.-Church Slavic *slavo-očije* 'Blauäugigkeit', russ. *solovój* 'isabellenfarben'.

C. Latin *salīva* f. 'saliva', out of it Old Irish *saile*, cymr. *haliw* ds.

D. Latin *salix* 'a willow-tree, willow, willow' = Middle Irish *sail*, Gen. *sa(i)lech*, cymr. etc. *helyg-en* ds.; abrit. PN *Salico-dūnon*, gall. PN *Salicilla*; Old High German *sal(a)ha*, Middle High German *salhe*, Modern High German *Salweide*; Old English *sealh* m., Old Icelandic *selja* 'a willow-tree, willow, willow' (\**salhjōn*).

Maybe alb. (\**salicus*) *shelgu* 'willow' not from lat *salix*.

**References:** WP. II 453 f., WH. II 468 f., Trautmann 249; Thieme, as above.

**Page(s):** 879

---

**Root / lemma:** *sal-*

**Meaning:** salt; salty water

**Grammatical information:** Nom. *sal*, *sal-d-*, *sal-i*, *sal-u*, Gen. *sal-n-és*

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *sal-* : salt; salty water derived from **Root / lemma:** *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-* : salty, bitter; cheese

**Material:** Old Indic *sal-ilá-* n. 'sea, Meeresflut' (\*das Salzige'), *sal-ilá-* 'salty'; Armenian *ał* 'salt' (*-stem*), *ałt* (*-stem*) 'Salzlager, salt', *ałi* 'salty' (out of it is the river name "Αλυσ gräzisiert);

gr. ἅλς, Gen. ἅλός m. 'salt', f. 'Salzflut, sea', Dat. Pl. ἅλασι; Pl. ἅλες also 'Witz', as Latin *salēs*, ἅλιος 'marinus', ἁλιεύς 'seaman, fisherman'; ἅλυκός 'fresh', ἁλικός 'salty'; stem ἅλι- stets in compound ἅλι-πόρφυρος, ἅλι-μυρῆεις (ἅλος-ύδνη contains den Gen. ἅλός); ἅλμη 'sea waters, salinity, sharpness' (therefrom ἅλμυρός 'salty, bitter, sharp'); alb. *ngjelbëtë*, *ngjelmëtë* 'salty', *njelm* 'be salty' (-*mo-* as in gr. ἅλμη);

Maybe alb. *njomë* 'fresh, young, wet'; *gjellë* (\**ghala*) 'food', *gjallë* 'alive, fresh meat', *gjallesë* 'creature to be eaten', alb. Geg *gja* 'thing, creature' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *solo-*, *sol(e)uo-* : 'whole, integrate' derived from **Root / lemma:** *sal-* : 'salt; salty water'.

Maybe alb. *helm* 'poison, bitter' preservation of the old laryngeal

Illyrian PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN \**Sal-apa*, Latin *sāl*, *sālis* m., Old Latin also Nom. *sale* n. 'salt'; Umbrian *salu* 'saalem', perhaps also Latin *insula* as 'ἡ ἐν ἁλὶ οὖσα' (compare gr. ἔναλος 'in Meere situated');

maybe alb. (\**insula*) *ishull* 'island'

Old Irish *salann*, cymr. *halen*, acorn. *haloin*, bret. *c'hoalenn*, *holen* (\**salei-no-*) 'salt'; auf \**salī-mo-* leads probably cymr. *heli* 'sea'; Celtic FIN *Sala* 'Saale', compare *Saalach*, Nfl. the *Salzach*, Latvian *sāls* (\**sālis*); Old Prussian *sal* is poln. loanword; Lithuanian *sālti*

become sweet, become sour ', *salia* `Süßigkeit'; Latvian *sālīms*, Lithuanian žem. *sólymas* m. `brine, pickle' (= cymr. *heli*); Old Church Slavic *solъ* f. `salt' (\**salī-*); Slavic \**solnъ* in Old Church Slavic *slanъ* `salty'; Old Prussian *saltan* n. `bacon', Slavic \**solъ* f. in russ. *solotъ* `swamp, marsh', Old Church Slavic *slatina* `ᾶλμη', serb. *slativa* `Salzquelle', Czech *slatina* `moor, fen' etc.; Tocharian A *sāle*, B *sālyiye* `salt'.

with dem ***d-*** of Indo Germanic Nom. Sg. n. \****sal-d-***: Illyrian PN *Saldae* (Pannonien), thrak. PN *Salsovia* (\**sal-d-t-o-*); Gothic Old Icelandic Old Saxon *salt*, Old English *sealt*, Old High German *salz* `salt'; adj. Old Icelandic *saltr*, Old English *sealt*, Middle High German *salzec*, Modern High German *salzig*, with zero grade Old Saxon *sultia*, Old High German *sulza* (\**sultja*) `Salwasser, Sülzwurst', Modern High German *Sülze*; Norwegian *sylt* f. `überschwemmter Meeresstrand' (but Middle High German *sol*, *sul*, Modern High German *Sole* `salzhaltiges Wasser' are Slavic Lwe.); Old English *sealtan*, Old High German *salzan* `salzen' (otherwise weak V. Old English *sieltan*, Old Icelandic *salta*); Latin *sallō*, *-ere* `salzen', participle *salsus* (\**sald-to-*) perhaps with präs.-***d-***suffix; also Balto Slavic \**saldū-* `süss' (\**gesalzen*, \**wohlschmeckend*) could after a verb shaped sein: Lithuanian *saldūs*, Latvian *salds*, Slavic \**soldъk* in Old Church Slavic *sladъkъ*, poln. *słodki*, without *-d-*: Lithuanian *salù*, *salti* `süss become', East Lithuanian *ĩsalas*, Latvian *iesals* m. `malt'; the *u*-stem ***sal-u-*** ergibt sich besides from Balto Slavic \**saldū-* also from gr. ἁλυκός `salty'.

Maybe *Seleitani* Illyrian TN, also alb. (\**shile*) *shije* `taste, salty taste', *sillë* `dinner'.

**References:** WP. II 452 f., WH. II 465 f., Trautmann 249, Thieme, The Heimat the Indo Germanic Gemeinsprache 20, 27f.;

**See also:** belongs to *sal-2*.

**Page(s):** 878-879

**Root / lemma:** *sap-*, *sab-*

**Meaning:** to taste, to perceive

**Material:** 1. *sap-*:

Avestan *višāpa* (\**viš-sāpa*) `dessen Säfte poison are'; Armenian *ham* (\**sāpmo-*) `juice, sap, taste';

Latin *sapiō*, *-ere* `taste, Geschmack have; after etwas smell; wise sein, sensible sein'; *sapa* f. `juice, sap', *sapor* `taste, treat, delight', *nesapius*, *nesapus* `ignorans'; Oscan *sipus* `sciens' (\**sēpmōs*), Volscan *sepu* `sciente' are neologisms after *capio*: *cēpi*; Oscan innovation seems Latin *sibus* `sly, cunning'; Middle High German *be-seben* stem V. `

perceive ', Old Icelandic *sefi* 'sense, mind', Old Saxon *seþo*, Old English *sefa* dss.; to Latin *sapa* 'juice, sap' stellt sich Germanic *\*safan-* 'juice, sap (the Baume)': Old Icelandic *safi* 'tree juice ', Norwegian *sevja* ds., *sabba* 'in Schlamm wade', Middle Low German *sabben* 'drool, drivel, slaver ', *sabbelen* 'pollute '.

## 2. **sab-**:

maybe alb. (*\*sap-*), *shap* 'alum'.

Illyrian *sabaum* 'beer', *Sab-* in many FIN Italiens, *Sabātis* (Campanien), *Vada Sabatia* (Ligurien) etc.; Celtic (Venetic?) FIN *Sabis* (Belgien);

Old English *sæp* n. 'juice, sap, broth', Middle Low German *sap(p)*, Old High German *saf*, *sapf*, Modern High German *Saft*.

Related to Sabbath in Jewish tradition? And to number septa 'seven' as the day of Sabbath?  
Sabine 'Phoenicians in Italy'?

**References:** WP. II 450 f., WH. II 476 f., Pokorny Urilysr. 79, 97, 117.

**Page(s):** 880

---

## **Root / lemma: *saśio-***

**Meaning:** a kind of cereal

**Material:** Old Indic *sasyá-* n. 'Feldfrucht'; jav. *hahya-* 'corn, grain '; gall. Akk. *(s)asiam* 'Roggen' ('secale Taurini sub Alpibus *asiam* vocant' Plin. H. N.); cymr. *haidd* 'hordeum', bret. *heiz* 'orge'; compare also ved. *sasá-* 'nourishment, food, dish, food, herb, grass, sown field '.

**References:** WP. II 454, WH. I 72.

**Page(s):** 880

---

## **Root / lemma: *saus-*, *sus-***

**Meaning:** dry

Note:

The real root was *\*sa-*, *\*su-* 'dry' which was suffixed either with common *-ska* or *-tra*, *-dra*, *-dor*, *-ter* in PIE. It seems that the **Root / lemma: *saus-*, *sus-*** : (dry) derived from **Root / lemma: *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuél-*, *suel-*, *sūl-*** : (sun).

**Material:** Old Indic *śúśyati* 'dries, wilts ', thereafter *śośa-* m. (assimil. from *\*sośa-*) 'the drying up', also Adj. 'made dry '; Avestan *haos-* 'dry up, become dry ', *aṇhao-šəmna-* 'not drying '; Old Indic *śúṣka-* (from *\*suṣka-*), Avestan *huška-* 'dry';

gr. αῦος (Hom.), αῦος (Attic) `arid, dry', αῦσταλέος `scrubby, dirty, filthy', αῦστηρός `harsh, austere'; Denomin. αὔαινω, αὔαινω `make dry, desiccate', αὔω `trockne, desiccate'; doubtful gr. αὐχμός m. `aridity, dryness, smut', whether from \*sau-k-smo- from a root variant \*sau-k- besides \*sau-s-, to Old Indic *sūkṣma-* `fine, thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin'?

common Old Indic -gh- > -kṣ-

alb. *thanj* (\**sausñiō*) `dry';

Note:

Common alb. *s* > *th*

Latin *sūdus* `dry, cheerful' (\**suz-do-*), *sūdum* `cloudless, bright, clear, serene'; different M. Mayrhofer KZ. 73, 117;

Note:

This is erroneous etymology. The real root [an onomatopoeic word] must have been *sau-*, *su-* `dry' which was suffixed either with common -*ska* or -*tra*, -*dra*, -*dor*, -*ter* in PIE. Latin preserved the rudiment of the -*dor* suffix, otherwise Latin cognate evolved according to Illyrian-alb. (\**sausñiō* > *saunus*) *sūdus* `dry' [common alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic shift]

Old English *sēar*, Middle Low German *sōr* `dry', Norwegian *søyr* ds., Old High German *sōrēn* `wilt';

Lithuanian *saūsas* `dry', *saūsti* `dry become', *saūsinti* `make dry', *sūsti* `become scabby', *sūskis* `leprosy, scabies' (: Old Indic *śúṣka-*); Latvian *sust* `become dry'; Old Church Slavonic *suchъ* `dry', *sušiti* `make dry', *sъchnŭti* `become dry'.

**References:** WP. II 447, WH. II 624, Trautmann 250 f., Frisk 188 f., 192 f.

**Page(s):** 880-881

---

**Root / lemma:** *sāg-*

**Meaning:** to track, trail; to feel, smell

**Grammatical information:** (: \**sag-*) bildet athemat. present root

**Note:** previous Jägerwort

**Material:** Gr. ἡγέομαι, Doric ἄγέομαι `gehe voran, lead, guide', nachhom. `believe, mean, indicate', ἡγεμών, ἡγήτωρ `leader';

Latin *sāgiō*, *-īre* `acute sentire, feel, foresee, predict', *sāgus* `wahrsagend, prophetisch, zauberisch', *sāga* `Wahrsagerin' (but *sagana* `Zauberin' from gr. \*σαγάνη); *sāgāx*, *-ācis* `sharp, witternd; sharp witted, shrewd';

Old Irish *saigim* `go a thing after, search, seek' (zur 3. Pl. *segait* s. Pedersen KG. II 606 ff.), cymr. *haeddu* `earn', *cy-r-haedd* `reach' and likewise; here probably die Irish Denominativa auf *-aigim* (cymr. *-haaf*); Old Irish *sār* m. `harm, **iniuria**' (\**sag-ro-*), verbal noun *sārugud* (\**sagro-sagitus*): mcymr. *sayrhaed* f., ncymr. *sarhad* `insult' (Irish loanword);

Gothic *sōkjan* (= Latin *sāgiō*) `seek, disputieren', Old Icelandic *sōkja* `seek, assail', Old English *sæcan* ds., Old High German *suohhen* `seek', Gothic *sōkns* `Untersuchung, Streitfrage', Old English *sōcn* f. `Untersuchung, attack, Gerichtsbarkeit'; ablaut. Gothic *sakan*, *sōk* `sich quarrel, quarrel, squabble', *gasakan* `threaten, punish, curse, überführen', Old High German (etc.) *sahhan* `rebuken, reproach, scold, chide, vor Gericht streiten', Old Icelandic *sök* `legal matter, lament, thing, Ursache', Old English *sacu* f. `Rechtshandel, pursuit, fight', Old High German *sahha* `fight, Gerichtshandel, thing' etc.;

Old Icelandic *saka* `wail, harm', *sätt*, *sætt* f., (\**sahti-*) `comparison, peace', (> Old English *seht* ds.), *sātr* (\**sahta-R*) `versöhnt'; Gothic *in-sahts* f. `declaration', Old English *in-siht* f. ds. (\**in-sak-ti*);

Hittite *šak(k)-*, *šek(k)-* `aware, skillful'.

It seems that through alb. intermediary from **Root / lemma: sāg-**: (to track, trail; to feel, smell) derived **Root / lemma: g\*hen-2(e)-**: (to hit)

**References:** WP. II 449, WH. II 464 f., Wissmann nouns postverb. 75 f., 84, Loth RC. 41, 222 ff.

**Page(s):** 876-877

---

**Root / lemma: sāi-**

**Meaning:** pain, illness, injure, hurt, damage, disable

**Material:** With formants *-mo-*: gr. \*αἰμωδός (umgebildet from \*αἰμ-ώδων) in αἰμωδία `a kind of Zahnweh';

with formants *-no-* perhaps hom. αἰνός `terrible' with Ionic- Epic reduction (different above S. 10);



with formants **-ro-**: Old High German Old Saxon Old Frisian *sēr*, Old English *sār* 'schmerzerregend', Old Icelandic *sārr* 'verwundet, schmerzerregend', (Finnish *sairas* 'sick' from dem Germanic), Subst. n. Gothic *sair* 'pain', Old High German Old Saxon Old Frisian *sēr* 'pain', Old English *sār* 'wound, pain', Old Norse *sār* n. 'wound', Adv. Modern High German *sehr*, Old English *sāre* 'painful, exceedingly', Modern High German *versehren*,

**Formations:** Old Irish *sāeth* 'affliction, disease, malady' (\**sai-tu-s*), *sāethar* 'affliction, toil, work' (\**sai-turo-m*); cymr. *hoed* 'affliction';

with formants **-yo-**: gr. αἰδής, Ionian αἰνής 'frightful, dismal', actually \*σaiF-αἰνής 'with grausigem face (with the eyes and mouth)' (to \*ἄνος n. 'face' = Old Indic \**ānas*- n. ds., compare *ānana*- n. 'mouth, face'), through influence of αἰεί also 'eternal'; '(doubtful Gothic *saiws* m. 'sea' (\**sai-ūi-*), Old Icelandic *sæir*, *siör*, Old English *sæ*, Old Saxon Old High German *sēo* 'sea'); Latin *saevus* 'furious, terrible, stern' (Old Latin also 'big, large'); Latvian *sievs*, *sīvs* 'sharp, biting, harsh', also 'Jauche, Gerberlohe' and 'beim Hanfstößen gepreßtes Öl', Lithuanian *sývai* m. Pl. 'juice, sap beim Pressen'; Lithuanian *šaižūs* 'rough, sharp' (\**saižus*).

Maybe alb. (\**kēr*) *ther* 'hurt, slice, cut, injure' common alb. *k-* > *th-* mutation; preservation of the old laryngeal.

**References:** WP. II 445, WH. II 462 f., Trautmann 261.

**Page(s):** 877

**Root / lemma:** *sālo-*

**Meaning:** to wave, \**sea*

**Material:** Illyrian FIN *Salon*; Latin *salum* (and *salus* Ennius) 'restless sea swell, river current, the open sea, high sea, main, deep'; Middle Irish *sa/* under *sā(i)le* m. 'sea'; gall. FIN *Salia* 'Seille' = Old Irish *Sa(i)le* (Schottland) = abrit. \**Salia* > \**Halía* > Middle English *Hail* = hispan. *Salia* etc.; \**Salantia* 'Salence' (Switzerland): Old Prussian *salus* 'Regenbach', Lithuanian FIN *Salantas*.

**References:** WP. II 454, WH. II 471, Krahe BzNf. 3, 242.

**Page(s):** 879-880

**Root / lemma:** *sāno-s*

**Meaning:** healthy

**Material:** Latin *sānus* 'fit, healthy, heal', *sānō*, *-āre* 'heal, cure'; Umbrian *sanēs* Abl. 'sound, whole, healthy, well', is doubtfully positioned to the root *\*sā-* 'give satisfaction, gratify, satiate, satiate'.

Maybe alb. (*\*sānare*) *shëronj* 'cure' [rhotacism *n/ŋ*], *shëndet* 'health': Latin *sanitas* 'soundness of body, health'.

**References:** WP. II 445, 452, WH. II 476, Krahe IF. 59, 166 ff., different Lejeune RPh. 25, 218 f.

**Page(s):** 880

---

**Root / lemma:** *sā-ti-*

**See also:** s. *sā-*.

**Page(s):** 880

---

**Root / lemma:** *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuel-*, *suol-*, *sūl-*, (*\*hauhuel-*)

**Meaning:** sun

**Note:** next to which *suen-*, *sun-*, thus of old *//n*-stem; *suol-* 'smolder, burn' is probably identical with it

**Material:**

Note:

1. Old Indic ved. (*\*suuel*) *súvar* n. = (zero grade) Avestan *hvarə* 'sun, light, sky', Gen. (*\*suuela*) *súraḥ* = jav. (*\*suuelio*) *hūrō*, Old Indic *sūrya-* (*\*sūljio-*) m. (compare gr. ἥλιος), *sūra-* m. 'sun'; therefrom Old Indic *sūrta-* 'light, bright', Old Indic *svárṇara-* m. 'bright space, ether', Avestan *x̌arənah-*, ap. *-farnah-* 'shining fame, magnificence';

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: (*\*suuel-a*) *\*suuar-* [in names] 'sun(god)' (Near-Eastern IA); Avestan: OAv. *huuarē* [n] (< *\*húuar*) 'sun' (gen.sg. *x̌wān* < *\*huuánh*); LAv. *huuarə* (gen.sg. *hū* < *\*huuánh*, next to *hūrō* = Ved. *sūras*), Sogd. (Man.) *xwr* 'sun', Middle Persian *xwr* 'sun', New Persian *xwr* 'sun', Oss. *xūr* / *xor* 'sun'

Maybe Afghan *Imar*, Waziri *Imer*, *myer* 'sun' from Old Indic *svárṇara-* m. 'bright space, ether'; Armenian *arew*, *aregak*, *arev*, Singhalese *ira* 'sun'.

Maybe the oldest cognate is Luvian: (<*hu-wa-ya-al-li*) <*huwayalla/i-* 'Epithet of the Sun-god'.

gr. hom. ἥλιος, Attic ἥλιος, Doric ἀέλιος, ἄλιος, Cretan ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) 'sun', further formations of n. *\*sāuel* to m. *-io*-stem (compare Old Indic *sūrya-*); Latin *sōl*, *-is* m. 'sun' (from neutr. *\*sāuel* about *\*sāuol*, *\*sāol*); cymr. *haul*, acorn. *heuul*, mcor. *heul*, *houl*, bret. *heol* 'sun' (*\*sāuel-*);

in addition Old Irish *súil* f. 'eye' from \**sūli-*, ablaut equally with Old Indic *sūrah*, and alb.

*hüll, üll* 'star' (\**sūlo-* or \**sūli-*);

**Proto-Celtic:** \**sāwol-* / \**sūli-* 'sun' [Noun]

**Old Irish:** *súil* [i f] 'eye'

**Middle Welsh:** *haul*

**Middle Breton:** *heuul, heul*

**Cornish:** *heuul* gl. sol, *heol*

**Proto-Indo-European:** \**seh<sub>2</sub>wōl* 'sun'

**IE cognates:** Skt. *sūrya-*, Latin *sōl*, Go. *sauil*

**Notes:** The change of meaning in OIr. is understandable from the mythological context.

'Sun' is viewed as 'the eye of the Sky'. It appears that there was still an ablauting paradigm in PCelt., Nom. s. \**sāwol*, Gen. \**sūl-os*, from which OIr. *súil* was abstracted

**Note:**

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (alb. phonetic trait)], hence alb. geg *sūni*, Tosc *syri* (\**sūlni*) 'eye': Old Irish (\**sāuel-*) *súil* 'eye'

Erroneous etymology, the Celtic name for eye derived from Romance languages contaminated by Satem languages the shift *k-, g- > -s-*:

German	Auge
Italian	occhio
Spanish	ojo
French	œil
Aragones	güello
Asturian	güeyu
Breton	lagad
Calabrese	occhiu ; uacchiu
Caló	aquí
Catalan	ull ; † uyl
Valencian	ull
Danish	øje
Dutch	oog
Faeroese	eyga
Flemish	oog
Frisian	each
Furlan	voli
Galician	ollo
Portuguese	olho

Occitan	uelh	
Icelandic	auga	
Irish	súil	
Albanian	sy	
Ladin	edl	
Latin	oculus	
Latvian	acs	
Leonese	güeyu	
Limburgian	oug	
Lithuanian	akis	
Lombardo Occidentale		oeucc
Napulitano	uócchio	
Norwegian	øye	
Piemontese	öji	
Pugliese	úacchje	
Quechua	ñawi	
Romanian	ochi	
Romansh	egl	
Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada)		ogru
Sardinian Campidanese		ogu
Sardinian Logudoresu		ocru ; ogru ; oggiu ; oyu
Sicilian	occhiu	
Swedish	öga	
Triestino	ocio	
Venetian	ocio	
Viestano	ucchj	
Welsh	llygad	
Zeneize	euggio	

Also Estonian *silma* 'eye' : Finnish *silmä* 'eye'

Other alb. cognates (Gjakova dial.) (\**huuēln*) *uvill*, [Buzuku] (\**üviln*) *yill* 'star', [Sirmie] Pl. *ulini* 'stars'.

Yet the shift of initial (\**s<sub>ɣ</sub>e-* > *de-*) is a common alb. phonetic shift. See **Root / lemma:** *s<sub>ɣ</sub>ergh-* to take care of; to be ill. Hence alb. *dergjem* (\**s<sub>ɣ</sub>erghjō*) 'be bedridden, be sick'.

Therefore alb. (\**s<sub>ɣ</sub>el*) *diell* 'sun' probably derived from a root \**s<sub>ɣ</sub>el*.

A better explanation is the common alb. celtic Genitive Case:

English	Sunday
Albanian	e di-el
Breton	di-sul ; Sul
Catalan	diu-menge
Cornish	de-Sül
Latin	Solis dies
Welsh	dydd Sul ; Sul

Hence alb. *diel* ` Sunday ' > *diell* ` sun '.

Gothic *sauil* n. (\**sōwila-*), Old Icelandic *sól* f. (\**sōwulā*) `sun', Old Icelandic *and-sǽlis*, aschw. *and-sylis* `the sun **zugewendet**'; doubtful the rune names Gothic *sugil*, Old English *sygel*, *sigel* from proto Germanic \**sugila-*, ablaut. with Old Saxon *swigli* `bright, radiating' from \**swegila-*, Old English *sweg(e)* n. `sky, heaven, sun', *swegle* `bright, radiating' from \**swagila-*;

Baltic \**sāuēliā* f. in Lithuanian Latvian *sáulē* `sun ';

Slavic \**sulnika-* n. in Old Church Slavic *слнѣце* `sun ' (-*ni-* from \**ogni* `fire');

2. In **-en-**stem:

Avestan *x̌əng* `the sun' (Indo Germanic \**s̥uēn-s*), Gen. from *hvarə*, Gothic *sunno* (Dat. *sunnin*, neutr. after *sauil*), Old English *sunna*, Old High German *sunno*, *sunna* `sun', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), wherefore as `sonnseitig = südlich' Old Icelandic *suðr* `south', Adv. `southward ', Old English *sūðerra*, Old Saxon *sūthar-liudi* (`southern people'), Old High German *sundar* `south', Adv. `southward ', Middle High German *sund* `south' etc. (Modern High German *Süd* from Low German).

Gujarati *surdj* `sun'

Perhaps Tocharian A *swāñce*, *swāñco*, Tocharian B *swāñcai* `ray [of light], (sun) beam' reflect Proto Tocharian \**swāñcai* which is possibly (with Hilmarsson, 1986a:263-95, *in nuce* Pisani, 1942-43a:29) related to Proto-Germanic \**sunθa-* `sunny' > `south' and \**sunno* `sun' (cf. P:881-2; MA:556). The two Germanic words would reflect PIE \**suh<sub>a</sub>nto-* (a derivative of \**seh<sub>a</sub>weh<sub>1</sub>/suh<sub>a</sub>n-* `sun') and, with "particularizing" *-n-*, \**suh<sub>a</sub>ntōn-/suh<sub>a</sub>nten-/suh<sub>a</sub>ntn-*. The attested paradigm of Germanic \**sunno* reflects a conflation of the *o*-grade and the zero-grade stems (\**suh<sub>a</sub>ntn-* > \**sunθn-* > \**sunn-*). For Hilmarsson, the Tocharian forms represent a generalization of \**suh<sub>a</sub>nten-*, further derived by the addition of *-ai-*.

Note:

The root *\*suh<sub>a</sub>nten-* is an attribute noun created in the same way as adj. and ordinal numbers:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (*\*oktō(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated *\*sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *sefoða*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatí-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (*\*oktō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Latin *octuāgintā* '80'].

That means Slavic *\*sulnika-* n. in Old Church Slavic *slъnъce* 'sun' (*-ni-* from *\*ogni* 'fire') is phonetically equal to Tocharian A *swāñce*, *swāñco*, Tocharian B *swāñca-* 'ray [of light], (sun) beam', hence Slavic forms were created according to attribute nouns and are late creations.

Maybe gr. 'Απόλλων, -ωνος; various dialectic forms: 'Απέλλων (Doric), 'Απειλων (Cypriot), Αἴπλου (Thessalian). - Seit J. Schmidt KZ 32, 327ff. all are linked to Cretan ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) 'sun'. It seems that the sun god 'Απόλλων derived from Cretan ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) 'sun'. The common in gr. λι > λλ has taken place. Both 'Απέλλων (Doric), 'Απειλων (Cypriot), Αἴπλου (Thessalian) and Cretan ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) 'sun' derived from the same root *\*sāh<sub>u</sub>el* 'sun' where the common gr. *hw* > *p*, *gw* > *b* has taken place.

Note:

Khaskura *gham* (also Indic borrowing *surj*) 'sun', Gypsy Gk *kham* 'sun' : gr. ἄΦελιος reflect gr. *-b-* > *-mb-* > *-m-*.

Maybe Etruscan *avil* 'year' a borrowing from gr. ἄΦελιος.

**References:** WP. II 446 f., WH. II 553 f., Trautmann 251, A. Scherer Gestirnnamen 45 ff.

**Page(s):** 881-882

---

**Root / lemma:** *sā-*, *sə-*

**Meaning:** satiated

**Material:** Old Indic *a-si-n-vá-*, *ásinvan* 'insatiable' (places ein Praes. *\*sə-néu-mi*, *\*sə-nu-ó* ahead);

Armenian *at-ok* 'full, ausgewachsen'; *hač*, *hačoy* 'zufrieden' (*\*sadjo-*);

gr. thematic present ἄεται `sättigt sich' (Hesiod; \**sə-iō*), athematic Wurzelaor. ἄμεναι (Hom.) `be satiated'; Aor. Inf. ἄσαι `satiare' and `satiated become', ἔωμεν (\**hōmen*, Konj. Aor.), Fut. ἄσειν, etc.; ἄ-ατος (\**h-sə-tos*) `insatiable', ἄδην = Boeotian ἄδᾱν `bis zur satiation, sufficient' (Akk. from ἄδᾱ `satiation'); ἄδη-φάγος `voracious', ἄδινός `dense, rich', ἄδρός `dense, mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned'; Aeolic ἄσα, Ionian ἄση `Übersättigung, Überdruß, distress' (\**sə-sā* with preservation of σ after δῖπ-σα, δόκ-σα), whereof Ionian ἄσάομαι `bin satiated, ekle myself', ἄσάω `übersättige', ἄσᾱρος, ἄσηρός `contemptible; disgust, repulsion, loathing erregend';

Latin *satis* `sufficient' (originally Subst. `satiation'), Kompar. *satius*; *satiētās*, syllabisch dissimilated *satiās* `satiation. hinreichende Menge, Überdruß'; *satur* `satiated' (r-extension eines *u*-stem);

Old Irish *sāith* (\**sāti-*) `satiety'; *sāithech* `satiated';

Gothic Dat. Sg. *sōþa* (Nom. \**sōþ* n. or \**sōþs* m.) `satiation', post-verbal to *gasōþjan* `satiare' = Old English *gesēdan* ds.;

Maybe truncated alb. (\**gasōþjan*) *ngos*, *ngij* `sate'.

Gothic *saþs*, Old Icelandic *saðr*, Old Saxon *sad*, Old High German *sat* `satiated', Old English *sæd* `satiated, überdrüssig', eng. *sad* `grieving, ernst'; derived Old Icelandic *seðja*, Middle High German *seten*, *setten* `sattigen' and Old English *sadian* `satiated become', Old High German *satōn* `satiare';

Lithuanian *sótis* f. `satiation', *sōtūs* `satiated', post-verbal to *sótinti* `satiare'; Old Church Slavic *syтъ* `satiated' (with unclear *y*).

**References:** WP. II 444 f., 452; WH. II 481 f., Trautmann 250; Wissmann, The ältesten Postverbalia 67 f.;

**See also:** s. also *sāno-s*.

**Page(s):** 876

---

**Root / lemma:** *sed-*

**Meaning:** to sit

**Grammatical information:** originally only aoristisch, punctual `sich place' (Old Indic), later as duratives stative verb with *ē*-suffix `sit' (Latin Germanic Balto-Slavic)

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *sad-* (*sátsi*, *ásadat*, Pf. *sasāda*, *sēdimá*, *sēdivás-*, compare Avestan *hazdyā-t* Opt.);

Avestan ap. *had-* (with Präverbien) 'sich place' (*nišaṇhasti* for *\*nišastī*); Kaus. (lengthened grade) Old Indic *sādayati* 'places', Avestan *ni-šādayeiti* 'allows niedersitzen, places low, base', ap. *niyašādayam* 'I setzte';

Armenian *nstim* 'sit, put myself' (perhaps *jo*-Praes. *\*ni-zdīō*); *hecanim* 'sit auf, reite' (*c* from *d* + aor. -s);

gr. ἕζομαι 'sit, put myself' (Aor. εἶσα Hom., ἔσσαι Pind.); Kaus. ὀδεῖν, ὀδᾶν 'sell', actually 'place' (Specht KZ. 62, 51);

Latin *sedeō*, *-ēre*, *sēdi* 'sit' (present due to of originally außerpräs. stem *sedē-*; Perf. from *\*se-zd-a*), Umbrian *sersitu* 'sedētō', *zeřef* 'sedens', *andersesust* 'intersiderit', Latin *sēdō*, *-āre* 'calm, appease' (perhaps = Middle Low German *sāten* 'calm, appease', Wissmann Nom. postv. 112, 1); Old Irish *sa(i)did* (*\*se(i)did*), 'sitzt', Fut. *seiss* (*\*sed-s-tī*), *adsuidi* 'schiebt auf, verzögert, hält auf' (Kaus. *\*sodejet*, otherwise through Denom. *suidigud* 'place' verdrängt); cymr. *seddu* 'sit';

Maybe alb. Geg *me shitë* 'to sell in a place'

Old Icelandic *sit*, Inf. *sítia*, Old Saxon *sittiu*, Old High German *sizzu* 'sit' (= ἕζομαι, πῑ-έζω; Gothic *sítan* is probably reshuffling from *\*sitjan*; Praet. *sat*, *sētum*), Kaus. Gothic *satjan*, Old Icelandic *setía*, Old High German *sezzen* 'place' (*\*sodejō*);

Maybe alb. *shëtít* 'walk slowly over a place'

Lithuanian *\*sédmi* and *sédžiu*, *sédime* (*\*sēd-*), Inf. *sédėti* 'sit', participle Perf. *sédęs* (as Old Prussian *sīdons* 'sitzend', Old Church Slavic *sědъ*), Old Church Slavic *sěždō*, *sěděti* 'sit'; besides *ě* in Old Czech *seděti* (: Latin *sedēre*); Lithuanian *sėdu*, *sėsti*, Latvian *sēst* (*\*sēstē*) 'sich place', Old Church Slavic *sěsti* ds. (present *sędō*, see below), Kaus. *saditi* (*\*sōdejō*) 'place, pflanzen', Lithuanian *sodinù* *sodinti* 'place, pflanzen';

Maybe alb. *sodit* 'observe, watch from a place'

Old Prussian with (*\*ō*) *saddinna* 'places'; Old Church Slavic *sędō* 'put myself' (Inf. *sěsti*) based on auf secondary nasalization of *\*sědō* (= Lithuanian *sėdu*); also Old Prussian *syndens*, *sinda(n)ts* 'sitzend' shows nasalization; s. Kuiper Nasalpräs. 192 f., where Old Indic *āsandī* 'seat' to *āstē* 'sitzt' (above S. 342 f.) placed wird;



## 2. forms with *Ā*reduplication:

Old Indic *sīdati* 'sitzt' (for *\*sīdati* from redupl. *\*si-zd-ati*, with replacement from *ḍ* through *d* after *sad-*); Avestan *hiḍaiti* 'sitzt'; gr. ἵζω 'put' = Latin *sīdō* 'put myself' (*\*si-zdō*), Umbrian *sistu* 'consīditō', *andersistu* '\*intersīditō' (*\*si-zd-etōd*);

## 3. nominal formation:

*\*sed-to-* in Old Indic *sattá-* 'gesessen', Avestan *pasuš-hasta-* m. 'hurdle' (*\*settlement*) for small cattle', Latin *ob-sessus* etc., Old Icelandic Old English *sess* m. 'seat', compare also Lithuanian participle *séstas* and Lithuanian *sóstas* m. 'seat', Old Prussian *sosto* f. 'bench'; *\*sed-ti-* in Old Indic *satti-* 'das Sitzen', *ní-ṣatti-* 'das Sitzen, seat', Avestan *nī-šasti-* 'Begattung', Latin *sessiō* 'Sitzung', from *\*sessis*; Old Indic *sáttar-* m. the 'Sitzer', Latin *ad-, ob-, pos-sessor*,

maybe alb. (*\*sess*), *shesh* 'plain, flatness, square'.

Old Indic *sádas-* n. 'seat, place, abode, residence', gr. ἔδος n. 'seat'; Avestan Old pers. *hadiš-* 'Wohnsitz, palace' (Indo Germanic *-əs* or *-is*); lengthened grade Old Icelandic *sætr* (*\*sātiz*) n. 'seat, Sommersitz, Alm'; Old Irish *sīd* 'peace', originally n. *es*-stem, identical with *sīd* n. *es*-stem 'dwelling göttlicher creature' (compare engl. *settlement*);

*o*-grade: Old Irish *suide* n. (*\*soḍiom*) 'seat, sit' = Latin *solium* 'throne';

noun actionis *sēd-* in: Old Indic Akk. *sádam*, Dat. *sáde*, with *ē*-extension in Latin *sēdēs* f. 'seat' (*sēdibus* = Lithuanian Inf. *sédé-ti*: 1 Pl. *sédi-me*), Umbrian *sersi* 'in sēdē'; noun agentis as 2. compound part: Old Indic *apsu-śád-* 'the in den Wassern dwells', Avestan *maiḍyōi-šāḍəm* (Akk.) 'the in the middle dwells'; Latin *prae-ses* 'Vorsitzender', *dē-ses* 'idle' = Old Irish *deīd* ds. (*i*-inflection secondary), to *deëss* 'sluggishness' (*\*de-sed-tā*); with Latin *subsidiūm* 'Unterstützung' compare Old Irish *fothae* m. n. 'base' from *\*upo-soḍiom*, to Old Irish *suide*;

Old Icelandic *set* n. 'enlarged bottom', Pl. *sḡot* 'dwelling', Old English *set* n. 'seat, lair, stall, sundown, sunset, descent of the sun', Old High German *sez* n. 'seat, seat, buttocks, Belagerung';

cymr. *sedd* f. 'seat' (*\*sedā*); *hedd* m. 'peace' (*\*sedos*); Middle Breton *hezaff* 'cease', mcor. *hathy* ds.; *gor-sedd* 'throne, hill'; *eistedd* 'Sitzen', abret. *estid* 'that may be sat on, a seat, bench, stool, chair' (*\*eks-dī-sedo-*), gall. *essedum*, *-a* '2-wheeled war chariot'

(with *\*en-*, compare gr. ἔν-εδρον, ἐν-έδρα `ambush, lurking place, hideout', Old Irish *in-*  
*dessid* `to sit in, settle on'; skyth. VN Ἑσσηδόνες);

Albanian *karrige* : Bolognese *carîga* : Bresciano *cadréga* : Paduan *carèga* : Piemontese  
*cadrega* : Portuguese *cadeira* : Provençal *cadiero* : Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada)  
*cadrea* : Sardinian Campidanese *cadira* : Sardinian Logudoresu *cadrèa*; *catrèa* : Scots  
Gaelic *cathair* : Irish *cathaoir* : Welsh *cadair* : Breton *kador* : Triestino *carega* : Valencian  
*cadira* : Venetian *carega* : Zeneize *carega* : Catalan *cadira* : Corsican *carrega*; *carrea* :  
Furlan *cjadree* (common Slavic alb. *-e* > *-je*, *-a* > *-ja*, ) : Galician *cadeira* : Modern  
Greek καρέκλα : Latin *cathedra* : Lombardo Occidentale *cadrega* : Occitan *carrea* : Greek  
ἔδρα; καθέδρα `chair'.

gr. ἔδρα `sitting-place, seat, abode, freq. in pl., etc.; esp. of the gods, sanctuary,  
temple, in pl., quarters of the sky in which omens appear, sitting, session of a council, etc.,  
when he rose from the sitting, seat, breech, fundament, Hp. Aph.5.22, etc.; of birds and  
animals, rump' Old Icelandic *setr* n. `seat':

lok. ἑλλά καθέδρα Hes. = Latin *sella* ( *\*sed-lā* ) `stool, seat', gall. *sedlon* `seat', Gothic  
*sitls*, Old English *setl* n.; Old High German *sezza* m. `seat' ( *\*sed-lo-*); Lower Sorbian  
*sedlo* `seat'; but Old Church Slavic *sedlo* `saddle' is *\*sedъlo*, compare Old Church Slavic  
*o-sedъlati* `satteln', Armenian *etf* `place' (in addition auch *teti* `place');

Old Saxon *sethal* m. `Sitzen, seat', Dat. *sedle* `(to) sundown, sunset, descent of the sun  
' , Old High German *sethal*, *sedal* n. m. `seat, Wohnsitz, site' (Indo Germanic *\*sétlo-* from  
*\*sedtlo*); therefrom Old High German *sidilo* `agricola', Middle High German *sidilen*  
`siedeln'; Germanic *\*saðulə-* in: Old Icelandic *sþóull*, Old English *sadol*, Old High German  
*satul*, *satal* `saddle' is East Indo Germanic loanword (?); compare above Slavic *\*sedъlo*  
from *\*sedu-lo-* n.; besides (in Aryan geneueres = renamed, has changed???) *\*sed-tlom* in  
Avestan *hastra-* n. `congregation, meeting' = Old Indic *sattrá-* n. `celebration, festival'.

Maybe alb. *stol* `throne' : Latin *solium* `throne'.

lengthened grade formations: Old Indic *sādā-* m. `das Sitzen', *sādín-* `(aufsitzend =)  
reitend, equestrian' (compare also russ. *vsádnik* `equestrian'), Old Icelandic *sāt* f.  
`Hinterhalt', Old English *sæť* ds., Old High German *-sāza* (in place names) `Wohnsitz',  
Middle High German *sāze* f. `seat, domicile, Hinterhalt', *-io*-Adj. Old Icelandic *sæťr* `'  
suitable to seat', see above whereof *sæťi* under `seat, hay heap' = Old High German  
*gisāzi* `seat, buttocks'; Proto Baltic *\*sōsta-* `seat' ( *\*sōd-to-*) in Lithuanian *sóstas* m. `seat',

Old Prussian *sosto* f. 'bench', compare Old Icelandic *sess* n. 'seat' above S. 885; Old Church Slavic *prě-sěda* 'a snare, trap';

with *ō*: cymr. *hawdd* 'light' = corn. *hueth* 'peaceful' (Loth RC 36, 162);

cymr. *sawdd* 'depth, Absinken';

Old Icelandic Old English *sōt* 'smut' ('Ange-setztes');

Lithuanian *súodžiai* Pl., Latvian *suōdrēji* 'smut', Bulgarian *sážda* f., Czech *sáze* (\**sōdio*-) unclear Old Irish *sūide* f., cymr. *huddygl*, bret. *huzel* 'smut'; Old Church Slavic *sadъ* 'Pflanzung' (\**sōdu*-);

#### 4. More or less verdunkelte compositions:

Old Indic *nédīyas-* 'nearer, closer', *nēdiṣṭha-* 'nächst' = Avestan *nazdyō* adv. '(spacial) nearer, closer *an-*', *nazdišta-* 'the nächste', Avestan *ašna-* Adj. 'near' (\**ō-zd-na-*, participle Perf. Pass., compare full grade Old Indic *āsanna-* 'near'). (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

*ni-zd-os*, *-om* 'nest' (prefix *ní-* 'low, base', or 'ein-' as 'place zum Nieder- or Einsitzen'): Old Indic *nīḍá-* m. n. 'Ruheplatz, lair', Armenian *níst* 'position, seat, Residenz', Latin *nīdus* 'nest', Middle Irish *net* 'nest', cymr. *nyth* 'nest, dwelling', corn. *neid*, bret. *nez*, *neiz* ds., Old High German Old English *nest* n. 'nest';

Maybe zero grade of alb. Geg (\**neid*) *me ndejt* 'to sit': corn. *neid* 'nest'.

with popular etymology Umgestaltungen Lithuanian *lizdas*, Latvian *ligzda*, Old Church Slavic *gnězdo* 'nest'; identical prefix in Old Indic *niṣīdati* 'places sich', Avestan *nišhiḍaiti*, ap. *niyašādayam*, Armenian *nstim*, see above;

*o-zdos* '(ansitzender) twig, branch, bough', see there (*ozdo-s*); also gr. ὄζος 'fellow, servant' from \**o-zdos* '\*Beisitzer'; or rather to B. \**sed-*?

*pi-s(e)d-* 'daraufsitzen = press': Old Indic *pīḍayati* (\**pi-zd-eiō*) 'presses, oppressed, afflicts' (Perf. *pīpīḍé*, *pīḍā* 'Druck, pain'), gr. πιέζω 'push, press' (\**πι-σεῖω*).

**B.** \**sed-* in the meaning 'go', from connection with Präfixen originated.

Old Indic *ā-sad-* 'hintreten, hingehen, reach', *ut-sad-* 'sich zur Seite begeben, disappear', Avestan *pazdayeiti* 'verscheucht (makes go away, pass over)', Avestan *apa-*

*had-* `sich wegsetzen, dodge ', *āsnaoiti* ( *\*ō-zd-neu-ti*) `geht heran' (see 886 *āsna-*); gr. *ὁδός* `way', *ὁδῖτης* `Wanderer', *ὁδεύω* `wandere'; Old Church Slavic *chodъ* `gait ', *choditi* `go'; ablaut. *šbdъ* `gone, departed, left; dead; lost '; Slavic *ch-* from Indo Germanic *s-* probably at first behind *pr-* and *u-* originated.

Maybe alb. (*\*ouda*) alb. *udhë* `way, journey', *udhëtoj* `travel ', *udhëtar* `wanderer, traveller '.

Here perhaps as compound with one to Pron. *kō-*, *kjo-* (above S. 609) respective Adv. *\*kjie-*: Avestan *syazd-* `zurücktreten vor, abandon ', *sīždyamnā* `zurückweichende ', *sīždyō* `aufgebend', *sīždra-* `shy' and Latin *cēdo* ( *\*ke-zd-ō*) `schreite einher; retreat, give after', as well as *necesse* `notwendig', whether (?) from *\*ne-kezd-ti-s* `es is kein Ausweichen'.

**Root / lemma:** *sed-* : (to sit) derived from **Root / lemma:** *ēs-* : (to sit).

**References:** WP. II 483 ff., WH. II 507 ff., 511, EM<sup>2</sup> 917 ff., Trautmann 248, 258 ff., 273.

**Page(s):** 884-887

---

**Root / lemma:** *seg-1*

**Meaning:** to sow

**Note:** only Latin and Celtic

**Material:** Latin *seges*, *-etis* f. `seed ', *Seia* `goddess of Säens' (*\*segiā*); acymr. *segeticion* `prolis', mcymr. *se*, *he* `seed, sperm ', *he-u*, ncymr. *hau* `säen', *hauaf* `I sow '.

**References:** WP. II 480, WH. II 509 f.; compare *sē(i)-2* `säen'.

**Page(s):** 887

---

**Root / lemma:** *seg-2*, nasalized *seng-*

**Meaning:** to attach; to touch

**Material:** Old Indic *sájati* `attach with a hinge, hook ' (with *ā-* `anheften', compare Perf. *sasañja*), causative *sañjayati* `anheften', participle *saktá-* `anhaftend, angeheftet', *sakti-* f. `das Zusammenhängen', *sanga-* ds., Old pers. *frā-hajam* `I liess hang ' (Aryan *\*sanjanti* = Slavic *sežetъ*), Avestan *vohuna-zga-* (*spā*) `the sich ans blood heftende Bluthund';

Middle Irish *sēn* ( *\*segno-*) `Fangnetz', cymr. *hoenyn* ( *\*sogno-*), umgelautet *hwynyn* ds.; gallo-Latin *sagum* ( *\*sogom* or *\*s<sub>e</sub>gom*) `Soldatenmantel'; Middle Low German Middle High German *senkel* `strap', Modern High German `Schnürsenkel, Schuhriemen'; Lithuanian *sėgti* `heften', Iter. *sagýti*, ablaut. *sāgas* `loop zum Befestigen', *sagà* f. `agrafe, hook, clasp, buckle '; Latvian *segt* `cover', Old Prussian *sagis* `buckle, Hufnagel'; Old Church Slavic *segnōti* `gripe ', *sežъnъ* `fathom', *pri-sešti* `touch' and `swear, vow', *pri-sega* `oath';

ohne Nasal: Iter. *sagati* `γαμῖν', *po-sagati*, *po-sagnōti* `nubere' (auf den Hochzeitsbrauch attributed).

**References:** WP. II 448 f., 480 f., 482 f., WH. II 464, Trautmann 252, Kuiper Nasälprä. 195.

**Page(s):** 887-888

---

**Root / lemma:** *segh-*, *seghi-*, *seghu-*

**Meaning:** to hold, possess; to overcome smbd.; victory

**Material:** Old Indic *sáhatē* `mastered, is able, endures', *sáhas-* n. `force, might, victory' = Avestan *hazah-* n. `act of violence, robbery', common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-gh-* > *-z-*

Old Indic *sakṣa-*, *sakṣāṇa-* `subduer, victor', *sáhu-ri-* `vast, grand, victorious' (: gr. ἐχυρός, ὀχυρός `strong, secure, of arguments, etc., strong', compare also Germanic *\*sigus-*), Avestan *haz-* `sich bemächtigen, acquire' (present *\*zgh-ō*, e.g. 1. pl. Opt. *zaēmā* = gr. σχοῖμεν, redupl. *\*se-zgh-o-*, assimilated Avestan *zaza-*, e.g. 3. Pl. *zazəntī*, particle Perf. Akt. *za-z-va* Nom. Sg., *za-z-uš-u* Lok. Pl.; lengthened grade besides Perf. akt. Old Indic *sāsāha* also Med. *sāsāhē*, participle *sāhvás-*, present *sāhati*, Imp. *sākṣva* `be victorious';

Gr. ἔχω (εἶχον, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔξω and στήσω) `hold, possess, have'; hom. ἔκτωρ, Lesbian ἔκτωρ `Zurückhalter', ἔξις `Verhalten, Befinden', ἐκτικός `habitual, customary, leidend', ἐχυρός, changing through ablaut ὀχυρός `haltbar, certainly, fastens' (: Old Indic *sahuri-*, das originally *o*-stem war), ἐχέτλη `plough handle, plough stilt' (= cymr. *haeddel* f. ds. < *\*seghed<sup>h</sup>lā*), ἀζηχής (\*ἄ-δια-εχής) `without Einhalt etwas making'; of *-es*-stem εὐ-εξος εὐφυής Hes., εὐεξία `Wohlbefinden', ἐξῆς `the row after' (Gen. eines Adj. \*ἑξός), ἐξείς ds.;

***o*-grade:** ἑξ-οχος `salient, superb', Adv. ἑξοχον, ἑξοχα `weitaus', thereafter hom. ὄχα `weitaus', ὄχος `holder, Bewahrer', ὀχέω `hold, stütze; hold from, (er)trage', ὀχεύς `strap, the den helmet festhält, clasp, hairpin, bar, bolt';

with ***ō***: εὐωχέω `tische auf, bewirte rich' (lengthening after dem example the compounds); ἀν-, δι-, κατ-, συν-οκωχή (in connection in Perf.-formations, as ὀπωπή produktiv gewordene lengthening);

zero grade: ἴσχω (\**si-zgh-ō*) `hold an, have', ἰσχάς f. `anchor', σchein (see above), σθεθ-εῖν, -εῖν, -έμεν `hold, stop', ἄσχετος `unaufhaltsam; unerträglich (affliction)', σχέσις f. `Haltung, state, status', σχέτλιος `fatigueless, hartnäckig' (\**withstanding*'), σκεθρός `concise, genau' (\**narrowly anliegend*'), σχεδόν `near, beinahe' (\**sich eng whereof*

holding '), σχερός `ununterbrochen', ἐπισχερώ Adv. ds., σχῆμα `Haltung, shape, form', σχολή `Einhalten, tranquility, leisure; (wissenschaftliche) occupation in Mußestunden' (ein with it the changing by ablaut \*ἄσχαλος `wer sich nicht halten kann' assumes man as base from ἀσχαλάω, ἀσχάλλω `bin unwilling, ungehalten, angry, irate'); ἰσχύς, -ύος `strength' (\*F<sub>1</sub>-σχῦ-ς) to Old Indic *vi-sah-* `in the Gewalt have';

Celtic PN *Segisū*(\**-ō*), *Sego-māros*, GN *Segomō(n)*, f. *Segetā*, PN *Sego-dūnon*, *Sego-briga*, *Segontion*, Middle Irish *seg* m. `strength', cymr. *hy* `bold'; cymr. *haeddel*, Middle Breton *haezl*, nbret. *héalf.*, `

plough handle, plough stilt' (= ἐχέτλη `plough-handle', see above; *a* from *e*, also (?) in :)  
cymr. *haer* `entêté, pressant', *Haer* `woman's name', *haeru* `insure, affirm'; cymr. Middle Breton *hael* `cordial, *généreux*'; cymr. *hoel* `clavus' (\**soġhlā*);

Illyrian PN *Segesta* in Pannonia, Liguria, Sicily;

Gothic *sigis* n. `victory', Old High German *sigi* m. ds., german. PN *Sigi-merus*, *Segi-mundus* etc. (Indo Germanic neutr. *-is-* or *-es-*stem), Old High German *sigirōn* `win, triumph'; Old High German *sigu* m., Old English *sigor* `victory', Old High German PN *Sigurmār* (Indo Germanic neutr. *-us-*stem).

**References:** WP. II 481 f.

**Page(s):** 888-889

---

**Root / lemma:** *seikʷ-*

**Meaning:** to spill, pour, draft

**Material:** Old Indic *sécatē*, *siñcāti* (*asicaṭ*) `gießt from, begießt', *séka-* m. `downpour, Erguß, Besprengung', *praseka-* m. `Erguß, Ausguß'; Avestan *haēk-*, *hinčaiti* (*hičaiti*) `gießt from', *fra-šaēkəm* Absolutiv `beim Vergießen', *hixra-* n. `flüssiges Exkrement';

gr. ἱξαι διηθῆσαι Hes., Ionian ἱκμάς `dampness', ἱκμαλέος `humid, wet', ἱκμαίνω `wet', τρύγοιπος `Mostsieb';

Latin *siat* `οὐρεῖ'; *siāre* is probably from \**sīcāre* after *meāre* `mingere' reshaped; *siccus* `dry';

gall. (goidel. or Venetic-Illyrian) FIN *Sēquana* `Seine', GN *Sinquātis*; FIN \**Siparis* `Sèvre' = Irish FIN *Sechair*,

Old High German *sīhan* 'strain', Old English *sēon* ds., intr. 'ausfließen'; Old High German Old Saxon Old English *sīgan* 'tröpfelnd fall, sink, flow', Old Icelandic *sīga* 'low, base or vorwärts glide, slide' (Modern High German *versiegen* for older *verseigen* after dem Ptc. Middle High German *versigen*), Old High German *gisig* 'palus, stagnum', Norwegian-Swedish *sil* (*\*sīhila-*) 'side' (*sila* 'strain', wherewith Norwegian *sila* 'unaufhörlich rain' probably identical is), East Frisian *sīl* 'Schleuse', Middle Low German *sīl* 'Schleuse, Ablaufkanal', *sīlen* 'dränieren'; Old English *seohtr* f. (*\*sīhtrōn-*), Middle Low German *sichter*, *sechter* 'drainage ditch'; Old Icelandic *sīa* 'Seihe' (schw. Verb *sīa* 'strain'), Old English *seohhe* f., Old High German *sīha* 'Seihe' (*\*sīh-ūōn-*);

Middle Low German *sēge* 'triefend, blear eyed, bleareyed', Middle Low German Middle High German *seiger* 'slowly or tenacious tröpfelnd, faint, languid, schal', Old Icelandic *seigr* 'tough';

in Germanic also forms with Germanic *k*: Old High German Middle High German *seich* 'urine' (Old High German *seihhen*, Middle High German *seichen*, Low German *sēken* 'urinate, to make water'), Old English *sicerian* 'einsickern', Low German *sīkern*, Modern High German *sickern*, Norwegian *sikla*, Swedish *sikkla* 'drool, drivel, slaver; trickle' = Low German *sikkelen*, Norwegian dial. *sikla* 'small stream, brook', *sīka* 'strain', Old Icelandic *sīk* n. 'stehendes water', Old English *sīc* 'watercourse' etc.;

nasallos serb. *osjeka* 'Ebbe' (*\*sēkā*); Church Slavic *sbъčъ*, *sbъcati* 'urinate, to make water', Iter. slov. *sīkati* 'hervorspritzen';

besides eine root *seikw-* 'dry', die probably about 'abrinnen, versiegen = austrocknen' mit *seikw-* 'diffuse' to unite is: Avestan *haēčayeiti* with *us* 'trocknet from' (trans.), *haēčah-* n. 'dryness, aridity', *hiku-* 'dry';

because of *seip-* lies probably *\*seī-* 'drip, trickle, rinnen' the basic.

**References:** WP. II 466 f., WH. II 531, Trautmann 260.

**Page(s):** 893-894

**Root / lemma:** *seip-*, *seib-*

**Meaning:** to pour, rain, sift, \*sieve, stream, trickle, dribble

**Material:** Old High German *sib*, Dutch *zeef*, Middle Low German *seve* n., Old English *sife* n. 'sieve', in addition Old English *sifan*, Middle Low German *siften*, *sichten*, Modern High German (from dem Low German) *sichten*, and Old Icelandic *sefn*. 'juncus' (because of porous stalks); Middle Low German Old Frisian *sēver* m. 'mucus, slobber', Old High



German *seivar*, Middle High German *seifer* m. ds. (Middle High German *seife* m. 'saliva' perhaps with Germanic *p*, see below); md. *sīfe* 'marshy Bodenstelle'; serb. *sípiti* 'trickle, fine rain';

in Germanic also forms with Germanic *p* (die den end auf Indo Germanic *b* rechtfertigen): Old English *sīpian*, Middle Low German *sīpen* 'drip, trickle', Middle High German *sīfen* (stem V.) ds., Swedish dial. *sipa* 'slow flow, seep, drip', Middle Low German *sīp* 'Bächlein', here also the Germanic name the *Seife*: Germanic *\*saip(i)ō*: Finnish *saip(p)io*, Old High German *sei(p)fa* 'soap'; also 'resin', Middle Low German *sēpe* 'soap', Old English *sāpe* f. (out of it nord. *sāpa*) 'soap', Latin *sāpo* (Germanic loanword); maybe beside Germanic *\*saip(i)ōn-* also *\*sēpon-* 'tallow, suet (also to Haarfärbemitteln verwendet)', das with Latin *sēbum* 'tallow, suet' (probably genuine Latin) was obtainable from Indo Germanic *\*sē[i]bo-* 'dripping fat' (Latin *b* would be then the origin of a root form in Indo Germanic *b*); Tocharian A *sip-*, *sep-* 'anoint', *sepal* 'ointment'.

Maybe alb. (*\*sēpon-*) *sapun* 'soap', but older cognate zero grade alb. (*\*seifen*) *finjë* 'soapsuds, lye' [the common drop of initial *se-* sounds in alb. as in alb. (*\*švášura-*) *vjehërr* 'father-in-law']

**References:** WP. II 467 f., WH. II 478, 504;

**See also:** s. S. 889 under *sei-*.

**Page(s):** 894

---

**Root / lemma:** *sei-*, *soi-*

**Meaning:** to be damp, to drip

**Material:** With *l*-formants: FIN: venet. *Silis*, *Silarus*, Ligurian *Silarus*, Illyrian *Silarus* (Lukanien), hispan. *Sil*, Middle Irish *sílid* 'drips, flows, allows to flow', contaminated partially by *se/-* 'to move, stir' (see below *suel-*); Old English *siolop* 'sea'; Lithuanian *séilé* 'saliva, slobber';

with *m*-formants: cymr. *hufen* 'skimmings' (*\*soimeno-*); Old High German Modern High German *seim* 'honey', Old Icelandic *seimr* 'honeycomb', ablaut. *simi* m. 'sea', Danish *sima av* 'dribble from', westfäl. *siēmern* 'seep, drip' (Old Saxon *\*simarōn*).

**References:** WP. II 464 f.;

**See also:** perhaps the base from *seikʷ-* and *seip-* 'diffuse'.

**Page(s):** 889

---

**Root / lemma:** *sek-1*



**Meaning:** to flow out, dry out (of water)

**Note:**

Similar **Root / lemma:** *sek-1* : to flow out, dry out (of water) : **Root / lemma:** *seng<sup>m</sup>* : to fall, sink

**Material:** Old Indic *á-sak-ra-*, redupl. *a-sa-śc-át* 'not versiegend', *viśaktā* 'eine nicht milch gebende (versiegte) cow'; gr. hom. ἔσκετο φωνή 'stockte, versiegte'; (\*ἔσκετο, \**se-sk-eto*, redupl. Aor.), secondary nasalized Lithuanian *senkù*, *sèkti* 'fall (of Wasserstand)', *nusèkti* 'abfließen, dry become', *seklùs* 'shallow, having little depth', *seklė*, *sėkis* 'shallow place, sandbank', Latvian *sek/s* 'shallow, having little depth', *sīku* (\**sinku*, afterwards:) *sikt* 'versiegen', in addition with Baltic *un* from *on* das Kaus. Lithuanian *sunk-iù*, *suñkti* 'absickern let', Latvian *sūcu*, *sūkt* 'durchseihen', lter. *sūkāt*, East Lithuanian *sunkà* 'juice, sap'; Old Church Slavic *i-seknŭti* 'versiegen (of water)', *prě-seknŭti* 'abate'.

Redupl. *si-sk-us* 'dry (= versiegt)' in Avestan *hišku-* 'dry' (also *hiškva-*), fem. *hiškvī*, Middle Irish *sesc*, cymr. *hysb* 'dry, infertile', bret. *hesp* 'dry' (\**siskyo-*), Old Irish *sescenn* 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen' ('infertile'; compare Old Icelandic *saurr* 'moor, fen': Old English *sēar* 'dry'), besides bret. *hesk* 'dry, infertile', *hesken* ds., 'from a cow without calf and milk', *heska* 'tarir', bret. *hesquein* (besides *hespein*) ds., corn. *beuch heskyz* 'a dry cow', bret. *hañvesk* Adj., from a cow, die in dem years not calf gehabt has = Middle Irish *samaisc* 'young cow, zweijährige Färse' (\**samo-siskyi* 'die Sommertrockne'), die auf dem fem. \**siskyi*, Gen. \**siskyiās* based on and vor dem *i* den case obl. *y* eingebüßt have; unclear is gr. ἰσχνός 'arid, verschrumpft, fragile, flimsy'.

**Note:**

**Nostratic etymology:**

**Meaning:** shallow

**Indo-European:** \*sek-, \*sisk-

**Uralic:** \*čoka

**English meaning:** shallow; to become shallow, dry

**Saam (Lapp):** *coakke* -g- (N) 'low water (in river or sea)', *tsâhkē* (L) 'shallowly (from a sea)', *čjökke* (T), *cuøkk* (Kld.) 'shallow, low (from the water)', *coakko-* -g- (N) 'fall (e.g. level of water), sink, decrease', *tsâhkō-* (L) 'get lower water level, sink, fall', *coakka-* (K) 'fall (from the water)' (> Finnish dial. *sokku-* 'drop, fall') ?

**Selkup:** *čeka-*, *te^ka-* (Ta.), *cakka-* (Ke.), *čaga-* (N) 'parch, dry', *tëkkj-* (Tur.) 'become dry'

**K. Reshetnikov's notes:** Still compare Hun. *sekély* 'shallow' (despite its rejection in UEW 61).

**Yukaghir parallels:** *čoyu* 'shallow', *čogunn'e-* 'be shallow (of a river)'

Albanian *cek* 'touch', *cekēt* adj. 'shallow', *cak* 'border, line'.

**References:** WP. II 473 f., Trautmann 256 f., Kuiper Indo Germanic Nasalprä. 185 f.

**Page(s):** 894-895

---

**Root / lemma:** *sek<sup>w</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to follow

**Grammatical information:** mostly medial

**Note:** as Terminus the jargon spoken by hunters originally eins with *sek<sup>w</sup>-2*, s. Wissmann in: Das Institut f. deutsche language under Literatur 1954, 142.

**Material:** Old Indic *sācate* 'begleitet, folgt', *sācati*, *sīṣakti*, 3. Pl. *sāścati* (: ἑσπόμεν Aor.) ds., Avestan *hačaitē*, *hačaiti* ds., Old Indic *sākman-*, Avestan *haxman-* n. 'escort, companionship'; Old Indic *sākām* (m. Instr.) 'in Gemeinschaft with, nebst'; Avestan *hakaṭ* Adv. 'to same time' (solidified Nom. Sg. n. of participle, *\*sek<sup>w</sup>ṛṇṭ*); Old Indic *sāci* Adv. 'zugleich' (: Latvian *sec?*); Old Indic *sācā* (m. Lok.) 'together with, by, angesichts from', Avestan *hačā*, ap. *hačā* 'fort from, from - from' (Instr. eines *\*sek<sup>w</sup>o-s* 'folgend'); zero grade Old Indic *āskra-* (*\*ā-sk-ra-*) 'combined', as Avestan *āskiti* f., 'association' (full grade *hačiti-* 'accompaniment');

because of Aryan *kh* dubious: Old Indic *sākhā* (*sākhi-*) 'fellow, comrade, friend', Avestan *haxay-* (*haši-*) ds., ap. *Haxāmaniš-* 'Ἀχαιμένης';

gr. ἑπομαι 'follow', Aor. ἑσπόμεν (redupl., compare Old Indic *sāścati*) and σπέσθαι, σπόμενος, ἐπί-σπου; due to eines *\*sok<sup>w</sup>io-s* (= Latin *socius*, Old Icelandic *seggr*): ἀοσσέω 'help, stand by' (*\*sm-sok<sup>w</sup>jeiō*), ἀοσσητήρ 'Gehilfe'; participle *\*ἐπτός* as base from συν-επτά-σθαι συνακολουθήσαι Hes.;

maybe alb. (*\*sok<sup>w</sup>*) *shoku* m. *shoge* f. 'friend'

ablaut. ὀπάων 'fellow', ὀπάζω 'allow to follow', ὀπάδος, Ionian ὀπηδός 'Begleiter' (*\*soq<sup>w</sup>ā* 'das Folgen, Gefolgschaft');

Latin *sequor*, *-ī* 'nachfolgen, begleiten, pursue', participle *secūtus* (after *solūtus*, *volūtus*, for older *\*sectos* = gr. *\*ἐπτός*, Lithuanian *at-sėktas* 'aufgespürt, aufgefunden'); *īn-sequor* 'pursue' (: Old Indic *anu-sac-* 'nachgehen'); compare *sector*, *-ārī* 'eager begleiten',

*secta* f. 'Richtlinie, party, philosophische Schule'; *secundus* (participle Praes.) 'the following, second'; *sequester*, *-tra*, *-trum*, newer *-tris*, *-tre* (\*mitfolgend =) 'vermittelnd, Mittelsperson' (from a n. *es*-stem *-sekyos* derive); *secus* (with Akk.) 'dense after, nebenbei, gemäß', solidified Nom. Sg. m. eines \**sek<sup>w</sup>o-s* 'folgend' (compare o. Old Indic *sácā*); to *secus* 'after, less good' (from 'folgend, zurückstehend') trat ein jüngerer compounds *sēquius*; *socius* 'teilnehmend, Gesellschafter, Teilnehmer, Bundesgenosse';

maybe alb. (\**sek<sup>w</sup>o-*) *shkoj* 'go, follow', *shko-zē* 'beech, (\*walking tree)' [-*zē* alb. diminutive suffix] similar to alb. *bredh* 'fir-tree, spruce', *bredh* 'wander, (walking tree)', (\**sok<sup>w</sup>*) *shoku* 'friend, follower'.

Old Irish *sechithir* (= Latin *sequitur*) 'folgt', *sechem* 'das Folgen', *sech* (with Akk.) 'vorbei an, about - out, namely', cymr. bret. *hep* 'without' (compare Old Indic *sácā*, Avestan *hačā*, Latin *secus*);

Old High German *beinsegga* 'pedisequa', Old Saxon *segg*, Old English *secz*, Old Icelandic *seggr* 'Gefolgsmann, journeyman, man' (\**sok<sup>w</sup>iōs*);

Lithuanian *sekù*, *sèkti*, Latvian *seku*, *sekt* 'follow; feel, scent', Lithuanian *at-sektas* (see above), *sekmė* f. 'Erfolg', Latvian (veraltet) *secen*, *sec* (m. Akk.) 'vorbei, längshin', (perhaps from \**sekenā*, \**seki* = Old Indic *sác*).

**References:** WP. II 476 f., WH. II 506, 518, 519 f., Trautmann 254 f.

**Page(s):** 896-897

---

**Root / lemma:** *sek<sup>w</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to see, show; to speak

**Note:** identical with *sek<sup>w</sup>-1*.

**Material:** Gr. ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω (-vv- verbalized the metr. lengthening) 'sage an, erzähle' (Imp. ἐννεπε, Impf. ἐννεπε, Fut. ἐνι-σπήσω (\**sk<sup>w</sup>-ē-*), Aor. ἐνι-σπεῖν, Imp. ἐνί-σπεες, ἐνι-σπεες, 2. Pl. ἔσπετε from \*ἐν-σπετε), ἄσπετος 'unsäglich; unsagbar groß, eternal, infinite', πρόσ-εψις προσαγόρευσις Hes. (: Latin *insectiō*), θεσπέσιος 'wonderful, divine' (originally 'from the divinity geoffenbart'), from \*-σπέ-τιος; θέσπις, θέσπιος 'seer, Weissager' probably Verkürzung from θεσπέσιος; θεσπίζω 'weissage'; ἀσπάζομαι 'greet' (ἀ- from *η* 'in'); ἀσπάσιος 'welcome, desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted, pleases' (\**η*-σπάσιος);

Latin *inseque* 'sage an' (= gr. ἐννεπε), also *insece*, *c* verschleppt from forms as: *insectiōnēs* 'narrationes', *insexit* 'dixerit'; *inquam*, *inquis*, *-it* 'sage I, sagst du, he says'

(*inquam* Konjunktivform *\*en-sk<sup>w</sup>ām`mōcht`* I say'; *inquit* originally themat. Aorist *\*en-sk<sup>w</sup>e-t* as ἐνι-σπεῖν);

Umbrian *prusikurent`* pronuntiaverint', *sukatu`* declārātō, pronuntiātō'; *k* instead of *p* after forms with labialization of *\*k<sup>w</sup>* vor *s*, *t*;

acymr. *hepp*, mcymr. *heby*(*ŕ*), cymr. *eb*(*e*), *ebr`* sagte', mcymr. *hebu`* speak', *go-hebu`* antworten', cymr. `entsprechen', mcymr. *gwrtheb`* reaction ', cymr. `objection ', corn. *gorðeby`* antworten'; mcymr. *dihaereb`* proverb, saying ' (*\*dē-ad-pro-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*), Old Irish *ārosc* ds. (*\*ad-pro-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*); Middle Irish *rosc`* dithyrambische poem ' (*\*pro-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*); Old Irish *in-coissig`* (*\*ind-com-sech-* from *\*sek<sup>w</sup>-*) `identified ', *tāsc`* announcement' (*\*to-ad-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*), *ēcosc`* apparition' (*\*en-kom-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*); mcymr. *attek*, ncymr. *ateb`* Antwort' (*\*ati-sek<sup>w</sup>-*), Old Irish *aithesc* n. `Antwort' (*\*ati-sky<sub>-</sub>om*), *con-secha`* züchtigt', *cosc`* punishment ' = cymr. *cosp* ds. (*\*kom-sk<sup>w</sup>o-m*), Old Irish *diuschi`* weckt' (*\*di-uss-sechŭ*), Old Irish *insce`* discourse ' (*\*eni-sky<sub>-</sub>iā*), also Old Irish *scē*/n. `narration ' (*\*sk<sup>w</sup>etlo-n*, from which borrowed cymr. *chwed*/etc.); Middle Irish *scoth* f. `word';

Old High German *sagen`* say' (*\*sok<sup>w</sup>ē-*), besides Germanic *\*sagiō* < *\*sazwiō* in Old Saxon *seggian*, mnl. *segghen*, Old English *secgan* (engl. *say*), Old Icelandic *segja* ds., abstract noun Old Icelandic Old High German *saga`* declaration, narration ' (Modern High German *Sage*), Old English *sagu* f. ds.;

Lithuanian *sekù*, *sèkti`* narrare' (= (ἐν)έπω, *inseque*), *sekimas`* das Erzählen', *sékmẽ* f. `narration, Sage', *sakaũ*, *sakýti`* say', *pāsaka`* Märchen' etc.;

Old Church Slavic *sočiti`* indicate ', *sokъ`* Anzeiger, Ankläger', poln. *osoka`* accusation, slander ' etc.;

older meaning **sek<sup>w</sup>-** `see' and `show' (see previously above Irish *in-coissig*, *tāsc*, auch *con-secha*, *cosc* as Latin *animadvertere* also `reprove ') in: Old Irish *rosc* m. `eye, look' (*\*pro-sk<sup>w</sup>o-*);

Gothic *saihvan`* see', Old Icelandic *sjā* from *sēa*, Old English *sēon*, Old Saxon Old High German *sehan*, Modern High German *sehen*; Gothic *siuns`* face, eyesight', Old Icelandic *sýn*, *sjōn* f. `vision, sight, apparition', Old English *sīen*, Old Saxon *siun`* sight, vision, eye' from *\*se(g)wní*, Adj. Gothic *anasiums*, Old English *gesēne*, Old Icelandic *sýnn`* visible, obvious, clear', *sýnast`* shine, appear, seem' (= `appear '); Old High German (*gi*)*siht`* the looking, face, sight', Old English *gesiht* ds.;

Maybe alb. *syu*, *syni`* eye '

besides from lengthened grade *\*sē(g)wni-*: Old High German *selt-sāni*, Middle High German *selt-sāne* 'seldom' *seltsam* 'strange' (but Old English *seldsīene* 'rare' from - *\*sa(g)wni-*);

Hittite *šakuṽa-* n. Pl. 'eyes', *šakuṽāi-* 'see'; Tocharian A *šotre*, B *šotri* 'mark, token, sign' (*\*sek<sup>w</sup>-tr-*).

From PIE this root passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** *\*sígá* ( ~ z-)

**Meaning:** to look, **search**

**Mongolian protoform:** *\*sigiya-*

**Tungus protoform:** *\*sig-*

**Korean protoform:** *\*čhăč-*

**Japanese protoform:** *\*sánk-*

**Note:** TMC 2, 78, Martin 236, Martin 1996, 27. Kor. *\*čhăč-* is an assimilation < *\*sVhăč-* = PJ *\*sá(n)kas-*.

**References:** WP. II 477 ff., WH. I 702 f., Trautmann 255, Pedersen Tocharian 69.

**Page(s):** 897-898

---

**Root / lemma:** *selǵ-*

**Meaning:** to throw away, pour out, send away, free

**Material:** Old Indic *srjāti*, *sárjati* 'entläßt, schießt, gießt', participle *srṣṭá-*, *visárjana-m* 'Ausgießung' (*sárga-* 'das Entlassen, Schießen, Gießen' with *g* through derailment); Avestan *harəzaiti*, *harəzaiti* 'entläßt, sendet from, schickt from', participle *haršta-*, *harəžāna-* n. 'das Lassen, leave ; Durchlassen, Filtrieren';

Old Irish *selg* f. 'hunt' (of Loslassen the Hunde, Old Indic *srjāti súnaḥ*), *sleg* f. 'spear, javelin' (*\*sḷgā*); acymr. *in-helcha* 'venando', *helgha-ti* 'hunt, chase!', mcymr. *hely*, ncymr. *hel*, *hela* 'hunt, chase', *heliwr* 'Jäger', acorn. *helhwr* ds., mcorn. *helhys*, *hellys* 'gejagt', corn. *helfia* 'Jagen', bret. *hem-olc'h* 'hunt', *di-elc'hat* 'atemlos sein';

Middle High German *selken* stem V. 'tropfend niederfallen, sich senken (from Wolken)', Old English *be-sylcan* 'make feeble', *\*ā-seolcan* 'träge sein or become', only in participle *ā-solcen*, *solcen* 'idle, faul', engl. *sulky*.

**References:** WP. II 508.

**Page(s):** 900-901

---

**Root / lemma: *selk-***

**Meaning:** to drag; plough

**Note:** perhaps with *uelk-* to eines originally root *suelk-* to unite, s. lastly Specht KZ 66, 25 f.

**Material:** Armenian *hetg* 'slow, idle' (compare to meaning *zögern*: *ziehen*, *ducere tempus*); gr. ἔλκω 'ziehe', ὀλκή f., ὀλκός m. 'pull; das Geschleppte etc.' = Latin *sulcus* 'furrow', *sulcō*, *-āre* 'pflügen', zero grade Old English *sulh* 'furrow, plough', alb. *helq*, *heq* 'pull, pull down' (\**solkeiō*);

Old High German *selah*, Old English *seolh*, Old Norse *selr* 'seal, Robbe' as 'sich mühsam towing'?

Tocharian B *sälk-* 'herausziehen, vorführen'.

**References:** WP. II 507 f., WH. II 627, Frisk 77.

**Page(s):** 901

---

**Root / lemma: *sel-1***

**Meaning:** dwelling

**Material:** Old High German *sal* m. 'dwelling, hall', langob. *sala* 'courtyard, house, edifice, building', Old Saxon *seli* m. 'dwelling, hall, temple', Old English *sæl* n., *salor* n., 'hall, palace', *sele* m. 'house, dwelling, hall', Old Icelandic *salr* m. 'hall, room, house', Pl. 'dwelling, courtyard', *sel* (\**salja-*) 'chalet'; Gothic *saljan* 'einkehren, abide, remain', *salipwōs* Pl. 'stop, hospice', Old High German *salida*, Old Saxon *selitha*, Old English *seld* 'dwelling'; Old Bulgarian *selo* 'farm, village', *selitva* 'dwelling' (similar formation to Gothic *salipwōs*); Lithuanian *salà* f. 'village'.

**References:** WP. II 502 f., Trautmann 248.

**Page(s):** 898

---

**Root / lemma: *sel-2, suel-***

**Meaning:** beam, board

**Material:** Old English *selma*, *sealma*, Old Saxon *selmo* 'bed', actually 'das wooden bedstead'; Lithuanian *súolas* 'bench', Lithuanian *silė* 'trough, Schweinetrog', Latvian *sile* 'crib, manger, trough'; alb. *gjolë* 'Platte, auf die man Viehsalz legt' (\**sēlā*).

With anlaut *sl-*: gr. σέλμα, -ατος (by Hes. also ἔλματα) 'balk, beam, Gebälk, scaffold, trestle, esp. deck of the ship, thwart', hom. ἑὺσσελμος 'with guten Ruderbänken versehen', σελῖς, -ίδος 'plank, thwart'; also Old High German *swelli*, Middle High German *swelle* 'balk, beam, Grundbalken, threshold', Old Icelandic *svalar* f. Pl., Old Swedish *svali*

`Galerie', nisl. *svoli* `block of wood', *æ*-grade Old Icelandic *swill* f. `Grundbalken, threshold', zero grade Old English *syll*, Old Icelandic *syll* ds., Middle Low German *sül*, *sülle*, *sille* ds.

**References:** WP. II 503 f.

**Page(s):** 898-899

---

**Root / lemma:** *sel-3*

**Meaning:** to take, grab

**Material:** Gr. ἐλεῖν `to take with the hand, grasp; take, obtain the power', ἔλωρ n., ἐλώριον `booty, spoil, prey, of unburied corpses, Hom. booty, robbery, capture'; doubtful Latin *cōnsilium* `deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel, council meeting, decision'; *cōnsulere senātum* `gather the senate', then `debrief', root nouns *cōnsul*, `a consul, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings';

Maybe alb. *sul* `attack'

in addition as *-uo*-derivative Old Irish *selb* f., cymr. *helw* m. `possession', gall. (*Julia*) *Luguselva* woman's name (`property of Lugus'), wherefore Old Irish *ad-selb* `render', *to-ad-selb* `allocate, present', *to-selb* `keep, retain possession of'; perhaps also due to a basis *\*slēi-*: Irish *slī*- in *fuil(l)em* `interest' (*\*fo-slī-mo-*), *adroilliu* `earn' (*ad-ro-slī-*), *-tuillim* ds. (*to-slī-*); cymr. *dyrllyddu*, bret. *deleza* `earn' (*\*to-ro-slī-i-*);

maybe alb. (*\*sellen*, *shet*) *shes* `sell' aor. *shita* `sold'

as causative `make obtain' here Gothic *saljan* `offer, sacrifice', Old Icelandic *selia*, Old Saxon *gisellian*, Old High German *sellen*, Old English *sellan* `hand over, sell'; the nouns Old Icelandic *sal* n. `payment', *sala* f., Old English *salu* `sale', Old High German *sala* `Übergabe eines Gutes', *sal* m. `blessing which is to be handed over according to the testament' must be post-verbal; here Old Church Slavic *sbъ* `summoner', *sbati* `send'.

Maybe alb. *sjel*, *sjell* `bring'.

**References:** WP. II 504 f., Trautmann 292.

**Page(s):** 899

---

**Root / lemma:** *sel-4*

**Meaning:** to spring

**Material:** Old Indic *ucchalati* `schnellt empor' (Middle Indic from *\*ud-salati*);



gr. ἄλλομαι `spring, hüpfen' ( *\*seliō*), ep. Aor. ἄλτο, verbal noun ἄλμα `spring', ἄλσις `das Springen';

Latin *salīō*, *-īre*, *-uī* (*-iī*), *-tum* `spring, jump', *saltus* `spring', *salax* `horny, lustful', *saltāre* `dance', *salebra* `holprige place of Weges' (shaped after *latebra*); wherefore *insultāre*;

Middle Irish *saltraid* `zertritt', verbal noun cymr. *sathru* `Zertreten', Middle Breton *saotra* `Beschmutzen', Vannes *sautrein* `Zertreten, Beschmutzen';

Lithuanian *ātsala* `Wasserlache', *sálti* `flow', Old Prussian *salus* `Regenbach'; about Lithuanian *salà*, Latvian *sala* `island' s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 664;

eine *p*-extension in Lithuanian *sālpas* m. `bay, bosom' = Slavic *\*solpъ* in slov. *slâp* `waterfall, surge'; Slavic *\*selpjъ*, *\*sьlpati* `spring' in Old Church Slavic *vb-slěpljъ* ds., Infin. Church Slavic *sьlpati*.

**References:** WP. II 505, WH. II 468, Trautmann 256.

**Page(s):** 899

---

**Root / lemma:** *sel-5*

**Meaning:** to sneak, creep

**Material:** Old Indic *tsárati* `slinks, slinks heran, beschleicht' with prefix [*a*]d-, *tsáru* m. `schleichendes animal', Avestan *srvant-*, *sravant-* `schleichend, anschleichend' (particle from Aryan *\*tsr-au-*, *u*-extension respectively *u*-present); so perhaps also Armenian *solim*, Aor. *soleçay* `serpo, repo, delabor, trahor', *solun* `humi serpens, repens' ( *\*t-sol-* with alteration from *ts-* to *s-*?); gr. εἰλίποδας βοῦς (Akk.) `schleppfüßig' (actually `schleichfüßig', compare:) εἰλιπενής epithet of the couch-grass, `die sich schleichweise ausdehnende' (metr. Dehnungen for ἐλί-);

**Maybe illyr TN** *Seleiitani*

alb. *shligë* `snake, adder, viper'; Old Irish *selige*, Middle Irish *seilche* ( *\*selekio-*) `turtle, tortoise, snail'; Old Irish *\*selid* `slinks, crawls', verbal noun *sleith* ( *\*sleth* from *\*słtā*) `das Beschleichen a schlafenden Frau', *intled* f. `Fallstrick' ( *\*ind-sleth*); nir. *seilide* `snail' (Old Irish *\*selit* from *\*sel-ḡtī*); Lithuanian *selù*, *selėti* `slink, leise auftreten'.

**References:** WP. II 505 f., Trautmann 255, M. O'Brien Et. celt. 3, 370 f.; E. Schneider WuS. 21, 166 ff.

**Page(s):** 900

---

**Root / lemma:** *sel-6*, *selə-* : *slā-*

**Meaning:** lucky, luck



**Material:** Latin *sōlor*, *-āri* 'comfort, relieve, beschwichtigen'; Old Irish *slān* 'heil; fit, healthy';

Germanic *\*sēl-* in Gothic *sēls* 'good, suitable', *sēlei* 'Gute', Old Icelandic *sæll* 'lucky', Old English *sæ*/m. f. 'luck, possibility, opportunity, time', *gesælig* 'lucky'. Old High German Old Saxon *sālig* 'lucky, blessed, gesegnet', Old High German *sālida* 'Güte, luck, salvation' = Old Saxon *sālđa*, Old English *sæ*/ð, Old Norse *sæ*/d f. 'luck'; *\*sol-* in Old English *sēlra* (*\*sōliza*) 'better', Adv. *sēl* 'better';

Auf a heavy basis *\*s(e)l-* : *slā-* based on the gr. family of *\*ίλημι* (*\*σί-σλη-μι*) 'bin günstig, gracious', Imp. hom. *ίληθι*, theokr. *ίλᾱθι* (*\*σί-σλᾱ-θι*), next to which as Perf.-Imp. Aeolic *ἔλλαθι* (*\*σε-σλᾱθι*); unredupl. present *ίλαμαι*, after demonstrative redupl. *ίλα-* colored from *\*ἔλαμαι* (έ- still in *ΩΕλάερα* = *ίλάειρα* by Steph. Byz.) as also *ίλαρός* 'cheerful, blithe, glad' from *\*ἐλαρός*; *ίλάσκομαι* (*\*σι-σλᾱ-σκομαι*) 'make mir jemanden günstig gesinnt, versöhne'; due to of present *ίλη-*, *ίλᾱ-* on the one hand lakon. *ίληΦος*, Cretan *ίλεος*, Attic *ίλεως*, Ionian *ίλεως*, on the other hand hom. *ίλα(F)ος*, Arcadian *ίλα(F)ος*, Lesbian *ίλλαος* 'günstig, gracious'.

**References:** WP. II 506 f., WH. II 556.

**Page(s):** 900

---

**Root / lemma:** *selos-*

**Meaning:** swamp, sea

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *sáras-* n. 'wash basin, pond, pool, sea', *Sárasvatī* f. FIN and GN (to *sáras-vant-* 'abundant in water') = Avestan *Haraxʾaitī*, Old pers. *Hara(h)uvati* **Arachosien** ' '; Old Indic *sarasyá-* Adj. 'pond, pool-, sea-'; gr. *ἔλος* n. 'marshy lowland, marsh-meadow, depression, backwater', *ἔλειος* 'of the marsh or meadow, growing or dwelling in the marsh'.

**References:** WP. II 507.

**Page(s):** 901

---

**Root / lemma:** *selp-* (*\*ghelp-*)

**Meaning:** fat n.

**Material:** Old Indic *sarpís-* n. 'melted butter, melting-butter, lard, fat', *srprá-* 'greasy, smooth, sleek, oiled, blank'; gr. *ἔλπος* (n.) *ἔλαιον*, *στέαρ* Hes. and (with φ after *ἄλειφα* : *λίπος*?) *ἔλφος βούτυρον*. Κύπριοι Hes., *ὄλπη*, *ὄλπις*, *-ιδος* f. 'oil-bottle'; alb. (*\*ghelp-*) *gjalp* 'butter'; [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

Old High German *salba*, Old Saxon *salba*, Old English *sealf* 'ointment', Gothic Old High German *salbōn*, Old Saxon *salbōn*, Old English *sealfian* 'anoint';

Tocharian A *ṣälyp*, B *ṣalype* 'fat, butter, Öl'.

**References:** WP. II 508.

**Page(s):** 901

---

**Root / lemma:** *sem-1*

**Meaning:** to pour

**Material:** Gr. ἀμάομαι 'collect', ἄμη f. 'bucket; pail' (out of it Latin *ama* 'Feuereimer', from which Middle High German *ame*, *ome*, Modern High German *Ohm* 'liquid measure, measurement of fluid quantities'), ἀμῖς f. 'Nachtopf', ἀμνίον n. 'Opferschale', ἄμαλλα f. 'fascicle, sheaf' (ἄμιλλα), but ἄντλος, -ον 'heap, Schiffsraum, Kielwasser' after Benveniste BSL. 50, 39 to Hittite *ḫan-* 'pour, let flow, make flow, spill, cast, mold, shed';

Illyrian FIN *Semnus* (Lucanien);

Latin *sentīna* 'Kielwasser, Schiffsjauche', *sentīnō* 'schöpfe das Wasser from, habe meine Not';

Old Irish *sem-* 'diffuse' in *to-eks-sem-* ds., *to-uks-sem-* 'zeugen, produce', verbal noun *teistiu* 'Ausgießen', *tuistiu* 'procreation, creation' (\**to-uks-sem-tiō*) etc.; compare due to a abstufenden inflection *-tiō(n)-*: *-tīn-es* above Latin *sentīna* (originally Adj., scil. *aqua*); with *-d-* weitergebildet *send-* in abret. *do-uo-hinnom* gl. 'austum', cymr. *gwe-hynnu* 'scoop, ausleeren'; (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Lithuanian *semiù*, *sémti* 'scoop', *sámtis* 'dipper', with *-el-* further formations Latvian *smēlu*, *smēlt* 'scoop'.

**References:** WP. II 487 f., WH. II 514 f., Trautmann 256, Ifor Williams RC 40, 487, Frisk 88 f.

**Page(s):** 901-902

---

**Root / lemma:** *sem-2*

**Meaning:** one

**Material:** 1. With vor dominant Zahlwortbedeutung 'eins':

Armenian *mi* 'eins' (\**sm-ijos*); gr. εἷς, ἓν, μία (\**sems*, \**sem*, \**sm-iə*), Gen. ἐνός (for \*ἐμός or ἀμός after \*ἐνς, ἓν) 'ein'; μῶνυξ 'soliped, animal which does not have cloven hoofs'

(\*σμ-ῶνυξ), Cretan ἀμάκις, tarent. ἀμάτις 'once', compounds Doric ἄτερος (Attic ἔτερος) 'the eine, the other from zweien' (= cymr. *hanner*, corn. bret. *hanter* 'half');

Latin *sem-per* 'in a fort, always' (\**sem* = gr. ἔν, compare under Germanic *sin-*); *simītu* 'zugleich', Ablat. from \**simītus* < \**sem-eitus* 'das Zusammengehen', compare Old Irish *emīth* 'tanquam, quasi', cymr. *hefyd* 'also' from \**semi-*, to Old Indic *sám-iti-*; *mīlle* '1000' from \**smī ḡheslī* 'eine Tausendheit' (wrongly S. 446), compare das in \**sm-ḡheslom* zerlegte Old Indic *sahásra-m*, Avestan *hazaŋra-* 'a thousand'; Old Irish *cumme* 'similarly' from \**kom-smījo-* 'totally the eine, the same'; Germanic \**sin* (i.e. Indo Germanic \**sem* in adv. solidification) 'in einem' = 'together' or 'perpetual' or 'absolutely, very' in Old Saxon Old High German *sin-hīun*, Old English *sin-hīwan* 'conjuges, husband', Gothic *sin-teins* 'daily', Old Saxon *sin-nahti*, Old English *sin-niht* 'ewige night', Middle High German *sin-grüene*, Old English *sin-grēne*, Old Icelandic *sī-grønn* 'immergrün', Old English *sin-here* 'big army', Old High German *sin-fluot* 'big, giant flood', Old Icelandic *sī-valr*, Old English *sine-wealt*, Old Low German *sinu-wel* 'totally round' etc.;

Tocharian A *sas* m. (komponiert *ša-*), B *še* (older *ses* in *ses-ka* 'alone') from \**sem-s*; A *sām* f. from \**sem*, compound form A *šoma-* (\**semo-*), B *somo-* (\**somo-*); Van Windekens Lexique 121.

**sm-** as 1. composition part: Old Indic *sakṛt*, Avestan *ha-kərəṭ* 'once' (about Old Indic *sa-hásram* see above), gr. ἄ-παξ 'once', ἄ-πλόος 'simple, just', Latin *sim-plus*, *-plex* 'simple, just', gr. ἑ-κατόν 'a-hundred' from \*ἄ-κατόν after εἰς or a \*ἔν-κατον. compare under \**sm-* 'in eins together, with'.

With Gutturalsuffixen: gr. ἰγγία εἶς. Πάφιοι (\*έν-για); Latin *singuli* 'einzelne' (against it *sincinium* 'Einzelgesang' not from \**singo-caniom*, but popular etymology metathesis from *sicinnium* from gr. σίκιννις 'dance of Satyrn');

with **gh** presumably Armenian *ez* 'someone' (\**sem-ḡho-*? with it *hez* 'mild, rechtschaffen' as 'einfach from Sitten' alike? Pedersen KZ. 39, 414); with *k* Old Indic *śaśvant-* 'sich gleichmäßig erneuernd, eine ununterbrochene Reihe bildend, each, every, all' (from \**sa-śvant-*, with formants *-uēnt-* from Indo Germanic \**sm-ko-* perhaps 'in a Zuge, in a row'); perhaps alb. *gjith* 'all, whole' (\**sem-ko* 'from einerund the same kind of?').

#### Note:

Alb. (\**ghim-ko*) *gjithë* 'all, together': Tocharian A *sas* m., B *še* [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-*; also alb. *-s* > *-ths*].

With *h*-suffixes: gr. ὁμαλός `alike, even, smooth' (\*in a kind of verlaufend') ablaut. Latin *similis* `similarly' (\**semelis* `from ein and the same kind of'), *simul*, older *semol*, *semul* `zugleich' apokopiert from \**semeli*, next to which after *bis*, \**tris* (*ter*) widened \**semli* `once' in *semel*, Umbrian *sumel* `zugleich' (with the same *o* as ὁμαλός? or latter previously after ὁμός from \*ἁμαλός colored?); with reduplication-stem Old Irish *samail* `Bild, Gleichnis' (proklit. *amal* `as'), cymr. etc. *hafal* `similarly, alike', Old Irish *samlith* `simul', *cosmail* `consimilis'; Gothic *simlē* (\*once =) once', Old English *sim(b)le*, *simles*, *simblon* `always', Old High German *simble(s)*, *simblum* ds., auf a n. \**semlo-m* `eine time' being based on.

2. ***semo-*** `someone' = `anyone, someone; anybody; somebody; anything; something; everything' (unbetont):

Old Indic *samā-* `irgendein', Avestan ap. *hama-* `whoever it be, whatever, each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything, omnis';

Maybe alb. Geg *urith*, Tosk (\**ham-uridhe*) *hamuridhe* `mole'.

Armenian *amēn*, *amēn-ain* `alle, omnis';

gr. ἄμό- `irgend ein' in ἄμῃ, Attic ἄμῃ `rgendwie', ἄμόθεν, Attic ἄμόθεν `irgendwoher', ἄμῶς, Attic ἄμῶς `anyhow, somehow', οὐδ-αμός `nicht einer, no, not at all, not', οὐδαμῶς `by no means, not at all, in no way'; Gothic *sums* `irgend ein, ein certain', Pl. `einige, manche', Old Icelandic *sumr* `a certain, a kind of, as one might say, **nonnullus**', Old Saxon Old English Old High German *sum* ds.

3. `\*in eins = together, with';

***sm-***: Old Indic *sa-há*, *sadhā* `common, together' = Avestan *haḍa*, ap. *hadā* `together', Old Indic *satrā* `together, totally and gar' = Avestan *haθrā* `together, zugleich, vereint with', Old Indic *sádam*, *sádā* `allzeit, stets always' = Avestan *haḍa* `always', Old Indic *sá-dhrī* Adv. `together' (: root \**dʰer-* `hold, stop', as also:) gr. ἄ-θρόοι, Attic ἄ-θρόοι `in association, gesamt', ἄ-λοχος `consors tori', ἄ-δελφός `couterinus', ἄ-κόλουθος `Weggefährte' (from ἄ- through Aspiratendiss). - Old Indic *smát* `together with', Avestan *maī* ds.; always, immerdar'; gr. ἅμα, Doric ἁμᾶ `in einem, zugleich', ἁμόθι `together'.

***som-***: Old Indic *sám-* `together, zugleich with', Avestan ap. *ha(m)-* `with' (in connection with verbs and in Zs. with nouns; Armenian *ham-* `with' probably from Iran.);

Lithuanian *sam-*, *są-* (e.g. *sam-dýti* `employ, engage', *sán-dora* `Eintracht', *są-žinė* `Gewissen, conscientia'), Old Prussian *san-*, *sen-* (*san-insle* `belt, girdle'), *sen* (\**sem*)

preposition 'with' (Indo Germanic *\*sem*); Old Church Slavic *sq-* 'with' (*sq-sědъ* 'neighbor', compare Old Indic *saṁ-sād-* 'congregation, meeting'), *sq-logъ* 'consors tori', compare ἄ-λοχος etc.;

with Old Church Slavic *sq-* changing through ablaut is *\*sъn-*, *sъ* (*\*sōm*) e.g. in *sъn-iti* 'convenire', *sъ-vęzati* 'tie together' as well as *sъ* preposition 'with'; whether Lithuanian *sù* 'with' belong, could es together with Old Church Slavic *sъ* and gr. ξύν, σύν 'with' auf Indo Germanic *\*ksu* respectively *\*ksun* zurückgeführt become; compare Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 487<sup>7</sup>.

Von *som-* derives **somo-s**: Old Indic *samā-* 'even, alike, the same', *samām* Adv. and preposition 'together', *samāyā*, in same way, mitten hindurch', *\*samayati* 'ebnet, brings in order', Avestan ap. *hama-* 'alike, the same', Armenian *omn* 'whoever' (Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 90); about Old Indic *simá-* 'selbst' s. Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 578;

Maybe alb. (*\*sam-urithe*) *hamuridhe*, *urith* 'mole' ('the same as a mole'), *sí* 'like'.

gr. ὁμός 'common; similarly, alike, even, smooth', ὁμοῦ Adv. and preposition 'together', ὁμόθεν 'from the same Ort', ὁμόσε 'an denselben place', ὁμως 'gleichwohl' (ὁμοίος, New Attic ὁμοιος 'similarly'); here ὁμηρος (above S. 56), ὁμαρτέω 'begleite' (to *\*ὁμαρτος* from *\*som-r-to-s*), after Szemerényi Gl. 33, 265 to *\*er-*, above S. 327 f.; Old Irish *-som* 'ipse', Old Irish *sund* 'here', cymr. *hwnn* 'this' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), (from Indo Germanic *\*somd<sup>h</sup>e*, welches to *sondo-* reshaped wurde); Gothic *sa sama* 'the same', Old Icelandic *samr*, *inn sami* 'the same', *samt* Adv. 'ununterbrochen', Old High German *der samo* 'the same', compare also Zs. as Gothic *sama-kuns*, Old Norse *samkynja* 'from same gender, sex', gr. ὁμόγνιος ds., Old Indic *sama-jātīya* 'gleichartig', Old Norse *samfeðra*, ὁμοπάτωρ, ap. *hamapitar-* 'from the same Vater', Old Icelandic *sammōðri*, ὁμομήτριος 'from the same mother';

ein ḞFem. *\*somī*, *\*smī* 'Beisammensein, association, partly also kämpfendes Aneinandergeraten' in Old Indic *samṛ-kā-* n. 'fight, struggle, battle'; but gr. ὁμι-λος 'heap, congregation, meeting, Schlachtgedränge', ὁμιλία 'Umgang, Verkehr', ὁμιλέω 'verkehre' remain far off because of Aeolic ὁμιλλος, also Latin *mīles*, compare Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 6, 41; gr. ἄμιλλα 'fight, fight, struggle, contention' (*\*sem-il-ia*), ἀμιλλᾶσθαι 'wettkämpfen';

in addition with the concept of friedlichen Beisammenseins, also of Zusammenstimmens Old Icelandic *sama* 'passen, sich schicken'; Gothic *samjan* 'gefallen, to gefallen seek', Old Icelandic *semja* (= Old Indic *samayati*) 'zusammenstellen, unite, einig become um,

sort, order, arrange, zustandebringen'; in addition probably Germanic *\*sambīa-* in Old High German *semfti* (Adv. *samfto*) 'comfortable, gemächlich, friendly', Modern High German *sanft*, Old Saxon *sāfto* Adv. 'light', Middle Low German *sachte* Adj. Adv. 'gentle, mild', Old English *sēfte* (Adv. *sōfte*) 'peaceful, mild', compare in addition esp. Old Indic *sāntva-* n. 'good beschwichtigende words', *sāman-* m. n. 'ds., mildness, freundliches Entgegenkommen';

Germanic *\*sambīa-* is viell. from a *tu*-stem *\*sambu-* reshaped, the with Old Indic *sāntva-* auf Indo Germanic could go back to *\*sōm-tu-*;

against it is Old English *smēðe*, *smōð*, Old Saxon *smōði* 'smooth, even, gentle, milde' because of westfäl. *smōiə* from *\*smanbi* originated; Gothic *samaþ* 'together', Old Saxon *samad*, Old English *samod*, Old High German *samit* (*samant* with *n* after *saman-*), Modern High German *samt*, eine *d*-derivative in Old Indic *samád-* f. 'fight, fight, struggle', gr. ὄμαδος 'scuffle, swarms of people, crowd';

lengthened grade Old Indic *sāman-*, *sāmaná-* 'peaceful', *sāma-gir-* 'freundliche words redend', *sāntva-* (see above), Avestan *hāma-* 'alike, the same', np. *hāmūn* 'plain', Old Irish *sām* 'tranquility' (from '\*trauliches Beisammensein'), *sāim* 'peaceful, mild', Old Icelandic *sōma* (*\*sōmēn*) 'passen, geziemen', *sōmi* m. 'honour, award', *sōmr* 'proper, fitting', Old Saxon *sōmi* ds., Old English *sōm* f. 'Einigkeit, congregation, meeting', *ge-sōm* 'einmütig, friendly', Middle High German *suome* 'pleasant, mellifluous'; abgel. Old Icelandic *sōma* 'sich finden in, Rücksicht nehmen auf, honour', Old English *sēman* 'versöhnen'; engl. *seem* 'befit, shine, appear, seem' is nord. loanword;

Old Church Slavic *samъ* 'ipse, alone, single, sole, one; only one; one and the same';

with *n*-formants: Old Indic *sāman-*, *sāmana-* see above; with *ō*-grade probably Old Indic *samana-* n. 'gathering, assembly, meeting, convention, Festversammlung', *samanā* Adv. 'together, concomitant, ebenmäßig'; Gothic *samana* 'beisammen', Old Icelandic *saman* 'together', Old High German *saman*, *zi samane*, Modern High German *zusammen*, therefrom derived Old Icelandic *samna*, Old High German *samanōn*, Middle High German *samenen* 'gather, collect', dissim. *samelen*, Modern High German *sammeln*, with reduplication-stem Irish *samain* 'the festival of 1. Nov.' (actually 'gathering, assembly, meeting, convention'), *bech-samain* 'swarm of bees';

eine lengthened grade *\*sēm* perhaps in gall. σο-σιν 'this' and in n. of Old Irish article (*s*)*a<sup>n</sup>*, preceding from *\*sin* 'this' from *\*sēm* about *\*sīn*; die übrigen forms are through transference the Endflexion auf eine Adv.-form *\*sinde* (from *\*sēm-d<sup>h</sup>e*; es allows sich after

Old Indic *sa-dha* Indo Germanic *\*dʰe*, odernach Irish *suide* from Indo Germanic *\*so-de* (jo-inflection) = gr. ὄ-δε also Indo Germanic *\*de* ansetzen) originated; Demonstr. Irish *sin*, cymr. *hynn* (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), go auf den stem *\*sindo-* back and place die enclitice form dar.

**References:** WP. II 488 ff., WH. II 511 f., 513, 533 ff., Trautmann 249 f.; J. Gonda, Reflections on the Numerals.

**Page(s):** 902-905

---

**Root / lemma:** *sem-3*

**Meaning:** summer

**Grammatical information:** (Gen. *s<sub>e</sub>m-ós*)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *sem-3*: 'summer' has certainly derived from **Root / lemma:** *ḡhei-2*: *ḡhi-*, *ḡhei-men-*, *\*ḡheimn-*: 'winter; snow' [common satem IE *ḡhe-* > *se-*]. It seems that the Hittite-Illyrian name for winter became the Sanskrit name for summer. This discovery seems crucial to determine the homeland of Indo Europeans.

**Material:** Old Indic *sámā* f. 'Halbjahr, season, year' (= Armenian *am*), *āi-ṣá-mah* 'this year' (probably from a Lok. *\*āi-samāi* reshaped, see above S. 286); Avestan *ham-* 'summer'; Armenian *am* 'year' (= Old Indic *sámā*), *amain* 'summer' (*\*s<sub>e</sub>m<sub>e</sub>rom*); Old Irish *sam* (*\*s<sub>e</sub>mo-*) and *samrad* (*\*s<sub>e</sub>mo-rōto-*, above S. 866), cymr. corn. *haf*, bret. *hañv* 'summer'; cymr. *hafod* 'Sommerhaus', bret. *havreg* 'fallow', Middle Irish *samad* m. 'Ampfer'; gall. *samon*[ios] 'Sommermonat', *samolus* 'sorrel', *Oxalis acetosella*, *samara* 'Ulmensamen'; remain far off the iberorom. a kind of fish *samauca* (Hubschmid. Rom. Phil. 8, 12 f.); Old High German *sumar*, Old English *sumor* m., Old Icelandic *sumarn*. 'summer'; as 'one-year-old animal' Old Icelandic *simull* ' (one-year-old) ox', *simi*, *simir* ds., Norwegian *simla* 'Renntierkuh' (Indo Germanic *sem-*), Swedish *some* 'Renntierkalb'.

**References:** WP. II 492 f.

**Page(s):** 905

---

**Root / lemma:** *send<sup>h</sup>ro-*, *-ā*

**Meaning:** clot, melted metal, etc..

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old Icelandic *sindr* n. 'Metallschlacke' and 'Hammerschlag' (in addition *sindra* 'spark, produce sparks'), Old English *sinder* ds., Old High German *sinter* ds., Modern High German *Sinter*, *Kalksinter* (in addition *sintern* 'durchsickern, curdle, coagulate, harden'); vermutlich verwandt is Norwegian dial. *sinkla* 'sich with an Ice crust beziehen' as *\*sind-kla*;



serb.-Church Slavic *sedry krvnyje*, russ.-Church Slavic *sjadry krovnyja* `coagulated Blutmassen', Serbo-Croatian *sědra* `Kalksinter', Czech *sádra* `Gips' (from \**sēndʰrā*).

**References:** WP. II 497, Trautmann 256.

**Page(s):** 906

---

**Root / lemma:** *sengʷh-*

**Meaning:** to sing

**Material:** Prākr. *saṃghai* `say, instruct'; gr. ὀμφή `voice, Prophezeiung' (\**songʷhā*), πανομφαῖος `epithet of Zeus'; mcymr. *de(h)ongl* `define'; **Note:** common Illyrian *gʷ-* > *b-*.

Gothic *siggwan* `sing, vorlesen, rezitieren', Old Icelandic *syngua*, Old English Old High German Old Saxon *singan, singer*; Gothic *saggws* `song, Musik, Vorlesung', Old Icelandic *sqngr* ` (religious) song', Old English *sang, song*, Old High German Old Saxon *sang, Sang* `chant, song'.

**References:** WP. II 496, Bloch BSL 31, 62, Vendryes RC 48, 476; after W. Wüst (briefl.) belongs prākr. *saṃghai* to *kens-*, above S. 566.

**Page(s):** 906-907

---

**Root / lemma:** *sengʷ-*

**Meaning:** to fall, sink

**Note:**

From **Root / lemma:** *sek-1* : to flow out, dry out (of water) derived **Root / lemma:** *sengʷ-* : to fall, sink

**Material:** Armenian *ananim* `fall, retreat, take ab'; gr. ἔαφθῃ `sank' (ἄσπῖς);

Germanic \**sinkwan* in: Gothic *sigqan*, Old Icelandic *søkkva*, Old English *sincan*, Old Saxon Old High German *sinkan sinken*, Intens. Danish-Norwegian *sakka*, Dutch *zakken*, Modern High German *sacken* `sink'; Adj. \**sinhti-* in Old English *sīhte* `sumpfig', Middle High German *sīht(e)*, Modern High German *seicht* `shallow, having little depth', Alemannian *sīcht* `very humid, wet' (from Wiesen).

**References:** WP. II 495 f.

**Page(s):** 906

---

**Root / lemma:** *seni-, senu-, (sani-), sŋ-ter-*

**Meaning:** for oneself; separate



**Material:** Old Indic *sanu-tár* `abseits from, weit weg', *sánutara-* (?), *sánutya-* `furtive, unvermerkt' (\*beiseite'), Avestan *hanarə* `abseits, without'; gr. ἄτερ (Ionian) `abseits, without' (\**snter*);

Old Saxon *sundir* `without' (= ἄτερ), Old High German *suntar* `separate ' and `but, against it', Modern High German *sondern* (diese meaning from `besides, without'), Old English *sundor* `for sich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably ', Old Norse *sundr* `divided ', Gothic *sundrō* `for sich, abseits, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably ', Adj. Middle High German *sunder*, *besunder*, Modern High German *besonder*,

Latin *sine* `without' (probably neutr. \**seni*, standing next to Irish *sain* from \**seni-*);

Old Irish *sain* Adj. `different, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably ' (\**seni-s*), cymr. *o-han-*, *a-han-* `from', *gwa-han* `apart, separated, different', acymr. *han* `alium'; cymr. *hanes* `narration ' = Middle Irish *sanas* `mystery, Lislein' (\**sani-stā*); corn. *hanys* `secret '; Tocharian A *sne*, B *snai* (\**sana*) `without';

The meaning `separate, for sich' allows connection with dem Reflexivstamm \**se-*, \**s(e)ue-* to, compare with anlaut *sl-*: Old Church Slavic *svěně* `besides, without' and Latin *sēd*, *sē* preposition `sine, without', prefix `without, beiseite'.

**References:** WP. II 494 f., WH. II 542 f., H. Lewis EC. 1, 322.

**Page(s):** 907

---

**Root / lemma:** *senk-*

**Meaning:** to burn, dry

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Material:** Old English *sengan*, Middle Low German Middle High German *sengen* `sing' (\**sangjan* `burn make'); Low German *sangeren* `in the Haut prickeln' (actually `burn'), old Dutch *sengel* `spark', Middle High German *senge* `dryness, aridity ', *sinc* (-*g-*) `das Sengen', *sungen*, *sunken* `anbrennen', *sungeln*, *sunkeln* `rustle ', Norwegian dial. *sengra*, *sengla* `brenzlich smell', Swedish dial. *sjängla* `sing', isl. *sāng(u)r*, n. *sangt* `singes, burns, angebrannt';

Old Church Slavic *pre-sqčiti*, *isqčiti* `dry', *sqčilo* `oven', russ. *izsjaklyj* `dry'.

---

**Root / lemma:** *sen(o)-* (\**heno*)

**Meaning:** old, \*old moon

**Material:** Old Indic *sána-*, Avestan *hana-* 'old', Old Indic *sanaká-* 'ehemalig, old' (: Latin *senex*, Franconian *Sinigus*, gall. *Seneca*), *sanah-* 'vor alters', *sánā*, *sanāt*, *sanátā* 'from alters her, from jeher, stets', *sanātána-* 'eternal, immortal, perennial'; Armenian *hanapaz* 'always', *hin* 'old'; gr. ἔνος 'old, of previous years', δί-ενος 'biennial', ἔνη καὶ νέα 'the day before the new moon and the first one of the beginning month';

again gr. ἔνος 'old' in contrast to 'anew', only in standing phrases of fruit and employees of the last year, also from the last day of the last month or moon circulation which initiates at the same time the new circulation (since Hes.); in the last-named formation usually ἔνη καὶ νέα (sc. σελήνη; Attic since Solon).

Maybe alb. *hana* '(\*old) moon': gr. ἔνος 'old moon': σέλας n. 'brilliance', σελήνη, Aeolic σελάννα 'moon' (\*σελασνᾶ), σελαγεῖν 'shine'; hence σελ-ήνη 'the full-moon' see **Root / lemma:** *syel-2*: 'to smoulder, burn'.

Latin *senex*, Gen. *senis*, Kompar. *senior* 'old, aged'; *seneō*, *-ēre* 'old, weak sein', *senēscō*, *-ere* 'altern', dwindle away, decrease', *senium* 'senility, zehrende Gemütsstimmung', *senātus*, *-ūs* (Oscan Gen. *senateís*) 'Senat', *senectūs* 'age', *seneciō* ds.; Old Irish *sen* 'old', acymr. corn. bret. *hen* 'old man, aged', compounds Old Irish *siniu*, cymr. *hyn*; Irish *sen-māth(a)ir* (= Lithuanian *sen-mótė*) 'grandmother'; gall. *Seno-gnātus*, *Seneca*; Gothic *sineigs* 'an old man', *sinista* 'oldest', Old Franconian *sini-skalkus* 'the oldest Hausdiener', Old Icelandic *sína* 'grass of the previous year'; Lithuanian *sėnas* 'old', *sėnis* 'graybeard', *seniaĩ* 'in the distant past, many years ago, yore, a long time ago', *senėju* 'become old' (= Latin *seneō*).

---

**Root / lemma:** *sent-*

**Meaning:** to take a direction, go; to feel

**Material:** A. in geistigen sense: Latin *sentio*, *-īre*, *-sī*, *-sum* 'feel, perceive', *sensus*, *-ūs* 'emotion, sense, mind, Gesinnung; opinion', *sententia* (\**sentientia*) 'opinion etc.'; Old High German *sin*, *-nnes* 'sense, mind' (\**sent-no*), *sinnan* 'strive, lust, crave', Modern High German *sinnen*; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Lithuanian *sintėti* 'think'; Old Church Slavic *sešty* 'smart'.

Maybe zero grade alb. (\**sentiō*, *entio*) *ndjej* 'feel' [typical alb. mutation *se-* > *e-*]

**B.** in eigentlichen sense: Avestan *hant-* (present *hī-šasať*, Fut. *ni-šasyā*) 'reach, reach let'; Armenian *ənt'aç* 'way, gait', *ənt'anam* 'go, travel, journey, hurry';

Old Irish *sēt* 'way', cymr. *hynt* ds., Middle Breton nbret. *hent* ds. (= Germanic \**sinþa-*), abret. Gl. *do-guo-hintiliat* 'inceduus', acorn. *cam-hinsic* Gl. 'iniustus' (*cam-* 'crooked'), *eun-hinsic* Gl. 'justus' (*eun-* 'justified, legitimate'); therefrom Old Irish *sētig* 'wife, woman' ('Weggenossin', fFem. eines Adj. \**sētach*); cymr. *carrynt* (to *carr* 'cart') 'way, journey', *epynt* (to *eb-*, \**ekuo-*) 'horse-way', *dyffrynt* 'valley' (to *dwfr* 'water'); from \**senþio-*: mcymr. *hennydd* 'fellow', bret. *hantez* 'Nachbar', corn. *hynsads*;

Gothic *sinþs* m. 'Mal', Old Icelandic *sinn* n. 'Mal', *sinni* n. 'gait, journey' (and as descendant of \**gasinþja-* also 'cortege, Unterstützung'), Old English *sīð* m. 'Fahrt, journey, way, Mal', Old Saxon *sīð* 'way, direction', Old High German *sind* 'gait, way, journey, Fahrt'; Gothic *ga-sinþa* 'travelling companion', Old Icelandic *sinni* ds., (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *gesīþ*, Old Saxon *gisīð*, Old High German *gisind* 'fellow', wherefore n. Old English *gesīð* 'accompaniment', Old Saxon *gesīthi*, Middle Low German *(ge)sinde* 'servants', Old High German *gisindi* 'Reisegefolge, kriegerisches cortege', Modern High German *Gesinde* 'servants', Old Icelandic *sinni* n. 'cortege'; Old High German *sinnan* (see above) also 'go, reisen, wander, come'; Kaus. Gothic *sandjan*, Old Icelandic *senda*, Old English *sendan*, Old High German *senten* 'senden' (Old Icelandic *senda* also 'sacrifice'); \**senþōn* Denom. from \**senþa-* (see above) in Old Icelandic *sinna* 'reisen, sich worum kümmern, heed', Old Saxon *sīðōn* 'go, pull, drag, wander', Old English *sīðian* ds., Old High German *sindōn* ds.;

Lithuanian *siunciù* (\**suntiù* ass. to \**siuntiù*), *siūsti*, Latvian *sùtu*, *sùtīt* 'senden, send' (Baltic *un* reduplication-stem *on* besides the full grade from Gothic *sandjan*).

**References:** WP. II 496 f., Trautmann 292.

**Page(s):** 908

---

**Root / lemma:** *sen-*, *sene-*, *sen(e)u-*, *senə-*

**Meaning:** to prepare, work on, succeed

**Material:** Old Indic *ásanam* 'I gewann', *sanéma* 'we mögen gewinnen'; *sanóti* 'gewinnt', *sanuká-* 'beutegierig', *sánitar-* 'gainer, victor', participle *sātá-* 'gewonnen', *sāti-* f.

'Gewinnung, acquisition'; gr. \**ānūmi*, themat. *ánúw*, Attic *ánúw* and hom. *ānw* (\**ānFw*)

'vollende'; gr. *ánútw* ds.; *ánés ou telesthesómenon* Hes., *iv ánatois én áporíais* Hes. (*án-* atos 'unvollendet'); hom. *énnesí-erpos* 'ērga ánúwn'; *ēnara* 'die armament, armor of

erschlagenen Gegners' (\*Kampfesbeute'); therefrom ἐναίρω, Aor. ἤναρον 'in Kampfe slay', ἐναρίζω 'dem getöteten Feinde die Rüstung disrobe; in Kampfe slay'; lak. ἐναρσφόρος 'τὰ ἔναρα φέρων'; ἔντεα (Sg. ἔντος) 'armament, armor'; next to which \*ἐντύς 'Zurüstung, consummation' assumed from ἐντύω, ἐντύνω 'make fertig, rüste to, bereite'; besides τὸ ἔντος stands συν-έντης συνεργός Hes. and αὐθέντης '\*with eigener Hand vollbringend: murderer; master, mister';

Old Irish *con-suī* 'seeks to erwerben, makes streitig', cymr. *cynyddu* 'erobern, to gewinnen seek' etc.;

Hittite *šanḫ-* 'seek, strive, arrogate'; also 'sweep, wash away' (\*durchsuchen').

**References:** WP. II 493, Pedersen Hittite 185.

**Page(s):** 906

**Root / lemma:** *septm* (\**sek<sup>w</sup>m-*)

**Meaning:** seven

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *septm* (\**sek<sup>w</sup>h-*) : seven derived from a mutated **Root / lemma:** *syeks, seks, kseks, ksyeks, ueks* (: *uks*) : six; common gr.-celt. *k<sup>w</sup> > p, g<sup>w</sup> > b*.

**Material:** Old Indic *saptá*, Avestan *hapta*, Armenian *evt<sup>n</sup>*, gr. ἑπτὰ, Latin *septem*, Old Irish *secht n-*, cymr. etc. *saith*, Gothic Old High German *sibun*, Old English *seofon*, Old Norse *siau* (-*n* preserved after one besides \**sibun* stehenden *sibuni*, *t*-loss in ordinals *sep[t]m-tos* dissimilatory erfolgt; whether *septun* the Lex. sal. still gesprochenes *seftun* or Latinisierung eines echten \**sifun* is, stands dahin), Lithuanian *septyni*, Old Church Slavic *sedmъ* (after dem ordinals), alb. *shtatë* (\**s[e]ptm-ti-*; abstract number formation as Old Indic *saptatí-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70, Old Icelandic *siaund* 'number from 7'); Tocharian A *ṣpāt*, B *ṣuk(ṭ)*; Hittite *šipta*.

**Note:**

Gr. ἐβδομαδικός 'belonging to the **week**' : alb. *javë* '**week**' common alb. -b- > -v-.

Alb. *shtata* 'seven' from (\**s[e]ptm-ti-*) is not possible. Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight' : alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine' : alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated \**sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptāthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *seofōða*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatí-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. -*ta*, -*të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute suffix -*ta* is used in the alb. genitive and adjectives.

ordinals: **sept<sub>em</sub>mos** in Old Indic *saptamá-*, npers. *haftum*, gr. ἑβδομος, dial. ἑβδεμος (die extension derives from a form ἑβδος, compare Old Church Slavic *sedmъ*), Latin *septimus*, gall. *sextametos*, Old Irish *sechtm-ad*, cymr. *seithfed* (\**sept<sub>em</sub>-etos*), Old Lithuanian *sėkmas*, Old Prussian *sep(t)mas*, Old Church Slavic *sedmъ*; \**septm̥-to-s* in Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *seofoda* (also akzentuell = *saptátaḥ*, besides Old High German *sibunto*, Old Saxon *sivondo*, Old Norse *siunde*, *siaunde*), Lithuanian *septiñtas*.

It seems that number seven spread from PIE to Semitic numeric system:

## Semitic

**East:** Akkadian+ *sebe*, **Central: Arabic** *sab`ah*, *Saudi* *sab`a*, *Yemeni* *sab`ah*, *Syrian* *sab`a*, *Lebanese* *sab`a*, *Cypriot* *sába`*, *Iraqi* *sab`a*, *Egyptian* *sab`a*, *E Libyan* *'sab`a*, *N African (Darja)* *seb`a*, *Moroccan* *seb`a*, *Sudanese* *sa'b`a*, *Nigerian* *saba*, *Zanzibari* *sába'a*, *Maltese* *sebgh=a*, *Phoenecian*+ *sh-b-`*, *Ugaritic*+ *s-b-'-t*, *Moabite*+ *sh-b-`-t*, *Classical Hebrew*+ *sheba`*, *Modern Hebrew* *sheva`*, *Classical Aramaic*+ *shi:Be`a:h*, *Modern Aramaic* *shub`a:*, *Classical Syriac*+ *shab`a:*, *Syriac* *shaw'a*, *Van* *shávå*, **South:** *Old S. Arabian*+ *s-b-*, *South Arabian (Harsusi)* *ho:ba*, *(Sheri)* *sho:´*, *Socotra* *'yhob<sup>e</sup>?*, **N Ethiopic**: *Geez*+ *seb`atu*, *Tigre* *sabu`*, *Beni Amir* *saba`*, **Tigrinya** *shob'atte*, **S Ethiopic**: **Amharic** *säbat*, *Argobba* *sa'int*, *Harari* *sa:tti*, *E Gurage* *sabt*, *Gafat*+ *säbattä*, *Soddo* *säbatt*, *Goggot* *säbätt*, *Muher* *säbät*, *Masqan* *säbät*, *CW Gurage* *säbat*, *Ennemor* *säB?at*.

## Indo-European

**Germanic:** *Old Germanic*+ \**sibum*, **Western**: *Old English*+ *seofon*, *Middle English*+ *seven*, **English** *seven*, *Scots* *seiven*, *Old Frisian*+ *sigun*, *W.Frisian* *sân*, *Frisian (Saterland)* *sogen*, **Dutch** *zeven*, *W/S Flemish* *ze:vne*, *Brabants* *ze:ve*, *Low Saxon* *söven*, *Emsland* *ze:bm*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* *säwen*, **Afrikaans** *sewe*, **German** *sieben*, *Central Bavarian* *simme*, *Swabian* *siibe*, *Alsatian* *seve*, *Cimbrian* *siban*, *Rimella* *shìbne*, *Rheinfränkisch* *siwe*, *Pennsylvania* *siwwe*, *Luxembourgeois* *siwen*, *Swiss German* *siebë*, *Yiddish* *zibn*, *Middle High German*+ *siben*, *Old High German*+ *sibun*, **Northern**: *Runic*+ *siu:*, *Old Norse*+ *sjau*, **Norwegian** *sju*, **Danish** *syv*, **Swedish** *sju*, *Faroese* *sjeý*, *Old Icelandic*+ *siau*, *Icelandic* *sjö*, **Eastern**: *Gothic*+ *sibun*, *Crimean*+ *sevene*, **Italic**: *Oscan*+ \**seften*, *Umbrian*+ , *Faliscan*+ \**zepten*, *Latin*+ *septem*, **Romance**: *Mozarabic*+ *xebte*, **Portuguese** *sete*, *Galician* *sete*, **Spanish** *siete*, *Ladino* *sieti*, *Asturian* *siete*, *Aragonese* *siet*, **Catalan** *set*, *Valencian* *set*, *Old French*+ *set*, **French** *sept*, *Walloon* *set*, *Jèrriais* *sept*, *Poitevin* *sét*, *Old Picard*+ *siet*, *Picard*

siet, **Occitan** (Provençal) sèt, *Lengadocian* sèt, *Gascon* sèt, *Auvergnat* sé, *Limosin* se, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sat, Rumantsch *Grischun* set, *Sursilvan* siat, *Vallader* set, Friulian syet, Ladin set, Dalmatian+ sapto, **Italian** sette, *Piedmontese* sèt, *Milanese* sètt, *Genovese* sette, *Venetian* sete, *Parmesan* set, *Corsican* sette, *Umbrian* sètte, *Neapolitan* sèttè, *Sicilian* setti, **Romanian** s,apte, Arumanian s,apte, Meglenite s,apti, Istriot s,âpte, **Sardinian** sette, **Celtic**: Proto-Celtic+ septn, Gaulish+ sextan, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)*: Welsh saith, *Cardiganshire* soch, **Breton** seizh, *Vannetais* seih, Unified Cornish+ seyth, *Common* seyth, *Modern* sith, Devonian+ seith, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)*: Old Irish+ secht, Irish seacht, Scots Gaelic seachd, Manx shiaght, **Hellenic**: Classical Greek+ heptá, **Greek** eftá, *Cypriot* eftá, Tsakonian eftá, **Tocharian**: Tocharian A+ late, Tocharian B+ sukt, **Albanian**: Albanian shtatë, *Gheg (Qosaj)* shtat, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* shtátë, **Armenian**: +Classical Armenian evtʰn, **Armenian** yoʰtʰ, **Baltic West**: Old Prussian+ \*septi:njai, **East**: **Lithuanian** septynì, **Latvian** septini, *Latgalian* septeni, **Slavic East**: **Russian** semh, sem', **Belarussian** sem, sem, **Ukrainian** s--m., sim, **West**: **Polish** siedem, Kashubian sétmë, Polabian+ sidëm, **Czech** sedm, **Slovak** sedem, *West* sedem, *East* shedzem, Upper Sorbian sydom, Lower Sorbian sedym, **South**: Old Church Slavonic+ sedmi, **Bulgarian** sédem, **Macedonian** sedum, **Serbo-Croat** sèdam, **Slovene** sedem, **Anatolian**: Hittite+ shipta-, **Indo-Iranian**: Proto-Indo-Iranian+ \*sapta, **Iranian Eastern**: Ossetian *Iron* avd, *Digor* avd, Avestan+ hapta, Khwarezmian+ 'bhd, Sogdian+ 'Bt

Yaghnobi avd, Bactrian+ Saka+ hauda, **Pashto** owé, Wakhi yb, Munji avde, Yidgha avdo, Ishkashmi uvd, Sanglechi haft, Shughn wu:vd, *Rushani* wu:vd, Yazgulami uvd, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) üvd, Parachi ho:t, Ormuri ho:, **Western Northwest**: Parthian+ hft, Yazdi haf, Nayini Natanzi haft, Khunsari häft, Gazi häf, Sivandi häf, Vafsi haf, Semnani haf, Sangisari haft, Gilaki haf, Mazanderani haft, Talysh håft, Harzani Zaza hewt, Gorani hawt, **Baluchi** hēpt, *Turkmenistan* apt, *E Hill* hapt, *Rakhshani (Western)* (h)ēpt, **Kermanji (S)** **Kurdish** hawt, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** haft, *Bajalani* ha:ft, Kermanshahi häft, **Southwest**: Old Persian+ Pahlavi+ haft, **Farsi** haft, *Isfahani* haf, **Tajik** h=aft, Tati hæft, *Chali* haft, Fars häft, Lari 'aft, Luri haf, Kumzari haf'ta, **Nuristani**: Ashkun su:t, Wasi-weri sètë, Kati sut, Kalasha-ala so:t, **Indic**: Sanskrit+ saptá, Prakrit+ satta, *Ardhamagadhi*+ satta, Pali+ satta, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* estér, *Welsh* trin t'a: shto.r, *Kalderash* yeftá, *Syrian* h.o:t, *Armenian* haft, *Iranian* efdá:, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** hata, Vedda pahamay dekamay, Maldivian hate, **Northern India**: **Dardic**: **Kashmiri** sat, Shina sât, *Brokskat* sa:t, *Phalura* sa:t, Bashkarik sat, Tirahi sat, Torwali sat, Wotapuri sat, Maiya sa:t, Kalasha sat, Khowar sot, Dameli sat, Gawar-bati s'et, Pashai sa:ta, Shumashti sa, Nangalami sat, Dumaki sot, **Western**: **Marathi** sat, **Konkani** sat, **Sindhi** sata, *Khatiri* sat, **Lahnda** satt, **Central**: **Hindi/Urdu** sa:t, Parya sat, **Punjabi** s'et, *Siraiki* sat, **Gujarati** sat, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) sa:t, Banjari (Lamani) saat, **Malvi** sa:t, **Bhili** xa:t, Dogri sat, **Kumauni** sa:t, **Garhwali** sa:t, W Pahari sa:t,

**Khandeshi** sa:t, **East Central: Nepali** sa:t, **Maithili** sa:t, **Magahi** sat, **Bhojpuri** sa:t, **Awadhi** (Kosali) sa:t, **Chattisgarhi** sa:t, **Eastern: Oriya** saat, **Bengali** sat, **Assamese** xat, Mayang ha:d.

## Dravidian

**Northwest**: Brahui haft, **Northeast**: **Kurukh** satte:, Malto sa:te, **Central**: Kolami sa.t, **Telugu** eedu, **Gondi** e:ru:ng, Koya e:du, Konda e:ru, Pengo sat, Kui odgi, Kuvi sa:ta, **South**: **Tulu** e:l, Koraga eli, **Kannada** eeLu, Badaga iyyu, Kodagu ye:l̥, Kurumba -ö.l̥, **Toda** öw, **Kota** ye:ye, **Tamil** aezhu, **Malayalam** e:lu, Irula elu

## Nahali

Nahali sato

## Basque

Basque zazpi

## Etruscan

Etruscan+ semph

## Hurrian

Hurrian+ shindia

**References:** WP. II 487.

**Page(s):** 909

---

## Root / lemma: *sep-*

**Meaning:** to care of smth.; to honour

**Material:** Old Indic *sápati* 'liebkost, umwirbt, pflegt, betreibt', Avestan *hap-* (2. 3. Sg. *hafšī*, *haptī*) '(in the Hand)halten, stützen'; gr. -ἔπω (with ἀμφι-, δι-, ἐφ-, μεθ-, περι-), Aor. ἐπ-ἐ-σπον, -σπεῖν 'provide, supply, bereite, bearbeite'; ὄπλον n. 'tool, appliance, weapon', ὀπλέω 'harness', ὀπλομαι 'bereite mir to' etc.;

in addition Indo Germanic *\*sepeliō* in Old Indic *saparyáti* 'veneratur', Latin *sepeliō -īre*, *sepultum* 'bury' i.e. 'venerari sepulcro'.

**References:** WP. II 487, WH. II 517, Benveniste Origines 1, 47.

**Page(s):** 909



---

**Root / lemma:** *serk-*

**Meaning:** hedge, to fence

**Material:** Gr. ἔρκος n. ` paddock, corral, pen, fold, fence, Wall; loop, noose, snare, Fangnetz', ὄρκων ἡ `Umzäunung', ὄρκος m., ὄρκιον `oath';

Latin *sarciō*, *-īre* `patch, mend, wiederherstellen', *sarctus tectus* from a house `twisted and gedeckt, i.e. complete ', *sarcina* `bundle, Pack, tragbares baggage ', *sartor* `Flickschneider', Umbrian *sarsite* `\*sarcitē'; Hittite *šar-nin-k-* `ersetzen, compensate '.

**References:** WP. II 502, WH. 478 f.

**Page(s):** 912

---

**Root / lemma:** *ser-1* (*\*ker- < \*kel-*)

**Meaning:** to flow

**Material:** Old Indic *sísarti*, *sáratī* `flows, hurries, jagt wornach, verfolgt'; fut. *sariṣyáti*, subjunctive *sisīrṣati* from a heavy basis *\*serə-*, compare hom. ῥώομαι `budge me quick, fast, strong, stürme an, hurry ' from *\*srō-iō*; ein root nouns *\*srə*, in addition Old Indic *\*sīr*, *\*sīráh*, is die base of *ā*-stem Old Indic *sirā* and *sīrā* ` **Rinnsal**, stream'; Old Indic *sarít* f. `stream, brook, river', *saraṇa-* `running ', *sa-sr-á-* `strömend', *sá-sr-í-* `running, hurrying '; *saráyu-*, *sarayū-* m. `name eines river', ap. *Haraiva-*, Avestan (Akk.) *Harōyūm*, np. *Harē* `river and region from **Herāt** ';

Old Indic *sárma-* m. ` das Fließen ', gr. ὀρμή `Anlauf, attack, Drang after etwas', whereof ὀρμάω `treibe an, rege an', intr. `stürme hence, worauf los'; in addition ὀρμενόν ` **Salbei** ' as `die Anreizende', s. Strömberg, Gr. Pflanzennamen 93; αἰρέω ` gripe, seize' instead of *\*αἰρω* (*\*seṛiō*) through influence of ἀγρέω ds.;

Old Indic *sará-* `fluid', *sarā* `river, stream, brook', gr. ὀρός, Latin *serum* ` the wässerige Teil the geronnenen milk, whey '; perhaps alb. *gjizë* (*\*ser-dīā*) `gelabte milk, cheese';

thrak. PN *Germi-sera* `Warmwasser', FIN Σέρμιος; French *la Sermane* (*\*Sermannā*), northern Italy *Sermenza* (*\*Sermentia*), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Venetic PN *Sirmiō* (*\*Sermiō*), Pannonian PN *Sirmium*, poln. (Venetic) PN *Śrem* (*\*Sermo-*); Illyrian FIN *Sarnus* (Kampanien); gall. (Venetic-Illyrian) FIN *Sara* (*\*Seṛā*), *Sarāvus* `die Saar'; *Sar-* bildet many FIN in the Lombardei, Switzerland and Frankreich, also appellative (Mantua *sariöl* `stream, brook' etc.); cymr. FIN *Sôr* (*\*Sorā*); *sor-* also in den FIN Old Prussian *Sar-ape*, Lithuanian-poln. *Szar-upa*, Latvian *Sarija*;



Middle Irish *sirid* (\**serīti*) 'durchwandert, sucht heim, loots, verlangt', verbal noun *siriud*, cymr. *herw* (\**ser-uo-*) 'Landstreicherei', Middle Irish *serb* 'theft';

Lithuanian *apsirti* 'umzingeln', Latvian *sirt* 'umherschwärmen, Raubzüge machen', *sira* (compare Old Indic *sirā*) 'Umherstreifer, beggar'.

**References:** WP. II 497 f., WH. II 525, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 727<sup>1</sup>; in addition *sreu-* 'flow', after E. Fraenkel Gl. 32, 33 here gr. ῥέθρα 'nostril, nose', ῥόθος 'Wogenschwamm', as well as ῥίς, ῥίως 'nose' as 'die Tiefende'.

**Page(s):** 909-910

---

**Root / lemma:** *ser-2*

**Meaning:** to guard, watch over, support

**Material:** Avestan *haraiti* 'has acht, schützt'; *haurvaiti* ds., *haurva-* 'beschützend, hütend' in *pasuś-haurvō spā* 'die Schafe beschützender Hund, Schäferhund' (as Latin *servō* from an *u*-extension); *harətar-* 'Hüter, Wächter', *harəθra-* 'nourishment, care, cultivation, Wartung'; *hāra-* 'achthabend, hütend', redupl. *hišāra-* ds.;

gr. Ἡρα '\* **Schützerin** ' from \* Ἡρᾱ, ἦρας, -ωος (stem ἦραF-, see above) \* **Hüter** ' (ἦρας 'Landesschutzgeister'), 'bulging, mighty man'; *servō*, *-āre* '(den Wächter machen) erretten, receive, **unversehrt bewahren**', Oscan *serevkiđ* 'auspicio, iussu'; Umbrian *seritu* 'servato', *anseriato* Supin. 'observatum' compare *ooserclom* perhaps '\*observaculum' from \**ser-tlom*;

unclear are Old Church Slavic *chranjō*, *chraniti* 'look after, watch over, keep, preserve, protect', *chrana* 'dish, food, nourishment, food' etc. (see Berneker 397 f.); compare Machek Slavia 16, 191 f.;

as guttural extension here Lithuanian *sérg-mi*, *-u*, *-iu* 'behüte, guard', *sárgas* 'Wächter', *sargùs* 'watchful, wakeful', Old Prussian *but-sargs* 'Haushälter', *absergīsnan* Akk. 'protection'.

**References:** WP. II 498 f., WH. II 525 f., Trautmann 257 f.

**Page(s):** 910

---

**Root / lemma:** *ser-3, sor-*

**Meaning:** red

**Material:** Old Indic perhaps in *sāra-* m. n. 'marrow of a tree (compare Latin *rōbur* 'heartwood'), Festigkeit, power'; with formants *-to-* Lithuanian *saĩtas* 'fuchsig (from

horses'), Latvian *sārts* 'red in face'; with formants **-b<sup>h</sup>o-** Latin *sorbum* 'die rote berry of Sperber-, Vogelbeerbaumes', *sorbus* 'this tree'; Swedish *sarf* 'roach, cockroach'; russ. *sorobalina* 'rosehip, dog rose, blackberry', Lithuanian *serbentà*, *serbeñtas* 'black currant' (ass. from *\*sarbentà?*); with formants **-g(h)o-** russ. *soróga* 'roach, cockroach, Plötze';

with **-k-** Latvian *sarks* 'reddish';

with **-m-** Lithuanian *sarmóties* 'be ashamed';

with **-p-** Lithuanian *serpés* Pl. 'ein gelbes Färberkraut, Serratula tinctoria', *sirpstù*, *sirpaũ*, *sĩrpti* 'mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned become' (only from Beeren and Steinfrüchten, also actually 'yellow or reddish become').

**References:** WP. II 499, WH. II 562, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 267.

**Page(s):** 910-911

---

### Root / lemma: *ser-4*

**Meaning:** to put together, bind together

**Material:** Old Indic *sarat-*, *sarít-* 'filament' (uncovered), perhaps *saṭā* 'lichen, mane, bristle';

gr. εἶρω (*\*seriō*) 'reihe aneinander' (hom. only participle Perf. ἐρμένως, 3. Sg. Plusqpf. ἔερω), ἐνείρω 'knüpfe an, reihe an' (: Latin *in-serō* 'füge ein'), ἐνερσις 'das Hineinfügen, Hineinstecken' (: Latin *insertiō*; *ti-*stem also in *praesertim* 'in previous Reihe, vorzugsweise'), ἔρμα n. 'Ohrgehänge', ὄρμος m. 'necklace', ὀππιά f. 'fishing line', ὀρμαθός m. 'row, chain', presumably also εἶρεπον 'in Gefangenschaft';

Latin *serō*, *-ere*, *-tum* 'fügen, put in a line, tie, bind, knot', *seriēs* 'order, chain, row', *serīlia* 'Seile', *sors* 'lot, fate' (probably of Aufreihen the Lose); *sera* 'as bar, bolt vorgelegter crossbar, crossbeam' (?); Oscan *aserum* 'asserere'; Old Irish *sernaid* 'reih an, ordnet an', subjunctive *seraid*, verbal noun *sreth* (*\*srtā*) 'Ausbreiten, row' etc. kann also *\*ster-* and *\*sper-* contain; Gothic *sarwa* n. Pl. 'armament, armor, weapons' (probably 'geknoteter, geknüpfter Harnisch', compare Latin *sertae loricae*), Old Icelandic *sörvi* n. 'kostbares, collar, neckband', Old High German Old Saxon *saro* 'armament, armor', Old English *searu* 'armament, armor'; also 'skillfulness, artifice', as *sierwan* 'insidiari, planen';

Old Lithuanian *sėris* 'filament, Pechdraht'; Hittite *šarra-* 'break, rupture, divide' (?).

Ein with unserem *ser-* ursprungsgleiches *ser-* for 'geschlechtlichen Verkehr; wife, woman' seeks man in Old Icelandic *serða* stem V. 'lubricity drive, push', *sorðenn* and

*stroðenn* 'muliebria passus' (Old English *seorðan* is nord. loanword), Old High German *sertan* 'geschlechtlichen Umgang have', cymr. *serth* 'obscenus', *serthedd* 'obscena locutio'; if Irish *serc* 'love', bret. *serc'h* 'Kebsweib' anzureihen is, is a West Indo Germanic *ser-* 'geschlechtlich verkehren' anzuerkennen; about unsicheres Indo Germanic *\*sor-* 'wife, woman' s. M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein, Studien 32 ff.

**References:** WP. II 499 f., WH. II 52 f., Pedersen Hittite 118.

**Page(s):** 911

---

**Root / lemma:** *ser-5*, extended *serp-*

**Meaning:** sickle

**Material:** Old Indic *śṛṇīf-* 'sickle', *śṛṇya-* 'sichelförmig', *śṛṇi-* m. 'hook zum Antreiben of Elefanten'; Latin *sariō, -īre* 'die Saat behacken, weed ' (*\*seṛiō*), *sarculum* 'Jäthacke' (*\*sar-tlom*).

Maybe alb. *harr* 'to weed' similar to Latin *sarrio (sario) -ire -ui and -ivi* 'to hoe, weed'.  
[common alb. *s > h* shift]; alb. seems to have preserved the old laryngeal.

With *p*-extension:

Gr. ἄρπη 'sickle' and 'a bird of prey', ἀρπάζω 'raffe, raube, despoil ', ἀρπαγή f. 'Plünderung', ἀρπαγή f. 'rake ', ἄρπαξ, -αγος 'räuberisch, greedy ';

Latin *sarpiō* and *sarpō, -ere, -si, -tum* 'beschneiteln, abschneiteln', *sarmen* (*\*sarp-men*), *sarmentum* 'abgeschneitertes rod, deadwood'; Old High German *sarf*, Middle High German *sarph* 'sharp, rough, from herbem, zusammenziehendem Geschmacke, cruel, savage, wild'; Old Church Slavic *srъpъ*, russ. *serpъ* 'sickle', Latvian *sīrpis* 'sickle'.

**References:** WP. II 500 ff., WH. II 470 f., Trautmann 261 f.; J. Gonda Mnemosyne 6, 153 ff.

**Page(s):** 911-912

---

**Root / lemma:** *serp-*

**Meaning:** to crawl, \*snake

Note:

From a zero grade of **Root / lemma:** *ang\*(h)i-* : 'snake, worm' derived Illyrian *\*nsala* 'eel' [later alb. (*\*encheleae > \*ensala*) *ngjalë* 'eel'], then from the intermediary Illyrian root *\*nsala* 'eel' derived **Root / lemma:** *sal-* : 'salt; salty water' and **Root / lemma:** *sal-2* : 'dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow'.

Also from Illyrian PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN *\*Sal-apa* 'salty water' [*sala* 'salt' + *\*apa* 'water'] derived an intermediary root *\*salpa-* 'sea snake' then **Root / lemma: *serp-*** : 'to crawl, snake'.

**Material:** Old Indic *sárpātī* 'slinks, crawls, goes' (= ἔρπω, Latin *serpō*), *sarpá* m. 'snake'; gr. ἔρπω 'slink, go', ἐρπύζω 'slink, crawl, creep', ἐρπετόν 'crawling animal', ablaut. Lesbian ὄρπετον 'animal' (*\*sɾp-*), ἔρπηξ, -τος 'lichen on the skin', ἔρπυλλον 'thyme' (Latinized *serpullum*); alb. *gjarpën* 'snake' (*\*serpeno-*), *shtërpínj* 'all Kriechende'; Latin *serpō* 'crawl, creep, slink', *serpens* 'snake'.

**Note:**

alb. *gjarpën* 'snake' = Saami *gearpmaš* 'snake'.

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*serpeno-*) *gjylpanë*, Tosc *gjilpërë* 'needle'.

**References:** WP. II 502, WH. II 524.

**Page(s):** 912

---

**Root / lemma: *seug-***

**Meaning:** sad, grievous; ill

**Material:** Armenian *hiucanim* 'sieche hin'; Middle Irish *socht* m. (*\*sug-to-*) 'Schweigen, Depression';

Gothic *siuks* 'sick', Old Icelandic *sjūkr* 'sick, grieving', Old English *sēoc* (engl. *sick*), Old Saxon *siok* ds., Old High German *siuh*, *sioh*, Middle High German *siech* 'sick, freudlos'; Gothic *siukan* 'siechen, be sick'; abstract noun Gothic *siukei*, Old High German *siuhhī*, Middle High German *siuche* 'epidemic'; Middle High German *sochen* (*\*sukēn*) 'siechen, pain, feel ill', Old Icelandic *sokna* 'sick become'; Gothic *saúhts* 'Sucht, disease, malady, Kränklichkeit' (*\*sug-ti-*), Old Icelandic *sōtt* 'disease, malady', Old High German *suht* 'disease, malady', Modern High German (*Schwind*)*sucht*, *Sucht* (here meaning-influence of *suchen* 'seek'); Old English *sȳs*/n. f. (*\*sūh-sla-*) 'sorrow', *sēoslig* (*\*seuh-sla-*) 'gepeinigt', Old Icelandic *sȳsl*, *sȳsla* 'occupation, Amt, Amtsbezirk (from the through Pflichtarbeit ausgelösten Unlust)', *sȳs*/Adj. 'eager bemüht, sorgsam' (*\*sūsli-R*).

**References:** WP. II 472 f.

**Page(s):** 915

---

**Root / lemma: *seu-1*, *se\*θ-*: *sū-***

**Meaning:** juice; liquid, **\*rain**

**Material:** 1. Gr. ὕει 'it is raining', ὕω 'allows to rain' (*\*sū-iō*), ὑετός 'heavy rain' (*\*suu-etos*, as ὑφέτος); alb. *shi* 'rain' (*\*sū-*); Tocharian B *swese* 'rain', *sū-*, *swās-* 'rain'; to ὕει

perhaps ὕθλος (ῥσθλος, ῥσλος Gramm.) m. 'empty gossip' (as though 'letting drip monotonously');

Note:

The old laryngeal became a sibilant in satem languages : \**heu-* > *seu-*.  
Illyrian *Savus* (\**Soṃos*) displays satem characteristics : alb. *shiu* 'rain'.

2. Old Indic *sunōti* 'squeezes, presses' = Avestan *hunaōiti* ds.; Old Indic *sávana-m*, *savá-m*. 'Kelterung des Soma', *sutá-* 'pressed', *sóma-* = Avestan *hauma-* m. 'Soma'; Old High German *sou*, Old English *seaw* 'juice, sap', isl. *sögr* 'humid, wet' (\**sawwia-*); Old Irish *suth* 'juice, sap, milk' (\**sū-tu-s*); here probably also FIN gall. *Save*, *Savara*, *-ia* and (Illyrian) *Savus* (\**Soṃos*).

Note:

Old Indic *sávana-m*, *savá-m*. 'Kelterung des Soma': Illyrian *Savus* prove the satem nature of Illyrian-alb. Proto Illyrian was probably the bridge between satem and centum languages.

3. ***seu-*** in Old English *be-sūtian* 'smudge', westfäl. *sof* 'filth'; Old Icelandic *sut* 'care, sorrow', *sýta* 'grieve'.

4. Guttural extension: ***seuk-***, ***sūk-*** and ***seug-***, ***sūg-***:

Latin *sūgō*, *-ere* 'suck'; Latin *sūcus* 'juice, sap', cymr. *sugno*, Middle Breton *sunaff*, nbret. *suna* ds., *sun* 'juice, sap', cymr. *sugnedydd* 'pump' (\**seuk-n-*; cymr. *g* from Latin loanword *sug* 'juice, sap'), acymr. *dissuncgnetic* 'exhaust, suffer through, endure' (morphologically difficult group); Old English *sūcan*, Dutch *zuiken* 'suck'; Old English *socian* (\**sukōn*) 'steep, absorb, suck', *gesoc* n. 'the sucking', Old Icelandic *sūga* (*sjūga*) 'suck', *sog* n. 'the sucking', Old English Old Saxon Old High German *sūgan* 'suck', Kaus. Norwegian dial. *søygja*, Middle High German *söugen* 'suckle', Middle High German *suc*, *soc*, g. *soges* and *souc*, *-ges* 'juice, sap', Old English *sogeða* m. 'gulp'; Latvian *sūkt* 'suck'; Old Prussian *suge* f. 'rain'.

Maybe alb. *shushunjë* 'leech, bloodsucker': Latin *sanguisuga* [*sanguis* 'blood' + *suga* 'sucker']: Italian *sanguisuga*: Spanish *sanguijuela*; *sanguja*; *sanguisuela*: French *sangsue*: Calabrese *sancisùca*: Portuguese *sanguessuga*: Sardinian *Campidanesu sanguenera*: Valencian *sangonera*: Venetian *sangueta*: Zeneize *sanguetta* 'leech'.

5. *f*-formant: gr. ὕλη 'ordure, slime, mud', ὑλίζω 'filter, clean'; Old Indic *sūra-* m. 'intoxicating potion'; *sūrā* 'alcohol', Avestan *hurā* 'Kumys' (wogul. *sara*, syrj. *sur* from

Iranian) = Lithuanian Latvian *sulà`* abfließender tree juice ' (with *ũ* Latvian *sūlāt`* siepen '), Old Prussian *sulo`* coagulated milk'; Old English *so/n.* `slime, mud, puddle, slop', Old High German Middle Low German *so/ds.*, Old English *sylian`* smudge', Old Saxon *sulwian*, Old High German *sullen ds.*, Modern High German *sühlen, suhlen`* sich im Kot wälzen '; Gothic *bi-sauljan`* blemish ', Norwegian *søyla ds.*

6. **seup-, seub-:** Old Indic *sūpa-* m. `broth, soup'; Old Icelandic *sūpa*, Old English *sūpan*, Old High German *sūfan`* slurp, drink, swig ', *sūf`* broth, soup', Middle High German *suf, sof`* soup', Old English *sype* m. `soaking up ', Old Icelandic *sopi* m., Old English *sopa`* gulp', full grade Old High German *souf`* soup', Old Icelandic *saup* n. `buttermilk '; Old English *sopp* f. `sop ', Middle Low German (out of it Middle High German) *soppe, suppe`* sop', Old High German *sopha, soffā`* broth, also with soaked slices; settlings '; Gothic *supōn`* spice ' = Old High German *soffōn ds.* (actually `dunk into broth '); Middle High German *sūft* m., Middle Low German *sucht`* sigh', Old High German *sūft(e)ōn*, Middle High German *siuften, siufzen`* sigh'; Old Icelandic Old English *suf* n. `Zukost ', Old Saxon *suval*, Old High German *suvil(i), -a`* sorbiuncula '; Middle Low German *sūvel*, Dutch *zuivel`* der Buttergehalt der Milch ';

Maybe turk. (*\*sū-*) *su`* water, aqua, juice'

Old Church Slavic *със-ѣ, -ати*, Iter. *sysati`* suck' probably from *\*sup-s-*.

alb. *sisë, thithë`* teat', *thith* (*\*sis-*) `suck' [common alb. *s-* > *th-*]

**References:** WP. II 468 f., WH. II 622 f., Trautmann 257, 291 f.

**Page(s):** 912-913

**Root / lemma:** *seu-2, (seuə-), sū-*

**Meaning:** to bear child; son

**Material:** Old Indic *sūtē (sāuti), sūyatē (sūyati), savati`* gebiert, zeugt', *sūh`* progenitor', *sūtu-* m. `Schwangerschaft' (: *\*sūtu-s* in Old Irish *suth*), *sutá-* m. `son'; *sūtí-* `birth, progeny ', *súṣuti-* f. `leichtes parturition'; Avestan *hav- (hunām)`* to give birth to children, Kinder zur Welt bringen', *hazaṇrō-hunā`* eine, die 1000 Kinder zur Welt bringt'; Old Irish *suth* (*\*sutu-s*) `birth, fruit'; cymr. *hog-en`* girl' (*\*sukā*), in addition *hog-yn`* lad, young boy'; due to the present *\*sūnāmi* (compare Avestan *hunām*) and *\*sūiō* (compare Old Indic *sūyatē*): Indo Germanic *\*sūnú-s* and *\*suiú-s* originally `the parturition, birth', then `foetus, son';

Old Indic *sūnú-* m.; Avestan *hunu-š*; Gothic *sunus*, Old Icelandic *sunr*, Old High German Old English *sunu*, Lithuanian *sūnùs*; Old Church Slavic *synъ`* son';

gr. υἱός (Gen. hom. υἱέος) and (secondary) υἱός 'son' (in addition hom. υἱωνός 'grandchild, grandson' from \**suīō[u]-nó-s*), as proto Indo Germanic formation verified through tochar. B *soyă* (A *se*) 'son' and that reshaped after *dustr* 'daughter' Armenian *ustr* 'son'; also Old English *suhterga* 'grandchild, grandson, nephew' kann eine corresponding reshuffling after *Tochter* 'daughter' sein.

In Italian-Celtic Gebiete fehlen diese words for 'son'.

Maybe alb. ( \**tsun*) *çun* 'son'.

**References:** WP. II 469 f., Trautmann 292.

**Page(s):** 913-914

---

**Root / lemma:** *seu-3* : *su-* : *seuə-* : *sū-*

**Meaning:** to bend, turn

**Material:** Old Indic *suvāti* 'sets in motion, excites, arouses, animates', *sutā-* 'veranlaßt, angetrieben', *prá-sūta-* 'in Bewegung gebracht, angetrieben, entsendet', *ṛj-sūta-* 'from Männern angetrieben', *prá-sūti-* 'motion; agitation', *savā-* 'actuation, incitation, command, order, Belebung; the Anreger, Befehlende', *sávīmani* Lok. 'in actuation, in behest', *savitár-* 'hastener, impeller, motivator, exciter; the god Savitar';

Avestan *hav-* 'set in motion', *hunāiti* 'verschafft, seeks to obtain', *hvaṇmahi* ( \**sū-en-*) 'we seek to obtain'. *apavanvainti* ( \**sū-en-ū-*) 'sie lenken ab', *mainyu-šūta-* 'of Geist getrieben', *hvōišta-* 'the höchste, beste; oldest';

Old Irish *sō(a)id* 'dreht, kehrt' ( \**sōū-eīe-ti*), *ess-ro-so-* 'mißlingen' ( \**hinwegdrehen*); *sua(i)nem* m. 'rope, cord' ( \**seu-n-ia-mō*); Lithuanian *siaūras* ( \**seu-ro-*) 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, narrow';

Hittite *šūuāi-* 'bump, poke, urge, press, push'.

***seu-k-***: osset. *xurx* 'whey' (Aryan \**sukra-*: Lithuanian *sukrūs* ' \**was sich leicht dreht*'); Lithuanian *sunkalai* Pl. 'wheys', *pã-sukos* ds.; Lithuanian *sukù*, *sùkti* 'turn', *sukrūs* 'movable, nimble, agile', *apsùkalas* 'Türangel', Latvian *sukt* 'escape; to get away', *sukata* 'Drehkrankheit', Slavic \**sъkъ*, \**sъkati* (preterit-stem \**sukā-*) in russ. *sku*, *skatъ* 'zwirnen, zusammendrehen, wind up, roll up', ablaut. Church Slavic *sukati* 'turn' (reshaped from \**soukeje*, compare russ. *sučítъ* 'zwirnen');

**References:** WP. II 470, Trautmann 291, Lidén KZ 61, 7 f., Pedersen Hittite 134.

**See also:** s. also *seuio-* 'left' and *suei-* 'bend'.



---

**Root / lemma:** *seu-4, seu-t-*

**Meaning:** to boil, move vividly

**Material:** Avestan *hāvayaṇ* 'sie schmoren', *hāvayeiti* 'er schmort' (3. Sg. Opt. *huyārēš* - Old Indic *\*suyúr* to a present *\*haoíti* after the Wurzelklasse);

in addition Germanic *\*saub-* in Old Icelandic *sjóða* 'simmer, seethe, boil, cook', Old English *séoðan* (engl. *seethe*) ds., Old High German *siodan*, Middle High German Modern High German *sieden*, Old Icelandic *seyð* 'brausendes water', *seyðir* 'Kochfeuer'; Gothic *sauþs* 'sacrificial animal', Old Icelandic *sauður* 'sheep, also anderes small cattle'; Old Swedish *sauþn* 'Sprudelquelle'; Germanic *\*suba-* in *soð* n. 'Fleischsuppe, broth';

Lithuanian *siaučiu siaūsti* ' (corn, grain) winnow, fan, die chaff of corn, grain segregate; play; dash, rage ', *siuntù, siūsti* 'toll become'; besides also the meaning 'hit' in žem. *siūtis* 'shove ', Latvian *šāust* 'geißeln'; compare also Lithuanian *saūbti* 'rage, clamor, dash', *šaūbti* 'umhertoben', Old Lithuanian *siaubti* 'prank pull '; Latvian *šaulis* m. 'gate';

maybe alb. (*\*ši-*) *shij* 'thresh, winnow'.

russ. *ščú, šutítb* 'spaßen, joke', *šut* (Gen. *šutá*) m. 'merrymaker, buffoon ', slov. *šutec* 'fool'.

**References:** WP. II 471 f., Trautmann 260.

**Page(s):** 914-915

---

**Root / lemma:** *seuə-, sū-*

**Meaning:** to let, leave (?)

**Material:** Gr. *ἐάω* 'allow' (*\*éFáω*), *ἔβασον ἔασον*. Συρακούσιοι, *εὔα* = *ἔα* Hes., Fut. *ἐᾶσω*, Aor. *ἔῤῃσα* (to *\*éiā*); zero grade Old High German *vir-sūmen*, Modern High German *säumen*, *ver-säumen* (would be denominative eines *\*sū-mó-s* 'slackening, säumend').

**References:** WP. II 472, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 682, 752.

**Page(s):** 915

---

**Root / lemma:** *seujo-*

**Meaning:** left

**Material:** Old Indic *savyá-*, Avestan *haoya-* 'left ', Old Church Slavic *šujb*, f. *šuja* ds.

**References:** WP. II 472, Trautmann 260;



**See also:** perhaps as 'writhed, crooked, humped' to *seu-3* (compare Latin *laevus* above S. 652).

**Page(s):** 915

---

**Root / lemma:** *se-*

**Meaning:** reflexive pronoun

**Note:** and (after analogy from *\*t(e)ue*) *s(e)ue-*

**Material:** *se-* and *s(e)ue-* Reflexivpronomen for alle Personen, Geschlechter und Numeri; Gen. *seue*, Dat. *seb<sup>h</sup>ei*, enclitic Gen.-Dat. *s(ue)oi*, adjektivisches Possessiv *s(e)uo-*; *se-*: *seue-* inflectional as *te-*: *teue* 'du'.

1. *se-*: gr. σφέ, σφίv etc., poss. σφός, derive from \*σ-φει, σ-φι(v), die as σφ-ει, σφ-ι(v) aufgefaßt wurden;

Latin *sibi*, *sē*, Paelignian *sefeī*, Oscan *sífeī* 'sibi' (*\*seb<sup>h</sup>ei*), *siom* 'se' (Umbrian *seso* 'sibi' from *sei-psō* 'sibi ipsī?'), Gothic *sik*, Old High German *sih*, Old Norse *sik* 'sich' (*\*se-ghe*), Gothic *sís*, Old Icelandic *sēr* Dat., Poss. Gothic *seins*, Old High German *sīn* etc. 'sein' (auf dem Lok. *\*sei* beruhendes *\*sei-no-s*); compare Messapic *veinan* 'suam' from *\*suei-nā-m*, Old Prussian *sebbei* Dat., *sien* Akk., Old Church Slavic *sebě* Dat., *se* Akk. 'sibi, se'.

2. *seue-*, *\*sue-*: Old Indic Poss. *svá* 'suus', Avestan *hva-*, *xša-*, ap. *huva-* 'eigen, suus' and zero grade Avestan *hava-* ds.; Avestan Dat. Abl. *hvāvōya* i.e. iran. *\*huyabya* 'sibi, se', *xāi* 'sibi';

Armenian *in-k'n*, Gen. *in-k'ean*, 'selbst' (*k'* from *sue*), perhaps *iur* 'sui, sibi', (*\*seuero-* or *\*seuoro-*);

gr. ἑ (pamph. *Fhe*) 'sich' from *\*sue*, hom. ἑἶ from *\*seue*, Gen. hom. ἑο, εἶο, εὐ, εὔ, Attic οὐ (*\*suesio*), Dat. οἶ, οἷ, Lesbian Foī (*\*suoī*) besides hom. ἐοἶ (*\*seuoī*), Poss. ὅς, Doric Fός 'sein' (*\*sueos*) besides hom. ἐός (*\*seuos*), wherefore ἡλίξ (*\*sue-li-k-*) 'of the same age, coeval, fellow';

alb. *ve-të* (*\*sue-ti*) 'selbst', *u-* Pron. refl. (*\*sue*), *vajë* 'girl' (*\*vairiā* to *\*suo-ro-* 'relative'), *vëla* 'brother' (see above S. 685);

Maybe **Phrygian:** *vela* f. 'family, relatives' (?) : alb. *vëlla* 'brother'

Note:

Wrong etymology of alb. *vajë* 'girl'

Maybe alb. Geg (\**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajë* 'girl, virgin' : Latin *virga* 'thin branch, rod' (from \**uiz-gā*), *virgō* 'girl, virgin' ;

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (\**suerġ<sup>h</sup>*)-: 'to turn, press, strangle' < [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-] of **Root / lemma:** *ueis-2*: 'to turn, bend'.

Old Latin *sovos*, from which in schwachtoniger position *suos*, Latin *suus*, Oscan *suveis* 'sui' (Gen.), *súvad* 'suā', Paelignian *suois* 'suis', marr. *suam* 'suam', next to which zero grade Umbrian *sue-so* Lok. Sg. 'suō'; Latin *sēd*, *sē* preposition 'without', prefix 'beiseite' basic meaning 'for sich, without' (Abl. \**s(u)ed*), conjunction 'but, however'; in addition gr. ἰδιος 'privat, eigen', argiv. \**Φηδίος* from Indo Germanic \**s(u)ed-ijos*;

Gothic *swēs* 'eigen', n. 'property', Old High German Old Saxon *swās*, Old English *swæ̃s*, Old Icelandic *svāss* 'dear, traut' (as \**s(u)ēd<sup>h</sup>-so-* or *-to-* root \**s(u)ēd<sup>h</sup>-*, see below; Middle Dutch *swāselinc* 'father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law'; to Old High German *gī-swīo* (see below) the VN *Suionēs* by Tacitus, Old Icelandic *Svīar* m. Pl. 'Schweden', *svī-dāi* 'from selbst dead (not killed)', lengthened grade *svē-vīss* 'stubborn', Gothic *swi-kunþs* 'apparent, manifest, obvious';

Lithuanian *savęs*, *sevęs* 'sui' (Gen.) etc., Poss. *sāvas*; zero grade Old Prussian *swais* = Old Church Slavic *svojъ* 'suus, eigen'; out of it *swojakъ* 'affinis', etc.

3. *s(u)e-b<sup>h</sup>(o)-*, *suo-b<sup>h</sup>o-* 'from eigener kind of': Old Indic *sabhā* 'congregation, meeting, Gemeindehaus' (less good above S. 105); Gothic *sibja*, Old High German *sipp(e)a* etc. 'family, Gesamtheit the particular Leute' (\**sebjō*); Germanic \**sebnō-* and \**sebnan-* 'family' in Old Icelandic *sjafni* m. 'love', GN *sjǫfn* f., VN \**Sebnan-ez* > *Semnonēs* 'Sippegenossen'; in addition the VN Latin *Sabīnī* as 'die Sippenangehörigen', *Sabelli* (\**safnolo-*), *Samnium* = Oscan *Safinim*, Latin *Samnītes*; perhaps ein from den in Italien wohnhaften Illyriern bezogener name with *a* from Indo Germanic *o*, compare Slavic *sob-*; in addition lengthened grade die Germanic *Suēbi*, Old High German *Swābā* 'Schwaben' (Germanic \**swēba-*, Indo Germanic \**s(u)ēb<sup>h</sup>o-* 'free, zum particular Volk belonging'); russ. (etc.) *o-soba* 'person', *sobъ* 'Eigenart, character', Old Church Slavic *sobъstvo* 'Eigenart, entity', and with *s(u)* Old Church Slavic *svoboda* 'Freiheit' (originally 'state, status the Sippenangehörigen'); zero grade seems Old Prussian *subs* 'selbst'; quite doubtful with *e* Slavic \**sebrъ* in russ. *pá-serbъ* 'Stiefsohn' and (?) dem names the *Serben* and *Sorben*; with still klärungsbedürftiger nasalization \**sębrъ* in aserb. *sebrъ* 'free Baner', russ. *sjabr* 'Nachbar, friend'; compare Vasmer 2, 599, 611 f., 3, 61 f.

4. *s(u)ēd<sup>h</sup>-*: Old Indic *svadhā* 'Eigenart, consuetude, custom, Heimstätte', (Avestan *x<sup>h</sup>aδāta-* 'about sich selbst bestimmend, immortal' is neuere composition); gr. ἔθος n. 'eigen'

consuetude, custom' (thematic βεσόν ἔθος Hes., lakonisch), participle hom. ἔθων `habitual, customary ', Perf. εἴωθα, Lesbian εὔωθα `bin habitual, customary ' ( \**sesyōd<sup>h</sup>a*), ἐθίζω `gewöhnne', lengthened grade ἥθος n. `custom, Gebrauch, Herkommen', Pl. `domicile' (: Germanic \**swēsa-*, if from \**syēd<sup>h</sup>-s-ō-*, see above), ἡθεῖος `traut', ἔθνος `bulk, mass, Völkerschaft' as `family'?

Latin *sodālis* ( \**syed<sup>h</sup>ālīs*) `buddy, friend, Gespiele, fellow, Tischgenosse'; *soleō* `bin habitual, customary ', with /for \**d<sup>h</sup>*; *suēscō* `werde accustomed ' ( \**syēd<sup>h</sup>-skō*);

but Gothic *sidus* `custom', Old High German *situ*, Old English *sidu*, *seodu*, Old Icelandic *siðr*, Akk. Pl. *siðu* m. `custom' (previously Modern High German fem.) not here, da sie / in the root syllable have (Wissmann, Münchner Studien 6, 129, Anm. 28).

5. ~~£~~ derivatives: Avestan *x<sup>h</sup>aē-tu-* `angehörig', *x<sup>h</sup>aē-tāt-* `Angehörigkeit, affiliation' (due to eines Lok. \**syeh-*, *syoh-*); Old Church Slavic *svatb* `kinsman, relative, relative, Brautwerber', ( \**syō-to-s*, compare serb. *svāk* `sister's husband ', Old Church Slavic *svojakb* `affinis'); Lithuanian *svēčias*, *svētīs* `guest' (actually `foreigner, stranger'; because of *svētimas* `strange ', Latvian *svešs* `strange; guest', from \**syeh-tios* `for sich, alone stehend, hence out of stehend'; compare Latvian *sevišks* `separate, alone ' and gr. ἑκάς (Hes. βεκάς), actually \**F<sup>h</sup>æ-kás* `for sich', compare ἀνδρα-κάς `man for man' and Old Indic *dviśas* `to zweien'; gr. ἕκαστος (\*ἕκασ-στος `for sich stehend') `ein jeder', thereafter ἑκάτερος, delph. Φεκάτερος `jeder from zweien'; hom. ἑτης (Φέτης) `kinsman, relative, friend', el. Φέτας `Privatmann'.

With anlaut \**se-* (not \**syeh*): Old Church Slavic \**se<sup>h</sup>tb* `guest', *posē<sup>h</sup>titi* `besuchen'; gr. ἑταρος `fellow ', fem. ἑταῖρα, ἑταίρᾱ, wherefore as new m. ἑταίρος.

6. other Zugehörigkeits- and Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen (compare under particular Schlagworten \**syelio[n]-*, *syesor-*, *syekuro-s*, *suekrū-*) are:

Maybe alb. ( \**syelio vēlla* `brother (\*brother-in-law, sister's husband)'

Old Icelandic *sveinn* `lad, young boy, herdsman, shepherd', Old Saxon *swēn* `a swine-herd ' (Bedeutungsanschluß an *swīn* `swine'), Old English *swān* `a swine-herd, herdsman, shepherd', poet. `man, warrior'; Lithuanian *sváinis* ( \**syoinjos*) `of Weibes sister's husband ', *sváiné* `die sister the wife, woman', Latvian *svainis* `brother the wife, woman'; Old High German (*ge*)*swīo* `brother-in-law, sister's husband ', Middle High German *geswīe* m. f. `brother-in-law, Schwägerin', Old Icelandic *sveit* f. `Kriegerschar';

7. Auf a connection from *\*se-* with dem Pron. *\*(o)lo-* beruhendes *\*se-lo-* seems (?) die base from Germanic *\*selba-* 'selbst' (-<sup>h</sup>*o-* as above in *\*s(ʌ)eb<sup>h</sup>o-*), Gothic *silba*, Old Norse *sjálfr*, Old English *self*, Old High German *selb*, Modern High German *selb*, *-er*, *-st* in addition Venetic *sselboi sselboi* 'sibi ipsi' (= Old High German *selb selbo*); compare also Germanic *\*selda-* 'seldom', Gothic *silda-leiks* 'wundersam' ('from rare, seltsamer Gestalt'), Old High German *selt-sāni* 'strange', adv. *seltan* 'seldom' etc. ('seldom' from 'for sich, alleinstehend, einzig'); daß Latin *sōlus* 'alone, einzig, bare' a similar Indo Germanic connection *\*sō-lo-* entstammt, is possible; after Szemerényi (Word 8, 50) from *\*sue-alo-*.

8. Vom reflexive in the meaning to divide is the stem *\*sue-* in particles for 'so' from which 'as' and 'if':

Hom. ὥς (Fως) postpositive 'so' from *\*sūō-* with suffixalem *-s*; but ὅτ(τ)ι, Attic ὅτις 'was also always' (*\*iod-k<sup>w</sup>id*), hom. ὅππῳς, Attic ὅπῳς 'as' belong to *\*io-* above S. 283 (Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 617); Oscan *svaí, svae*, Umbrian *sve, sue* 'if', Old Latin *suad* (Festus) 'sic'; Gothic *swē* 'as' (relative), *swa-swē* 'as'; Gothic *swa*, Old Norse *svā*, Old English *swā, swæ* 'so', Old Saxon Old High German nnd. *sō*, in addition Gothic *swa-leiks*, Old Icelandic *slikr*, Old English *swelc, swilc* etc., Old High German *solih, sulih* etc. 'solch';

Umbrian *so-pir* 'siquis', Oscan *svaepis*, Volscan *sepis* 'siquis', *surur, suror, suront, sururont* 'item' (*\*sūō-sūō*); Old Latin *sō-c* 'so' (could have evolved from *\*sūō*), Latin *sī* 'if' (originally 'so', *sī dīs placeat*), *sī-c* 'so'.

**References:** WP. II 455 ff., WH. II 457 f., 506 f., 530 f., 552 f., 557, 626 f.; Trautmann 251 f., 291, 294 f., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 226, 600 f., 606 f.; 2, 577; Mezger Word 4, 98 ff., Benveniste BSL 50, 36 ff.;

**See also:** s. also *seni-* and *su-*.

**Page(s):** 882-884

**Root / lemma:** *sēik-, sīk-*

**Meaning:** to reach for, grab

**Material:** Gr. ἵκω (*\*sīkō*), Doric εἴκω (*\*seikō*) 'come, gelange, erreiche', Ionian Attic Inf. Aor. ἰκέσθαι (*\*sīk-*), Praes. ἰκνέομαι, hom. ἰκᾶνω (*\*ikavFw*) ds., ἰκανός 'hinreichend, genügend', ἰκέτης, ἰκτωρ, ἰκτήρ 'Schutzfleher' ('schutzsuchend after jmdm. langend'); προῖσσομαι 'bettle', προῖκτης 'beggar', προῖξ, προικός f. 'gift, present', Attic Akk. προῖκα 'as gift, free', ἰκμενοζούρος 'ein günstiger wind' (with dem man das Ziel erreicht), αἶκτος 'impenetrable'; from Indo Germanic *\*sē[ɫ]k-*: ἦκω 'bin angekommen, bin da';

contamination from εἰκ- and ἐνεγκ- is ep. Ionian ἦν-εἰκα ἥνεγκα';

Old Icelandic *sār* 'large bowl, basin' = Old English *sā* 'bucket, pail' (\**sai haz*), Old Icelandic *sāld* ds. (\**sai hadla-*); Lithuanian *síekti* 'die Hand ausstrecken', *seikiù*, *seikėti* 'with measure of capacity measure', lter. *saikaũ*, *-ýti*, *saĩkas*, *síekas* 'measure of capacity'; *síeksnis* 'fathom (as measure)';

**References:** WP. II 465 f., Trautmann 252.

**Page(s):** 893

---

**Root / lemma:** *sē(i)-1* (\**kē(i)-kla*, *skē(i)-kla* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** to sift

**Material:** Gr. ἤθω, ἤθέω 'siebe', ἤθμός m. 'cheesecloth, light cotton gauze used in cheese making, sieve'; changing through ablaut (probably *ǝ*) ἱμαλῖα τὸ ἐπίμετρον τῶν ἀλεύρων Hes., ἱμαλῖς, -ίδος 'Schutzgöttin the Mühlen'; (about Latin *simila* 'feinstes Weizenmehl' s. but WH. II 538); Middle Irish *sīthlad* 'das Sieben' (*th* from *sīthal* 'bucket, pail'); cymr. *hidl*, Middle Breton *sizl*, nbret. *sil* 'sieve' from \**sē-tlo-* = Old Icelandic *sāld* n. 'sieve' = Gothic \**sēþl*, assumed through karel. *siekla*, Finnish *seula* 'sieve'; Lithuanian *síetas* 'sieve' = Old Church Slavic *sīto* ds. (\**sēi-to-*), Lithuanian *sijóju*, *-ti* 'sieve'; Slavic \**sějǫ*, \**sěti* (\**sějati*) in Old Church Slavic *pro-sěati* 'σινιάσαι' serb. *sījati* 'sieve', (present-stem \**sēja-*, preterit-stem \**sijā-*); alb. *shosh* 'siebe' (\**sjā-s*);

Maybe truncated alb. (\**sethmos*) *shoshë* 'sieve': gr. ἤθμός m. 'sieve', *shoshit* 'sieve' (common Celtic alb. abbreviation).

\**sēi-* 'sieve' is probably as 'through ein Geflecht fall let' eine Sonderanwendung from \**sēi-* 'entsenden, throw, säen, fall let'.

**References:** WP. II 459, Trautmann 254.

**Page(s):** 889

---

**Root / lemma:** *sē(i)-2*: *sai-*: *sī-*: *sē-*: *sə-* and *sei-*: *si-*

**Meaning:** to throw, send, let fall, sow; semenĀ tātε

**Material:** A. 'entsenden, throw, säen':

**a.** Old Indic *sāyaka-*, 'zum Schleudern bestimmt', m. n. 'missile, arrow', m. 'sword', *sāyikā* 'dagger', *sēnā* 'missile, spear, lance; Schlachtreihe, army', *prāsita-* 'dahinschießend (from birds)', *prāsiti-* f. 'Anlauf, onrush, throw, shot, projectile';

**b.** 'säen': Old Indic *sīra-* n. 'Saatpflug', *sītā* 'furrow' (\*die Besäte); Latin *serō* (\**si-s-ō*), -*ere*, *sēvī*, *sātus* 'säen, bepflanzen, bring forth, zeugen', *sātiō* 'das Säen', *sātor* 'Säer'; Gothic *saian* (*saísō*), Old High German *sāen*, Old Saxon *sāian*, Old English *sāwan*, Old

Icelandic *sā`säen`* from proto Germanic *\*sējan* = Lithuanian *sėjū* (*sėti*) ds., Old Church Slavonic *sějō* (*sějati*) ds.; Latin *sēmen`* seed, sperm ' (*Sēmōnēs`* Saatgötter'), Old High German Old Saxon *sāmo* ds. (m. has changed), Lithuanian Pl. *sėmen-s, -ys`* Flachssaar', Old Prussian *semen`* Samen', Old Church Slavonic *sěmę`* Samen'; Old High German etc. *sāt`* das Säen, seed ', Gothic *mana-sēþs`* (Menschensaat) Menschheit, world'; zero grade cymr. bret. *had`* seed, sperm ', corn. *has`* seed, sperm ', further probably Old Irish *sa(i)the* (*\*sətio-*) `swarm, birth from jungen animals, brood', cymr. *haidf.`* swarm, troop, multitude, crowd', bret. *hed m.`* swarm, swarm of bees' (also `\* seed, sperm = generation, progeny ', as Gothic *manasēþs*);

**-tlo-**formation: Lithuanian *sėklà`* seed ': with reduplication-grade *\*sai-*: Latin *saeculum`* gender, sex, Menschenalter, Jahrhundert'; cymr. *hoedl`* Lebensdauer', abret. *hoetl*, Middle Breton *hoazl* ds., gall. *Deae Sētlaceniae*;

Old Irish *sīl`* seed, sperm ', cymr. *hil`* seed, sperm, progeny ' (Indo Germanic *\*sē-lo-*), Lithuanian *pasėlyš`* Aussaat, Beisaat'; zero grade in compound: probably Gothic *frasts`* kid, child' from *\*pro-s[ə]-tis*; perhaps Middle Irish *ross n.`* (flax)samen';

controversial is die affiliation from gr. ῥῆμι `throw, cast, send', see above S. 502.

**B.** `die Hand wornach ausstrecken; Anspannung, power ', presumably from the outlook the forceful zum Wurfe gereckten Hand:

Old Icelandic *seilask* (*\*sailjan*) `sich strecken, make an effort, try hard, exert oneself '; Lithuanian *síela`* eagerness ', Old Prussian *seilin* Akk. ds., Pl. *seilins`* sense', *noseilis`* ghost'; serb. *sīla*, Czech *síla`* power ' (*\*séilā*); Old Irish *sīnim`* recke, strecke from'; Lithuanian *ne-seĩ-nyti`* not reach'; Middle Irish *sethar`* strong' (*\*si-tro*), cymr. *hydr*, abret. *hitr*, *hedr*, nbret. *hezt`* bold'.

**C.** `kraftlos die Hand sinken lassen, slacken, release, let go, free, set free; säumen; late, slow, sich lang hinziehend; Abspannung, tranquility; herabsinkend';

Old Indic *áva-syati*, Aor. *a-sāt`* hört auf, schließt; makes halt, verweilt', *áva-sita-* `wer sich niedergelassen hat, wohnhaft', *avasāna-* n. `place of Absteigens, Einkehr, abode, residence; end, death'; *sāyá-* n. `Einkehr, evening', *sātí-* f. `decision, end' (Lex.) = Avestan *hāti`* piece, break, section' (*\*das Absetzen am end eines Abschnittes*); Avestan *hāθra-* n. `certain stretch of time, time, period' (*\*terrace, bench, step*, ein way- and Zeitmaß');

gr. presumably ῥῆμιχος `peaceful ' (ending as μείλιχος, from a *\*sē-tu-* `tranquility '; similar *t-* derivatives see below);



Latin *sinō*, *-ere*, *sī-vi* 'let, befall let', *dēsinere* 'cease', *dēsivāre* 'cease', *pōnō* (*\*po-sinō*, compare participle *positus*); 'place, place' (*\*low, base-place, ab-place*), *situs* 'stand gelassen; beigesetzt'; *sileō*, *-ēre* 'rest, cease (e.g. of Winde), keep mum, keep quiet' = Gothic *anasilan* '(of Winde:) cease, fall silent' due to eines *l*-participle *\*si-lo-*; compare Old English *sāl-nes* 'Schweigen' (*\*sai-lo-*);

Latin *sētiūs* 'later, less, less good'; *sērus* 'late' (= Old Irish *sīr*);

Old Irish *sīr* (= Latin *sērus*) 'langdauernd, eternal', cymr. corn. bret. *hir* 'long', Kompar. Old Irish *sīa* = cymr. *hwy* (from *\*sē-is*), Superl. Old Irish *sīam*, cymr. *hwyaf*, Middle Irish *sith* 'lang, andauernd' (Intensivpartikel), compounds *sithithir* 'also long', cymr. *hyd* 'long, Fortdauer, while; usque ad', acymr. *hit*, corn. *hes*, bret. *hed, het* m. 'length' (*\*si-tu-, -ti-*); viell. cymr. *hoed* (*\*sai-to-*) m. 'longing, yearning';

Gothic *seībus* 'late', *pana-seīps* 'further, still' (Kompar.-Adv. *\*sīp-iz*, as:) Old Icelandic *sīðr* Adv. 'less', *sīz* 'nachdem' (< *sīðes*), Old English *sīð ðām* 'seitdem', Old Saxon *sīth*, Old High German *sīd* ds., Modern High German *seit* 'from'; Old Icelandic *sīð* Adv. 'late', Superl. *sīzt*, with the meaning 'schlaff herabfallend': *sīðr* 'droopy, sagging, long', Old Frisian *sīde* 'low', Old English *sīd* 'long, wide, breit', Old High German *sīto* Adv. 'laxe'; eine nominalization therefrom is Old Icelandic *sīða* f. 'side (of Körpers)', Old English *sīde*, Old Saxon *sīda*, Old High German *sīta* 'side' (from dem concept the Ausdehnung after under grown); Gothic *sainjan* 'säumen, hesitate', Old Icelandic *seinn* 'slow, late', Old English *sæne*, Middle High German *seine* 'slow, idle', Old English *ā-sānian* 'slack, weak become'; changing through ablaut Middle High German *senen* (*\*si-nēn*), Modern High German *sich sehnen* and Swedish dial. *sīna* 'cease milk to give' (*n* bare present formant, as in Latin *sinō*); Norwegian *seimen* 'saumselig, slow', Old High German *lancseimi* 'slow'; changing through ablaut Old English *siomian* (*\*simian*) 'hesitate, hang, sich senken', Old High German *gi-semōn* 'harren';

Lithuanian *ātsainus* 'careless, neglectful', presumably also *sietuvà*, Latvian *siet(u)s*, *sietawa* 'deep place in river' (perhaps 'deep hinabsinkend');

**References:** WP. II 459 ff., WH. II 512, 522, 526 f., 545 f., Trautmann 253 f., Thieme, The Heimat the Indo Germanic Gemeinsprache 25;

**See also:** compare above S. 887: *seg-1*.

**Page(s):** 889-891

---

**Root / lemma:** *sē(i)-3, -sai-*: *sī-* and *sei-*: *si-* (*\*heiki-* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** to bind; strap

## Material:

Hittite *išḫija-*, *išḫāi*, Luvian *hišḫija-* 'bind' (Pedersen Hittite 114 Anm.).

With **m**-formant:

gr. (\***hismas**) ἰμάς, -άντος 'strap' (to \*ἰμά), (\***hismao**) ἰμάω 'pull an einem rope, band in die Höhe', (\***hismonia**) ἰμονία 'Brunnenseil', (\***hismaios**) ἰμαῖος 'das Wasserschöpfen betreffend', (\***hismasso**) ἰμάσσω (Aor. (\***hismassa**) ἰμάσσαι, ἰμάσαι) 'lash, flog';

Irish *sim* 'chain'; Old Icelandic *sīmi* m. 'rope, band, cord', Old English *sīma*, Old Saxon *sīmo* 'band, strap, rope, manacle', Old Icelandic *seimr* 'filament';

Old Indic *sīmán-* m., *sīmā* f. 'Scheitel, limit, boundary', *sīmanta-* m. ds.;

Old Indic *syāti*, *sināti*, *sinōti* 'binds, binds los' (Perf. *siṣāya*, Aor. *ásāt*, participle *sita-*), *sayatvá-* n. 'connection, fortification', *sētár-* m. 'Feßler; fesselnd', *prasiti-* 'loop, noose, snare, net, dragnet' (lex.); Avestan *hā(y)-* 'bind, fesseln' (present *hayeiti*, participle *hita-*), *hita-* m. 'yoke, pair of harnessed oxen';

Latvian *siet* 'bind', Lithuanian *siėti* ds., *sijà* 'Brückenbalken', *ātsaja* 'Stränge of the horse';

with **b<sup>h</sup>**-formants: Old Irish *soib* 'deceitful, verlogen' (\**soi-b<sup>h</sup>o-*), wörtl. 'zauberisch', ablaut. *sīabair* 'phantom, ghost', *sīabraid* 'verzaubert, verwandelt' (\**sei-b<sup>h</sup>-*), PN *Find-abair* f. = cymr. *Gwen-hwyfar* 'Ginevra' ('weißes ghost'); s. Vendryès RC 46, 263 ff.;

With **n**-formant: Avestan *hinu-* m. 'band, strap, manacle', Old English *sinu*, Old High German *senawa*, Old Icelandic *sin* f. 'sinew' (proto Germanic \**sinwā*, das after the alteration from *ny* to *nn* from *sinu-* reshaped is), Middle Irish *sīn* 'chain, collar, neckband'; Latvian *pa-sainis* 'cord', *aif-sainis* 'bundle', Lithuanian *siena* 'limit, boundary, wall', Latvian *siēna* 'wall';

With **l**-formant: Old Icelandic *seil* f., Old English *sāl* m. f., Old High German *seil* n. 'rope, band, rope, manacle', Gothic *in-sailjan* 'anseilen', ablauteud Old High German *silo* m. 'rope, band, strap', Old Icelandic *sili*, *seli* m. 'Seile'; Lithuanian *ātsailė* f. 'Verbindungsstange between Bracke and Achse', *ātseilis* 'das vom Schwengel an die Achse gehende iron'; Slavic \**sidlo* n. (\**sitlo-*) in Old Church Slavic *silo* 'rope, band', poln. *sidło* 'loop, noose, snare';



With ~~f~~formant still: Old Indic *sétu-* 'bindend, fesselnd', m. 'band, strap, manacle, bridge, dam, Grenzzeichen', Avestan *haētu-* 'dam'; Latin *saeta* 'strong hair, esp. the animal, bristle'; cymr. bret. *hud* 'charm, spell', acorn. *hudol* 'magician' from \**soi-to-* = Germanic \**saiPa-* 'charm, spell', GN Dat. Pl. *Saitchamimi[s]*, to \**SaiPhamjōz* 'die through Zauber ihre Gestalt change to be able', Old Icelandic *seiðr* m. 'band, strap, rope, band', *seið* f. 'charm, spell'; in addition *sīða* 'conjure, perform magic', Old English *-siden* f. 'charm, spell'; Old English *sāda* m. 'rope', Old High German *seito* m., *seita* f. 'rope, Fallstrick, string'; Lithuanian *saĩtas*, *siėtas*, Latvian *saĩte* 'band, strap, manacle, cord', Old Prussian *saytan* n. 'strap'; Old Church Slavic *seťb* f. 'net', *sitbce* 'rope'.

**References:** WP. II 463 f., WH. II 462, Trautmann 253, W. Wüst Ural-alt. Jb. 26, 135 ff.

**Page(s):** 891-892

**Root / lemma:** *sēk-2*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Grammatical information:** unthemat. present root

**Material:** Alb. *shatë* 'hoe, spud' (\**sekti-*);

Latin *secō*, *-āre* 'to cut, cut off, cut up, reap, carve', *segmen*, *segmentum* 'break, section', *secespita* 'a long iron sacrificial knife' (ending unexplained), *secivum* 'libum est, quod secespita secatur' (: Old Church Slavic *sěčivo* 'axe'); *secūris* 'axe' (: Old Church Slavic *sekyra* 'axe'), *sēcula* 'sickle' (kampanisch); with ablaut Latin *a*: *saxum* 'a large stone, rough stone, broken rock, boulder, rock' (compare to meaning *rupes* 'a rock, cliff': *rumpō* 'to break, burst, tear'), Modern High German *Schere* 'scissors, shears': *scheren*, to form Old High German *sahs* 'knife', Old Church Slavic *socha*; Latin *a* seems reduplication-grade *o* besides *o* in Old High German *sahs*), perhaps *sacēna*, *scēna* 'die hoe the Pontifices' (\**sakes-nā*); *assignae* 'κρέα μεριζόμενα' (\**an-sek-nā*), marr. *assignas* N. Pl. f. 'non prosectae (carnes)';

Latin *sīgnum* n. 'a mark, token, sign, indication, proof', if originally 'incised mark' (?); Umbrian *prusekatu* 'prōsecātō', *prosešetir* 'to cut off, cut away', *aseçeta* 'non secta', *pruseçia* 'prōsiciās';

Middle Irish *tescaid* 'cuts, slices, bites' (\**to-eks-sk-*), Middle Irish *ēiscid* 'hew, cut off, cut down' (\**in-sek-*); Middle Irish *arasc* (\**ari-sko-*) 'abgehauener neck -stump', *airsce* (\**ari-skjo-*) ds.; Old Irish *se(i)che* f. 'skin, fell, fur' (: Old Icelandic *sigg* n. 'hard skin' from \**sezja-*); but Irish *sēol* 'kerchief, cloth, sail', cymr. *hwyl* 'sail' from \**seglo-* (: Old Icelandic Old English *segl* 'sail' from \**sekló-m*) are probably Germanic loanword;

cymr. *hesg*, Sg. *hesgen* `a reed grass, sedge' (from the incisive sharp leaves), acorn. *heschen* `a reed, cane', bret. *hesk* (\**sek-skā*) `reed with piercing leaves', Middle Irish *seisc* f. `bulrush';

Old High German *sega*, *saga*, Old English *sagu*, *sage*, Old Icelandic *sǫg* `saw', Old High German *segisna*, *segansa*, Modern High German *Sense*, Old Icelandic *segi*, *sigi* m. `torn Fleischstück, Fleischfaser'; Old Icelandic *sigðr* m., *sigð* f., Old English *sigðe* m., Middle Low German *segede*, *sichte* f. `sickle' (\**seketó*-); Old English *secg* f. `sword' and `sedge', Middle Low German *segge* `sedge'; Old High German *sahar*, Modern High German Bavarian *Sac(h)erds.*; Old Icelandic Old English *segl*, Old High German *segal* `sail', Old Saxon *segal*, *segela* `curtain' (\**Tuchstück*); see above to Irish *sēol*); Old Icelandic *sigg* n. `hard skin' (see above to Irish *seiche*); Old Icelandic *sax* n. `knife, sword', Pl. *sǫx* `scissors', Old English *seax* n. `knife, short sword', Old High German *sahs* `knife' (also in *mezzi-ra(h)s*, Old English *mete-seax* `knife'); Old Icelandic *sǫgr* `torn piece, stripe'; Old High German *suoha* `harrow, furrow' (Demin. *suohili*, *suoli* n.);

Lithuanian *j-sėkti* `dig in', *išsėkti* `to carve, cut, grave, chisel, form, fashion'; Old Church Slavic *sěko*, *sěšti* `cut, clip', *sěčivo* `axe' (: Latin *secivum*), *sekyra* `axe' (next to which \**sěkyra* in serb. *sjekira* transfigured after *sěko*);

unclear, whether here Latin *sīca* `dagger', *sīcīlis* `a cutting instrument';

Maybe alb. *thika* `knife' a Latin loanword.

Maybe alb. (\**suk*) *thuk* `mortar'

Lithuanian *sỹkis* `Hieb, Mal', klr. *syč* in. `the after dem Abbrechen of Astes hinterbleibende Teil of stems', Old English *sāgol* (\**saiuolo*-), m. `stick, club, mace, joint' = Middle High German *seigel* `rung, horizontal step on a ladder, grade', Middle High German dial. *saich* `reed'.

**References:** WP. II 474 f., WH. II 459, 484, 504 f., 534 f., Trautmann 255;

**See also:** s. also *(s)k(h)ed-*, *skēi-*, *sken-*, *skēu-6*.

**Page(s):** 895-896

---

**Root / lemma:** *sēk-3*

**Meaning:** quiet, lazy

**Material:** Gr. hom. ἥκα `still, leise, sacht, weak, slow', ἥκιστος `langsamster', Attic ἥκιστα `am wenigsten, gar nicht', hom. ἥσσων, Attic ἥπτων `schwächer, geringer'; reduced grade

hom. ἀκέων `closemouthed' = Adverb. ἀκῆν, later as object, Doric ἀκά (Instr.) `peaceful, stillschweigend', ἀκαλά-ρροος, ἀκαλα-ρρείτης `gentle flowing', perhaps ἄκασκα, ἀκασκα `sacht';

Latin *sēgnis* (*\*sēknis*) `slow, sleepy, idle'.

extension from 2. *\*sē(i)-* `slacken'.

**References:** WP. II 474, WH. II 510; M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 166 f., Frisk 52.

**Page(s):** 896

---

**Root / lemma:** *sēmi-* (*\*ghemi-*)

**Meaning:** half

**Material:** Old Indic *sāmí-* `half' (*á-sāmí-* Adj. `not half, complete'); gr. ἥμι- `half' (ἥμισυς `half' from originally ἥμιτυς m. `half', compare Cretan ἥμιτυ-έκτου, epid. ἥμίτεια; ἥμίνα `half'); Latin *sēmi-* (*sēmus* late Adjektivierung); *sēmis* indekl. `half' probably after *bis*; Old High German *sāmi-*, Old Saxon *sām-*; compare Latin *sēmi-vivus*, gr. ἥμί-βιος, Old High German *sāmi-queck*, Old Saxon *sām-quick* `halbto'.

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*simus*) *gjymśë*, Tosc *gjysmë* `half' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-*] : Rumanian *jumătate* `half' : gr. ἥμισυς `half' preservation of the old laryngeal.

**References:** WP. II 493, WH. II 512 f.

**Page(s):** 905-906

---

**Root / lemma:** *sē[i]*<sup>dh-</sup> : *sādh-* and : *sædh-*

**Meaning:** to strive for a goal

**Material:** Old Indic *sādhati* `kommt zum Ziel, bringt zum Ziel, in order', causative *sādháyati*, *sādhú-* `straight, proficient', *-sādh-* (2. composition part) = *jav.* *-hād-* `steering', *hādrōyā-* f. `desire nach Erreichung of Zieles' (from *\*hādra-* m., Indo Germanic *\*sēdh-ro-* `Erreichung of Zieles'); zero grade Old Indic *sidhrá-* `erfolgreich', *sídhyati* `kommt zum Ziel', participle *siddhá-*, Perf. *siśédha-* etc.; Avestan *āsna* `erfolgreich' (*\*ā-zdh-na-*); ablaut neologism is *sadh-* in Old Indic *sadh-nōti* and *sádhis-* `place, purpose';

gr. ἵθύς (*\*sādh<sup>h</sup>us*) `straight (auf ein Ziel gerichtet), Adv. geradeaus', ἰθύς, -ύος `attack, undertaking', ἰθύω `dringe vor', ἰθύνω `make straight'; εἶθαρ `immediately, right away', εὐθύς (from *\*eiθύς*) `straight'.

**References:** WP. II 450, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 350.

**Page(s):** 892

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṣiē[u]-ro-* : *ṣiē-ur(io)-*

**Meaning:** brother-in-law

**Note:**

From an extended **Root / lemma:** *se-* : reflexive pronoun

**Material:** Old Indic *syālā-* 'brother of the wife, woman'; serb.-Church Slavic *šurь*, serb. *šūra*, Old Russian russ. *šúrin* (Pl. *šúrьja*, compare *bratьja*).

Maybe alb. ( *\*huela*) *vëlla* 'brother'

**References:** WP. II 514, Trautmann 261, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 91; against it Brückner ZslPh. 4, 217;

**See also:** whether to *sēi-3* S. 891?

**Page(s):** 915

**Root / lemma:** *ṣiū-* (*\*kī-ū* in centum languages)

**Meaning:** to sew

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ṣiū-* : to sew, derived from **Root / lemma:** *sē(i)-3*, *-sēi-* : *sī-* and *sēi-* : *sī-* : to bind; strap.

**Grammatical information:** (for consonant and in present *ṣiūuō*), *sīu-* (in present *sīuiō*)

**Note:** besides *sū-* (dissimilated from *ṣiū-iō*); probably to *sēi-3*, S. 891

**Material:**

Old Indic *sīvyati* 'näht' (= Gothic *siujan*), *syūtā-* 'genäht' (= Lithuanian *siútas*, russ. *šityj* ds., Old Icelandic *sjōðr*), *syūman-* n. 'band, strap, rein, suture' (compare Old Prussian *schumeno*, and with ũ gr. ὑμήν), *sīvana-m* 'the stitching, sewing, the seam, stitch used to close a wound', *sūtra-m* 'filament'; gr. ὑμήν m. 'thin skin, sinew'; Latin *suō*, *-ere*, *suī*, *sūtum* 'sew, stitch up, sew together', *sūtor* 'Schuster', *sūbula* 'pricker, awl' (*\*sū-d<sup>h</sup>lā*); Gothic *siujan*, Old Icelandic *sýja*, Old English *si(o)wian*, *seowian*, Old High German *siuwan* (preterit *siwita*) 'sew'; Old High German *siut* m. 'suture', Old Icelandic *sjōðr* m., Old English *seod* 'bag' (*iū* from Indo Germanic *iū*); Middle High German *sūte* 'suture', Old Icelandic *sūðf*. 'Plankenverband, board'; Old High German *siula*, Modern High German *Säule* 'pricker, awl' (*\*ṣiū-d<sup>h</sup>lā*, compare Old Church Slavic *silo* and Latin *subula*);

(common Latin d<sup>h</sup>- > b-)

Old High German *soum*, Old English *sēam*, Old Icelandic *saumr* m. 'hem, suture' (compare Old Indic *syūman-*); Lithuanian *siuvù*, *siúti* 'sew', Latvian *šuvu* (*šuju*, *šūnu*), *šut* ds.; Lithuanian *siútas* 'genäht', Latvian *suts* ds.; Old Prussian *schumeno* 'Schusterdraht' (: Old Indic *syuman-*); Old Church Slavic *šijō* (*\*ṣiūiō*), *šiti* (= Lithuanian *siúti*) 'sew', russ. *šityj* 'genäht', Old Church Slavic *сѣвнѣ* 'genäht' (*\*ṣiūuēno-*), *silo* = Czech *sidlo* n. 'sew'

pricker, awl'; further by Trautmann 261 f.; Hittite *šum(m)anza(n)* `filament ', also (?) *šuel, šuil* ds.

**References:** WP. II 515 f., WH. II 631 f., Carruthers Lg. 6, 161 f.

**Page(s):** 915-916

---

**Root / lemma:** *skab<sup>h</sup>-*, *skamb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to support

**Material:** Old Indic *skabhñāti*, *skabhñōti* `propped ', Perf. *cāskāmbha*; *skabhāyati* `fastened, ligated, strengthened, reinforced, made fast; fortified '; *skambhā-* m., *skāmbhana-m* `prop, pillar ', Avestan *upaskambəm* `under fastening, strengthening ', *fraskəmba-*, *frasčimbana-* `girders, pillars '; npers. *paškam* `a covered walk between columns, colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico ', sogd. *šk'np-* (*\*skamb*) `base of the universe ';

Maybe alb. Geg *shkamb*, Tosc *shkëmb* `seat, bench, rock, stone, \*pillar' related to Latin *scamnum* (*\*skab<sup>h</sup>nom*).

Latin *scamnum* (*\*skab<sup>h</sup>nom*) `bench, footstool ', Demin. *scabillum*, *scabellum* `niedriges Bänkchen, footstool ';

die Aryan within nasalization, as well as the *e*-vocalism from Avestan *frasčimbana-* (compared with Old Indic *skāmbhana-m*) reshuffling through Aryan from *skabh-* after *\*stemb<sup>h</sup>-* (see *steb-* `jamb, upright section of a door frame or window frame; stanchion, roof support ') in Old Indic *stabhnāti* `plinth, base, base of a pedestal t', *stambha-* `posts, pillars, columns ' etc.

**References:** WP. II 539, WH. II 487 f.

**Page(s):** 916

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*kamb-* and (*s*)*kemb-*

**Meaning:** to curve, bend

Note:

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*kamb-* and (*s*)*kemb-*: `to curve, bend' derived from **Root / lemma:** *kam-p-*: `to bend'.

**Material:** Gr. *σκαμβός* `crooked, bowlegged'; Old Irish *camb* `crooked', cymr. corn. *cam*, bret. *kamm* ds., gall. in *Cambio-dūnum* `Kempten', bret. *camhet an rot* `rim of the wheel ' (*\*cambitā*); zero grades *\*kmb-* `turn = swap, vary, exchange ' and `zusammendrehen,

fesseln' in gall.-Latin *cambiāre* 'swap, vary, exchange' and Middle Irish *cimb* 'tribute, silver', Old Irish *cimbid* 'captive', *cimbe* 'captivity, imprisonment, confinement';  
Maybe alb. *kēmbej* 'exchange' a Latin loanword.

With *e*-vocalism: gr. κόμβος m. 'band, strap, loop', κομβώω 'bind, knot'; Norwegian *hempa* 'Kleiderstrippe, loop, noose, snare, handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand' (also 'stuff of hemp', in which meaning certainly influenced by *hamp* 'hemp');

from a basic meaning 'go crookedly' from reiht man an: gr. \*σκέμβω 'limp' erschlossen from dem names Σκόμβος, Swedish *skumpa* 'limp', *skimpa* 'jump, dance', Old High German *scimpfan* 'joke drive, push, play, deride', Modern High German *schimpfen*, *Schimpf*, Modern High German (Low German) *humpen*, *humpeln* 'hobble, limp' (or to *keub*-? above S. 590 f.);

\*(s)*kamb*- reminds an *kam*-, *kamp*- 'bend' (above S. 525); sein relationship to (s)*kemb*- is still unclear; also das zur nasalized root for 'bend' (?) or 'haken' (compare Lithuanian *kimbù*, *kibtì* 'hang bleiben'): *kabù*, *-éti* 'hang', *kabinti* 'hang', *kablỹs* m. 'hook', *kabē* f. 'Heftel, hook' (but also *e*-forms as *kebēklis* 'hook'); Old Church Slavic *skoba* f. 'fibula', russ. *skobá* 'agrafe, hook, clasp', wherefore Old Icelandic *hōp* n. 'small bay', Old English *hōp* 'ring'; against it Old Icelandic *hespa* 'iron staples' = Old English *hæpse*, *hæsp*, Middle High German *haspe*, *hespe*, Modern High German *Haspe*, *Häspe*, holl. *hespe* 'Hüftgelenk', Middle Dutch also 'hack, mattock, hoe' to *kap*-, above S. 527 f.

**References:** WP. I 346, 350 f., II 539 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 112, 116.

**Page(s):** 918

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)*kand*-, (s)*kend*-

**Meaning:** shine

**See also:** see above S. 526 (*kā*-).

**Page(s):** 918

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)*kāi*-, (d-), (t-)

**Meaning:** shining, bright

**Material:** Old Indic *kētū*- m. 'Lichterscheinung, brightness, Bild' (= Gothic *haidus*), *kēta*- m. 'mark, token, sign', *kētana*-m 'body, mark', *citrá*- 'augenfällig, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid, bright', n. 'apparition' = Avestan *čīθra*- 'augenfällig, clear, bright' (ablaut. with Old High German *heitar*);

Latin probably *caesius* `γλαυκός, from den Augen' (from *\*kait-* or *\*kaid-to-* from, compare Lithuanian *skáistas*) and *caelum* `sky, heaven' (*\*kaid-lo-* or *\*kaid-*, *\*kait-slo-*, compare with *-r*-forms German *heiter* `bright, clear', Lithuanian *skaid-rùs*, *skáidrùs*);

Gothic *haidus* `kind of way' (originally *\*`lichte apparition'*), Old Icelandic *heiðr* m. `honour, earnings', Old English *hād*, *hæd*, Old High German *heit* `Stand, rank, kind of' (Modern High German suffix *-heit*); Old Icelandic *heið* n. `clear, bright sky, heaven' (: Old Indic *kēta-* m.), *heið-r* Adj. `cheerful, uncloudy'; Old High German *heitar* `cheerful, gleaming (originally from the cloudless sky, heaven)', Old Saxon *hēdar* `cheerful', Old English *hādor* ds., n. `cheeriness of sky';

Lithuanian *skaidrùs*, *skáidrùs* `bright, clear, bright'; Latvian *skāīdrs* ds., `clean'; Lithuanian *skáistas*, *skaistùs* `bright'; different (to *skēid-* under S. 921) Trautmann 263.

Maybe alb. *skaj* `edge, end'

**References:** WP. II 537 f., WH. I 130f., 133;

**See also:** compare *kāi-3* (above S. 519) and *skāi-* (under).

**Page(s):** 916-917

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kek-*, *skeg-* (\*nasalized *\*(skenk-*, *\*skek-no-*)

**Meaning:** to spring, move quickly

**Material:**

In e-grade: Alb. geg *hekë* `agony', heq `suffer': Old Irish *scēn* `fright' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-*, Slavic *sk-* > *ch-*].

Gr. κεκήνας λαγμούς. Κρητες Hes. (`hare' as `jumper');

Old Irish *scēn* `fright' (*\*skek-no-*); *scochid*, newer *scuchid* (*\*skoketi*) `weicht, geht fort, geht to end' (Konj.-stem *scess-*, Perf. *scāich* `walked fort, war vorüber'); *di-ro-uss-soch-* `excel, surpass' (*\*`hervorspringen'*), cymr. *ysgogi* `to stir', bret. *diskogella* `shake';

Old High German *scehan* stem V. `hurry, quick, fast leave, depart', Middle High German Modern High German *geschehen*, Old English *scēon* schw. V. `befall, hurry', Middle High German *schehen* schw. V. `quick, fast einherfahren, hurry', Old High German *skihtīg* `shy' (Gothic *skōhs/n.* `wicked ghost, fiend, demon' as `einherfahrend' or `shaking' here?); Causative Middle High German *schicken* (`allow to proceed, go ahead') `prepare, make ready, sort, order, arrange, senden', Modern High German *schicken*; Old High German *gesciht* `event', Modern High German *Geschichte* `occurrence', Middle High German *schiht* `alignment, layer (by Bergleuten, and otherwise)'; with gramm.



variation: Old Icelandic *skaga* 'hervorspringen, project, protrude', *skagi* m. 'tongue of land; promontory', lengthened grade *skōgr* m. 'wood, forest'; Old English *tōscecgan* 'sich divide', *sceaga* m. 'shrubbery, bush' (from 'wood, forest'); also Old Icelandic *skegg* n. 'beard' (\**skaggja*-), Old English *sceagga* 'hair of the head', Old Icelandic *skeggja* f. 'battle axe' (compare Modern High German *Barte* ds.);

Maybe alb. (\**skuonta*) *hunda* '(\*tongue of land; promontory) nose' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-*, Slavic *sk-* > *ch-*].

Church Slavic *skokъ* m. 'Sprung', Perfektiv Old Church Slavic *sکوچiti*, Imperf. *skakati* 'spring'; with alternation **sk** : **ks** Lithuanian *šókti* 'spring', Latvian *sákt* 'begin', Lithuanian *šankinti* 'make jump'.

Maybe nasalized alb. (\**skankac*) *kërcej* 'spring' : Lithuanian *šankinti* 'make jump', alb. (\**skankalec*) *karkalec* 'grasshopper (jumping insect)' similar to Bulgarian **skakalec** 'grasshopper', *kërcënoj* 'threaten (\*jump, dance in a threatening manner)' [common alb. *n-* > *r-* rhotacism].

Auslautvariante auf **-g-**: **skeg-** 'hurry, spring, shake' (= 'spring make') in: Old Indic *khajati* 'stirs, mixes' (Dhātup.), *khája-* m. 'scuffle', *khája-*, *khajaka-* m., (lex.) *khajā* f. 'mashing stick, twirling stick, butter pestle'; Old Icelandic *skaka* stem V. 'swing, **schnitteln**', Old English *sceacan* 'shake (engl. *shake*); hurry, go away, pass over, flee'; Old Saxon *skakan* stem V. 'go away, pass over, escape, flee' (Low German *schacken* 'shake, move'), Old High German *unt-scachōndes* 'fluctivagi'; Old High German *scahho* m. 'foreland, promontory', Middle High German *schache* m. 'Stückeinzelstehenden Waldes', Modern High German Bavarian Swiss *Schachen* ds., Old Icelandic *skekill* 'Landzunge'.

doubtful is affiliation from Old Frisian *skāk* m. 'booty, robbery', Old High German *scāch* m. 'burglary, theft, robbery', Old English *scēacere*, Old High German *scāhhari* 'robber', Modern High German *Schächer* 'haggler, bargainer, wrangler, peddler, merchant' (actually, 'wander, or run with the booty').

**References:** WP. II 556 f., Trautmann 262.

**Page(s):** 922-923

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)kel-1

**Meaning:** to cut

**Note:** not reliable from *kel-* 'hit' and *kel-* 'prick' (above S. 545 f.) to separate.



**Material:** Old Indic *kalā* 'small part' (: serb. *pro-kola* 'Teil eines gespaltenen Ganzen', das at first to Old Church Slavic *koljǫ* 'prick' and 'split', above S. 546);

Armenian *čelk'em* 'split, zerschlage'; probably also *k'eli* 'rudder, helm' (meaning as in Old English *helma*, see below); auf anl. *sġ-* (with otherwise nirgends wiederkehrendem palatal) wiese *celum* 'split';

gr. σκάλλω 'scharre, hacke, ditch, grub', σκαλῖς 'hack, mattock, hoe, Karst'; σχαλῖς 'wooden fork als Stütze aufgerichteter Jagdnetze' (under influence of σχάζω 'split, schlitze auf', σχάσμα 'incision'); σκαλμός 'peg, plug, oarlock' (compare thrak. σκάλμη, Old High German *scalm*, Old English *helma*, Upper Sorbian *čotm*, Lithuanian *kélmās*); σκύλλω 'flay, tear, rend, plage' (\**skoljō*), κο-σκυλ-μάτια 'Lederschnitzel, Abfall from leather', σκῶλος 'Spitzpfahl' (compare Lithuanian *kuōlas* 'picket, pole'; with ō: Old Church Slavic *kolъ* 'peg, plug' above S. 546); perhaps is also κωλύω 'hamper, hindre' from a \*κῶλος 'peg, plug' derived ('anpflöcken'), the ending -ύω after dem begriffll. contrast λύω?; σκόλυθρον 'footstool', σκολύπτειν 'mutilate, beschneiden' Hes., ἀποσκολύπτω 'kastriere'; auf eine meaning 'from the skin sich abspaltende scale, husk' goes back κελεφός 'leper, outcast, one who is rejected by society' (compare Middle English *scalle* 'crust, scab, eschar', nengl. *scall* (nord. loanword), Swedish *skål* 'skin rash am mouth');

thrak. σκάλμη 'sword, knife' (\**skolmā*);

alb. *halë* 'scale, husk, fishbone, splinter, beard the Ähren' (\**skoliā* = Gothic *skalja*); *holë* 'thin, fine, tender'; f. 'Zartheit' (\**skēl-*); *hel* 'Pfrieme, pricker, awl', *hele* 'Bratspieß, spit, pike, lance' (= σκῶλος); perhaps *shtel* 'öffne, make gleaming, sharp, stecke fire an, entzünde' (Lithuanian *skilti* likewise 'fire anschlagen');

Latin *siliqua* 'Hülsenfruchtschote' (whereof *silicia* 'foenum graecum, Bockshorn'), diss. from \**sciliqua*, older \**sceliquā*: Old Church Slavic *skolъka* 'ostreum'; Latin *silex*, -*icis* 'pebble' diss. from \**scilec*- older *scelic*-; compare Middle Irish *sce(i)llec* 'rock' (ending after Old Irish *carraic* 'rocks');

without anl. *s-* perhaps here: Latin *culter*, -*trī* 'knife' (\**kel-tro-s*, \**kol-tro-s* or \**kʰ-tros*); *celtis* f. 'chisel' existiert not, s. Niedermann, Mus. Helv. 2, 123 f.;

cymr. *chwalu* 'scatter', corn. *scullye*, *sculye*, bret. *skulā* ds.;

Middle Irish *scoil̃t*, *scaill̃t* 'col, gap', *scoil̃tim* 'I split', brit. with **metathesis** of *sk-* to *ks-* (*hw-*): cymr. *holllt* 'col, gap', corn. *felžā* (umlaut) 'split', bret. *faouta* ds.; Middle Irish *sceillec* 'rock' (see above); perhaps Middle Irish *scellān* 'seed, sperm';

Old Irish *colainn* 'flesh', cymr. *celain* 'corpse' (\**kolan̥*); cymr. *caill*, Pl. *ceilliau* 'testicle(n)', bret. *kell* ds.; gall. *callio-marcus* 'coltsfoot, herb (Tussilago Farfara), whose leaves and root are employed in medicine to treat coughs' from older \**callio marcī* 'testiculus equi'; compare gall. *ebulcalium* (from \**epālo-callion*) besides *epo-calium* (\**epo-callion*) 'ungula caballina';

Gothic *skilja* 'Fleischer'; Old Icelandic *skilja* 'separate, distinguish, discern, (ent)divide', *skil* n. (*i* after *skilja*) 'difference, verdict, information, message', *skila* '(ent)divide'; Dutch *verschillend* 'different' (\**skiljand*); Middle Low German *schelen* 'separate, distinguish, discern' (*schele* 'difference, lack, limit, boundary') = Old English *sciēlian* 'divide, entfernen' (\**skelōn*);

Gothic *skildus* 'shield', Old Icelandic *skjöldr* m. (out of it Middle Irish *scell*), Old English *sciēld*, Old Saxon *scild*, Old High German *scilt* ds. (-*tu*-stem besides Lithuanian *skiltis* 'abgeschnittene disc'); in addition Gothic *skillings*, Old High German etc. *scilling* 'small coin, Schilling' from *skildu-lings*;

Gothic *skalja* 'Ziegel', Old Icelandic *skel* f. 'bowl', Old English *sciell* f. 'husk, Muschelschale', Middle Low German *schelle* f. 'bowl, fish scale'; Old High German *scāla* 'husk, shell', Middle High German *schale* also 'flagstone', Old English *scealu* 'husk, bowl'; Old High German *fuaz-skal* 'wooden peg, plug as lock for den foot', Modern High German *Schelle* 'manica, compes, numella', *Hand-, Fußschelle*;

Maybe alb. (\**skala*) *hala* 'fish scale' common alb. *sk-* > *h-*.

Old Icelandic *skjall* n. 'Häutchen', Old English *sceallan* m. Pl. 'testicles', Old Frisian *skall* ds. (: cymr. *caill*); Old Icelandic *skalli* m. 'bald head', as 'abgeschnittene cranium'; also Norwegian Swedish *skalle*; ablaut. Swedish *skulle* 'skull, cranium', older Swedish *skolla* 'thin Platte', Old High German *scollo* m., *scolla* f. 'plaice';

with lengthened grade \**skēl-* (compare alb. *holë*): Old Icelandic *skāla* f. 'drinking bowl, Wagschale', Old High German Old Saxon *scāla* 'bowl';

Old Saxon *skola*, Old English *scolu* 'dividing off, partitioning off, troop, multitude, crowd';

without anlaut. *s-*: Gothic *hallus* m. 'rock' (\**koł-nu-*), Old Icelandic *hallr* m. 'stone, rock', *hella* f. ds., Finnish loanword *kallio* ds., (\**hallj[ōn]*). Old Icelandic *hellir* 'Berghöhle', Swiss *Hell* 'flagstone' etc.; see above S. 544;

Old Icelandic *hold* n. 'flesh', Old English *hold* n. 'corpse', Old English *holdian* 'lacerate', *hyldan* 'die skin abziehen', Old Icelandic *hylda* 'lacerate' (based on auf a participle *\*k̑l-tó-m*);

Old High German *scultirra*, Old English *sculdor* 'shoulder' (*\*sk̑l-dʰrā* 'scapula as shovel, as Grabwerkzeug');

with formants **-mo-** and den meaning 'cutting tool; geschnittenes wood; ausgehöhlter dugout canoe, barge': Old Icelandic *skǫlm* f. 'tine a fork, pod', Pl. 'scissors', Low German ostfries Dutch *schalm* 'thin board', Old Icelandic *skalma-trē* 'cloven tree', Old High German *scalm* 'navis'; also probably Old High German *scalmo* 'pestilence, epidemic disease, plague, corpse'; Middle High German *schalm(e)* ds.; in addition *skelmo* 'Todeswürdiger' (*\*skalmian-*), Middle High German Middle Low German *schelm(e)* 'villain'; compare alb. *helm* 'mourning, grief, poison'; without anlaut. *s-*: Old English *helma*, engl. *helm* 'handle, grasp of Steuerruders, tax', Middle High German *halm(e)*, *helm* 'Axtstiel', Old High German *helmo*, *halmo* 'Ruderpinne', Dutch *helmstock* ds., Middle Low German *holm* 'crossbar, crossbeam, Jochträger', Old Icelandic *hjǫlm* f. 'tax', *hjalm-vǫlr* 'Ruderpinne';

*\*skol-dʰā* '(abgeschnittene) shaft, pole' is probably die base from Old High German *scalta* 'Stoßstange, Bootshaken', *scaltan* 'with a shaft, pole **push**', Modern High German *schalten* also 'einschalten (= dazwischen hineinstoßen)' and übertr. 'walten', dial. also 'split', Old Saxon *skaldan* 'ein vessel vorwärts **push**', Middle High German *schalte*, Old Icelandic *skalda* 'ferry', Middle High German *schalter*, *schelter* 'bar, bolt', Modern High German *Schalter* 'Schiebfenster, shaft, pole, Bootshaken';

with formants **-go-**: Middle Low German *schalk* 'Sparrenstütze' East Frisian *schalk* 'Holzklötzchen as Unterlage', Bavarian *schalken* 'zerspalten'; Swedish *skulk* 'abgesägter stump';

Lithuanian *skeliù*, *skélti* 'split' (the pronunciation after *skílti*?), *skilù*, *skílti* 'sich split'; 'fire hit' (intonation of the heavy basis, as *kélnés*); *skalà* 'chip of wood', **Lichtspan**, Iterat. *skéldėti* 'burst, break, crack'; Latvian *škélt* 'split', *škélē* ds., *škéle* 'sliced piece', etc.; about Lithuanian *kélmās* see above S. 546;

Old Church Slavic *skala* 'rock, stone' (the meaning 'bowl' through borrowing from Old High German *scāla* ds.), sloven. *skála* 'assula tenuis'; **Lichtspan**, russ. *skalina* 'abgelöste birch bark'; *skolbka* 'Muschelschale' (see above Latin *siliqua*), russ. *ščelb* 'col, gap', sloven. *ščalja* 'splinter', poln. *skalić się* 'sichspalten, break, crack';

Hittite *iškallāi-* 'zerreißen, aufschlitzen'.

root extension ***skel(e)-p-***:

perhaps in Old Indic *kálpātē* 'wird geordnet, wird zuteil', *kalpáyati* 'ordnet an', *ḵlptá* 'fertig, gerüstet' = Avestan *hu-kərəpta-* 'schöngeformt', das though also to *kəhrp-* 'shape' (above S. 620) belong could;

gr. σκάλοψ 'mole' (as 'Gräber'); σκόλοψ m. 'Spitzpfahl';

Latin *scalpō, -ere* 'scratch, scrape, ritzen, scratch, with spitzem tool cut, chisel, cut' (*scalprum, scalper* 'scharfes tool zum Schneiden, Meißeln'), *sculpō, -ere* (originally in compounds from *scalpō*) ds.;

Old High German *scelifa*, Middle High German Modern High German dial. *schelfe* 'häutige bowl', Middle Low German *schelver* 'abgeblättertes piece', *schulvern* 'exfoliate'; Old Icelandic *skjölf* 'bench', Old English *scielfe* 'Flur, Stockwerk, Bretterschlag', *scielf* m. 'crag', Middle Low German *schelf* 'Brettgerüst, shelf';

without *s*: Gothic *halbs*, Old Icelandic *halfr*, Old English *healf*, Old Saxon *half*, Old High German Modern High German *halb* (actually 'divided'); Old English *hielfe* 'handle, grasp, shaft' (engl. *helve*), Old High German Middle High German *halb* 'hold, grasp', Modern High German dial. *halb, helb* 'Stiel'; Old High German *halftra* 'bridle, rein', Old English *hælftra* 'halter', (from \*'Handhabe (hold, grasp)');

Lithuanian *kálpa* 'transom am sled', *kilpa* 'Steigbügel, loop, noose, snare', *kilpinis* 'Armbrust', Old Prussian *kalpus* 'Rungenstock';

Lithuanian *sklempiù, sklem̃pti* 'smooth behauen, polish'.

root extension ***skel(e)-b-***:

Old Icelandic *skalpr* 'ship', Danish dial. *skalp* 'Samenschote, husk', Middle Low German *schulpe, scholpe* 'shell, scale, husk', Danish *skulp, skulpe* 'pod, Fruchtbalg', Norwegian *skolp* 'pod, husk', engl. *skalp* (nord. loanword) 'cranium, skull', Old Icelandic *skelpa* f. 'Grimasse', *skolpr* 'chisel'; Old Church Slavic *sklabiti se* 'den Mund aufmachen, smile', Czech *škleb* 'Zähnefletschen';

*i*-extension: ***sklei-, sklei-d-, sklei-k-, sklei-p-***:

Old Icelandic *slíta* 'tear, destroy, verbringen' (*slitna* intr. 'rumpi'), Old English *slītan* 'tear', Old Saxon *slītan* 'schleissen, split', Old High German *slīzan* 'split, rend, aufbrauchen', Modern High German *verschleissen, schleissen*, Old Icelandic *slit* 'slit, crack, Abnützung', Old English *geslit* 'das Bersten', Old High German *sliz*, Modern High German *Schlitz*, Middle High German *sleize*, Modern High German *Schleisse* 'Leuchtspan'; Old Icelandic *slīðrar* f. Pl., *slīðm*. Pl. 'sword- or Messerscheide' as *\*s(k)lei-tro-*, *-trā-* from the unerweit. root form *sklei-*;

Lithuanian *skleidžiù, skleĩsti*, Latvian *skliēst* 'outspread, umblättern', Lithuanian *sklaidaũ, -ýti* 'hin and her blättern', refl. 'sich scatter', *iš-sklaidyti* 'scatter, vertreiben', *sklĩsti* 'auseinanderfließen'; Lithuanian *sklaidùs* 'zerstreut', Latvian *sklaidis* 'ein Herumtreiber, good for nothing, useless person'; without anlaut. *s-*: *klaĩdĩt* 'sich herumtreiben', *klĩstu, klĩdu, klĩst* 'err', Lithuanian *klýstu, klýdau, klýsti* 'sich verirren' (without *đ*: Lithuanian *klajóju, -óti* 'wander', Latvian *klajāt, -uôt* ds. eineoriginally versch. family?); Old Prussian *sclait, schlāit, schklait* 'but; without', *schklāits* Adv. 'sonderlich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; otherwise', Adj. 'unsophisticated, simple, just';

Old English *slīfan* 'spleißen', engl. *slive*, Old English *to-slæfan* 'split', Middle Low German *slēf*, Norwegian *sleiv* 'large spoon'.

**References:** WP. II 590 f., WH. I 165, II 536 f., Trautmann 264.

**Page(s):** 923-927

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kel-2*

**Meaning:** to be guilty, to owe

**Note:** only Germanic and balto-Slavic

**Material:** Gothic *skulan*, Old Icelandic *skulu*, Old English *sculan*, Old High German *solan* 'schuldig sein, müssen, sollen', newer also *solan*, Modern High German *sollen*; Old English *scyld* f. 'blame', Old High German Old Icelandic *skuld* ds.; Gothic *skula* m. 'Schuldner';

Old Lithuanian *skelù* and Lithuanian *skeliù, -ėti* 'schuldig sein', *skylù, (\*skjlù), skilti* 'in Schulden geraten', *skolà* 'blame'; Old Prussian *skellānts* 'culpable', ablaut. *skallīsnan* f. Akk. 'obligation', *poskulīt (paskollēṭ)* 'ermahnen';

without *s-*: Lithuanian *kaltē* 'blame', *kāltas* 'culpable'.

**References:** WP. II 596, Trautmann 264 f.;

**See also:** compare (s)kel-4?

**Page(s):** 927

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)kel-3

**Meaning:** to dry out

**Material:** Gr. σκέλλω `trockne from, desiccate' (trans., Fut. σκελῶ, Aor. ἔσκηλα; intr. Aor. ἔσκηλν, Perf. ἔσκηκα), σκελετός `ausgetrocknet', m. `Skelett', n. `Mumie', σκληρός `dry, hard, rough, unbeugsam', σκελιφρός `ausgetrocknet, abgemagert', σκληφρός `small and agile', ἄ-σκελής 1. `ohne Widerstandskraft' (without σκληρότης); 2. `unablässig, of rage, fury, of Weinen' (actually `unversieglich'); περι-σκελής `very dry, brittle, hartnäckig', περι-σκέλεια f. `stubbornness';

Maybe alb. (skoť) hollě `lean, thin' common alb. sk- > h-.

Swedish skäll `lean, thin, fade, säuerlich', Low German schal `dry, arid', Middle Low German Middle High German schal `schal from taste; trüb, unclear', schaln `trüb become', Middle English schalowe `schal, faint, languid, shallow, having little depth', engl. shallow (also probably Old English sceald `shallow, having little depth, not deep', Low German scholl `shallow water');

without anlaut. s-: Old Icelandic hall-æri `Mißjahr', Old English hall-heort `erschrocken'; Middle High German hel (-lt) `weak', hellec `tired', Modern High German hellig `faint, languid, exhausted from thirst', Middle High German hellegen `exhaust, behelligen', Low German hal `dry, lean'; lengthened grade (?) Low German hāl, Dutch haal `dry', Middle Dutch hael `ausgetrocknet, arid, schal'; Danish dial. hæl/m `still', Danish helme `cease' (\*languish', originally vor Hitze or thirst);

Latvian kà/ss `lean', kà/stu, kà/st `vertrocknen, wilt', kà/tēt `dry'.

**References:** WP. II 597.

**Page(s):** 927

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)kel-4 (extended klā-, klō-)

**Meaning:** to bend; crooked

**Note:** (compare also S. 611 f. kolə- `spinnen')

**Material:** Gr. σκέλος m. `thigh', σκελῖς, -ίδος `Hinterfuß, hip, haunch' (Attic σχελῖς), σκελλός `bowlegged', σκολιός `crooked; improbus', σκαληνός `tubercular, slant, skew, crooked', σκώληξ, -ηκος m. `worm', σκωλύπτεσθαι `crook, hin and her winden', κελλόν στρεβλόν, πλάγιον Hes., redukt.-grade κυλλός `writhed, crooked, humped, lamed', κυλλο-

ποδίων Beiw. of Hephaistos (\*κελ-, \*κυλ-νός), κυλίνδω, -έω `rolle, wälze' (Ionian Attic καλινδέω), κύλινδρος `Walze, pulley, Zylinder'; κῶλον `limb, member', κωλέα, Attic κωλή `Hüftknochen, ham', κωλήν, -ήνος, κωλεός ds., κώληψ f. `popliteus, ankle' (to 1. -ap- above S. 50 f.); κωλώτης, -ου m. `lizard' (`with Gliedern versehen'); ὀκλάζω `hocke low, base' (Frisk IF. 49, 99 f.); about κλόνις `coccyx, small triangular bone at the base of the spinal column' see above S. 608;

alb. *tshalë* `lame' (\**skelno-*);

Maybe alb. *shalë* `thigh' : σκέλος m. `thigh'.

Note:

common *k-* > *sk-* > *s-* kentum > satem.

Latin *scelus*, -eris `malice, Verruchtheit, crime' (formal = σκέλος); *coluber*, -brī `snake' (`sich windend', \**kelo-d<sup>h</sup>ro-*, \**kolo-d<sup>h</sup>ro-*); *calx* (see below);

Old High German (with formants -ko-) *scēlah* (\**skélha-*) `slant, skew, crooked', Modern High German *scheel* (Denom. Middle High German *schilhen*, Modern High German *schielen*), Old English *sceolh* ds., Old Icelandic (m. gramm. variation) *skjalgr* (\**skelkó-*) `slant, skew, scheeläugig'; isl. *skæll* `schiefer mouth', Old Icelandic *skæla sik* `den Mund verziehen'; with labiales extension: Old Icelandic *skjalfa* `tremble, quiver' = Old English *scielfan* ds., engl. *to shelve* `abschüssigsein', Old Icelandic *skjalfr*, *skelfr* `trembling'?

without anlaut. *s-*: Balto Slavic \**kaljō* (\**koliō*) `lehne an' in Lithuanian *at-si-kāl̃ti* `sich anlehnen', *āt-kalas* `angelehnt'; to Balto Slavic \**klana-* m. (\**klə-no-*) `leaning, tendency' in Lithuanian *klānas* `puddle, slop', ablaut. *klōnis* m. `valley' (\**klā-ni-*), *klonē* `lowland, depression'; with Indo Germanic *ō*: Lithuanian *kluōnas*, Latvian *kluōns* m. `Dreschtenne'; in addition further above S. 509 \**klā-* `hinlegen';

with Balto Slavic -ul- = Latin -al- (Indic -ol/[ə-]) with *k̑*-suffix: Lithuanian *kūlšė*, *kūlšis* `hip, haunch' (with *k*-insertion: *kulkšis*, *kulkšnis* `ankle, Sprunggelenk'), Old Prussian *culczi* `hip, haunch'; with -*k*-suffix: Lithuanian *kūlnas* m., *kulnis* f. `hack, mattock, hoe, calcaneus' (\**kulk-n-*), proto Slavic. \**kulkā* f. `hip, haunch' in spätChurch Slavic *кѣка* `poples', bg. *кѣка* `hip, haunch, thigh' (*is-kѣlčѣ* `verrenke'); Serbo-Croatian *kŭk* ds. etc.;

Latin *calx* `calcaneus' (*calcō*, -āre `tread, stomp', *calcitrāre* `violent ausschlagen', *calcar* `spur', *calceus* `shoe', tarent. καλτίον ds. from Oscan \**calc-tio-*); after Trautmann 145 Indo Germanic root nouns \**kolk-* besides *kolk-*.



**References:** WP. II 597 ff., WH. I 144 f., 248, II 492, Trautmann 114, 135 f., 145.

**Page(s):** 928

---

**Root / lemma:** *skend<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to plunge

**Note:** only gr. and Baltic

**Material:** Gr. σκινθός `untertauchend'; Lithuanian *skęstù, skęsti* `untersinken, drown ', causative *skandinù, -dinti* `drown '; Old Prussian *auskiēndlai* `er go under'.

Maybe alb. (\**skendh-*) *hedh* 'plunge, throw' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-*].

**References:** WP. II 565, Trautmann 265.

**Page(s):** 930

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ken-(d-)*

**Meaning:** to rift; to flay

**Note:** probably extension from *sek-* `cut, clip'; only Celtic under german.

**Material:** A. Bret. *skant* collective `Schuppen' (\**sknto-*), abret. *anscantocion* Pl.

`insquamōsos', cymr. *ysgythru* `Schnitzen' (\**sken-tr-*);

Old Icelandic *skinn* n. `skin, fell, fur' (\**skén-to-*, proto Germanic \**skinpa-*, compare lapp. loanword *skidde* and runisch *ski[n]pa-leubaR*, Old English *scinn*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), engl. *skin* ds. is loanword from Nord., also Middle Low German *schin* `a kind of russisches Ledergeld'), Middle High German *schintf*. `fruit bowl ', Modern High German *Schind-mähre*, *-aas*, Dutch dial. *schinde* `skin, fell, fur; bast, bark', abgel. verb Old Saxon *biscindian* `abrinden, peel ', Old High German *scinten*, Middle High German Middle Low German *schinden* `enthäuten, ausplündern, maltreat ' (Modern High German *schinden* stem V.); Old Icelandic *skān* f. `bark ', nisl. also `Häutchen', Middle Low German *schin* `dandruff in Haar' (out of it Modern High German *Schinn*, *Schinne*), (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Middle Dutch *schene* `thin skin, bast';

**B.** besides Indo Germanic *(s)kend-* in:

Old Irish *ceinn* `scale, husk, bowl', cymr. *cenn* (\**kend-n-*), acorn. *cenn-en* `Häutchen, skin', *ysgenn* `Schinnen', Middle Breton *quenn* `skin', bret. *kenn* m. `Schinnen', *-ken* `skin' in *bu-gen* `Rindshaut' etc.; bret. (Vannes) *skignan* `frog' (\**skennjano-*); Old Icelandic *hinna* f. `thin skin, Membrane' (\**skend-n-*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).



compare with *a*-vocalism: Middle Irish *scaindrim* 'zerspalte', *scandrad*, *scaindred* 'dispersion', *scainder* 'Gefecht'.

**References:** WP. II 563 f.; Loth RC. 41, 405 f.

**Page(s):** 929-930

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keng-*

**Meaning:** lame; slant

**Material:** Old Indic *sákthi*- n. (= Avestan *haxti*-) 'thigh' (\**skak-thi*-, Indo Germanic \**skng-ti*-; das *-thi*- after Old Indic *ástthi*- 'bone', above S. 783); *khañjati* 'hinkt' (Middle Indic for \**skañj*-), *khañja*- 'hinkend', *khañjana*-m. 'wagtail';

gr. σκάζω (only present and Imp.) 'limp' (\**skngiō*); Middle Irish *scingim* 'spring' is probably reshuffling from Old Irish *scend*- 'spring' (see below *ghengh*- 'march, step, stride, strut');

Old Icelandic *skakkr* 'hinkend, slant, skew', Swedish dial. *skinka* 'limp'; without anl. *s*:- Old High German *hinkan* 'limp', Denomin. Middle High German *hanken* ds.;

Germanic \**skanka*- in Norwegian *skonk*, *skank* f. 'thigh, shinbone', Old English *scanca* f. 'shank, leg, shin bone', Middle Low German *schenke* 'thigh' (Demin. Middle High German Modern High German *Schenkel* 'thigh'), ablaut. Old High German *scinkel* 'thigh', *scincho* m., *scinca* f. 'Beinröhre, thigh', Modern High German *Schinken*, on the other hand Old Frisian *skunka*, Modern High German Dialectal *schunke* (\**skng*-) ds.; without *s*- Middle High German *hanke* 'thigh, hip, haunch', Tirol *Henkel* 'thigh'; also Late Middle High German *schank* m. 'rack, cupboard for Trinkgeräte' and Old Saxon *skenkjan* 'einschenken' (from 'das vessel schief halten'), Old High German *scenkan* ds., Middle High German *schenken* ds., also 'give' Modern High German *schenken*; in addition postverbal Middle High German *schanc* 'vessel from = Geschenkt wird' and 'gift';

a Germanic root *skēh*- in Old Icelandic *skāðr* 'slant, skew', Middle High German *schæhe* 'squinting' etc.

**References:** WP. II 564 f., F. Sommer Festschr. Debrunner 425 ff.

**Page(s):** 930

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kep-1*

**Meaning:** to cover

**Note:** only gr. and Balto-Slavic

**Material:** Gr. σκέπας, -αος n. 'cover, sleeve, wrapping, shelter', Ionian Attic σκέπη f. 'cover, protection, shelter', σκεπάζω, σκεπάω, σκέπω 'bedecke, verhülle, schütze'; Lithuanian *kepùrė* 'Mütze', Latvian *cepure* 'Mütze, hat; Bedeckung the Kornhaufen auf dem Felde', russ. *čepéc* 'bonnet' etc.

**References:** WP. II 559.

**Page(s):** 930

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kerb(h)-*, *(s)kreb(h)-*, nasalized *(s)kremb-*

**Meaning:** to turn, curve

**Note:** extension to *(s)ker-* 'turn' (see also *sker-* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up')

**Material:** Gr. κάρφος n. 'dry deadwood, chaff' (*\*kʷbʰ-*), κάρφη f. 'dry wood, hay', κάρφω 'allow to shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, desiccate', καρφαλέος 'dry, hoarse', καρφῦνεσθαι ξηραίνεσθαι. φθείρεσθαι () Hes.; κράμβος 'eingeschrumpft, arid, dry', κράμβη f. 'cabbage', κραμβαλέος 'dry, roasted', κρομβώ 'roast, roast' (assim. from \*κραμβόω);

Latin perhaps *corbis* 'basket' (\*'twisted'); Middle Irish *corb* 'cart', probably originally 'Wagenkorb';

Old Icelandic *skorpinn* 'eingeschrumpft', *skorpna* 'shrink' (about *skarpr* 'eingeschrumpft, lean etc.', Old English *scearp*, Old High German *scarpf* 'sharp' s. also S. 943 under *sker-* 'cut, clip'); nasalized Middle High German *schrumpf* 'scratch', Middle High German *schrumpfen* 'rümpfen, shrivel up, shrink' = Old Icelandic *skreppa* 'shrink up, slide', Danish *skrumpe* = Modern High German *schrumpfen*, Norwegian *skramp* 'mageres creature', *skrumpa* 'magere cow', engl. *shrimp* 'toddler' (besides with Germanic *-mm-*: Old English *scrimman* 'shrink up, shrink');

(about Modern High German *Schärpe*, Bavarian *schärpfen* 'belt, girdle', Dutch *sjerp*, engl. *scarf* ds., Late Old High German *scherbe* 'pouch', Low German *schrap* 'pouch', Old Icelandic *skreppa* 'Rucksack' s. Meyer-Lübke<sup>3</sup> 7723, Kluge-Goetze<sup>16</sup> 653, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 257: all from Latin *scirpea* 'Binsentasche');

nisl. *herpa-st* 'sich zusammenkrampfen', *harpa* 'nip, pinch', Old Icelandic *mun-herpa* 'witch', Swedish dial. *harpa i hop* 'pull together', Norwegian *hurpe* 'old woman'; Modern High German Swiss *harpf* 'magere cow, böses woman'; here Old Icelandic *harpa*, Old English *hearpe*, Old High German *har(p)fa* 'harp' (from the hakigen curvature);

Old High German (*h*)*rimfan*, *rimpfan* 'rugare, contrahere', Modern High German *rümpfen*, Middle Low German *rimpen* 'furrow, crook', Old English *\*hrimpan*, *ge-hrumpen* 'wrinkly', *hrympel* 'wrinkle', Middle Low German *ramp* 'cramp', Middle High German *rampf* 'cramp', Old Icelandic *hreppr* 'Distrikt', Norwegian *ramp* 'magerer person', engl. dial. *rump* 'magere cow'; (but Norwegian *rump* 'dull mountain top; buttocks', Middle Low German *rump* m. 'trunk, bauchiges vessel', Modern High German *Rumpfr* rather as 'abgehauenes piece' to Old Church Slavic *ꙗꙋꙋꙋ* 'rag', ohen S. 864 f.); besides with Germanic *-m(m)-*: Middle Low German *ram*, *ramme* 'cramp', Old English *hramma* m. 'cramp', Old Icelandic *hrammr* 'paw' (actually 'verschrumpt'); Gothic *hramjan* 'crucify', Old English *hremman* 'hinder, bother, annoy', Dutch *remmen* 'hamper, bremsen';

with the the vowel Stellung ***kreb-***: Old Icelandic *hrapi*, Norwegian Danish *rape* 'Zwergbirke' ('crippled'); to Middle Irish *cruibhe* 'ein Baumname' (*\*krob̥io-*); then (with the imagining of the gekrümmten Finger) Norwegian *rapse* 'zusammenscharren', Low German *rapsen* 'hastig gripe', Old English *ge-hrespan* 'rend', Old High German *raspōn* 'snatch', *hrespan* 'pluck, pile' (*sp* from *ps*); without *-s*: Norwegian *rapa* 'snatch', Middle Low German *rapen*, Middle High German Modern High German *raffen* 'pile', Norwegian Swedish *rappa* 'an sich reißen, snatch' = Low German *rappen* ds.;

Old Icelandic *hreppa* 'receive', Old English *hreppen* 'feel; touch on', Middle Low German *reppen* ds.;

Lithuanian *skuĩbti* `verkümmern, grieve', Latvian *skurbināt* `in die Runde drehen bis zum Schwindligwerden', *skũrbt* `dizzy become', *skuĩbtiēs* `sich drehen'; nasalized Lithuanian *skramblỹs* `small dickleibiger person, dwarf', Old Prussian (with *p*) *sen-skrempūsnan* f. Akk. `wrinkle'; with the vowel Stellung \**skreb-*: Lithuanian *skrembũ*, *skrėbti* `dry sein or become', *skrebėti* `rustle (vontrockenem straw)', old *skreblỹs* `Filz', Latvian *skreblis* `einfältiger person, hartgewordener (verfilzter) Pelz';

without **š-**: Lithuanian *kremblỹs* 'eine Pilzart' (probably 'wrinkly' or 'faltig'); with **p-**: Latvian *krum̃pa* 'crease', *krum̃pēt* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', Lithuanian *krumplỹs* 'knuckle' (also *krumslỹs*, Latvian *krum̃slis*, *skrum̃slis* ds., also 'gristle, knag'), Old Prussian *krumslus* 'Knöchel am Finger';

russ. *skórblyj`* 'wizened ', *skorbnut`* 'sich crooked '; *koróbit`* 'crook', refl. ` crook oneself, pull together, shrivel up, shrink', nasal. Old Church Slavic *krǫpъ* `small (contractus)', *krǫpě-jǫ, -ti`* shrink up ';

about Lithuanian *kaĩbas* 'basket', russ. *kórob*, wruss. *koróba* ds., Old Prussian *carbīo* f. 'Mühlenkasten', Lithuanian *kaĩbija* 'basket', Old Church Slavic *krabyji* 'arcula' s. Trautmann 117 f.

**References:** WP. II 588 ff.

**Page(s):** 948-949

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-d<sup>h</sup>-*, *(s)kor-d<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** small, miserable

**Material:** Old Indic *kṛdhú-* 'abbreviated, mutilated, small, mangelhaft' (comparative *kradhīyāms-*, superlative *kradhīṣṭha-*), *á-skṛdhōyu-* 'not abbreviated, not kärglich'; gr. σκυρθάλιος νεανίσκος Hes., σκύρθαξ μείραξ, ἔφηβος Hes., lakon. (with σ = θ) κυρσάνιος 'young person', compare κυρσίον μείράκιον Hes.; Lithuanian *skurstù*, *skurdaũ*, *skuĩsti* 'verkümmern, in Wachstum zurückbleiben', *nus-kuĩdęs* 'in Wachstum verkümmert'.

Maybe alb. *kërthi* 'young baby', *kërthizë* 'umbilical cord of the child'.

**References:** WP. II 590;

**See also:** to *(s)ker-* 'cut, clip' as 'truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off'.

**Page(s):** 949

---

**Root / lemma:** *sker-(d)-*

**Meaning:** to defecate

**Material:** Avestan *sairya-* 'manure, crap, muck, droppings', Middle Persian *sargōn*, np. *sargīn* ds.;

gr. σκῶρ, σκατός 'ordure', whereof σκωπία 'Schlacke';

Latin *mūscerda* 'Mäusekot'; *sūcerda* 'Schweinekot', *bū-*, *ovi-cerda* have *cerda* for \**scerda* through false Zerlegung from *mū[s]scerda*; Old Church Slavic *skarędъ* 'disgusting' entscheidet dafür certainly nicht, compare Old Indic *chṛnátti*, *chardayati* 'erbricht, speit from', Middle Irish *sceirdim* 'speie from', as *d*-extension unseressker-;

Old Icelandic *skarn*, Old English *scearn*, afries *skern*, Low German *scharn* 'crap, muck, droppings';

Latvian *sārņi* Pl. 'Schlacken, Menstrua, Excremente', Lithuanian *šarwai* 'Menstrua'; proto Slavic. \**serq* (\**serjō*), \**sbrati* 'cacāre' (e.g. Serb. *sěrem*, *srāti*), russ. *sór* 'crap, muck, droppings', etc.

Hittite *šakkar* n., Gen. *šaknaš* 'ordure, excrement', *šaknu-uant* 'impure, unclean'.

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-1*

**Meaning:** to shrink, wrinkle; dry, thin

**Note:** probably to *sker-3*.

**Material: A.** Unerweitert in Norwegian Swedish *skare* 'hart gefrorene Kruste auf dem Schnee'? russ. *skorá* etc. 'skin, Tierhaut';

**B.** with Guttural-extension: Norwegian dial. *skarka* 'frozen crust', *skjerkna* 'through Kälte hard become'; Norwegian dial. *skrekling* 'weakling', *skrakal* 'fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, kränklich', Low German *schräkel* 'verkrüppeltes creature', Middle High German *waltschrechel*, *-schreckel* 'fairy demon, ghost, Faun'; Norwegian *skråna* (*\*skrahnan*) 'verschrumpfen', *skråen* 'dry', Middle Low German *schrā* (*\*skrēha-*) 'arid, lean', Modern High German *schrāh* (Nord-Franken) ds., *schrähelin* (Oberpfalz) 'zauberisches creature, Wichtlein', Old Icelandic *skræling(j)ar* (*\*skrēhila-*) Pl. 'Eskimos', Norwegian *skrælen* 'pitiful', isl. *skrælna* 'shrink' East Frisian *verschrälen* ds.; Old Icelandic *skrā* f. (*skrahō*) 'piece durren Leders etc.';

**C.** with Dental-extension: Norwegian dial. *skranta* 'lean become' (etc.); Middle High German *schraz*, with Germanic *d*: Old High German *scrato* 'larvae, lares mali, pilosus', Modern High German wood, forest-*schratt*, with Germanic *tt*: Old Icelandic *skratti* 'monstrum, magician', Swedish *skratte* 'fairy demon, ghost, ghost', Old High German *scraz*, *screz*, Middle High German *schraz*, *schrez* 'fairy demon, ghost', Modern High German Bavarian *schrätz* 'in Wachstum zurückgebliebener Mensch'; Norwegian *skrinn* (*\*skrenpa-*) 'arid, lean, infertile'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), *skreda* 'weakling', Middle Low German *schrāde* 'thin, lean, kümmerlich'; Lithuanians *skrentù*, *skręsti* 'sich with a trockenen Kruste beziehen';

**D.** eine bare in Germanic available *u*-basis seems Old Icelandic *skroggr* 'fox', Norwegian *skrogg* 'wolf', isl. *skröggur* 'graybeard', Swedish dial. *skragge* 'devil', Middle High German *schröuwel* ds. (Germanic *\*skrawwa-*), Old Icelandic *skriūpr* 'fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, friable';

Dental extension: Old Icelandic *hrūðr* m. 'scurf, scab', Old Saxon *hrūtho* m., Old High German *rūda*, *riudī* 'Raude, mange; scabies', Old Icelandic *skrydda* 'geschrumpfte skin'; Old Lithuanian *skraudūs* 'brittle, rough', *skraudù*, *skraùsti* 'rough become';

whether here Lithuanian *krenkù, krèkti* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', Latvian *krecēt* ds., -  
*ties* 'lumpy, klunkerig become', *krēcumi* 'remnant, leftover item, spawn of frogs' as 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up'?

**References:** WP. II 565 f.

**Page(s):** 933

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-2, skerə- : skrē-*

**Meaning:** to spring, to turn

**Note:** not to separate from *(s)ker-* 'turn'

**Material:** Old Indic *kirāti* (*kariṣyati, kīryātē, kīṛṇa-*) 'streut from, vergießt, wirft, hurl, sling, fling'; *vi-kira, vi-ṣkira* 'Scharrer, ein bird from dem Hühnergeschlecht'; osset. *k`álīn* 'schüttele from';

gr. σκαίρω (*\*skriō*) 'spring, hüpfen, dances', σκάρος n., σκαρθμός 'Sprung'.

Maybe alb. *hardhucë* 'lizard' (common alb. *sk-* > *h-*).

gr. καρθοί κινήσεις Hes., σκάρος m. 'ein Meerfisch', actually 'jumper'; σκαρίς f. 'Springwurm' Hes.; ablaut. σκιρτάω 'spring'; with anl. *ā-* (*bloßer* suggestion?) *ἀσκαρίζω* 'spring, wriggle', wherefore *ἀσκαρίς, -ίδος* 'small Eingeweidewurm, larva a Wassermücke';

Maybe alb. *kërcej* 'jump, dance', *kërcënoj* 'threaten', from 'threatening dance'.

Old High German *scerōn* 'bratty *sein*', Middle High German *scher(e)n* 'hurry', Modern High German *sich scheren* 'sich packen', Middle Low German *scheren* 'mock, scoff' and 'run, hurry', Old Low German *scern* n. 'illusio, subsannatio', Old High German *scern* m. 'joke, Mutwille' (*scirno* 'histrion'), Old Icelandic *skāri* m. 'young seagull', *skirja* f. 'young cow', Middle Low German *scherke* 'kind of small seagull' (of unsteten Flug);

*skrē-* perhaps in Middle High German *schræjen, schræn* 'spray, whisk', *schrā* f. 'hail, hoarfrost, snow', *schrāt* m. 'Wasserstäubchen, drip' and Old Icelandic *skræ-ma-sk* 'flee', Swedish *skrämman* 'frighten' tr. ('jump make');

Old English *secge-scēre* 'cicada locusta (*locust*)', compare Lithuanian *skėrys, skėrėlis* 'locust, grasshopper' (: gr. σκαρίς, ἀσκαρίς); bait. FIN *\*Skērijā* > wruss. *Ščara*; apr. *Skarra* (*\*Skarā*); Old Church Slavonic *skorъ* 'quick, fast'; very doubtful Old Church Slavonic *ašterъ*, russ. *jáčšerica* 'lizard' (anl. *a-* the Indo Germanic preposition *\*ō??*);

an extension *skreg-* in Old High German *screcchōn* 'auffahren, jump', *hewi-screcko* 'locust, grasshopper', Kaus. *screcken* 'jump make, bange make', Modern High German *schrecken* etc.; Wissmann Nom. postverb. 190.

**d-extension (s)kre-d- and (s)ker-d-:**

Old Indic *kūrdati* 'springt, hüpf't is not Indo Germanic; gr. κράδῃ f. 'Schwinge, treetop', κράδάω 'swing, brandish, schwanke', κράδαινω ds.; κόρδαξ 'lustiger dance in the Komödie', (σ)κορδίνημα 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle', σκορδινᾶσθαι 'sich gähnend recken, agitated sein' (probably also κορδύλη 'club, mace, joint, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, Kopfputz'); alb. *hardh-ëlë, -ëjë, -itsë, hardhucë* 'lizard' (\**skord-*); Latin *cardō* 'Türangel; Wendepunkt' ('Drehpunkt'; from the **un** extension root also Old English *heorr(a)*, Old Icelandic *hjarri* 'Türangel' and with Indo Germanic *t*: Old High German *scerdo* 'fishing rod');

Middle Irish *ceird* 'the march, stride, strut', Old Irish *fo-cerdaim* 'throw, cast', cymr. *cerddaf* 'wandle' (with other the vowel Stellung abret. *credam* 'vado'), next to which without *d* das causative *cuirithir* (\**kor-eje-tra*) 'wirft, legt, places'; with cymr. *go-gerdd* f. 'Burleske' compare Modern High German *Scherz*,

Old Icelandic *hrata* 'fall, waver, hurry', Old English *hratian* ds. (besides also *hrabian*, *hradian* with Indo Germanic *t*, Old High German *hardilla* 'wagtail' = '\*Wipperin'); Middle High German *razzen* 'rage, clamor' (and - probably secondary - 'rattle, clash', as Middle Low German *ratelen* 'clatter', Old English *hratele* 'Klapperschote'); Middle High German *scherzen* 'fröhlich spring, sich delight', Middle High German *schërz* 'pleasure, game', Modern High German *scherzen*, *Scherz*, Middle High German *scharz*, *schurz* m. 'spring'; Old Icelandic *skart* n. 'kostbare clothing', Norwegian *skertast* 'spaßen', *skarta* 'leichtfertiges bird'; perhaps Old High German *hros* Old English *hors* etc. 'steed', see above S. 583 f.;

Lithuanian-žem. *pakirsti*, preterit *pakirdo* 'from dem sleep auffahren';

**Note:**

common Hittite Albanian Slavic prefix *pa-*, *po-*.

eine **b**-extension in: Old Icelandic *hrapa* 'hinabstürzen', intr. 'hurry', Middle Low German *rapp* 'rash, hasty, violent', *sik reppen* 'hurry'; Middle Irish *crip*, *crib* (with *bb*) 'quick, fast';



eine **s**-extension in: Latin *scurra* 'merrymaker, Witzbold; Stutzer' (: Old High German *scern*, basic form *sk<sup>w</sup>rsā*); presumably in Old Icelandic *skjarr* 'shy, timorous' ('\*aufspringend' or '\*trembling'), *skirra* 'frighten'; Tocharian B *kārss-* 'schießen'.

**References:** WP. II 566 ff., WH. I 167 f., Trautmann 263, Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

**Page(s):** 933-935

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-3*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Note:** (see also 1. *(s)ker-* 'shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up' and 2. *(s)ker-* 'spring')

**Material:** A. Avestan *skarəna-* 'round', *skārayaī-raθa-* EN., actually 'the den chariot kreisen allows';

alb. perhaps *kërrús*, *kurrús* 'beuge, bend';

gr. *κυρτός* 'crooked' (old *u-* coloring, compare russ. *kortočki*, as well as Church Slavic *сѣ-крѣčiti* 'pull together' etc.); *κορυνός* 'writhed, crooked, humped'; *κορύνη* 'allerlei Gekrümmtes, Gebogenes etc.' (Latin loanword *corōna*), perhaps as *\*korō[u]-no-s* zur *u-* basis *\*(s)kereu-*;

Latin *curvus* 'crooked, writhed, crooked, humped, arched' (forms *-uo-*); *cortīna* 'round vessel, kettle; the Dreifuß Apollos with dem kettle darauf; Himmelswölbung'; from a participle *\*kr-to-* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved' derived;

Middle Irish *cor*, Akk. Pl. *curu* 'Kreise', cymr. *cor-wynt*, bret. *cor-uent* 'turbo';

russ. *kórtočki* Pl. f. 'crouching, cowering position', klr. *kortáty ša* 'sich durchhelfen, rackern' (if '\*crook oneself'? compare gr. *κυρτός*).

α) guttural extensions:

***ker-k-***, besides ***kir-k-*** (from redupl. *\*ki-kro-*) and ***(s)krək-***:

Doubtful Old Indic *kṛkāṭa-* n. 'neck joint', *kṛka-* m. (uncovered) 'larynx';

Maybe alb. *grykë* 'throat' (common alb. *k-* > *g-* common gutturals Celtic Baltic).

gr. *κίρκος* m. 'ring' (*κίρκω* 'tie with a ring'), usually (from Homer) *κρίκος* (in addition *κίρσός*, *κρίσός*, Doric *κρίξός* m. Poll. Hes. 'Krampfader' as 'vortretende Aderringe'); Latin *circus* 'Zirkellinie, circle in the Astronomie; esp. the (round) racecourse', preposition



*circum`ringsumher* etc', *circā* (after *suprā, extrā*); the Umbrian name of a month *kurçlasiu* as ` *ciculāriō* '?

**(s)kreġ-** in Low German *schrēge, schräge*, Middle High German *schræge* `slantwise', Middle Low German Middle High German *schrage* `kreuzweisestehende Holzfüße'; klr. *kórkuš* m. `nape', *korkoší* Pl. `underarms, armpits', Czech *krk* `neck' etc. (compare above Old Indic *krka-*); Church Slavic *sz-krъčiti* `pull together', russ. *kórču, -itъ* ds., `face cut', *kórča, korč* `cramp', *okorča* `crooked part of sledge', Czech dial. *krkoška* `knag in wood', *krkva* `wrinkle, crease' etc.; also wruss. *korch* `fist' etc. from \**krk-so-*?

nasalized **(s)krenk-**: presumably russ. *krjákatъ* `take another turn', *krjač* `wood toggle', *krjáčitъ* `fasten'; Church Slavic *kručina* (\**krъčina*) `χολέρα, epilepsy', sloven. *u-kroknem, -niti* `crook oneself', *u-kročiti* ds., Czech *kručina* `broom', poln. *kręcz* (\**krъčъ*) `turn one's head, rotate one's head; confuse, whirl one's head around, dizziness, giddiness; swindle; (old) tetanus';

with **-g**: **(s)ker-g-**

Norwegian *hork* (Old Icelandic \**hork* f.) `Weidenband', dial. also `wrinkled woman', *herkja* `tie together', *hurkl* `bumpiness, knag', *harkal* `gnarled'; russ. *korgá* `crippled tree', *koržávyj* `verschrumpft, withered, hard' (etc.);

nasalized **(s)kreng-**: Old Icelandic *hrækkva* (*hrþkk*) `sich kräuseln, crook, shrivel up, shrink' (\**hrenkwan*), Kaus. *hrækkva* `bind, wrap, frill, friz' (\**krankwjan*), Danish *rynke* `furrow', Old Icelandic *hrukka*, Middle High German *runke* `wrinkle'; m. anlaut *sk-* Old Icelandic *skrukka* `wrinkled woman', Norwegian *skrukk* `wrinkle', Swedish *skrynka* `furrow', Old English *scrincan* `shrink up, verschrumpfen, wither', Middle Low German *schrinken* `shrink up'; Gaelic *sgreang* `wrinkle' is perhaps Old English loanword;

as `verquerte, kreuzweis gestellte Latten': Middle Low German Middle High German *schränk(e)* `Gitter, fence, lock', Modern High German *Schränk, Schranke*, Middle Low German Middle High German *schrenken* `verschränken, beschränken, hinder'; Old High German *scranc* `deceit', *screnchan* `to collapse bringen', Old English *screncan* `ein leg place, cheat, deceive';

**(s)kregh-**, nasalized: **(s)krengh-**:

Umbrian *cringatro, krenkatrum, krikatru* `a girding'; urgem. \**hrengaz* in Finnish *rengas*, Old Icelandic *hringr*, Old English Old Saxon Old High German *hring* `ring', Old Icelandic *hringja* `small round vessel' and `clasp, hairpin' = Old High German *rinka*, Old English

*hringe* 'clasp, hairpin', Old High German Old Saxon *hringon* 'ringeln, einen circle build'; in addition probably as 'Rundstab', Gothic *hrugga* 'staff', Old English *hrung* f. 'rung, horizontal step on a ladder, Speiche', engl. *rung* 'rung, horizontal step on a ladder', Middle Low German Middle High German *runge* 'Wagenrunge'; Old Church Slavic *krъgъ* 'circle', Church Slavic *krugъ*, *okrugъ* 'round' etc.;

β) Dental extension **kert-** 'turn', see above S. 584 f.

γ) Labial extensions **(s)kereb(h)-**, **(s)kremb-** 'turn' see below esp. headword.

## B. *ī* basis **(s)krei-**:

Latin *scrinium* 'rollenförmige Kapsel, shrine' (\*round container);

Lithuanian *skriejù* (for *\*skrejù*), *skriėti* 'in Kreise bewegen, fly in circle', Latvian *skrienu* (*skreju*), *skriet* 'run, fly', Old Lithuanian *skrelis* 'wing', Old Church Slavic *krilo* (*\*kr̥-dlo-*) n. 'wing'; Lithuanian *kreivas* 'winded, slant, skew', East Lithuanian *kraivas* 'slant, skew', *apý-kraivis* 'writhed, crooked, humped', ablaut. *krivis* 'schief gewachsener Mensch'; Old Prussian *grēiwa-kaulin* Akk. 'rib' ('krummer bone'; dissim. from *krēiwa-kaulin*), russ. (etc.) *kriv* 'crooked', Old Church Slavic *razkriviti* 'crook'; Latvian *krails* 'bent, curved, writhed, crooked, humped'; Latvian *kreīlis* 'Linkhand', *ķeīris* (dissim. from *\*kreiris*) ds., Lithuanian *kairỹs* ds. (dissim. from *\*kairỹs*); Old Church Slavic *krinica* 'vessel, crock, pitcher', *okrinъ* 'paten', russ. *krinica* 'Kufe, stream, brook, wellspring';

α) With Dentalen:

**(s)krei-t-**: Latin *crīsō*, *-āre* 'with den Schenkeln wackeln (beim Beischlaf; from the wife, woman)', *\*creitsō* or *\*crītsō*; Middle Irish *crith* 'Zittern, fever', cymr. *cryd* 'cradle, fever', with *s-*: *ysgryd*, bret. *skrija* 'vor fear tremble'; Old Icelandic *hrīð* f. 'attack, storm; Zwischenzeit, period (of time)', Old English *hrīþ* f. 'storm', Old High German (*h*)*rīdōn* 'tremble', ablaut. (*h*)*rit(t)o* 'fever', Old English *hrið* 'fever', Old Icelandic *hreiðr* n. 'nest' (\*wickerwork'); from dem concept the bogenförmigen Bewegung is verständlich Old Icelandic *skrīða* 'sich langsam vorwärts bewegen, grovel, truckle, creep' (from Würmern), Old English *scriþan*, Old Saxon *scrīthan* and *skrīdan*, Old High German *scrītan* 'march, step, stride, strut', Old High German *scrit* 'footstep', Old Icelandic *skriðr* 'run, flow, Vorwärtsschreiten', Old English *scribe*, *scride* m. 'run, flow', *skrid* n. 'cart'; Latvian *kraitāt* 'lurch'; Lithuanian *skriečiù*, *skriėsti* 'turn, slue in circle', *skrytis* 'rim of the wheel', Old Prussian *scritayle* ds., Lithuanian *apskritùs* 'round', *skritulỹs* 'circle, kneecap', Latvian *skritulis* 'wheel', Lithuanian *skritinỹs* 'ball, Globus'.

### **(s)kreid-:**

Lithuanian *skrindù*, *skristi* `fly, kreisen', *skridinėti* `kreisen (from birds)', *skrydauti* `in Kreise gehn', *skriedžiù*, *skriėsti* `fly', *skraidaũ*, *-yti* `hin and her in circle fly', *skraidùs* `quick, fast'; Latvian *skraidelēt* `umherlaufen', *skriedināt* `set in motion'.

### β) With Labialen: **(s)kreip-:**

Old Icelandic *hreife* m. `wrist', *hreifa* `swing'; Lithuanian *kreipiù*, *kreipti* `turn', *kraipaũ*, *-yti*, Iter. *krypstù*, *krỹpti* `sich drehen'; Old Church Slavic *skrěnja* `εὐτραπεία, scurrilitas' (*\*skroipnĭā*); Slavic *\*krě(p)sъ* (*\*kroip-so-*) in Old Church Slavic *въз-krěšq*, *-iti* `auferstehen let (from den Toten)', Church Slavic *krěsъ* m. `τροπή, temporum mutatio', serb. *krijes* `Johannisfeuer'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *въс-krěsnqti* `auferstehen'.

**(s)kreib-:** Old Icelandic *hrip* n. `wooden vessel', Middle English *rip* `creel', Old High German *href* `pannier (originally `the twisted)'; Latvian *kribas* Pl. `netting in sled'.

**s-extension (s)krei-s-**, esp. from `vibrierender Bewegung, (oneself) shake'.

Middle Irish *cressaim* `shake, swing, brandish' (*\*kristō*);

Gothic *af-*, *us-hrisjan* `ab-, ausschütteln', Old English Old Saxon *hrissan* `to shake, tremble'; Old Icelandic *hrīs* n. `shrubbery, rod', Old English *hrīs* n. `twig, branch, rod', Old High German *hrīs* `rod, rod, deadwood, shrubbery, bush'; Norwegian *risla* `bush, twig, branch, treetop eines Baumes; ear', Swedish *ressna* `(Hopfen)ranke', *ressn* `Docke gehechelten Flachses' etc.; Latin *crīnis* `hair, esp. hair of the head' (*\*crisnis*, compare: *cris-ta* `the comb am Kopfe the animal', Old Icelandic *hrista* `shake', Middle Low German *risten* `flax, wattle, braid'; Old High German *rīsta*, Modern High German *Reiste* `zusammengedrehter tussock, bundle generally'; with *ř* Low German *riste*, *risse* ds., Dutch *riste* (and *rijste*) also `Traubenkamm, Rispe, row'; Old Prussian *craysi* `stem', *crays* `hay';

here as **p**-derivative also: Latin *crispus* `frizzy, sich kräuselnd, vibrierend', *crispō*, *-āre* `frill, friz, swing', intr. `tremble', gall. PN. *Crixos*, cymr. *crych* `frizzy', bret. *crech* ds.; Middle High German *rispen* `frill, friz', *rispeIn* ds., *rispe* `Gezweig, shrubbery', Old High German *hrispahi* `virgultum', Modern High German *Rispe* `deadwood, Buschwerk, bundle, büschlicher Blütenstand', in the Weberei `eine gewisse Lage the Fäden', engl. dial. *risp* `stalk from Schlingflanzen, tendril'.

### **C. u-basis (s)kreu-:**

compare above S. 935 to gr. κορωνός; acymr. *crunn*, mcymr. *crwnn*, fem. *cronn*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), abret. *cron* `round', Middle Irish *cruind* `round', zur basic form *\*krundi*, compare gr. κορυν-δακοί κυλλοί;

sloven. *krúlit* `mutilate, rings behacken', serb. *krùljav* `lame, crippled', poln. *królic* (for *krulic*) `furrow';

compare also Old Indic *karū-kara-* m. `whirl of Halses and Rückgrates';

**k-extension (s)kreu-k-**: Old Indic *kruñcati* (Dhātup.) `krümmt sich'; Latin *crux* `Marterholz' (originally `round picket, pole'); Irish *crūach* f. `heap, barn, haystack, hill', gall. *\*krouka* `acme, apex', worfrom *\*krōkka*, *krūk(k)a* ds. (v. Wartburg FEW. 2, 1367), cymr. *crug* m. `cippus, tumulus', corn. abret. *cruc* `hill', nbret. *crug*, abrit.-Latin *Penno-crucium* PN.; Old Icelandic *hryggr* `backbone, spine', Old English *hrycg*, Old Saxon *hruggi*, Old High German *(h)rukki* `back', Old Icelandic *hrūga* f. `heap', *hraukr* `heap', Old English *hrēac* `Kornhaufe', Dutch *rook* ds., changing through ablaut Old English *cornhrycce* f. `Korndieme', engl. *rick* ds.; Lithuanian *kriáuklė* `Meerschnecke', *kriauklas* `rib'; Latvian *kruknēt* `writhed, crooked, humped sit';

A ~~k~~-extension seems *krūt-* `Körperwölbung' above S. 624.

**References:** WP. II 568 ff., WH. I 220 f., 233 f., 279 f., 317 f., 293, 296 f., Trautmann 140 f., 267 f., Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

**Page(s):** 935-938

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ker-4*, *(s)kerə-*, *(s)krē-*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material: I. A.** Old Indic *ava-*, *apa-skara-* `excrement (Ausscheidung)'; *kṛṇāti*, *kṛṇōti* `injures, slays' (lex.), *utkīrṇa-* `ausgeschnitten, eingeritzt', *samutkīrṇa-* `durchbohrt'; Old Indic *cārman-*, Avestan *čarəman-* `fell, fur, skin'; presumably Old Indic *kṛvi-* (unbel.) `ein Webergerät' (: russ. dial. *červъ* `sickle', Lithuanian *kīrvis* `axe' (?);

Armenian *k'orem* `I scratch', *k'erem* `scratch, scrape';

gr. κείρω (κερῶ, ἐκάρην, κέκαρμαι, καρτός) `abscise; shave, shear; abfressen', κέρμα n. `schnitzel, small coin', κορμός m. `(abgeschnittener) clot, chunk, trunk', κορμάζω `zerstückle'; κόρις m. `bedbug' (= russ. *korъ* f. `moth': `incisive, biting, zerbeiðend'); Gen. καρός `Nichts' in τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ, compare also καρμοίρους τοὺς ἐν μηδεμιά μοίρᾳ... Hes., further ἀκαρί n. `mite', ἀκαρής, ἀκαρίαῖος `tiny', Hes.; `incisive' seems die

basic meaning from κάρυος and κάρ 'louse' Hes.; to latter perhaps κάρον, κάρος 'Kümmel' (from the Ähnlichkeit of Kümmelkornes with a louse); with gr. κώρυκος 'leather sack' compare Irish *curach* 'Hautboot', cymr. *corwg*, *cwrwg* ds. from *\*kōrukos*; compare further Old Icelandic *horr* 'Leinenkleid', Old High German *harra* 'sack, bag'; with a meaning 'schneidender derision, ridicule' here κέρτομος 'höhnend', κερτομέω 'höhne, lästere' (\*κερτομος 'ein Lästermaul habend'? in 1. part ein root noun [s]ker-, or ein -[e]s-stem *\*ker-s-*); σκέραφος, κέραφος 'reprimand' Hes., σκέρ-βολος λοῖδορος, σκερβολεῖ ἄπατα Hes., σκερβόλλω 'abuse, revile';

alb. *hirrë* f. 'whey' (*\*sker-nā*, the *h* after *har*); Lidén KZ. 61, 9 f.;

alb. *sh-kjer* 'reiße apart', *harr* (*\*skor-n-*) 'cut, bite from, jäte', *tsharë* 'spoil, verwüsten, sich separate', *tshartës* 'Scharfrichter', lengthened grade *korr*, *kuarr* (*\*kēr-n-ō*) 'schneide ab, harvest';

Latin *corium* 'thick skin, bag, leather'; *carō*, *carnis* f. 'flesh', originally 'slice of meat' as Pl. *carnēs*; Umbrian *karu* 'part', Dat. *karne*, Abl. Pl. *karnus* 'carnibus', Oscan *carneis* 'partis'; Umbrian *kartu* 'distribuito'; Latin *curtus* 'abbreviated, mutilated' (*\*kr-tó*);

Old Irish *scar(a)im* (*\*skērā-m*) 'I slit, separate', cymr. *ysgar* 'Trennen', *gwa-sgar* 'scatter'; Kaus.-iterative Old Irish *scu(i)rim* 'spanne die Pferde ab', *scor* 'paddock for abgespannte Zugtiere'; auf a *to*-participle in addition based on Middle Irish *aurscartad* (*\*air-uss-scart-*) 'Fegen, Reinigen', *diuscart(a)im* (*\*dī-uss-scart-*) 'entferne'; cymr. *ysgarthu*, *dyscarthu* 'clean', *ysgarth* 'rubbish, Spülicht', *carthen* 'purgatoria'; Middle Irish *scairt* 'net um die intestines, phren'; Irish *cert* 'small'; nicht certainly covered is Middle Irish *coire* 'sword' (see below Gothic *haírus*); Irish *curach*, cymr. *corwg*, *cwrwg* 'Hautboot' to gr. κώρυκος? see above;

Old Icelandic *skera* 'cut, clip, prick, abmachen', Old High German *sceran* 'shave, shear, abscise', Old English *scieran* ds., Old Saxon *sker-sahs* 'shearing knife'; Old High German *scero* 'mole', Modern High German Schermaus, Norwegian *vatn-skjer* 'Spitzmaus' (compare under Old English *scierfe-mūs* 'Spitzmaus'); Kaus.-iter. Old High German *scerian*, Old Saxon *skerjan*, Old English *scierian* 'allot, decide, define, ordain, determine'; Old Icelandic *skorrf.* 'hair; edge; end', Old English *scearu* f. 'das Haarschneiden; allotment', Old High German *scara* 'Heeresabteilung, troop, multitude, crowd etc.', Middle Low German *schare* f. ds. (out of it Old Icelandic *skorrf.*, *skari* m. 'troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass'); with not clear meaning-development Old High German *haram-skara*, Old Saxon *harm-skara*, Old English *hearm-scearu* 'punishment, plague';

Old High German *scar*, *scaro* m., *scara* f. 'plowshare', Old English *scear* m. n. ds., Norwegian *skere* (\**skarjan*-) ds.; Old Icelandic *sker* n. (\**skarja*-) 'cliff' (out of it Middle Low German *schere* f. 'Felszacke, cliff', Modern High German *Schäre*); ablaut. Old English *score* '(felsiges) seashore, Küste', *scorian* 'overhang, from Klippen', Middle Low German *schore*, *schare* 'Küste, bank, border, shore', next to which with *-rr-*: Old High German *scorra* 'schroffer rock', *scorrēn* 'jut, project, protrude, stick out, from rocks or bone';

Old Icelandic *skarðr* 'damages, verstummelt, verringert', Old Saxon *skard* 'zerhauen, verwundet', Old High German *scart*, Middle High German *schart* 'zerhauen, schartig', Old English *sceard* ds., Old Icelandic *skarð* n. 'notch, hole, lack, damage, pity', Middle High German Modern High German *scharte*, Old English *sceard* n. 'piece, fragment', ablaut. Old Icelandic *skorða* f. 'cloven staff', 'am oberen end cloven pad' (compare in similar meaning Middle Low German *schore*, *schare* 'Strebepfahl, pad' = engl. *shore*);

Old Icelandic *skorf* f. 'incision, incisure, crack', Middle Low German *schore* m. ds., nnd. *schör*, *schär* 'frail, breakable, brittle';

Old Icelandic *skyr* n. (\**skurja*-) 'coagulated milk' (: *skera-sk* 'sich divide = curdle, coagulate, harden'); *skurðr* m. 'das Schneiden'; Old High German *skerm*, *skirm* 'shield' (\*'of skin'), protection, Bedeckung', Middle High German *scherm*, *schirm*, Old High German *skirmen* (\**skirmjan*), Old Saxon *biskirmian* 'beschirmen';

loose perhaps Old Icelandic *hǫrund* n. 'flesh'; Middle High German *häre*, *härwer* 'herb' ('incisive of taste'; proto Germanic \**har-wa* in Finnish *karvas* 'herb'); Gothic *haírus*, Old Icelandic *hjǫrr*, Old English *heoru*, Old Saxon *heru* m. 'sword' (see above Middle Irish *coire*);

lengthened grade Old High German *scār*, *scāra*, Pl. *scāri* 'scissors', Old Saxon *skāra* f. ds., Old English *scēar* 'Pflugscher', Pl. *scerero*, Old Icelandic *skæri* n. Pl. 'scissors', *hræ-skærr* 'in Leichen hackend (eagle)'; Middle High German *schuor* f. 'fleece', Old Icelandic *skōra* 'fight, struggle';

Lithuanian *skiriù*, *skirti*, Latvian *šķīrt* 'separate, divide', Lithuanian *karnà* f. 'linden bast', Latvian *āizkaīt* 'feel; touch on'; Lithuanian *kēra*, *kēro*, *kérti* 'sich loslösen'; *skarà* 'scrap, shred, rag'; Old Prussian *kērmens* 'body' (see below); Lithuanian *kīrvīs*, Latvian *cīrvīs* 'axe'; presumably of concept the abgespaltenen dandruff, flaky scales of skin from: Lithuanian *karaĩ* Pl. 'Steinpocken' (Slavic loanword?), *prakarūs* 'maserig, of wood';

russ. *korь* f. 'measles' and 'moth' (\*Schererin'); Old Russian *kora* 'bark', russ. etc. *korá* 'bark, crust'; whereof among others Church Slavic *korice* Pl. 'Zimt', russ. *koríca* ds., *kórka* 'bowl, bark, crust', *korěť* 'hard become', Bulgarian *koráv* 'stiff, hard', serb. *o-kòreti se* 'stiff, hard become' etc. (Old Church Slavic *korьсѣ* 'a measure of capacity', russ. *koréc* 'Mühlkasten; scoop etc.', slov. *korec* 'Körbchen'; perhaps to Old Indic *carú-* 'kettle' etc., s. *k<sup>w</sup>er-*);

Maybe alb. *kore* 'bowl, bark, crust' a Slavic loanword.

russ. dial. *červь* 'sickle' (= Lithuanian *kīrvis*, Old Indic *kṛvī-*, see above); Balto Slavic \**kermen-* and *keruā-* n. 'belly, body' in Old Prussian *kērmens* m. 'body'; Slavic \**červo* n. in Old Church Slavic *črěvo* 'lower abdomen, belly', russ. *čerěvo* ds. etc. (originally 'ausgeschnittene Tiereingeweide'); doubtful Old Church Slavic *črěvьjь* 'sandal', russ. old *čerevьji* Pl. 'Schuhe' etc. (\*'skin, leather?');

Church Slavic *krъnъ* 'mutilated', *okrъniti* 'amputieren', russ. dial. *kórnyj* 'from kleinem growth, short', *kornátъ* 'stutzen', (etc. = Old Indic *-kīrṇa-*); presumably (as 'abgeschnittene shaft, pole') Old Church Slavic *krъma* 'rudder, helm, Hinterende of Schiffes', r. *kormá* 'Schiffshinterteil' etc.; perhaps r.-Church Slavic *črěnъ* 'Handgriff', russ. *čéren* 'haft, Stiel, handle, grasp eines Messers; Pfropfen'.

## B. Dental extensions:

### α) (*s*)*ker-d-*:

Illyrian *Scordus* (mons), Σκάρδον (ὄρος) : Lithuanian *skardùs* 'steep' see below (Jokl, Eberts Reallex. 6, 37); Old Irish *scerdid* 'kratzt ab';

Maybe alb. (\**skord-*) *kodré* 'hill'

after the divided **Wurzelknollen**: gr. σκόπ(ο)δον n. 'garlic', alb. *hurdhë, hudhrë* ds. (\**skord-*);

Maybe alb. *hurdhe* 'ivy', *hurdhë* 'pond, pool' (from 'steep shore?').

Old High German *scherze, scherzel* 'sliced piece'; Old High German *scurz* 'short' (Middle High German *schürzen* 'kürzen', *schurz* 'gekürztes garment', Modern High German *Schurz, Schürze*), Old English *scort* 'short', *scortian* 'kürzer become, blunder, lack' (*scyrte* f. 'Schurz, shirt'; engl. *short* 'short', *shirt* 'shirt'), Old Icelandic *skorta* 'blunder, lack', *skort* n., *skotr* m. 'lack';



with other the vowel Stellung (influence of Germanic *\*skraut-*, *\*skrut-*?) Middle Low German *schratelen* 'carve, slit';

maybe alb. (*\*scyrte*) *shkurt* 'short'

Note:

Illyrian TN *Scordisci* meant: 'men with shirts, kilts (like women)' hence alb. (*\*skodra*) *kodra* 'hill' actually meant: '(\*short) low mountain, low hill' [common drop of initial *s-* in alb. *sk* > *k*]

Lithuanian *skerdžiù*, *skeĩsti* ' (swine) slaughter ', Latvian *šķēržu*, *šķērst* 'split, lacerate', Lithuanian *skėrdžiù*, *skėrdėti* 'Risse bekommen', ablaut. *skardýti* 'schroten'; *skardùs* 'steep', *skārdis* m. 'steep bank, border, shore' (see above Illyrian *Scordus*), *skurdùs* 'painful', *nu-skuĩdes* 'zerlumpt', East Lithuanian *skurstù*, *skuĩsti* 'lack suffer, bear, endure'; Latvian *skārdīt* 'split up, cut up, divide', Lithuanian *suskiĩdusios kójos* 'aufgesprungene Füße', Old Prussian *scurdis* 'Bicke, Mühleisen', Old Church Slavic *o-skrъdъ* m. 'tool zum Behauen the stone ', russ. *oskórd* 'big hatchet', *skorodá* 'harrow', Czech *oskrd* 'Mühleisen, pointed hammer '; nasalized Lithuanian *skrándas* 'aged Pelz', *skraĩdis* 'Viehmagen', Latvian *skrandas* Pl. 'rag, clout', Old Prussian *scrundos* Pl. 'scissors'.

About *sker-d<sup>h</sup>*- see below esp. headword.

β) (*s*)*kər-t-*, (*s*)*krə-t-*:

Old Indic *kṛntāti* newer *kartati* 'cuts, slices' = Avestan *kərəntaiti* (besides *kərənaoiti* = Old Indic *kṛṇōti*, above S. 938) 'cuts, slices; schindet'; participle Perf. Pass. *kṛttá-* (Avestan *-kərəsta-*); Old Indic *kartanam* 'das Schneiden', *kṛtí-* m. or f. 'knife', Avestan *karəti-* 'knife', npers. *kārd* ds.; Old Indic *karta-* m. 'separation, Unterscheidung', *kartá-* m. 'pit, pothole, hole' (*kāṭá* 'depth, ground' out of it Middle Indic development), perhaps Avestan *-kaša-* 'bay'; es can partizipiale *to*-formations zur the abbreviated root form *sker-* vorliegen; Old Indic *kṛtti-* f. 'fell, fur', *ni-kṛtti-* 'Niedermetzlung'; Old Indic *kṛtvah* '...Male', *-kṛt* e.g. *sa-kṛt*, Avestan *ha-kərəĩ* 'once', originally 'with a Hieb', as in Old Indic *sakṛd-āchinná-* 'auf einmal abgetrennt', Avestan *hakərəĩ-jan-* 'auf einmal tötend' (compare Old Church Slavic *kratъ* 'mal', Lithuanian *kaĩtas* ds.);

Old Indic *kaṭu-* (mi. from *\*kart-u-*) '(\*incisive) sharp, biting' (: Lithuanian *kartùs* 'bitter');

Armenian *k'ert'em* 'pull die skin ab, schäle ab';

alb. *kjëth* 'shear' (*\*kertō*);



Maybe alb. *kjeth*, *qeth* 'shear' derived from Polish *czesać* 'comb'.

Latin *cortex* 'bark, scab', *scortum* 'fell, fur, Tierhaut, whore', *cēna* 'meal' = Oscan *kersnu* 'cēna', *kerssnaís* 'cēnis' (\**kert-snā* 'share'); Umbrian *śesna* 'cēnam', *çersnatur* 'cēnāti';

Old High German *herdo* 'vellus', Old English *heorda* m. 'fell, fur', Modern High German Swiss *herde*, *härde* 'sheep- or goatskin'; Old English *herðan* Pl. 'testicles' (\**Hautsack*); from \**haruþjan*) with other the vowel Stellung Old Icelandic *hreðjar* Pl. 'Hodensack';

Maybe alb. *herdhe* 'testicles'.

perhaps here also Gothic *hairþra*, Old High German *herdar* n., Old English *hreðer* m. 'intestines, entrails'; lengthened grade the 2. syllable in Middle Low German *schrāt* (-*d*) 'ein in the Länge abgeschnittenes piece', *schrāden* 'abscise', *schrāt* (-*d*) 'slantwise (eine other Linieschneidend)'; at most *to*-participle to basis *skrē*;

nasalized (Germanic \**skrenþ*, compare Old Indic *ḱṛntati*): Old High German *skrindan*, -*tan* 'break, crack, Risse bekommen', Norwegian *skrinda* 'incisure'; zero grade Old High German *scrunda*, -*ta* 'col, gap, crack', Modern High German *Schrund(e)*, Norwegian *skrunda* 'hutch'; with gradation Middle High German *schrantz(e)* 'crack, slit, geschlitztes garment' (Old High German \**scrantussa*, compare *scruntussa* 'crack'); west Frisian *schrander* 'sharp' (from reason), etc.; without *s*: Middle Low German *uprinden* 'aufbersten' (from Wunden);

Lithuanian *kertù* *kĩrsti* 'haue sharp, schlage violent', *kĩrstas* 'beaten', Latvian *cērtu*, *cirst* 'hew, hit, hack'; Lithuanian *kĩrtis* 'Hieb', Old Prussian *kirtis* ds., Lithuanian *keĩslas* 'Aderlaßeisen' (\**kert-s-lo*-), besides *keĩstas* 'Lanzette'; Old Prussian *kersle* 'hoe, axe' (= russ. *čéresló* etc.); Lithuanian *karsa* 'cave' (\**kartsā*), Lithuanian *kartùs*, Old Prussian Nom. Pl. *kārtai* 'bitter'; Old Prussian *scordo* (consigns *stordo*) 'Schwarte' i.e. 'menschliche Kopfhaut' (Baltic \**skartā*); Lithuanian *kertùkas* 'Spitzmaus' (: klr. *čertéc* 'große dormouse', compare of simple \**sker*- Old High German *scero* 'mole' etc.); Lithuanian *kaĩtas* 'mal', *viens kart viens* 'einmal eins', Latvian *viēnkārsš* 'simple, just' (see above to Old Indic *ḱṛtvās*, -*ḱṛt*), Lithuanian *kartà* 'position, layer', Latvian *kārta* 'order, layer, position'; Lithuanian *kirtas* 'lair (of an animal)';

as 'sliced piece of wood' Lithuanian *kártis* 'shaft, pole', Latvian *kārts* ds., Old Prussian *kartano* f. ds.; Baltic \**karta*- 'trough' (out of it Finnish *kartta* ds.) in Old Prussian *pra-cartis* m. ds., Lithuanian *prā-kartas* ds.; besides proto Slavic. \**karūta*- n. 'trough, trough' in

Church Slavic *koryto* 'alveus', russ. *koryto* 'trough, trough' etc.; with through das nasal present bedingter other the vowel Stellung Lithuanian *krintù, kritaũ, kristi* 'fall down, of leaves, of fruits' (compare Old Indic *kṛntátram* 'cleft, gap, col, gap, Zerklüftung');

Old Church Slavic *na-črbatī* 'ὑπογράφει', russ.-Church Slavic *črbtu, čřesti* 'cut, clip', russ. old *o-čřesti* 'eine limit, boundary decide, define, ordain, determine' (etc.);

Maybe alb. *kris* 'crack, break', *křismë* 'shot, strike' a Slavic loanword.

klr. *čertéc* 'big, giant dormouse' (compare above to Lithuanian *kertùkas*); klr. *čřesló*, poln. *trzosto* 'Pflugmesser, Sech', sloven. *čřeslo*, Czech *tříslo* 'Gerberlohe'; perhaps russ. old *čřesšča*, Middle Bulgarian (ablaut.) *o-črbšta, o-črbšta* 'tent' (if 'from Fellen or bark', *\*k(e)rst-j-ā*, compare Old Indic *kṛt-ti*); perhaps russ. (etc.) *čřēt* 'reed' (from den piercing leaves); Church Slavic *kratъ-kъ* (= Old Indic *kaṭu-*, Lithuanian *kartùs*), russ. *korótkij* 'short' (etc.); Old Church Slavic *sъ-kraštъ, -kratiti* 'shorten; sich short fassen, endigen'; Old Church Slavic *kratъ* in *tri kraty* 'thrice, three times' etc., poln. *trzy-kroć* ds. (etc., see above to Lithuanian *kaĩtas* 'mal');

Hittite *kartāi-* 'abscise, beseitigen'.

About perhaps cognate words for 'quer' see below *\*skert-s-* 'quer'.

### C. guttural extension:

*\*krok-no-* in cymr. *croen* 'skin', Pl. *crwyn*, acorn. *croin* ds.; *croinoc* 'rubeta' > corn. *cronek* 'crapaud' besides *\*krok-inā* in gall.-Latin *crocina* 'mastruca', Old Church Slavic *kruzno*, russ. *korzno* ds.; out of it borrowed Old High German *krusina, kursinna* (wherefore Modern High German *Kürschner*), Old Frisian *kersna*, Late Old English *crus(e)ne* 'fur skirt', Middle Latin *crusina*, *\*krokkeno-* in Middle Irish *crocann*, nir. *croiceann* 'skin', bret. *kroc'hen*, mcor. *crōghen* ds.

### D. Labial extensions:

α) *(s)kerb/h/-, (s)kreb(h)-*:

Middle Irish *cerb* 'sharp, incisive', *cer(b)aim* 'cut, bite';

Old English *sceorpan* 'scratch, scrape, gnaw' (probably also 'cut, clip', compare *sceorp* 'dress'); Old Icelandic *skarpr* 'eingeschrumpft, lean, strong, sharp', Old English *scearp*, Old Saxon *skarp* 'sharp, rough, bitter', Old High German *scarf, scarph*, Middle High German *scharf, -pf* 'rough, incisive'; Old High German *skurfen, scurphen*, Middle

High German *schür(p)fen* 'lacerate, disembowel, (fire) anschlagen', Modern High German *schürfen*;

Balto Slavic *\*skirbā* f. 'cleft' (*\*sk<sub>o</sub>rb<sup>h</sup>ā*) in Latvian *šķīrba* f. 'cleft, col, gap', ablaut. *šķērbala* and *skarba* f. 'splinter' and *skārs* (= Modern High German 'scharf') 'sharp, rough'; in addition Lithuanian *skirbti* 'sour become', Latvian *šķerbs* 'herb, sour'; Slavic *\*ščьrbъ* m., *\*ščьrba* f. in poln. *szczyrb* m. 'notch, incisure', slov. *ščrb* 'schartig', *ščrba* 'notch' etc.; russ. *ščerbá* f. 'crack, notch, scar';

Maybe alb *shkarpë*, pl. *shkarpa* 'piece of wood'.

Balto Slavic *\*skurbā* (*\*sk<sub>o</sub>rb<sup>h</sup>ā*) in Lithuanian žem. *skuĩbti* 'be in woefulness', *skuĩbė* f. 'ruefulness', Latvian *skūrbstu*, *skūrbt* 'senseless, unconscious become'; Slavic *\*skьrba* f. in slov. *\*škriba* 'notch, dental gap', also Slavic *skьrbъ* f. in Old Church Slavic *skъrbъ*, russ.-Church Slavic *skъrbъ*, serb. *skrb*, russ. *skorbъ* 'ruefulness, care', *skórbnutъ* 'wither, wilt, mortify', slov. *skrběti* 'care for, worry';

Latin *scrobis* m. f. 'pit, pothole'; Old English *screpan* 'scratch, scrape', Middle High German *schreffē* stem V. 'rend, ritzen, scratch, scrape'; Old Icelandic *skrapa* (*\*skrapōn*) 'scratch, scratch, scrape, scrape', Middle Low German *schrapen* ds., Middle High German *schraffen* 'die skin ritzen, schröpfen', *schrapfe* (*\*skrappō*) 'tool zum Kratzen', whereof *schrapfen* 'curry', Middle Low German *schrappen* 'scrape, scratch, scrape'; Middle High German *schrepfen* (*\*skrapjan*), Modern High German 'schröpfen';

Lithuanian *skrebėti* 'rustle, sough, rustle', Latvian *skrabt* 'hollow out, scratch, scrape, scrape', *skrabināt* 'benagen', *skribināt* ds. (neologism from *\*skrebinať*); Lithuanian *átskrakai* m. Pl. 'offal'; russ.-Church Slavico-*skrebъ* 'worn out habend', russ. *skrebú*, *skrestí* (*skrestъ*, also *skrebátъ*) 'scrape, scratch, scrape', Iterat. Czech *škrabati* 'scratch, scrape';

with reduced grade: cymr. *crafu* 'scratch, scrape, rub, ausbeuten'; Latvian *kribināt* 'abnagen';

lengthened grade: *skrēb<sup>h</sup>-*, *skrōb<sup>h</sup>-*, with *r*-suffix the name the hornbeam (after the sawed leaf): alb. *shko-zë* (*\*skrēb<sup>h</sup>-r-*), Old Prussian *scober-wis* (*\*skrōb<sup>h</sup>er-*), Lithuanian *skrúoblas* (*\*skrōb<sup>h</sup>-ro-*), newer *skroblūs*, but Latvian (with secondary *ā*) *skābardis*, *skābarde* (*\*skrōb<sup>h</sup>ar-*) 'red beech', s. Jokl WuS. 12, 71 ff., and compare Lithuanian *skīrpstas* under S. 945;

zero grade gr. σκαρφᾶσθαι σκεδάννυσθαι Hes.;

compare also *gerb<sup>h</sup>*-, above S. 386, and cymr. *cramen* S. 945.

β) **(s)kerp-, (s)krep-**:

Old Indic *kṛpāṇa*- m. 'sword', *kṛpāṇīf*. 'scissors, dagger'; *karpara*- n. 'shard' m. 'bowl, cranium' (: Old Prussian *kerpetis* 'cranium', Old Church Slavic *črěpъ* 'shard', Old High German *scirbi* 'shard');

alb. *karpë, karmë* (\**korp-n-*) 'rock, cliff' (compare Latin *saxum*: *secō*, insecure *krep, shkrep* 'rock, slope'); in addition thrak. Καρπάτης ὄρος 'Carpathians';

gr. καρπός 'fruit' ('sliced, picked'), καρπίζομαι, καρπόομαι 'harvest'; κρῶπιον 'sickle' (Indo Germanic \**krōp-*); with *s-* probably σκορπίος 'scorpion, a thorny sea fish';

Latin *carpō, -ere* 'pluck, pick', originally 'detach', gloss. *scarpo* i.e. *excarpo* 'eligo', *scarpinat* 'scripithaen' (Old English 'die hen scharrt'); *carpinus* 'hornbeam' etc. (after the sawed blade); compare Hittite *karpina-* 'a tree';

Middle Irish *corrán* 'sickle', *cirrim* 'chop, mutilate' (-*rr-* from -*rp-*) perhaps Irish *corr*, cymr. *cor* 'cusp, peak' (: σκορπίος);

Old High German *herbist*, Old English *hærfest* 'autumn' ('time of the picking, harvest'; probably a superlative \**karpistos* 'suitable best of all for the picking'); Old Icelandic *harfr* m. *herfi* n. 'harrow';

with **s-**: Old English *sceorfan* stem V. 'bite, erode', *gesceorfan* 'tear, scrape'; *scyrft* 'the cutting, the edges', Old High German *scirbi*, Middle High German *schirbe*, later *scherbe* 'shard' (\*sharp - edged, incisive); head, skull' (see above to Old Indic *karpara-*), Middle Low German *scherve* 'bowl'; Old High German *scerf*, Middle Low German *scherf* 'half a pfennig, smallest scabbard coin', Modern High German *Scherflein*; Old English *scearfian* (\**skarþōn*) 'scrape, tear' = Middle Low German *scharven* (besides *scherven* from \**skarþjan*) 'cut into small pieces', Old High German *scarbōn* ds., Middle Low German *scharf* 'shard', Old Icelandic *skarfr* 'sloping end piece', Norwegian *skarv* 'cliff';

maybe alb. *shkrep* 'cliff, rock', *shkrif* 'soften'?

with other vocal result: Old High German *screvōn* 'carve', Middle Low German *schreve* m. 'line' (\***Ritzung**), line', Swedish *skreva* 'cliff gap', Old Icelandic *skref* n. 'footstep' (\*cleft, gap); Old English *scræf* 'cave', Middle High German *schraf, schrave* 'cleft rocky cliff', Middle Low German *schravel* 'spiky, brusk, curt, rude; abrupt, sudden, steep';

Middle High German *scrove*, *schroffe* m. 'pointed (\*piercing) stone, cliff', back formation  
Modern High German Adj. *schroff* 'brusk, curt, rude; abrupt, sudden, steep'

as 'rimose, rough skin' here the Post-verbal Old Icelandic *skurfa* f. 'scurf, scab',  
Swedish *skorf*, Old English *skurf*, *scēorfm*. 'scurf, scab, crust, eschar' (to *scēorfan*, see  
above), Old High German *scorf* ds. (besides Norwegian *skorpa* 'crust', Middle High  
German besides *schorf* also *schorpf* from geminated *\*skorp[p]-*), compare Lithuanian  
*kārpa* 'wart', Latvian *kārpa*, *kārpis* ds.;

Lithuanian *kerpù*, *kīrpti* 'with the Schere cut', Iterat. *karpýti*, *atkarpaĩ*, *ãtkarpos* 'schnitzel'; *krapštýti* 'scratch, stochern' (onomatopoeic word?); Latvian *cēŗpu*, *cirpt* 'shave, shear', *cīŗpe* f. 'sickle'; Iterat. *kāŗpīt* 'scratch, die Erde aufwerfen' (compare Old Norse *harfr*, *herfi*); Old Prussian *kerpetis* 'cranium' (compare Old Indic *karpara*-);

with **s**: Latvian *šķēŗpēt* 'lawn cut', *šķēŗpis* 'Pflugmesser', *šķēŗpele* 'wooden splinter',  
*šķirpta* 'notch'; with zero grade *i*: Lithuanian *skīŗpstas* 'Rüster', Old Prussian *skerptus* ds.  
(after den gesägten leaves), Lithuanian *skīŗpstus* 'Rotbuche';

Old Church Slavic *čřěpъ* 'shard' (in den neueren Slavic Sprachen partly also 'cranium');  
presumably also proto Slavic *\*čъrpъ*, *čel(p)ti* in Old Church Slavic *čъrpъ*, *čřěti* 'scoop'  
( 'with a shard Wasser scoop '); russ. dial. *čerp* 'sickle' probably contaminated from *červ*  
and *serp* m. ds.;

compare also *kerəp*- 'rag' above S. 581.

### **E. (s)krē-m-, (s)krə-m-:**

cymr. *cramen* f. 'scurf, scab' (with *-mm-*), bret. *crammen*, *cremmen* ds. (das *-mm-*  
expressive or from *\*-b-m-*); Middle Irish *screm* f. 'surface, skin' (with *-mm-*);

Old Franconian *\*scramasaks* in 'cultris validis quos vulgo scramasaxos vocant' (Gregor  
v. Tours), compare also *scramis* (besides *scutis*, *spatis*, *lanceis*, *sagittis*) in the Lex  
Visigothorum; Middle High German *schram* f. 'scratch, Schwertwunde', m. 'cliff crack,  
hole', *schramen* 'tear open'; besides with *mm*: Middle Low German *schram* (*-mm-*) m. 'cleft,  
incisure', *schramme* f. 'cleft, scratch' (out of it Modern High German *Schramme*);  
ablaut. Old Icelandic *skrāma* 'wound, scratch; axe';

Lithuanian *krāmas*, Latvian *krama* 'crust, scab, eschar'; Lithuanian *krim̃sti* 'gnaw,  
plague', Latvian *krimst* 'gnaw, pick out, pick up, collect; pinch';

Church Slavic *pokromъ* 'margo panni', russ. *kromá* 'Brotschnitte, edge', Church Slavic *ukromъ* Adv. 'singulatim' (\*abgetrennt'), Old Church Slavic *kromě* Adv. 'außen, outside'; ablaut. russ. dial. *kremъ* f. 'break, section of Waldes';

presumably Old Church Slavic *kremy*, *kremenъ* 'Feuerstein'; Latvian *krems* ds., ablaut. *krams*.

## F. (s)ker-s-:

Hom. ἀκερσεκόμης 'with ungeschorenen Haaren'; Attic koupā 'das Abscheren the hair'; κουρίς, -ίδος f. 'razor', κούριμος 'geschoren', κουρεύς 'barber' etc., κουρίξ 'by den Haaren fassend', κορσόν κορμόν Hes., κορσώ 'shear', κορσωτός 'geschoren' etc.;

Attic inschr. koupov 'lignum sectum'; αἱμακούρια 'Blutopfer', κούρειον 'a sacrificial animal';

Middle Irish cymr. etc. *corr* 'verkümmert, dwarfish' (\**korso-*);

Tocharian A *kärst-*, B *kärst-* 'abscise, destroy'; Hittite *karš-*, *karšija-* 'abscise, mutilate' etc.

II. *i*-basis ***sker-***, ***skrēi-***, ***skri-*** 'cut, clip, divide' also particularly 'through Sieben Grobes and Feines divide'; see above gr. κείρω, καρήναι, Lithuanian *skiriù*.

α) Gr. κρίνω (\**kriṇ-ṇw*, compare Fut. κρίνω, and Lesbian κρίνω) 'scheide, unterscheide, entscheide', participle κριτός; κρίμνον 'coarse meal, flour' ('das Gesiebte'), κρίμα, κρίμα n. 'verdict, judgement', κριτής m. 'judge', κρίσις f. 'verdict', διακριδόν 'separate'; κρησέρα 'fine sieve' (derivative from \*κρήσις, \**krē[ij]-tis* 'crētiō, Sieben');

Latin *cernō*, -ere 'sichten, divide; distinctly perceive (distinguish, discern), recognize' (\**cri-nō*); *certus* (= κριτός) 'geschieden, entschieden, certainly, surely', Perf. *crē-vī-* (whereupon previously *crētum*), *ex-crē-mentum* 'Ausscheidung', *screa* (\**skrēiā*) 'sputum, spit, saliva', *screāre* 'sich räuspern'; *discrīmen* 'trennender Abstand, Zwischenraum; Unterscheidung; entscheidender, kritischer instant, eye blink', *crībrum* 'sieve, Durchschlag' (\**krēi-d<sup>h</sup>rom*);

Old Irish *criathar* (\**krēi-tro-*) 'sieve', acymr. *cruitr* ds. (ncymr. *crwydr* 'das Hin- und hergehen, Wandern'), corn. *croider*, Middle Breton *croezr* nbret. *krouer* 'sieve'; cymr. *gogrynu* 'sieve' (\**upo-kri-nō*), bret. *gourner* 'sieve', cymr. *gwa-gr*, *gogr* ds.; gall.-rom.

*crinare* 'split', northern Italy *crena* 'cleft, fissure', etc.; about Irish *crīch* 'limit, boundary, region, area', cymr. *crip*, *crib*, corn. bret. *krib* 'comb', see above S. 619;

Old English *hrīdder*, *hrīddel* 'sieve', Old High German *rītera*, Modern High German *Reiter* 'coarse sieve' ( *\*krēi-* or *\*krī-d<sup>h</sup>rom*); Gothic *hrains* ( *\*kroini-*), Old Icelandic *hreinn*, Old Saxon *hrēn*(*l*), Old High German *hreini* 'pure', Modern High German *rein*, dial. 'fine-ground, sieved';

Balto Slavic *\*krejō* 'slit, separate, scheide' in Latvian *krijāt* 'flay', *krija* f. 'bark, outer covering of a tree', Lithuanian *krijas* m. 'Siebreifen', Pl. *krijos* 'bast, bark', *skrijos* 'Siebreifen';

Maybe alb. *krasīt* 'cut', alb. *kreh* ( *\*kre-sko*) 'comb, dress the hair', [common alb. *-sk-* > *-h-*].

proto Slavic. *\*krojō*, *\*krojiti* (previous causative) in Church Slavic *krojiti* περιτέμνειν, -σχίζειν, *dissecāre*', russ. *krojú*, *krojít<sup>h</sup>* 'cut, clip, carve, slit; corn, grain sieve';

proto Slavic. *\*krajb* (Balto Slavic *\*krōja-* m.) in Old Church Slavic *krajb* 'edge, bank, border, shore', russ. *kraj* 'edge, region; end', *krájnij* 'äußerst'; with ablaut Old Church Slavic *iskrb* 'near'; proto Slavic. *\*krida* in Upper Sorbian *křida*, Lower Sorbian *kśida* f. 'sieve'.

β) (*d*-present?) (**s**)*kreid-* in:

Middle Irish *scrissid* 'cuts, slices' ( *\*skrid-t-*);

Gothic *dis-skreitan* 'tear trans.', *dis-skritnan* 'tear intr.', Modern High German Swiss *schrissen*, *schreiben*, Bavarian *schritzen* 'rend, schlitzen', *schritz* 'crack'; Old Saxon *hrītan* or *hrītian* 'rend, ritzen, write', Old Swedish Runic *hrita* 'ritzen, carve'.

γ) (**s**)*krei-t-*: Old English *mid-hriðre* n. 'phren'; Old Frisian *mid-hrith(ere)* ds.

δ) Labial extensions:

(**s**)*kerb<sup>h</sup>*- in gr. σκαρίφάομαι and σκαρίφεύω 'scratch, ritze auf, einen Umriß', σκάριφος m. 'stylus, Umriß, Skizze'; Latin *scribō*, *-ere* 'with a stylus graben, einzeichnen, write', Oscan *scriftas* Nom. Pl. 'scriptae', Umbrian *screihtor* 'scripti'; Latin Lwe. are Old High German *scriban*, Old Saxon *skriban*, Old Frisian *skriſa* 'write' and die originally religious words Old English *scrīfan* 'a punishment, esp. eine religious penance, atonement auferlegen', Old Icelandic *skript* 'confession, admission, punishment'; unclear is das *p* (= *bb*) in Middle Irish *scrīp(a)id* 'kratzt';



with Indo Germanic **-p-**: Old Icelandic *hrífa* 'scratch, scrape, scratch'; *hrífa* f. 'rake', Old Frisian *hrīvia*, Dutch *rijven* 'rake, rake', Old English *gehrīfnian* 'abreißen'; lett *skrīpāt* 'scratch, scrape, scribble; einschreiben', *skrīpsts* 'krummes Schnitzmesser', *skrīpa* 'eingeritzter stripe'.

**III. *u*-basis (*s*)keru-, (*s*)kreu-**, compare perhaps Lithuanian *kīrvis* 'axe', russ. *červъ* 'sickle' etc.; Old English *scréawa* m. 'Spitzmaus', *scierfe-mūs* ds.:

**(*s*)kreut-**: gr. κρουεῖται 'kernt from' Hes.;

Latin *scrūtillus* 'venter suillus condita farte expletus', dial. *scrōtum* 'Hodensack', hyperurbanisiert *scrautum* 'quiver' (*scrūta* 'junk' from gr. γρῦτη 'junk', as *scrōfa* from γρομφός); *scrūtor*, *-ārī* 'examine, durchstöbern';

mcymr. *ysgrud* 'Skelett' (\**skrou-to-*), Loth RC. 43, 166 f.;

Old High German *scrōtan* 'hew, hit, cut, clip, *schroten*'; also 'dress zuschneiden' (hence *Schröder*, *Schröter*), *scrōt* 'cut' (Middle High German *schrolle* 'clod of earth' from \**skruð-lá-??*), Old English *scrēadian* 'peel, abscise', \**scrēad(e)* f. 'piece Zeug', *skrūd* n. 'dress' = Old Icelandic *skrūð* n. 'kostbares Zeug, dress'; (without *s-*: Old Icelandic *hrjōða* 'leeren, vertreiben, verheeren', *hrjōðr* 'Exterminator'); Old High German *scrutōn*, *scrodōn*, *scrutilōn* 'erforschen, durchforschen', *scrod* 'scrutatio', and Gothic *and-hruskan* 'nachforschen' (\**krūt-skō*); here probably with **Nasalized** and auslaut voiced-nonaspirated Old Prussian *scrundos* f. Pl. 'scissors'.

**(*s*)keru-p-, (*s*)kreu-p-**:

Latin *scrūpus* 'scharfer, pointed stone', *scrūpulus* 'spitziges small stone' (*scrīpulus* nach *scrīptus*) and (as *scrūpulum*) 'kleinster Teil eines Gewichtes or Maßes; ängstliche Genauigkeit (as 'auf spitzen Steinen going'), Skrupel', *scrūpeus* 'stony';

perhaps as 'grating, scraping, coarse' = Swedish *skroflig* 'uneven, rough, hoarse' etc.;

poln. *skorupa* etc. 'shard'.

**References:** WP. I 422, II 573 ff., WH. I 170 f., 172 f., 198, 205 f., 274, 316 f., II 498 ff., Trautmann 117, 119, 128 ff., 141, 265 ff.;

**See also:** compare also *kreup-* above S. 623.

**Page(s):** 938-947

---



**Root / lemma:** (s)ker-5

**Meaning:** onomatopoetic word

**See also:** see above S. 567 ff. (ker-).

**Page(s):** 947

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)kert-s-

**Meaning:** across

**Note:** ('in Querschnitt'; to [s]ker-t-`cut, clip')

**Material:** Armenian -xer`aufsässig, widerspenstig' (würde also Indo Germanic -rs-voraussetzen);

gr. ἐγ-κάρσιος, ἐπι-κάρσιος `slant, skew, in die Quere', κάρσιον πλάγιον Hes.;

Balto Slavic \*(s)kersa- in apr. *kirscha*, *kirschan* (zero grade), *kerscha*, *kērschan* `about'; Lithuanian *skeřsas* Adj. `quer, zwerch', Latvian *šķērs*, Adv., *šķērsu* `quer', russ.-Church Slavic *črěsъ* (and after other preposition auf *зъ* : *črězъ*), russ. *čerez* `through, about - out'; also Old Church Slavic *črěsla* Nom. Pl. `loins' as `phren, Quere of Körpers'?

**References:** WP. II 590, Trautmann 129 f.

**Page(s):** 949-950

---

**Root / lemma:** skeub-, skeub<sup>h</sup>-, skeug-

**Meaning:** to move; throw, shoot

**Material:** Gothic *af-skiuban* `wegschieben, verstoßen', Old English *scēofan* and *scūfan* `push', Old High German *scioban* `push' (has Modern High German also die meaning `eilig go'), Old Icelandic *skūfa* and *skýfa* `push, fortstoßen', intensive with gemin. Tenuis Middle High German Modern High German *schupfen*, Norwegian *skuppa* ds., Old High German *scupha*, *scopha* `Schaukelbrett'; with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated: Norwegian *skubba* `rub, scour, rub, clean', Middle High German *schoppen* `stuff' and with long spirant engl. *scoff* `derision, ridicule'; Old High German *scūf(a)la* `Schaufel = shovel', *scūbla* ds., Old English *scoff* ds., Middle Low German *schuppe*, Dutch *schop* f. ds. (-pp-); Middle High German *schūft* `Galopp';

auf **skeub-** wird zurückgeführt Old Icelandic *skopa* `run, spring', Old Icelandic *skaup* and *skop* n. `derision', Old English *scop* `bard' (imitation after Latin *mimus*), Old High German *scof*, *scoph* m. `bard', n. `poem, derision';

Lithuanian *skūbti* `hurry', *skūbinti* `beeilen', *skubūs*, *skubrūs* `agile, hasty'; Old Church Slavic *skubq*, *skubati* `pluck, rend';

**skeug-** in Middle English mnl. *schokken* 'bump, poke', Middle Low German *schocken* 'tremble', Low German *schocken, skucken* 'shake, swing', Middle High German *schocken* 'swing, dance';

maybe from **skeu-k-** here as 'gehetzt': Germanic *\*skeuhwa-* 'shy' in Old English *scēoh*, engl. *shy*, Middle High German *schiech*; out of it Old English *scyghan*, Old High German *sciuhēn*, Modern High German *scheuchen*; with ablaut and gramm. variation Germanic *\*skugwa-* 'shy' in Middle Low German *schū(we)*, Swedish *skugg*, Old Church Slavic *ščuti* 'hetzen' (*\*skou-*);

**References:** WP. I 377, II 556, Trautmann 263, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 128, 177 f. and Skop BSB. 1954, 2.

**Page(s):** 955

---

**Root / lemma:** *skeud-1*

**Meaning:** to protest, grumble

**Material:** Gr. σκυδμαίνω, σκύζομαι 'rage against, grolle', σκυθρός (diss. from \*σκυδ-θρός) 'grumpy, surly, sullen, unwilling, sad', σκυθρωπός ds., σκυθράζω 'bin unwilling';

Lithuanian *pra-skundù, -skudaũ, -skùsti* 'to ache, to exhaust begin', *skundà* 'accusation', *praskundà* 'pain', *núoskunda* 'pity', *skùndžiu, skýsti* 'sich bemoan'; Latvian *skund-u, -ēt* 'mißgünstig, envious sein, be angry with'; Lithuanian *skaudùs* 'painful, sullen, violent', *skaũsta (skaudėti)* 'es schmerzt', Latvian *skàužu, skàust* 'envious sein, injure, hurt', *skaudēt* ds.; Lithuanian *skaudulỹs* 'ulcer'.

**References:** WP. II 554;

**See also:** compare also *keuəd-* above S. 595 f.

**Page(s):** 955

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keud-2*

**Meaning:** to throw, shoot

**Material:** Old Indic *códati, cōdáyati* 'treibt an, throngs', np. *čust* 'agile, active, fitting', Old Indic *skundatē* 'hurries' (Dhātup.);

gr. κυδίας 'Zahnkeim', Hes. (?); alb. *heth* 'throw, cast, winnow' (for *\*hed<sup>h</sup>* from *\*skoudeiō?*);

This assumption seems uncertain; maybe from **Root / lemma:** *sē(i)-2: sei-: sī-: sē-: se- and sei-: sī-:* (to throw, send, let fall, sow): derived alb. (*\*seth*), *hedh* 'throw'.

Old Icelandic *skjöta*, Old English *scēotan* 'toss, fling, bump, poke, schießen', Old High German *sciozan* 'schießen, throw, shooting up bewegen'; Old High German *scoz* 'projectile, sprout', *scuz* 'shot, throw, quickness', Old Icelandic *skjötr*, Old English *scēot* 'quick, fast', Gothic *skaut* 'lap, hem', Old Icelandic *skaut* n. 'corner, tail, point, edge, lap, protrusion', Old High German *scōz* 'corner, tail, Kleiderschoß, Rockschoß', Middle Low German *schott* (-*tt*) '(vorgeschober) bar, bolt, lock', whereof *schutten* 'abdämpfen, hinder, shield', Middle High German Modern High German *schützen*,

without anlaut. *s-*: Middle High German *hossen*, *hotzen* 'quick, fast run', Modern High German dial. *hutzen* 'set in motion, hetzen' (as Old Indic *cōdati*), also 'bump, poke';

Lithuanian *skudrūs*, *skaudrūs* 'agile'; Latvian *skaudrs* ds., *skudra* 'ant'; Old Church Slavonic *is-kydati* 'herauswerfen', russ. *kidátb* 'throw', *kídkij* 'rash, hasty, willing, ready, greedy'.

**References:** WP. II 554 f.;

**See also:** s. also under *skeu-5* and *skeub-*.

**Page(s):** 955-956

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keu-1*

**Meaning:** to perform, commit

**Material:** Gr. *σκεῦος* n. (mostly Pl.) 'appliance, armament, armor', *σκευή* 'armament, armor, clothing, Tracht', *σκευάζω* 'bereite, richte an; putze from; bewaffne; stifte an';

Old Icelandic *heyja*, Old English *híegan* 'commit';

Old Church Slavonic *prě-kutiti* 'adorn, embellish, adorn', russ. *kutitb* 'carouse, sich with Klatsch befassen, rage, clamor', Church Slavonic *kutiti* 'machinari', Czech *kutiti*, *kutati* 'drive, push, philander, flirt', also (refl.) 'gnaw, dig, schüren'; the Slavic words based on a *\*kou-tā* perhaps 'front'.

**References:** WP. II 546, Vasmer 1, 706 (,unclear').

**Page(s):** 950-951

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keu-2*, *(s)keuə* : *(s)kū-*

**Meaning:** to cover, wrap

**Material:** Old Indic *skunāti*, *skunōti*, *skāuti* 'bedeckt'; doubtful *ku-kūla* 'Hülsen, armament, armor', *pāṃsu-kūla* 'Lumpenkleid the buddhist. Mönche';

Armenian *çiw* 'roof, cover' (\**skēyo-*); with anl. *kh-*: Armenian *xuč* 'Stube' (\**khū-skho-*, at most zur *s*-extension), fraglicher *xavar* 'dark' (\**khoyo-*, forms Armenian *-ar*), *xu-p* 'cover', *xul*, *xlik* 'cottage', *xlay* (\**khūlati-*) 'female Kopfverhüllung, Schleier; dress';

gr. *σκῦνια* Pl. 'brows', *ἐπισκύνιον* 'skin oberhalb the Augenbrauen' (compare Old Indic *skunāti*); *σκύλος* n. 'kip, animal skin, bowl', *σκύλον* 'abgezogene kip, animal skin', *σκῦλον* ds. 'arms stripped off a slain enemy, spoils'; doubtful *κῶας*, Pl. *κῶα* 'fleece';

Latin *obscūrus* 'bedeckt' = 'dark'; *cūlus* 'the Hintere';

Maybe Italian *scuro* : Reggiano : *scūr* : Bergamasco *scūr* : Venetian *scuro* : Zeneize *scùo* : Catalan *obscur* : Spanish *oscuro* : Galician *escuro* : Portuguese *escuro* : alb. (*escur*) *err-të*, *errët* : *i errët* 'dark' < Latin *obscūrus* 'dark'.

Old Irish *cūl* m. 'back, rump', cymr. *cil* 'back'; Old Irish *cūl* (\**kū-lā-*) f. 'angle, hideout' = cymr. etc. *cil*, *ysgil* 'hideout'; Irish *cuarān*, cymr. *curan* 'shoe'; perhaps Celtic-Latin *cucullus* 'cowl' (compare above Old Indic *ku-kūla-*);

Old Icelandic *skjā* f. 'barn' (\**skeuā*), probably also Old Icelandic *hā* f. 'skin' in *hross-hā* (\**skoūā*), *skāli* 'cottage, room' (Germanic \**skawalan-*); *skȳ* n. (\**skeuio-*) 'cloud, Verdunklung', Old English *scīo*, Old Saxon *scio* 'cloud'; Old English *scu(w)a* m. 'shadow, darkness, protection', Old High German *scuwo*, *scū* m. 'shadow', *scū-c(h)ar* n. 'mirror', actually 'Schattengefäß', Old Icelandic *skuggi* m. 'shadow, reflection, ghost', *skugg-sjā* f. 'mirror', Gothic *skuggwa* m. 'mirror'; Old High German *skugin(a)*, Middle High German *schüne*, Modern High German *Scheune* ('hideout'), Norwegian dial. *skyggne* m. 'cottage, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole'; Old Icelandic *skaun* f. (or *skaunn* m.) 'shield'; Norwegian *skūme* 'dark', Old Icelandic *skūmi* m. 'dawn, twilight', Middle Low German *schummer* 'dawn, twilight' (: Latvian *skumt*); Old Icelandic *hūm* n. 'twilight', PN. *Hymir* 'Verdunkler'; perhaps Old High German *scūm* 'scum, froth, foam' (if 'deckendes');

maybe alb. (\**scūm*) *shkumë* 'foam'

Old Icelandic *skjōl* n. 'hideout, Zuflucht, protection, barn', *skjōla* 'Bütte, bowl, basin', ('Verwahrungsraum'), changing through ablaut Old Icelandic *skȳli*, Middle Low German *schūle* n. 'hideout', Old Frisian *skule* 'cottage'; Old Icelandic *skȳla* 'beschützen', Middle High German *schūlen* 'bent sein, lurk, lügen';

Old High German *scūr* m. 'Wetterdach, protection' (: Latin *obscūrus*), Middle High German *schūr* 'hideout, shelter', Old Icelandic *skūrf* 'skin the Mandel', Old High German *skūra*, *sciura*, (\**skūrja*) 'barn'; with formants *-ko-* and lengthened grade *ā[u]* probably

Gothic *skōhs*, Old Icelandic *skōr*, Pl. *skūar*, Old High German *scuoh* 'shoe' (actually 'deckendes Oberleder of Schuhs', compare above Irish *cūarān* 'shoe' and Middle Dutch *schoe* 'sword scabbard, sheath');

Lithuanian *kėvalas* 'Eierschale', Latvian *čāula* 'bowl, husk'; Latvian *kūja* 'vulva'; Latvian *skaut* 'hug, embrace, hold tight', *skumstu*, *skūmt* 'become sad' ('*obscurāri*'); but Lithuanian *skūrā* 'leather, bark, outer covering of a tree', Latvian *skura* 'husk' from weißruss. *skyra*.

#### A. Dental extensions (respectively formations with dental formants):

##### (s)keu-t-:

Gr. σκῦτος n. 'skin, leather', ἐγκυτί, ἐγκυτίς 'besides the skin', κύτος n. 'sleeve, wrapping, skin' and 'vessel, Urne, cavity', κυτίς 'small Kasten, Büchse', κυσός ἡ πυγή; ἡ γυναικεῖον αἰδοῖον Hes.; (\*κυτ-ιος or \*κυθ-ιος), κύτ(τ)αρος 'cavity, bulge, Bienenzelle, Eichelnapf', κύσσαρος 'anus' (\*κυτφαρος); about Latin *cuturnium* 'vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur' s. WH. I 320;

Latin *cutis* 'skin'; *cunnus* 'pudendum muliebre' (\**kut-nos*); (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

cymr. *cwd* 'Hodensack'; mcymr. *eskit*, *esgit*, ncymr. *esgid*, corn. *eskit*, *esgis* 'shoe' (\**ped-skūti*); (common Celtic Alb. abbreviation)

Old Icelandic *hūð*, Old English *hȳd*, Old High German *hūt* (\**hūdi-*) 'Haut' (Swiss *hut* 'husk, Fruchtschale');

Old High German *hodo*, Old Frisian *hotha* 'testicle'; Old English *hoðma* m. 'darkness', Old High German *hutta* 'cottage' (\**kuṭiā* or \**kud<sup>h</sup>iā*: out of it Old Saxon *hutta*, *huttia*);

Old Lithuanian *kuṭys* 'bag, Geldkatze'; Baltic \**keutā* 'skin', Old Prussian *keuto*, Lithuanian *kiāutas* 'bowl, husk', dial. *kėvetas* m. ds.; *kiāvalas* m. 'Eierschale' (\**keuolo-*), Latvian *čāula* f. 'bowl', *čāumala* f. 'hard bowl' (Trautmann 132);

nasalized \**kunṭiō* 'preserve' perhaps in Old Church Slavic *съкѣтати* 'calm, appease, stillen', russ. *kútaty* 'veil, cover' etc., Old Prussian *-kūnti* 'pflegt', Inf. *pokūnst*, *pakūnst* 'preserve, protect' and with intonation change Slavic \**kṛta* f. in Old Church Slavic *kṛšta* 'σκηνή', klr. *kúča* 'pigpen' (Trautmann 145).

Maybe alb. (\**po-skura*) *pasqyra* 'mirror' (common Slavic *po-* alb. *pa-* prefix).

### **(s)keu<sup>h</sup>-:**

Old Indic *kuhara-* n. 'cave', *kuhaka-* m. 'Schelm, Gaukler, cheater', *kuhayate* 'betrügt', *kuhū-* f. 'Neumond' ('the hidden, concealed moon'); pamir dial. *skīḍ* 'high Mütze from fleece';

gr. κεύθω 'hide', κεύθος n., κευθμών 'verborgene depth', κευθμός 'verborgener place, cavity, Saulache';

Middle Irish *codal* 'skin';

Old English *hȳdan* 'conceal'; here or to *\*skeut-* Gothic *skauda-(raip)* Akk. Sg. 'shoe (riemen)', Old Icelandic *skauð* f. 'vagina', Pl. 'Vorhaut; Elender, monster', *skjōða* f. 'bag, sack, bag', Middle Low German *schōde* n. 'vagina' (beim horse), f. 'pod, pea', Middle High German *schōte* 'pod, Samengehäuse';

unclear is Latin *cūdō*, *-ōnis* 'helmet from fell, fur' (loanword?); in the meaning near stands Avestan *xaōḍa-* m., ap. *xaudā-* 'hat, Kappe; helmet'.

### **B. guttural extension (s)keu-k-:**

Old Indic *kōśa-* m. 'container, Schatzkammer etc.' (late also *kōṣa-*, das perhaps Indic development from *kōśa-* is); doubtful *kōśaka-* m. n. 'egg, testicle, Gehäuse', *kuśapa-* m. (uncovered) 'Trinkgeschirr', *kuśayá-* m. (uncovered) 'cistern'; *kukṣi-* m. 'belly, womb, cavity'; common Old Indic *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-* npers. *kus* 'vulva'; Avestan *kusra-* 'sich wölbend, hollow', *vīkusra-*, *hankusra-* 'sich auseinander-, zusammenwölbend';

Lithuanian *kūšỹs* (Plur. *kūšỹs*), Latvian *kūsis*, *kūsa* 'vulvahaare' (*\*kūki-* or *\*kūksi-*); Lithuanian *kiáušė* 'skull, cranium', *kiaũšis* 'egg, testicle', Prussian-Latvian *kaušis* 'egg'; Lithuanian *káušas* 'large dipper', Latvian *kaũss* 'platter, Kochlöffel'.

### **C. s-extension (s)keu-s-:**

Perhaps Old Indic *koṣṭha-* m. n. 'container, lower abdomen, storeroom', *kuṣṭha-* m. 'Lendenhöhle' (?), *kúṣṭhikā* 'content of the intestines', npers. *kušt* 'groin' (Armenian loanword *kušt* 'belly, groin, body');

gr. κύστις, -εως, -ιδος 'bladder, bag', κύσθος 'vulva';

doubtful Latin *custōs* 'Wächter', compare WH. I 319;

cymr. *cwthr* 'After, Mastdarm' (\**kuzd<sup>h</sup>ro-*);

Old Icelandic *hauss* m. 'cranium'; ablaut. Norwegian dial. *hūse* m. 'Fischkopf', Old High German *hūso* 'Hausen', after dem with Schildplatten gepanzerten head;

Modern High German dial. *hosen* 'husk, pod ', Old English *hosa* m. 'Strumpf, husk', Old Icelandic Old High German *hosa* 'trouser';

presumably here Gothic Old Icelandic Old English Old Saxon Old High German *hūs* 'house', compare Low German *hūske* 'Kerngehäuse, sheath, Tüte' ;

Gothic *huzd*, Old Icelandic *hodd* f. (?), Old English Old Saxon *hord*, Old High German *hort* 'treasure, tribute, Hort' (\**kuz-d<sup>h</sup>o-* = gr. κύσθος); Swedish *hydda* 'cottage', dial. *hodda*, *hudda* 'Schuppen, Gefängnisraum', aschw. *hydda* 'conceal'.

**References:** WP. II 546 ff., WH. I 298 f., 301, 309, 319, 320, II 196, 503, Trautmann 132, 145.

**Page(s):** 951-953

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keu-4*

**Meaning:** 'worauf achten'

**See also:** see above S. 587 f. (*(s)keu-4*).

**Page(s):** 954

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keup-, skeub(h)-*

**Meaning:** bundle, flock, etc..

**Material:** Old Icelandic *skauf* 'bundle, tassel ', Old English *scēaf*, Old High German *scoub* 'bundle, bundle of straw, fascicle, sheaf ', Modern High German dial. *Schaub* 'bundle, bundle of straw', Old Icelandic *skūfr* 'tassel, fringe, bundle '; Old High German *scubil* 'bundle of hair or straw or like that, heap, pile ';

Old English *scyfel(e)* f. 'women's bonnet, tuft of feathers' (with *p*: Old Icelandic *skypill*, *skupla* ds.);

Maybe alb. *scype*, *shqiponjë* (diminutive) 'eagle, bird (\*tuft of feathers?)'

Old High German *scobar* 'haystack, barn, heap, part. from grain or hay', Middle High German *schober hār* 'bundle, hair ';



Gothic *skufta* (Dat. Sg.) `hair of the head', Old Icelandic *skopt* ds.; Middle High German *schopfm.* `tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair', *schopfen* and (Low German) *schoppen* `stuff (originally with bundles of hay, hair etc.), be swollen'; with precisely such Germanic *pp*: Norwegian *hupp* `tassel', Old High German *hopfo* `hop, vine, plant which creeps or climbs as it grows';

perhaps as `roof covered with straw bundles' here Low German *schupp* `protective roof' (Modern High German *Schuppen* `hanger, shed'), Old High German *scopfm.* `building without front wall, barn', Modern High German Bavarian Swiss *schopfm.* ds., Old English *scypen* f. `stall', engl. *shippen*, Old English *scoppa* m. `shed, stall' (engl. *shop* `junk shop, knick-knack shop');

serb. *čŭpa* `shock of hair', russ. *čupъ, čubъ*, Czech *čup, čub* `tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair';

perhaps Slavic *\*kyta* (*\*kŭp-tā*) in russ. *kíta* `Stengel und Blätter lang stieliger Pflanzen', *kítka* `catkin in trees' etc., and russ. *kistъ* (*\*kŭp-sti-*) `tassel, paintbrush, bunch of grapes, hand', Bulgarian *kíska* (from *kystъka*) `bunch, bundle, cluster, bouquet, bunch of flowers', Serbo-Croatian *kôščica* `kind of paintbrush', old also *kist*, poln. *kiśc* `tassel, broom, bush, bundle'.

**References:** WP. II 555 f.

**Page(s):** 956

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)keut-*, *(s)keud<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to shrink

**Note:** only Germanic and Baltic

**Material:** Germanic partly *-tt-*, partly *-dd-*: Swedish dial. *hott, hodd* m. `small, eingeschrumpfter person', Dutch *hotten* `curdle, coagulate, harden', nld. *hotten* `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', Dutch *hot*, Middle Low German *hotte* `coagulated milk', Modern High German dial. *hutzeln, verhutzeln* `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', *verhutzelt* `verschrumpft, vertrocknet';

Lithuanian *ap-kiaũsti* `verkümmern'; *kŭstù, kūdaũ, kūsti* `peak, become thin', *sukūdes* `wizened'.

**References:** WP. II 553.

**Page(s):** 956-957

---



**Root / lemma:** *skēi*-<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-, *-p*-, nasalized *ski-m*-<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-

**Meaning:** slant; to limp

**Material:** Old Icelandic *skeifr* 'slant, skew' (*\*skoipo-*), Old English *scāf*, *scāb* ds. (in *scāf-fōt* 'schieffüßig'), Middle Low German *schēf* ds. (Modern High German dial. *scheif*), next to which (*\*skēipo-*) Middle High German (md. Low German) *schief*, and (as Germanic *\*skibba-*) Hessian-Franconian *schepp* 'slant, skew', as well as (as Germanic *\*skippa-*) Middle High German *schipfes* Adv. 'quer';

Lithuanian *paskybei* 'quer', *skybas* 'keilförmiges piece of land'; Latvian *šķībs* 'slant, skew', *šķieb-u*, *-t* 'schief neigen, kippen'; compare gr. σκίψαι ὀκλάσαι. Ἀχαιοί Hes.;

nasalized gr. σκιμβός 'lame', σκιμβάζειν 'limp'.

Indo Germanic *skēi-p*-, <sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>- extended from *skēi-*, compare *\*skai-uo-s* (*\*skēi-uo-s*) 'slant, skew, left'; besides Middle High German *schie-f* stands *schæhe* and *schie-c*, to unadjusted root perhaps Norwegian *skina*, *skjena* 'biesen', Old Swedish *skena* 'durchgehen' (of horse), ablaut. Norwegian *skeina* 'schief zur Seite fliegen'.

**References:** WP. II 546, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 151.

**Page(s):** 922

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēi-*

**Meaning:** to cut, separate

**Note:** extension from *sek-*; initial sound partly also *sk-*, *skh-*, *sḱh-*, as in the continuing formation

**Material:** I. Old Indic *chyati* 'clips', participle *chāta-*, *chitá-* 'cut, crops, truncates, cuts off', Kaus. *chāyayati* (with *sḱ-*, like:)

Avestan *fra-sānəm* 'destruction', *sā-*, *sya-* 'to fight';

gr. σχάω (*\*skhəiō*, Impf. ἔσχων, Inf. κατα-σχᾶν), σχάζω (neologism, Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 716) 'scratches, slits' and 'drop, hang down flaccidly, restrains, stays open', σχάσις 'the scratches, bleeding; release, to let sb/sth go', σχάσμα n., σχασμός m. 'incision', σχαστήριον 'flea, latch, bolt', σχαστηρία 'the rope (serving for the separation of the spectators) before the racetrack';

Maybe alb. (*\*sciō*) *shquanj* 'distinguish', (*\*scie*) *shqyenj* 'tear, split'.

Latin *sciō*, *scīre* 'to know, understand; with infin. to know how to do' ('part, make a distinction'), *dēsciscō*, *-ere* 'to break away, revolt, withdraw, diverge, apostatize,

renounce ', *scīscō*, *-ere* ' to investigate, inquire; polit. to vote, ordain, resolve ' and ' try to find out ', *plēbīscītum* ' a decree of the people ', *scītus* ' knowing, shrewd, clever, judicious; pretty, fine; adv. scite, skillfully ' (like Middle High German *geschīde*, Modern High German *gescheit* to *\*skēi-t-*) in the meaning ' eliminate ' (compare Old Icelandic *skīta* under S. 921) Middle Irish *sceid* ' vomits ' ( *\*skei-ie-ti*, Indo Germanic *\*skei-*), verbal n. *sceith* f. (from *\*sceth*, Indo Germanic *\*ski-tā*, therefrom:) cymr. *chwydu*, bret. *c'houeda*, mcor. *hweža* ' vomit '; from Irish *scethach* ' to the travelling rupture ' places Old Icelandic *skjaðak* n. ' ryegrass, darnel (the herbs medicine recommends such orders against gout and rheumatism and dizziness) ';

Middle Irish *scian* f. ' knife ', ( *\*skijenā*) out of it cymr. *ysgïen* ' knife, sword '; Middle Irish *scaillid* ' lets go, unhands, relinquishes, disperses ' ( *\*skai-l-*), Old Irish *erscailliud* ' breakup, dissection, dissipation, fragmentation ';

Old Icelandic *skeina* ' wound lightly '; as ' \* split off piece of wood, ': Middle High German *schīe* m. f. ' fencing post, pale ', Old English *scīa* m. ' shinbone ', next to which (compare Old High German *bīa* : *bini* ' bee ')

Germanic *\*skī-nō(n)* in Old English *scinu* f., *scine-bān* n. ' shinbone', Old High German *scina* ' shinbone', also ' needle', Norwegian *skīna* ' small disc, wheel, pulley, slice of bread '; Old Frisian *skidel* ' bones of the arm ' (-*dla* forms); West Flemish *schier* ' block of wood ' ( *\*skī-ro-*); from ' distinguish, discern ' from: Old High German *skērī* ' sharp, sharp witted, shrewd ' ( *\*skēiro-*); Middle High German *schier* ' quick, fast', Adv. Old High German *skēro*, *skioro* ' quick, fast', Middle High German *schier(e)* ds., ' fast';

Latvian *šķīeva* ' fissure in wood ' and Lithuanian *skivytytas* ' scrap, shred ' have probably *v* from *dv*, so that to *d*-extension Lithuanian *skiedžiu*, Latvian *škiežu*,

Maybe alb. Geg *shkü-*, *shküeva* aor., Tosc *shqyenj*, *shqeva* aor. ' tear, rind '

Old Church Slavic *cěvnica* ' λύπα ' (actually ' shepherd's pipe'), russ. *cěvjě* ' handle, hold, grasp ' and ' shinbone', *cěvka* ' coil, spool, duct, tube, pipe; shinbone of horses', etc.; besides with palatal: Lithuanian *šeivà*, *šaivà*, Latvian *saiva* ' weaver's reel ' (Balto Slavic *\*kōi-ūā*, *\*(s)kēi-ūā*, *\*(s)kōiūā*).

II. Dental extensions ***skēi-d-***, ***-t-*** (*d*, *t* partly present formant, partly the nominal forms-*to-*):

A. forms on ***-d-***; in Aryan and Armenian with *sk-*, in Baltic with *sk-*:

Old Indic *chinátti*, themat. *chindati* 'clips, cuts, splits', Kaus. *chēdayati*; *chēda-* m. 'cut, break, section', *chitti-* 'the fissures' (: Latin *scissio*), *chidrá-* 'breaks, splits', n. 'cleft, fissure, hole', *chidira-* m. (lex.) 'axe, sword' (: Avestan *sidara-*, gr. σκιδαρός, Old High German *scētar*, Latvian *šķīdri* 'leaking'; full grade Lithuanian *skied-rà*); Avestan *saēd-* 'split', *avahisiḍyāt* 'he may split', *sidara-* (leg. *sidra-*) n. 'hole, aperture, crack', *a-sista-* 'not split', balūčī *sindag* 'split, break, rupture';

Armenian *çtim* 'ritze myself, zerkratze mir with den Nägeln die Haut';

gr. σχίζω 'split, slit, separate', σχιστός (= Avestan *á-sista-*, Latin *scissus*) 'divided, apart, separated; divisible', σχίδαξ 'splinter, shingle', σχίζα f. 'piece of wood', σχινδαλμός, Koine σκινδαλμός 'wooden splinter', ἀνασχινδυλεύω 'to spear to'; makedon. σκοῖδος 'authority; administrator, governor, esp. treasurer, chief financial official in Egypt, Astrol., controller, of the Seven Planets';

Latin *scindō*, -ere, *scicidī*, *scissum* 'to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate'; *scissio* 'the fissures';

Middle Breton *squeigaff*, nbret. *skeja* 'cut, clip' (-ž- from -dj-, \**skidiō*); cymr. *ysgwydd* (\**skeid-*), corn. *scuid*, bret. *scoaz* 'scapula';

Old Irish *scīath* 'scapula, wing' (P instead of ḍ after *scīath* 'shield');

without anlaut. s- perhaps cymr. *cwys* f. 'furrow' (\**kēid-tā*);

Old High German *scīzan*, Old English *scītan*, Old Icelandic *skīta* 'excrete feces, defecate' (\*eliminate'), Middle High German *schīze* f., Old Icelandic *skītr* m. 'diarrhea'; Old High German *scētar* 'thin, incomplete, fragmentary', Middle High German *schiter(e)* ds., Modern High German (obd., schles.) *schitter* (\**skidro-* = Old Indic *chidrá-* etc.);

maybe alb. (\**skīta*) *skitë* 'diarrhea'

without anlaut. s- perhaps Old Icelandic *hīf* f. 'a furry sack';

Lithuanian *skiedžiu*, *skiesti* 'separate, divide', lter. *skáidyti* (: Gothic *skaidan*, Old Indic *chedayati*), *skiedà* and *skiedrà*, *skiedarà* 'chip, splinter', *skíemenys* Pl. 'der Raum, durch welche das Weberschifflein geworfen wird', *ap-skīdēs* 'zerfranst', *paskýsti* 'scatter'; without anlaut. s- (through diss. loss?) probably *sukidēs* 'tattered, ragged, fray';

Latvian *šķiedu*, *šķiest* 'scatter, waste, spread', *šķiemenī* Pl. 'die über den Weberhefteln sich kreuzenden Fäden' = the weaver's little boat or SHUTTLE = this might be the *hefteln*

(small booklet) or weaving PATTERN used by weavers ', *šķīstu*, *šķīst* `break up', *šķidrs* `leaking, thin', *skaīda* `chip, splinter'; about Latvian *šķieva* `col, gap', see above S. 920;

with it identical Lithuanian *skiedžiu*, *skiesti* `dilute', *skystas* `thin fluid', Latvian *skaidīt* `dilute potables ', *šķīsts* `thin fluid' (and `clean, clear, bright, chaste '), *šķīstīt* `clean ', *šķīdināt* `thin, make fluid', *šķidrs* `thin fluid'; Old Prussian *skīstan* Akk. `clean', *skīstai* `chaste';

Old Church Slavic *čistъ* `clean', *čistiti* `clean', *čěstq*, *čěstiti* `clean', Church Slavic *čěditi* `strain '; russ. *ščíryj* `veritable, genuine'; compare also above S. 917;

## B. forms in -*š*:

Old Irish *scīath* m. `shield', cymr. *ysgwyd*, abret. *scoit*, nbret. *scoed* ds. = Old Church Slavic *štītъ* `shield', (originally `board'), next to which with gradation Old Prussian *staytan* (lies *scaytan*) `shield' and Latin *scūtum* ds.;

alb. (\**scūtum*) *shqyt* `shield'

Old Icelandic *skīð* n. `piece of wood, snowshoe' (`ski'), Old English *scīd* `piece of wood'; Old High German *scīt* `bit of wood, piece of wood' (\**skīto-*), Middle High German *schīten* `split', *schīden* `separate, divide', *geschīde* `brainy, sly, cunning', Old Icelandic *skīðr* n. `vagina'; changing through ablaut Middle High German *scheite* `chip of wood' and zero grade Old High German *scidōn* `divide', *scidunga* `separation', Middle High German *schit*, -*of* m. `separation, differentiation ';

Gothic *skaidan* `divide', Old English *scēadan* `divide, scatter, shed' (so also mnl. *scheiden* `shed blood '); Old High German *sceidan* (participle *ki-sceitan*) `divide'; Old Icelandic *skeið* n. `part of space or time, career ', Old Saxon *skēth* m. `difference', Middle High German *scheit* f. `separation, watershed'; Old English *scēada*, mnl. *schēde*, Old Saxon *skēðlo* `vertices, vertex ', Middle Low German *schēdel* m., *schēdele* f. ds., Old High German *sceitilo* ds.;

Old Icelandic *skeið* f. `weaver's comb ', Pl. `sword scabbard ' (`actually **die beiden Holzscheiben in this** = wooden discs '), Old English *skæð*, *scēað*, Old High German *sceida* `sword scabbard', also `separation, limit, boundary', Old Saxon *skēðia* ds., Old English *sceaðel* `weaver's comb ';

Middle High German ***schedel*** `cranium, also dry measure ', mnl. ***schedel*** `cover, lid, eyelid' (Dutch *scheel* `cover'), Middle Low German ***schedel***, *schidele* `box, case, bag' from

\**skipla-*, Indo Germanic \**ski-tlo-*, actually `(truncated) brainpan, skullcap'; in *to*-participle of *skēit-* or *skēi-d-* (compare Latin *scissus*) based on Old High German *scesso* `cliff, rock';

### III. Labial extensions:

**skēi-p-**: gr. σκοῖπτος m. `the basic beams on which the bricks rest; wall-plate of a building'; σκῑπτων `staff, stick, a staff or stick to lean upon, a walking-stick, crutch' (actually `\*cleaved, divided = split off branch');

Maybe alb. *shqeponj* `walk with a limp; to lean upon a walking-stick': *shqiponja*, *shkabonja*, *gabonja* `eagle, military standart on a stick; bird with sharp talons', *shqip* `clear, fluent, sharp (language, Albanian language)' also *shqiptonj* `enounce, pronounce, enunciate, say, utter, mouth (clearly)', *shqiptar* `Albanian (who speaks clearly)'; *tshkep* `unstitch' (see **Root / lemma: *dyō(u)***: `two'): *qep* `stitch'.

gr. σκίμπτους `kind of a day bed, or a sofa to rest on during the day rather than get tucked in for the night' (\*σκίμπτουπος), σκίμπτω, σκίμπτω `insert'; Latin *scīpiō* m. `staff'; s. also S. 543 under *keipo-* `picket, pole' and S. 930 f. *skēp-*; gr. σκoίψ ψώρα Hes. (the itch, scurvy, scab, mange = of skin flaking off);

Old High German *scivaro* `wood splinter or spall', Modern High German *Schiefer*, Middle Low German *schever*, Middle English *scīfra*, nengl. *shiver* `splinter, shred', Middle High German *schebe* f. `dross from flax rolling, flax breaking', Modern High German *Schäbe*, engl. *shive* `slice, cut', further (as `cut-off piece of a trunk'), Old Icelandic *skīfa*, Old Saxon *skība*, Old High German *scība* `disc, roll, roller, wheel, pulley, slice of bread', Modern High German *Scheibe*, wherefore Old Icelandic *skīfa* `split, divide into sheaves', Middle Low German *schīven*, Middle High German *schīben* `roll a cone, divide into sheaves' (cone *schieben* `push' through distortion), Old Frisian *skīvia* `divide'.

**skēi-b-**: Gothic Old Icelandic Old English *skip* n. `ship, boat' (\***ausgeschnittener, gehöhlter** dugout canoe'), Old High German *scīf*, *scef* `ship, archaic navigation instrument measuring altitude' also `vessel', *scīphi* n. `drinking vessel, bowl, saucer', Middle High German *schipfe* `shovel, piece of kindling wood (it might be used for digging)'; in addition (as `divide = distribute') Old Icelandic *skipa* `allot, decide, define, ordain, determine, sort, order, arrange', Middle Low German *schippen* ds.; Old Icelandic *skipta* `divide, decide, determine, swap, vary, exchange', Old English *sciftan*, Middle Low German *schiften*, *schichten* `divide, sort, order, arrange';

Lithuanian *skiēbti* `unpick', Latvian *šķibīt* `hew, hit, cut, clip, branching out'.

Maybe alb. *shkep* 'unpick' : Lithuanian *skiēbti* 'unpick'

### Note:

The root **Root / lemma: *skēi-*** : (to cut, separate) is detrimental for alb. language because alb. people chose it to design clear speech: alb. (*\*skei-b-*), *shqip* 'clear speech, separated words', (*\*skipta*) *shqipto* 'speak clearly', (*\*skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly'. Alb. people employed these cognates during Turkish long occupation to preserve their language. Hence people who didn't speak clearly were ostracized by the majority of alb. so important became the clear Indo European language to alb. that they finally switched from the name Arban (Alban) to (*\*skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly'. Other alb. derivatives: (*\*Schäbe*) *shkabë* 'eagle (with sharp talons)', alb. Geg (*\*scipioni*) *Shqipni* 'land of eagles'. Obviously alb. association of (*\*skipta*) *shqiptar* 'people who speak clearly' and (*\*skipion*) *shqiponjë* 'eagle' was distorted by Illyrian soldiers serving in the Roman army. Illyrians who didn't speak Latin translated the Roman military ensign with the eagle as: *scipio -onis*, m. 'a staff, wand' = alb. (*\*scipioni*) *shqiponjë* 'the eagle (itself)', also alb. (*\*scipioni*) *Shqipni* 'land of eagles'. When **Gergj Kastrioti** 'king of Epirus' presented his heraldic emblem of the eagle (the double headed imperial eagle) he inadvertently changed the name of his people. Illyrian emperors had introduced the double headed eagle of their Hittite heritage.

**References:** WP. II 541 ff., WH. II 493 f., 495 f., 503, Trautmann 263 f.

**Page(s):** 919-922

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*kēp-2*, (*s*)*kōp-* and (*s*)*kāp-*; (*s*)*kēb(h)-*, *skob(h)-* and *skāb(h)-*

**Meaning:** to work with a sharp instrument

**Material: A.** Forms in *-b-* (there are listed here only the definite Germanic forms; Latin and Balto Slavic with *b* see by the root form in *b<sup>h</sup>*); *skab-* 'form carving'.

Gothic *gaskapjan* stem V. 'make', Old Icelandic *skepja*, Old English *scieppan*, Old High German *scepfen*, Middle High German *schepfen*, from which Modern High German *schöpfen*; to preterit Middle High German *schuof*, participle 'geschaffen' = created 'would create a new present 'schaffen' = make, create', as Swedish *skapa*, Danish *scabe*; **deverbative** *ō*-verbs are Old Icelandic aschw. *skapa* 'make, furnish, found, install', Old High German *scaffōn* 'build, effectuate' (Wissmann Nom. postverb. 73); Old English *ge-sceap* n. 'shape, creature', Old Saxon *gi-scapu* Pl. n. 'fate, destiny'; Old Icelandic *skap* n. 'shape, mood' etc.; *-skapr* e.g. in *vin-skapr* 'friendship'; Old High German *scaf* m. 'shape, structure', *-scaf* and *-scaff* f., Modern High German *-schaft*, West Germanic *\*skap* n. '(engraved) vessel' in: Old Saxon *skap* n. 'Scaff, ship', Old High German *skaf* 'vessel,



**Schaff** ', whereof *scepfen* `draw up, draw out, draw; remove, take out, take away; drain dry, empty out ' (after *scepfen* `bring forth, produce, make, create, beget, give origin to ' early with strong inflection); diminutive Old Saxon *skepil*, Old High German *skeffil* `bushel'; ablaut. Middle Low German *schōpe* `scoop ', Middle High German *schuofe* f. `a small bowl with handles '.

**B. forms auf -b<sup>h</sup>:** (including Latin and Balto Slavic forms with zweideutigem -b-).

Latin *scabō*, -ere, *scābī* `scrape, scratch, rub', *scābiēs* f. `scab, mange, itch; roughness; itching desire; mange ', *scaber* `rough, scabby '; with *o*: *scobis* f. `filings, chips, shavings, sawdust ', *scobīna* `file, rasp '; Middle Irish (*s*)*cīp* (with *bb*) `hand' (expressive gemination); Gothic *skaban* `scrape, shave, shear', Old Icelandic *skafa* `scrape, scratch, scrape', Old English *scafan* ds. (Old Icelandic Old English preterit *skōf*, as Latin *scābī*); Old Low German *scaban* `scrape, scratch, cut (hair), clip', Old High German *scaba* `plane ', Old Icelandic *skafa* `rasper '; Old Icelandic *skabb*, Old English *sceabb* `scabies ', Middle High German *schebīc* `scabby, measly ', older Modern High German *Schäbe* `scabies ', Old Low German *scavatho* `mange; scabies '; isl. *skōfir* f. Pl. `scrape, singed crust ', Middle Low German *schōve* (and *schōpe*) f. `scale, husk ', Old High German *schuoppa* ds.;

Latvian *skabrs* (= Latin *scaber*) `splitterig, sharp', *skabrum*s `sharpness, scabrousness ', Lithuanian *skabūs* `sharp, incisive', *skabù*, -*ėti* `cut, clip, hew, hit ', *skóbtī* `hollow out', *nuskóbtī* `pick ', *skóbas*, Latvian *skābs* `sour' (\*`sharp, incisive'); Old Church Slavic *skoblъ* `rasper', russ. *skóbelъ* `plane '; after Machek Slavia 16, 208 f. here Old Church Slavic *chabъ* `evil, bad', *chabiti* `spoil'.

**C. forms auf -p:**

Npers. *kāfaδ*, *kāvaδ* `burrows, digs, splits ', *kāf* `cleft, fissure', *šikāftan* `split';

alb. *kep* `hew stones, cut out ' (Indo Germanic \**kopō* or \**kapō*), wherefore *kmesë*, *këmés*, *kamés* f. `hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife' (\**kapnetiā*), *sqep* `angle, bill, beak, neb';

Maybe alb. (\**kapontīā*) *gabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* `eagle ': *sqep* `beak of the eagle ', *shqipta*, *shqip* `clear, sharp (language) ', *shqiptonj* `speak clearly, divide words ', *shqep* `(\*split), rip, tear; unpick ' : *qep* `sew'

gr. σκέπαρνος, -ον `hatchet zum Behauen of Holzes', σκόπελος m. `lookoutplace: hence peak, headland, promontory; cliff, rock ' (venet. \**skopelo*-); κόπτω `hit, haue; belästige, ermüde', κόπος m. `blow, knock', κοπάζω `ermüde', κόπις `(ermüdender)

babbler', κοπίς, -ίδος f. 'butcher's knife', κοπεύς m. 'chisel', κόπανον 'hatchet, Mörserstößel', κοπάς, -άδος 'beschnitten', κόμμα n. 'incision, break, section'; with *a*-vocalism: σκάπτω 'ditch, grub, hacke', σκαπάνη 'hack, mattock, hoe, Grabscheit', (σ)κάπετος 'ditch, trench, channel, grave, pit, pothole'; durch Entgleisung after θάπτω: τάφος also forms with φ: ἐσκάφην, σκάφος 'das ditch, trench, channel, grave', σκάφη, σκαφίς f., σκάφιον n. 'bath, trough', σκάφος 'Schiffsbauch';

venet. (Illyrian?) FIN \**Skopelantia* 'Schefflenz' (Baden): gr. σκόπελος (Krahe PBB. 69, 486 ff.);

Latin *capō, capus* 'capon' ('castrated', compare Old Bulgarian *skorьсь*), because of the roman. Abkömmlinge (Italian *cappone* etc.) more properly (with expressive *pp*): *cappō, cappulāre* 'zerhauen', *concupilāre* 'in kleine Stücke zerhauen'; Latin *a* places eine *ā*-root *skāp-* ahead; also Latin *scapulae* 'scapula, shoulder', Umbrian *scapla* 'scapulam' (from the Verwendung as Grabscheit or shovel);

Maybe alb. *gabonjë, zhgabonjë, shqiponjë, shkaba* 'eagle'.

gall.-rom. *capanna* 'cottage' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*), (: serb. *kōpa* 'barn, haystack'), probably Venetic-Illyrian element in Gallischen;

Germanic \**hēbjō* besides \**habbō* with expressive gemination, also \**habjō*: Old High German *hābba, hāppa, heppa*, Middle Latin *hapia*, Middle High German *happe, heppe* 'scythe, pruning knife, Sichelmesser';

Balto-Slavic *skēpa-* m. 'etwas Abgespaltenes' in:

Latvian *šķēps* 'spear, javelin, spit, pike', *šķēpele* f. 'sliced piece of wood'; ablaut. Lithuanian *skāpsnė* f. 'piece Stoff'; Old Church Slavic *štapъ* (\**skēpos*), sloven. *ščáp* 'stick', russ. *ščap* 'Anhieb (eines Baumes)', russ. *ščepá* 'chip of wood', *ščepátb, ščepítb* 'split', Old Church Slavic *skorьсь* 'the castrator' (Modern High German loanword *Schöps* 'wether, castrated ram'), *skopiti* 'cutting, castrating'; Lithuanian *skāplis* 'Hohlaxt', *skāptas* 'krummes Schnitzmesser', *skopiù, skōpti* 'with dem knife aushöhlen', *skoptùvas* 'Hohlmesser';

maybe alb. (\**skop*) *shkop* 'stick'

Lithuanian *kapóti*, Latvian *kapāt* 'hack, hew, hit', Lithuanian *kapōnė*, Latvian *kapāns* 'chopping knife, mincer', Lithuanian *kaplỹs* 'hack, mattock, hoe, Eisaxt', Latvian *kaplis*



`hack, mattock, hoe', Lithuanian *kāpas*, Latvian *kaps* `grave(hügel)', Old Prussian *enkopts* `bury';

Old Church Slavic *kopajǫ*, *kopati* `dig', *въkopati* `bury', serb. *kōpa* `barn, haystack, heap', Bulgarian *kopá* ds., etc.;

Old Church Slavic *kopъje* `lance'; probably Slavic *\*čepъ* `\*abgeschnittener bough', in russ. dial. *čopъ* `twig, branch of grapevine, vine', bg. *čep* `bough', Serbo-Croatian *čěpur* `stalk, stem of a plant'; perhaps belongs to the family *\*kāp-* `piece of land' and *\*kap-ut* `head' (above S. 529 f.), here, further probably die consecutive words for `stick, staff':

gr. σκήπτρον `staff', Doric σκάπτρον ds. = Ionian *\*σκήπτρον* in σκηπτοῦχος `zeptertragend', σκάπος κλάδος Hes., σκηπάνη `staff, Szepter', hom. σκηπάνιον ds. = Doric σκάπάνιον Hes.; σκήπτω `stütze, swing, brandish with power', intr. and med. `sich stützen; sich with Kraft auf etwas throw', σκηπτός `sudden niederfahrender whirlwind, Wetterstrahl, misfortune'; Latin *scāpus* `shaft, Stiel, stalk, stem', *scōpa* f. `thin twig, branch, rod', Pl. `Reisigbesen', *scōpiō*, *-ōnis* m. `the Stiel, an dem die Beeren the grape hängen; stem of Spargels', *scōpus* ds.;

Old High German *skafft* `shaft, spear, javelin', Old Saxon *skafft* `spear, javelin', Dutch *schacht* `quill, Lanzenschaft', Old English *sceaft* m., Old Icelandic *skapt* n. `shaft, shaft, pole, spear, javelin'.

**References:** WP. II 559 ff., WH. I 161 f., II 484 f., 489 f., Trautmann 117, 262, 265.

**Page(s):** 930-933

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēth-*, *sketh-*

**Meaning:** to scold

**Material:** Gr. ἀσκηθής (proto gr. η) `unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged, wohlbehalten' (from *\*σκήθος* n.); dubious Armenian *xat'arem* `destroy, smash, destroy';

Middle Irish *scīth* `tired', *escid* `fatigueless' (cymr. *esgud* `agile, astir' etc. with still unclear Vok.), next to which with *st-*suffix Middle Irish *scīs* `fatigue';

stem V. Gothic *skabjan*, *skōþ*, Old English *sceððan* `injure, hurt', denominativ Old Icelandic *skaða*, Old English *skaðian*, Old High German *scadōn*, *scadēn* `harm'; Gothic *skabīs* n. `damage', Old Icelandic *skaði* `damage, loss, death', Old English *scaða*, Old High German *scado* `damage', noun agentis Old English *sceaða* `damager, devil', Old

Saxon *scatho*, Old High German *scado* `damager, fiend'; with gradation *ō* as in imperfect Old Icelandic *skōð* `harmful thing, weapon', *skōðr* `harmful'.

**References:** WP. II 557 f., Wissmann Nom. postverb. 73 f.

**Page(s):** 950

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēt-* : *skēt-*

**Meaning:** to spring

**Material:** Latin *scateō*, *-ēre*, arch. *scatō*, *-ēre* `spring up, bubble', *scatebra* f. `mineral water', *scaturriō* `sprudlehervor'; compare gr. ἐσκατάμιζεν ἐσκάριζεν Hes.;

westfäl. *schōt* `spawn, spat, spawn of oyster', New Franconian *schaiden* (*ai* = wgrm. *ā*) `laichen', perhaps westfäl. *schāden* `Ertrag give, of wheat';

Old English *sceadd* m. `Maifisch', Modern High German *Schad(e)* ds., Norwegian dial. *skadd* `small Schnäpel', wherefore (loanword) cymr. *ysgadan* `Häring', Middle Irish *scatán*, nir. *scadán* ds.;

Old Lithuanian *skastu*, *skatau*, *skasti* `spring, jump', *su-skantù*, *-skačiaũ*, *-skàsti* `aufhüpfen';

an Indo Germanic additional form auf *-d* perhaps in: Norwegian *skat* `Wipfel eines Baumes', *skata* `in eine cusp, peak auslaufen', Old Icelandic *skata* f. `magpie, Glattrochen'.

**References:** WP. II 538 f., WH. II 491.

**Page(s):** 950

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēu-3*, *ksēu-*

**Meaning:** to sneeze

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣāuti* `niest', *kṣuta-* `das Niesen'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* Old Lithuanian *skiaudžiu*, *skiaudėti* `sneeze' (similarly *čiáudžiu*, *-dėti*), Latvian *škauju*, *škāvu*, *škait*, Iterat. *škaūdēt* `sneeze' (viel strong irregular Slavic *kъchnŭti*, *kychati* and *čъchati*, compare Old Indic *chikkā* `Niesen');

Maybe alb. (*\*skauda*) *hunda* `nose'.

through hybridization with *pneu-* (above S. 838 f.): *\*ksneu-s-* (*\*kneus-*, *\*sneus-*) in npers. *išnōša*, *ašnōša* `Niesen'; Old Icelandic *hnjōsa*, Middle English *nēsen*, Old High German *niosan* (participle *ginoran*); Old Icelandic *hnōri* m., Old English *hnora* `Niesen', Old Saxon

*hnioxwrt* 'Nießwurz'; besides Middle English *snēsen*, engl. *sneeze*; compare Low German *snūsen*, Danish *snuse* 'schnoben, scent'; similarly also Lithuanian *šniaūkti* 'schnupfen'.

**References:** WP. II 85, 551, Trautmann 266.

**Page(s):** 953

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēu-5*

**See also:** besides *skēu-* (see below) 'throw, schießen, hetzen'; s. die extensions *skeub-*, *skeub<sup>h</sup>-*, *skeud-*, *skeug-*, *skeuk-*.

**Page(s):** 954

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēu-6(t-)*

**Meaning:** to cut, separate, scratch

**Note:** extension from *sek-* 'cut, clip'

**Material:** Old Indic *skāu-ti*, *skunāti*, *skunōti* 'stört, stöbert, stochert', with *ā* 'zerkleinert through Stochern; makes Einschnitte (in die ears from animals)', *ava-skavá-* m. 'ein worm', *ni-ṣkávam* 'zerfetzend', *cō-ṣkū-yātē* 'scharrt together';

with *r*-formants: gr. *σκῦρος* (*σκύρος*) m. 'spall, Abfall beim Behauen the stone', *σκῦρωτὰ ὁδός* 'gepflasterter way';

Lithuanian *skiaurē* 'durchlöcherter Kahn as Fischbehälter';

without anlaut. *s-*: Lithuanian *kiáuras* 'durchlöchert, divided', originally 'hollow' (*\*kēuro-*); *kiauraĩ* preposition 'hindurch', Latvian *caĩrs* 'was ein hole has, hollow is', *caĩr* preposition 'through, hindurch'; Lithuanian *kiūrstu* 'löcherig become', *pra-kiūręs* 'durchlöchert';

Old Swedish *skōr* (from *\*skōyrr*) 'fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated', Swedish Norwegian *skȳr* ds.; Gothic *skaúrō* 'shovel' (in *winþi-skaúrō* 'winnowing shovel'), Old High German *scora*, Middle High German *schor* 'shovel, hoe', *schorn* 'zusammenscharren, kehren, fortstoßen', *schürn* 'einen Anstoß give, stir, tease, irritate, das fire anfachen, *schüren*'; Old Icelandic *skora* 'cut, clip, count', Old English *scorian* 'chop, cut, reject' (actually 'wegstoßen'); with *rj > rg*: Old High German *skurgan*, Middle High German *schürgen* 'push, drive, push, bump, poke'; compare Middle High German md. *schiuern*, *schüren* 'scour, rub, clean, clean, sweep, wash away' = Danish *skure*, Swedish *skura* ds.;

with formants *-lo-*: Middle High German *schiel* (*\*skēulo-*) 'splinter, abgesprungenes or ragged piece';

Latvian *skurināt* 'lausen, ruffle; tousle ', refl. 'sich kratzen, krauen';

with ~~f~~extension: Middle Irish *scothaid* 'clips, cuts' (*\*skutāti*), *scoth* f. 'cutting edge, cusp, peak', also 'hair lock'; Middle High German *hudele* 'rag'; Lithuanian *skutù*, *skustì* 'scrape, peel ', *skùtas* 'scrap, shred, rag', *skùtenos* 'scrapings ', Old Lithuanian *skutnà* 'bald head, worn out place'; Latvian *skuotītiēs* 'sich schuppen', *škaute* 'sharp edge'; Lithuanian *skiáutis* 'piece Zeug', *skiauterė* 'cockscorn, crest on head of cock, rooster's comb '; perhaps Latin *scutilus* 'thin' and gr. σκυτάλη 'club, mace, joint, stick', σκύταλον ds., σκυταλῖς 'staff, cudgel, club, Walze' (*\*cleaved Aststück* or likewise); here σκύτη κεφαλή Hes., σκύτα τὸν τράχηλον. Σικελοί Hes.;

about East Lithuanian *skvḗtas* 'rag' compare Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 56; thereafter probably *skvḗnas* ds. from *\*skernas*;

**References:** WP. II 552 f.

**Page(s):** 954

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)k(h)ai-*, *(s)k(h)ai-d-*, *(s)k(h)ai-t-*

**Meaning:** to hit, kick

**Material:** Latin *caedō*, *-ere* (*occīdō* etc.) 'hew, hit, strike, slay', *caedēs* 'Schlachten, Morden', *caementum* (*\*caid-smento-*) 'Bruchstein', *caelum* 'chisel' (*\*caid-slo-*), *caia* (*\*caidjā*) f. 'cudgel ', *caiō*, *-āre* 'hew, hit, strike', *ancaesa* 'vasa caelata', *ancīle* n. 'small shield' (*\*ambi-caid-sli-*);

alb. *qiell* 'sky, heaven' from Italian *cielo* 'sky' < Latin *caelum* (1) *-i* n. 'the burin or engraving tool', *caelum* (2) *-i* n. 'the heavens, sky, air, climate. Esp. heaven as the home of the gods; fig., heaven as the height of joy, renown, etc..'

*k(h)ai-* in mnl. *heie* 'Rammblock', Middle High German Modern High German *heie* 'beetle, hammer, wooden hammer, Ramme', mnl. *heien* 'hit, bump, poke, rammen', Modern High German Swiss *heien* 'stomp, hemp break, rupture';

*khai-t-* in Armenian *xaif* 'prick, prick, sting', *xaif'em* 'prick ', *xit'am* 'be anxious ', *xit* 'grieving heit, heftiger pain'; against it *xirt* 'stutzig, anxious, argwöhnisch' from *\*khid-ro-*;

**References:** WP. II 538, WH. I 44, 45, 129, 130, 131; about Old Indic *khidāti* 'reißt, presses' (ə), secondary *khédā* f. 'Druck, load' s. J. Wackernagel Stud. A. Grierson, 826-28.

**Page(s):** 917

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)k(h)ed-, (s)k(h)e-n-d-*

**Meaning:** to crush, scatter

**Note:** (extension from *sek-* 'cut, clip')

**Material:** Old Indic *skhadatē* (uncovered) 'splits' (\**skhnd-*?); Avestan *sčandayeiti* 'breaks, destroys', *skənda-* m. 'destruction' etc.; Middle Persian *škastan* 'break, rupture, grind';

Armenian *šert* 'chip, splinter, wooden log' (\**skhedri-*);

gr. σκεδάννυμι (Aor. also without *s-*: ἐκέδασσα, ἐκέδασθεν) 'zersplittene, zersprengte, zerstreue', ablaut. σκίδνῃμι ds., σκίδναμαι, κίδναμαι 'sich scatter (from Menschenmengen)'; σκιδάρων ἀραιόν Hes.;

alb. *tshanj*, *tshaj* 'split, tear, rend, plow' (\**sked-ḡiō*); Latin *scindula*, *scandula* f. 'shingle';

Middle English *scateren* 'scatter', engl. *scatter* ds., *shatter* 'break, rupture, grind', Middle Low German *schateren* 'with Gekrach apart reißen, loud laugh';

maybe alb. (\**scater-*) *shkatëronj* 'destroy, break'

Lithuanian *skedervà* 'splinter', Latvian *škedēns* 'small, cleaved bit of wood'; Lithuanian *kedėti* 'break, crack', *kedėnti* 'pluck, wool **krämpeln**';

Old Church Slavic *skpъ* 'arm, small'; russ. *ščédryj* 'generous' (\**vergeudend, sein Gut zersplitternd*), sloven. *ščedljiv* 'economical' (\**bigoted, narrow minded, stingy = abzwackend*).

**References:** WP. II 558 f., WH. II 488 f.

**Page(s):** 918-919

---

**Root / lemma:** *skhel-*

**Meaning:** to stumble

**Note:** (?) only Old Indic and armen.

**Material:** Old Indic *skhálatē* 'stolpert, sways, geht fehl', *skhalita-* 'taumelnd fehlgegangen; whereof etwas fehlt, to little'; Armenian *sxalem*, *sxalim* 'strauchle, irre, sündige, verfehle; werde verfehlt, vermisst, frail; tue eine Fehlgeburt', *sxal* 'fault, error, mistake, lack; fehlerhaft, lacking, to little', *sxalak* 'taumelnd (in intoxication)'.

**References:** WP. II 599;

**See also:** whether expressive formation to *(s)kel-4?*

**Page(s):** 929

---

**Root / lemma:** *sk(h)uqi-, sk(h)ui(i)-*

**Meaning:** needle, thorn

**Material:** Old Irish *scē*, Gen. Pl. *sciad* 'hawthorn' (*\*skuji-at-s*); cymr. *ysbyddad* ds., corn. *spethes* ↓ 'Brombeerstrauch, Dorngestrüpp', bret. *spezad* 'Stachelbeeren'; Lithuanian *skuja* 'Tannennadel and -zapfen', Latvian *skujas* 'pine deadwood'; russ. *chvojá* f., *chvoj* m. 'Nadeln and branch the Nadelhölzer' (etc.; Berneker 408 considers affiliation also from russ. *chuj* 'penis' as *\*(s)khoujos*).

Alb. (*\*sku-*) *huni, hunj* Pl. 'needle, thorn, stake', [common alb. *sk-* > *h-*, Slavic *sk-* > *ch-*].

**References:** WP. II 602, Trautmann 268.

**Page(s):** 958

---

**Root / lemma:** *skor<sup>dh</sup>o-, -ā-*

**Meaning:** vessel; potsherd

**Material:** Old High German *scart-īsarn*, Middle High German *schart* m. n., *scharte* f. 'eiserne Pfanne';

Old Church Slavic *skrada* 'Tiegel, Pfanne, stove, hearth' (also *skvrada, skovrada*, poln. *skowroda*, russ. *skovorodá*, v kann from Slavic *skver-* 'melt', Old Church Slavic *raskvbrq* etc., übernommen sein); Latvian *skārds, skārde* 'Blech, Weißblech' has, if related, its meaning maybe evolved from 'shard (sharp and thin)'.

Maybe truncated alb. (*\*skor<sup>dh</sup>o-*) *shkrinj* 'melt';

**References:** WP. II 601.

**Page(s):** 957

---

**Root / lemma:** *skot-*

**Meaning:** shadow, darkness

**Material:** Gr. *σκότος* 'darkness' (m., later n.); Old Irish (lengthened grade) *scāth* n. 'shadow, protection, mirror';

mcymr. *isgaud, cy-sgawd*, cymr. *cy-sgod*, acorn. *scod*, neucorn. *skēz*, bret. *skeud* 'shadow'; Gothic *skadus* m., Old English *sceadu* f., *scead* n., Old High German *scato*, -*awes* 'shadow', Norwegian *skodda, skadda* 'fog'.

maybe alb. *skaj* 'edge, remote border, end' related to eng. *sky* ME. [ON *ský* cloud, rel. to OE *sceo*, OS *scio* and (more remotely) OE *scuwa*, OHG *scuwo*, ON *skuggi* shade, shadow, Goth. *skuggwa* mirror.]

maybe alb. *hie* 'shadow', *hi* 'ash, gray' [common alb. *sk-* > *h-* shift].

**References:** WP. II 600.

**Page(s):** 957

---

**Root / lemma:** *skyerb(h)-*

**Meaning:** to stick, pierce (thorns)

**Note:** Only Celtic and Baltic

**Material:** Corn. bret. *spern`spinae'* (*-rn-* from *-rhn-*);

Lithuanian *skverbiù, skveĩbti`* 'with a spitzen tool bohrend prick', lter. *skvarbaũ, skvarbýti* ds., *skvirbinu, -inti`* 'prick, bore, prickeln'.

**References:** WP. II 602.

**Page(s):** 958

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kūt-*

**Meaning:** to shake

**Material:** Lithuanian *kutù, kutėti`* 'aufrütteln', *kustù* and *kuntù, kutaũ, kùsti`* 'sich aufrütteln, sich erholen', *kutrùs`* 'nimble', *kutà`* 'tassel, fringe';

besides with anlaut. *s-*:

Old Saxon *scuddian`* 'with a Schwunge ausgießen', Old High German *scutten*, Old Frisian *skedda`* 'shake, upset', Modern High German *schütten*, Middle Dutch Middle English *schuderen*, engl. *shudder`* 'shudder, tremble' (\*`to shake'), Modern High German *schaudern* (Rhein Franconian word with Low German *d*), Old High German *scutilōn*, Modern High German *schütteln*, Old English *scūdan, scýndan*, Old Icelandic *skynda`* 'drive, push' and *skunda`* 'hasten; hurry', Old Saxon *farskundian`* 'incite, aufhetzen', Old High German *scunten`* 'set in motion, stir, tease, irritate'; Old Church Slavic *skytati sę`* 'vagari'.

Maybe alb. *shkund`* 'shake' from alb. probably derived Latin *scindo scindere scidi scissum`* 'to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate'.

**References:** WP. II 601 f.;

**See also:** s. also above S. 632 under *kyēt-*.

**Page(s):** 957-958

---

**Root / lemma:** *skāi-, skēi- : skī-*

**Meaning:** to glimmer (of wet things); shadow

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *skāi-*, *skēi-* : *skī-* : to glimmer (of wet things); shadow, derived from truncated **Root / lemma:** *aisk-* (\**avisk-*): bright, shining.

**Material:** Old Indic *chāyā* `radiance, shimmer, shadow', Avestan *a-saya-* `wer keinen shadow wirft', np. *sāya* `shadow, protection';

gr. σκιᾶ f. (*skīi-ā*) `shadow', σκιερός, hom. σκίοεις `shady, dark', σκίπον `sunshade' (formal = alb. *hir*, with length Gothic *skeirs*); with the grade *skā[ɪ]*:- σκηνή, Doric σκᾶνᾶ `tent, stage, scene', σκῆνος, Doric σκᾶνος n. `tent; body (as wrapping of the soul)'; σκῆν `butterfly, moth' Hes.; σκίναρ n. `body';

Note:

From gr. σκιά `shadow' + gr. οὐρά `tail' derived gr. σκίουρος, Latin *sciurus -i*, pl. *sciuridae* m. `squirrel', alb. from a reshuffled Latin cognate derived alb. (\**sciuridae*) *cetër*, *ketër* `squirrel' from alb. derived Bulgarian *katerica* `squirrel'. Typical of alb. is the drop of initial **s-**: *sc-* > *c-* also the shift *c* > *k*.

alb. *hē*, *hie* `shadow' (\**skīiā*), *hir* `grace' (= gr. σκίπον), (*h*)*ona* `shadow' (\**skēi-n-?*), Geg *huj* `god';

Typical alb. *sk-* > *h-* initials.

Old Icelandic *skīn* n. `hypocrisy' (: gr. σκιᾶ), Gothic *skeinan* `shine, appear, seem, gleam, shine, gleam', Old Icelandic *skīna* ds., Old High German Old English *scīnan* ds., Modern High German *scheinen* (*n*-present, compare Old Church Slavic *sinŕti*, if also in Latin *scintilla* `spark' a formation from a similar originator from is present, is doubtful (derivative eines \**ski-nto-* `gleaming?));

Maybe Venetian *sciantizo* : Napulitano *scintella* : Portuguese *centelha* : Romanian *scânteie* > alb. *shkëndija* : `spark'.

Old Icelandic *skīn* n., Old Saxon *skīn*, Old High German *scīn* m. `shine, radiance'; Old English Old Saxon *scīma*, Middle High German *scheme* `shadow', Modern High German *Schemen* `shadowy shape', Old Icelandic *skimi* m. `radiance', Modern High German *schimmern*, *Schimmel* etc.; Gothic *skeima* `shiner, torch', Old High German Old Saxon *scīmo*, Old English *scīma* m. `light, radiance'; Middle High German *scheim* ds.; without *s-* probably Norwegian *hīm*, *hīma*, as *skīm* `thin cover, Häutchen' (as `durchscheinend', compare:) Old Icelandic *skjār* m. `transparent skin, sash'; Gothic *skeirs* `clear, bright', Old



Icelandic *skírr*, Old English *scīr* 'durchsichtig, bright, clean', Middle High German (md.) *schīr* 'pure, candid', Modern High German *schier*, Old Icelandic *skærr* 'clean, clear, bright' (\**skairi-r*), Old Frisian *skēria* 'clean';

Latvian *seja* (\**keiā*) 'shadow, reflection, face';

Old Church Slavic *sijati*, *sinŋti* 'become gleam, illuminated', *seňb* 'shadow' (besides *stěňb* for \**scěňb*); Czech *čirý* 'pure, candid', russ. *ščírŋj* 'veritable, genuine' (Gothic loanword?), Church Slavic \**širъ* 'open open', Adv. *širý* etc.;

Tocharian B *skiyo* 'shadow' (= gr. σκιᾶ).

**References:** WP. II 535 f., WH. I 131, Jokl L.-U. 60 ff., Trautmann 304.

**Page(s):** 917-918

---

**Root / lemma:** *sked-*

**Meaning:** to cover

**Material:** Old Indic *chadati* (uncovered), *chādáyati* 'bedeck, verbirgt', *chattra-m* 'shelter', *chadís-* n. 'cover, roof'; Avestan *sādayantī-* 'a garment' (skyth. trouser?), afghan. *psōləl* 'to put on, wear' (\**pati-upa-sad-*); Old High German *hāz* m., Middle High German *hæze* n. 'Rock, clothing', Old English *hæteru* Nom. Pl. n. 'dress'.

**Note:**

common Illyrian-alb. *sk-* > *h-*.

**References:** WP. II 558, Holthausen Altengl. Wb. 146.

**Page(s):** 919

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kel-*

**Meaning:** to spring

**Material:** Old Indic *śalabha-* m. 'locust, grasshopper', *śalúna-* m. 'a certain insect', *śālūra-* m. 'frog';

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix *-ur-*: Old Indic *śālūra-* m. 'frog': Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

Middle High German *schel* 'jumping, auffahrend, angry, furious', *schellec* 'jumping, angry, irate, wild', Old High German *scelo* 'Schellhengst' ('Bespringer'), Modern High

German *schälen* `spring, jump', Middle High German *schelch* `Bockhirsch'; Old Icelandic *skelkr* `fear' as `\*erschreckt auffahrend'; for Gothic etc. *skalks* `servant' one assumes a basic meaning `jumper, Laufbursche' and dissimilation from \**skal-/s/kas-*;

Lithuanian *šuoľys* `Galopp', Latvian *suōlis* `footstep'.

Maybe alb. (*škel-*) \**shkel* `to step'.

**References:** WP. II 600.

**Page(s):** 929

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)kem-*

**Meaning:** disabled

**Material:** Old Indic *śámala-* n. `fault, error, damage, pity'; Old Icelandic PN. *Hamall*, Old English *hamola*, Old High German *hamal* `mutilated' (Modern High German *Hammel* `wether, castrated ram'); Old Icelandic *hamla*, Old High German *hamalōn* etc. `mutilate'; with expressive *-mm-*: Old Icelandic *skammr*, Old English Old High German *scamm* `short'; Old High German *hamm*, *hammēr* `mutilated'.

**Note:**

common Illyrian-alb. *sk-* > *h-*.

**References:** WP. II 560, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 105;

**See also:** in addition also *kem-* above S. 556.

**Page(s):** 929

---

**Root / lemma:** *skēu-*

**Meaning:** to throw, shoot, push

**Note:** only Balto-Slavic

**Material:** Lithuanian *šāju*, *šauti* `schießen (with a Feuerwaffe)', *šūvis* `shot'; *šáudyti* `mehrfach schießen, herumschießen, fly around, kick around, wander about aimlessly';

Latvian *šāūt* (\**skjauti*) `schießen, rasch zufahren', *šaudrs* `hasty, stormy, hot tempered'; Old Church Slavic *sujǫ*, *sovati* `bump, poke, push'; Old Church Slavic *sulica*, Czech *sudlice* `spear, lance'.

**References:** WP. II 553, Trautmann 300;

**See also:** s. also under *skeu-5*.

**Page(s):** 954-955

---

**Root / lemma:** *sklēk-, sklək-*

**Meaning:** wet; to sprinkle

**Material:** Old Icelandic *slag* n. 'damp (from rain)', *sleginn* 'benetzt', Norwegian *slagen* 'humid, wet', Swedish *slaga* 'swamp, marsh'; Middle Low German *slagge* 'schlackiges, rainy weather', Swedish *slagga-väder* ds.; Modern High German dial. *slack* 'Schneequatsch'; Low German *slack* 'big, giant and heavy drip', *slackern* 'verschütten, pollute', *besleckern* 'beklecken'; ablaut. Old English *sloh* 'morass', Middle Low German *slōch* ds.;

Lithuanian *šlākas* 'drip, stain, Kleck' (in the meaning 'Schlacke' German loanword), *šlakstaũ*, *-yti* 'mehrfach spritzen, sprinkle', *šlakù*, *-ėti* 'drip, trickle', *šlekũ*, *šlėkti* 'spray', Latvian *slaka* 'Anfeuchtung', *slacīt* 'naßmachen, sprinkle, fine rain'.

**References:** WP. II 602 f., 705;

**See also:** compare also *sresk-* 'drip'?

**Page(s):** 957

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)k<sup>w</sup>alo-s

**Meaning:** a large fish

**Note:** or rather k<sup>w</sup>alo-s?

**Material:** Latin *squalus* 'ein größerer Meerfisch'; das s- could but previously secondary from *squatus* ds., *squāma* 'scale, husk' attributed sein;

Old Icelandic *hvalr* m. (besides *-hveli* n.) 'whale' (i-stem), Old English *hwæl*, engl. *whale*, Old Saxon Old High German *hwal* ds., besides Old High German *hwelira* (Germanic *\*hvali-s-ōn-*), Modern High German *Waller*, *Weller* and Middle High German 'Wels' (Germanic *\*hvali-s*), wherefore also Old Prussian *kalis* 'Wels'; the mythische fish Avestan *kora-* is die iran. Wiedergabe eines urmordwin. *\*kola* 'fish', later *kal*, to tscherem. *kol*, lapp. *guole*, Finnish *kala* etc.; die ganze family also probably finno-ugr. origin.

**References:** WP. II 541, WH. II 581 f., Hoops, Engl. Stud. 28, 1 ff., Jacobsohn, Arier and Ugrofinnen 241 f.

**Page(s):** 958

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)k<sup>w</sup>el-5, (s)kel-

**Meaning:** 'sound, shout'

**See also:** see above S. 550 (*kel-*).

**Page(s):** 928

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)k<sup>w</sup>er-

**Meaning:** `make`

**See also:** see above S. 641 f. (k<sup>w</sup>er-).

**Page(s):** 947

---

**Root / lemma:** *slak-*

**Meaning:** to hit, hammer

**Note:** only Irish and Germanic

**Material:** Middle Irish *slacc* `sword', nir. *slacaire* `Schläger' (with expressive -kk-); Middle Irish *slachta* `beaten', nir. *slacht* m. `good apparition, from gutem blow, knock', Gaelic *slachdaim* `hit with dem hammer', *slachdan* `club, mace, joint';

Gothic *slahan*, Old Icelandic *slā*, Old English *slēan*, Old Saxon Old High German *slahan* (*sluoc, sluogen, geslagen*) `hit'; Old High German *slagon*, Old Frisian *slagia* ds.; Old Icelandic *slā* f. `shaft, pole, bar, bolt', Old English *slahe, slēa* `Weberkamm', Middle High German *sla, slage* `Schlagwerkzeug', Middle Low German *slawe* `Hufbeschlag', Middle High German *slouwe* `spoor, track, Fährte' (\**slagwō*); lengthened grade Old Icelandic *slōgr* `crafty, cunning' (\*board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash'); Gothic *slauhts* f. `Schlachtung' (\**slk-ti-*); Old Icelandic *slātr* f. `reaping, harvesting, mowing, hay harvest', *slātr* f. `Schlachtfleisch', Old High German *slahta* `killing, Schlachtung'; with a meaning as Modern High German *jemandem nachschlagen, blow, knock* `kind of': Old High German *gislaht* `noble geartet', *gislahti* n. `stem, quality', Modern High German *Geschlecht*.

**References:** WP. II 706 f., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 74.

**Page(s):** 959

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)lāg<sup>w</sup>-

**Meaning:** to grab

**Material:** Gr. (ep. Ionian) λάζομαι (present and Impf.) `take, catch, gripe, seize' (\*λαγ<sup>w</sup>ιω); after αἶνυμαι is Ionian Attic λάζυμαι, Boeotian λαδδουσθη reshaped; Aor. ἔλλαβε (hom.), ἔλαβον, aegin. λ/αβών, Attic inschr. Λ/αβετος or -ητος, Perf. Attic εἴληφα (\*σεσλᾶφα), Fut. λήψομαι, Ionian λάψομαι, present Ionian Attic λαμβάνω (to λαβεῖν neologism); λάβρος `violent, boisterous; voracious, greedy', λάβρᾱξ m. `Meerwolf' (fish), hom. λαβρεύομαι `babble cheeky, vorlaut', λαβρ-αγόρης `cheeky redend', λαβροῦσθαι `sich whereupon fall';

**Note:** common Illyrian g<sup>w</sup>- > b-.

Old English *laeccan* `catch, gripe' (= λάζομαι from \**slag<sup>w</sup>īō*), engl. *latch*.

**References:** WP. II 707, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 649, 698, 699.

**Page(s):** 958

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leb-, (s)lob-, (s)lep-, (s)lop-*

**See also:** see above S. 655 ff., wherefore perhaps Middle Irish *lelap*, *lenap* ( $p = b$ ), *lenab* ( $b = w$ ) 'small kid, child'.

**Page(s):** 959

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leib-*

**See also:** 'slippery, glide, slide' see above S. 663; in addition perhaps (after Morris-Jones WGr. 125) cymr. *llithr* m. 'glide, smooth flowing movement, slipping, skidding' (*slib-tro-*).

**Page(s):** 960

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leĩ<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** slippery, to slide

**Note:** extension from *lei-3*, *slei-* above S. 662 f.

**Material:** Old Indic *srédhati* 'gleitet ab, geht fehl, errs'; gr. ὀλισθάνω, Aor. ὤλισθον 'gleite', ὀλισθηρός 'slippery', ὀλισθος m. 'Glätte, Schlüpfrigkeit' (*\*l̥d<sup>h</sup>-to-s*) based on *-d<sup>h</sup>ō-* or *-tō-* present; anlaut as in ὀλιβρός from the related root *(s)leib-*, above S. 663;

Middle Irish *slōet* 'Floss', nir. *slaod* 'gleitende mass', with unclear *dd*,

Old English *slīdan*, Middle High German *slīten* 'glide, slide, skid', Old English *slide* m. 'slide, fall', Old High German *slīto*, Old Icelandic *sleði* 'sled' (compare Latvian *slidas* 'Schlittschuhe'), Old English *slidor* 'slippery, smooth', *slidrian* 'slide', Low German *slidderen*, Modern High German *schlittern*,

Lithuanian *slýstu*, *slýdau*, *slýsti* 'glide, slide', Latvian *slīst*, *slīst* ds., *slīdēt* 'skid, glide, slide', Lithuanian *slidūs* 'smooth, slippery', Latvian *slīds* ds., *slidas* Pl. 'Schlittschuhe', *slāids* 'abschüssig, smooth', *slīēde* 'track, Geleise (of cart)'; Old Prussian *slidenikis* 'Leithund';

Old Church Slavic *slědz* 'spoor, track', russ. *slěd* ds., *sležý*, *sledítʹ* 'spüre, follow' etc.

in addition probably *n*-present *slī-n-d<sup>h</sup>ō* in Lithuanian *lėndū*, *lindaú*, *līstī*, Latvian *lienu*, *līdu*, *līst* 'grovel, truckle, creep, slip into', and through ablaut derailment Germanic *\*slind-*, *sland-*, *slund-* in Gothic *fra-slindan* 'intertwine, entwine; devour, swallow up, engulf, consume' (actually 'glide, slide let'), Old High German *slintan* ds., Middle High German

*slint*, *slunt* 'gullet', Old Dutch *slinderen* 'glide, slide, grovel, truckle, creep', Middle High German *lendern* 'amble', Dutch *lunderen* 'hesitate';

compare with other extension ***sli-n-dō***, Germanic *\*slint-* in Old Icelandic *sletta slatt* 'sink, glide, slide, hang' (*\*slintan*), *sletta* 'hit, throw, spray' (*\*slantjan*), Swedish *slinta* 'fall, glide, slide', Swedish dial. *släntra* = Low German *slentern*, Dutch *slenteren*, Modern High German *schlenzen* 'amble', ablaut. Norwegian Danish *sluntre* 'unordentlich sein', Low German *sluntern* ds., Modern High German *schlunzen* 'careless, neglectful go';

whether Latin *lumbrīcus* m. 'worm' auf *\*londʰr-īko-* zurückginge, could above *n*-forms also auf eine root *(s)lend(h)-* 'glide, slide' zurückgeführt become.

**References:** WP. II 707 f., 715, Trautmann 269, Vasmer 2, 658 f., Johannesson 922 f., 931 f.

**Page(s):** 960-961

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leig-*

**Meaning:** to hit, hack

**Material:** Latin *ligō*, *-ōnis* m. 'hack, mattock, hoe', Old Irish *sliucht* m. 'spoor, track, break, section, progeny', Old English *slicc* n. (*\*slikja-*) 'Schläger, hammer', Old Frisian Old Saxon *slēc* (*\*slaiki-*) 'blow, knock'.

**References:** WP. II 707, WH. I 800.

**Page(s):** 961

---

**Root / lemma:** *slenk-, sleng-*

**Meaning:** to wind, turn; to creep

**Material:** 1. auf *-k-* cymr. *llyngyr* Pl. 'Würmer', Middle Breton *lencquernenn*, nbret. *lenkernenn* 'Eingeweidewurm' (*\*slinkurē*), Middle Breton *lencr* 'schleichend'; Old High German *slingan*, Old English *slingan* stem V. 'swing, coil, flax, wattle, braid', refl. 'sich schlängeln, grovel, truckle, creep', Old Icelandic *slyngva* (*slong*) 'throw, toss, fling, zwirnen' (*v* present formant), Kaus. *sløngva* 'throw, toss, fling', Old High German *slango* 'snake', Old Icelandic *sløngva* 'Schleuder', Old High German *slinga* 'loop, noose, snare', *slengira* 'Schleuder';

Lithuanian *slenkù*, *slĩñkti* 'slink' (from the snake), *slinka*, *slankà* 'Faulenzer', *slañkius* m. 'Bergrutsch'; Latvian *slikt* 'sich senken, in Wasser untergehen', *sliece* f. 'Sledge skid' (*\*slenkē-*); in addition (because of Ganges) Balto Slavic *\*slānkā* f. 'Schnepfe', in Lithuanian

*slankà*, Latvian *slùoka* (sekundärerē-stem Old Prussian *slanke*, Lithuanian *slāņkė*), proto Slavic. \**slǫka* in russ. *slúka* 'Schnepe'.

2. auf **-g**: Old English *slincan* stem V. 'grovel, truckle, creep', Old Swedish *slinka* 'grovel, truckle, creep, sich schmiegen', Middle Low German Dutch *slinken* 'shrivel up, shrink'; Middle High German *slanc* 'slim, lean' (actually 'pliable'), Middle Low German *slank* 'pliable', Norwegian dial. *slakk* 'fragile, flimsy, slim'.

**References:** WP. II 714 f., WH. I 831 f., Trautmann 268, 269, Vasmer 2, 666.

**Page(s):** 961-962

---

**Root / lemma:** *sler-*

**See also:** see below S. 965 f. (\**slrg-*).

**Page(s):** 962

---

**Root / lemma:** *sleub(h)-*

**Meaning:** to slide, slip

**Note:** only Latin and Germanic; compare also *sleug-*.

**Material:** Latin *lūbricus* 'slippery, smooth';

Gothic *sliupan* 'slink', Old High German *sliofan*, Modern High German *schliefen*, Old English *slūpan* 'glide, slide, slip, stumble', Middle Low German *slūpen* 'slip, slide; stumble, slink', Gothic *afslaupjan* 'strip, wipe', Old English *slīepan* 'an- or disrobe', Old High German Middle High German *sloufen* 'slip, slide; stumble let, an- or disrobe', Middle High German *sluft* (actually 'Schlupf'), Modern High German *Schlucht*, Middle High German *slupfer(ic)*, Modern High German *schlüpfrig* (*ro*-forms as in *lūbricus*), Old English *slyppe* 'dough, mucus', Old High German Middle High German *slouf* 'das Schlüpfen, duct, tube, pipe', Middle High German *sloufe* 'duct, tube, pipe, diaper, Erbsschote', Modern High German *Schleife*, older *Schläufe*, dial. *Schlaufe*, etc.;

in Germanic also \**sluþ-* (Indo Germanic \**sleup-* or \**sleu* b<sup>h</sup> -): Old English *slīefan* '(dress) lure, tempt', *slīefe* f. 'Ärmel' (engl. *sleeve*), nl. *sloof* 'Schürze', Modern High German dial. *Schlaube* ds.

**References:** WP. II 710 f.; WH. I 822 f.

**Page(s):** 963-964

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leug-, (s)leuk-*

**Meaning:** to swallow



**Grammatical information:** partly nasal present *(s)lu-n-gō*, *(s)lu-n-kō*

**Material:** Gr. λύγξ, -γγος f., λυγμός (probably \*λυγγμός) m. 'the Schlucken', λύζω 'have den Schlucken', (\*λύγγω), λυγγάνομαι Hes. 'schluchze'; *\*(s)leuk-* in λυγκαίνω ds., λαυκανίη (v. l. λευκανίη) 'throat, gullet'; λύγδην 'schluchzend';

Old Irish *slucim*, nir. *sloigim* 'schlucke' (*\*slunk-ō*), cymr. *llyncu*, bret. *lonka* 'gulp, sip, swallow', abret. *roluncas* 'has verschlungen'; *\*(s)lung-* in Old Irish *-lungu* 'I eat, drink', cymr. *llewa* 'eat, drink' (*\*lugamā*);

Norwegian *slūka* stem V. 'intertwine, entwine; devour, swallow up, engulf, consume', Middle Low German *slūken* stem V. 'hinunterschlucken', Middle High German *schlūchen* sch. V. 'schlingen, gulp, sip, swallow', Late Old High German *slūch* m. 'gullet', Middle High German *slūch* 'gullet, abyss'; with *ū*: Old Icelandic *slok* n. 'trough, Wasserrinne', Middle Low German *sloke* 'gullet, gulp', with *kk*: Middle High German *slücke* 'aperture', *slucken* 'schlingen, gulp, sip, swallow, sob', Middle Low German *slucken*, Dutch *slokken* 'schlingen'; with *au* Norwegian *sløykja* 'rinnenartige immersion';

Lithuanian *pa-laūkis* 'dewlap of Rindes'; klr. *tykaty*, wruss. *thac* 'gulp, sip, swallow'.

**References:** WP. II 717 f., Berneker 749.

**Page(s):** 964

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)leuġ-*, *(s)leuk-*

**Meaning:** to slide, slip

**Note:** only Germanic and Balto-Slavic; compare also *sleub-*.

**Material:** Dutch *sluiken* 'slink, schmuggeln', Swiss *slūche* 'go sluggishly', *slūchi* 'langsamer, schleichender, heimtückischer person'; Middle High German *slūch* 'Schlangenhaut, hose' (actually 'worein geschlüpft wird'), Modern High German *Schlauch*, Old Low German *slūk* 'squāmas'; besides Germanic *sluh-*, *slug-* (Indo Germanic *\*sleuk-*) in Swedish dial. *slu(ν)* (*\*slūhwō*) 'die husk um den empfindlichsten Teil in Horn or Hufe', Norwegian *slo* 'the fleischige Kern in Horn or Hufe', Middle Low German *slū* 'Fruchthülse, Fruchtbalg, bowl', nnd. also *slūwe*, North German dial. *Schlaube*, Middle English *slughe*, *slouh* (engl. *slough*) 'abgestreifte Schlangenhaut'; Low German *slū*, Modern High German *schlau*, South German dial. *schlauch* ds. (*\*slūha-*, actually 'schleichend');

Lithuanian *šliužės* Pl. 'Schlittschuhe', *šliaužti* 'grovel, truckle, creep' (*šl-* from *sl-*), Latvian *šlužāt* 'slither'; russ. *lyža* 'snowshoe; Schlittenbalken', klr. *tyžva* 'Skier', russ. dial. *lyzgátb* 'auf dem Eise gleiten, slither', *lyznútʹ*, *lyzgonútʹ* 'davonrennen', Bulgarian *lyzgan* 'smooth', *lyzgam se* 'laufe Schlittschuh, gleite'.



**References:** WP. II 711, Vasmer 2, 74 f.

**Page(s):** 964

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)leup-, (s)leub(h)-

**Meaning:** to hang loose

**Note:** only German. and Baltic

**Material:** Old English *lyft* 'weak' = Middle Dutch *luft*, *lucht* 'left', East Frisian *luf* 'slack, tired', Old Icelandic *lūfa* 'dichtes Haar' (probably '\*dense and long niederhängendes'), Middle Low German *lobbe* 'hanging lip, Manschette', Dutch *lobbig* 'schlotterig, slack', Isl. *lubba* f. 'large codfish'; Low German *sluf*, Dutch *slof* 'faint, languid, slack', *sluffen* 'go sluggishly', Engl. *sloven* 'nachlässiger, unreinlicher person'; Dutch *slobbe* 'slime, mud', Engl. *slobber*, *slubber* 'drool, drivel, slaver, befoul', Low German *slubberen* 'slurp', Nisl. *slupra* 'slurp' (imagining of Herabhängenlassens beim food, eating, of hängenden Schleimes and Schlammigen);

Lithuanian *lūpa* f. 'lip' (: mndd. *lobbe*) and *slūbnas* 'slack, faint, languid'.

**References:** WP. II 710.

**Page(s):** 964-965

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)leu-

**Meaning:** loosely hanging, loose, feeble

**Note:** esp. with extensions; out of Germanic only barely provable, in this but very reich entfaltet

**Material:** Unerweitert perhaps in: Gothic *slawan* 'keep mum, keep quiet' (\**slawēn* '\*faint, languid sein' from an Adj. \**slawa*-?);

with *m*-suffix: Norwegian *slum* 'slack, thin (from Grashalmen)', *sluma* 'schlaff and go sluggishly', Danish older *slum* 'slumber', Old English *slūma* m. 'slumber', late Middle High German (md.) *slumen*, *slummern*, *schlummern* = drowse'; Norwegian *sløyma* 'quick, fast to langem, weichen Stroh wachsen';

with *n*-suffix: Alemannian *schlūne* 'drowse', Middle High German *slūn* 'Faulenzer';

with *r*-suffix: Norwegian *slūre* 'sluggish person', *slūren* 'faint, languid, sleepy', *slora*, *slura* 'loose hang, drag', Middle High German *slūr* m. 'Umherschlendern; Faulpelz', Middle Low German *sluren* 'shiver, swerve, träge sein'; Dutch (abl.) *sleuren* ds., *sloor* 'liederliche person'; Middle High German *slīer* (\**sleura*-) m. n. 'slime, mud, loam, clay'

(Modern High German dial. *Schlier* ds., *Schliere* 'slimy mass', Tirol *schlieren* 'glide, slide, slip, stumble '), engl. *slear*, *sleer* 'smear', *slur* 'slime, mud', Verb. 'smear, glide, slide'.

### **(s)leug-:**

Low German *slūk* 'slack', Dutch *sluik* 'lean, hager, smooth ', engl. *slouch* 'den Kopf hängen, idle and careless, neglectful go '; Old Icelandic *slokinn* 'erloschen', *slokna* 'be extinguished, die'; *sløkkva* 'extinguish, put out, slay'; Norwegian *sloka* 'faul sein', Low German *slokeren* 'slack sein, shiver', with *kk*: *slukkern* ds. (Modern High German *Schlucker*), *slukk* 'sad', *slokk* 'slack, weak', Norwegian *slauk* 'limp person', *slauka* 'sich schleppen', Old English *slēac* 'slack'; without **s-**: Old Icelandic *loka* 'schlaff herabhängen lassen', Norwegian *lukur*, *lugar* 'loose, schlotternd'; besides with expressive voiced-nonaspirated gemination Norwegian Swedish *slugga* 'be clumsy ' (engl. *slug*, *slug-gish* 'sleepy, idle' is Scandinavian loanword), Middle Low German *luggich* ds.;presumably Lithuanian *slúgstu*, *slúgau*, *slúgti* 'abate, small become'.

### **(s)leut-:**

Middle Irish *lott* (*lōt*?) 'whore ' seems Germanic loanword; compare under Old Icelandic *lodda*, in addition *lydda* 'faules woman';

Old English *līedre* 'nichtsnutzig, evil, bad, woeful, wretched, miserable ', Middle High German *liederlich* 'light and dainty, slight, leichtfertig', Modern High German *liederlich* (\**liuPri*); Old High German *lotar*, Middle High German *loter*, *lotter* 'lax, leichtfertig' (Modern High German *Lotterbube*), also 'idle' (Modern High German *Lotterbank*), Old English *loddere* 'beggar', Old Swedish *lyddare* f. 'untaugliche person', Old Icelandic *lodda* f. 'wife, woman'; here with the meaning 'loose hängendes Tuch, scrap, shred' perhaps Old High German *lūthara*, *lūdara* 'diaper, cradle ', Old Saxon *lūthara* 'Kinderwindel'; with *ū* Old High German *loder* ds., Old Saxon *lodara* 'scrap, shred' and Old High German *ludo*, *lodo* 'coarse Wollenzeug, Überwurf out of it', Modern High German *Loden*, Old Saxon *lotho*, Old English *lopa* m. 'mantle', Old Icelandic *loði* 'Lodenmantel' (in the meaning from *loðenn*, above S. 685, influenced);

serb. *lūtām*, *lútati* 'amble', ablaut. russ. *lytátb* 'sich herumtreiben, umherschlenzen'; presumably also ačech. *lútový* 'frail, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated; vain', Latvian *lutēt*, *lutināt* 'spoil, pamper ';

With **s-**: Gothic *af-slaupjan* 'in Bestürzung versetzen' (if '\*slack, feeble make', from an Adj. \**slauPa*), *af-slaupnan* 'in Bestürzung geraten'; Old Icelandic *sloðra* 'sich vorwärts

schleppen', *slyðra* `fibre, filament', Middle High German *slot(t)ern*, *sloten* `wobble, sway, tremble', Modern High German *schlottern*, Dutch *slodderen* ds., *slodder* `liederliche person'; Middle High German *slūdern* `swerve, toss, fling', *slūder* `Schleuder', *slūderer* `wer übereilt and liederlich arbeitet', *slū(de)r-affe* `Müßiggänger' (*Schlaraffe*), Bavarian *schlaudern* also `loose hin and her drive';

isl. *slydda* `snow and rain durcheinander', *sludda* `clump saliva or nasal mucus', engl. dial. *slud* `slime, mud', South German *schludern* `to snow and rain zugleich', Middle High German *slate* `slime, mud, thaw', Modern High German dial. *schlott*, *schlutt* ds.; ablaut. Middle High German *slōte* `slime, mud, loam, clay';

with Germanic **𐌱**: Old Frisian *slāt*, Middle Low German *slōt* m. `Wassergraben, puddle, slop, swamp, marsh', engl. *sleet* (Old English *\*slīete*), `Schloßen, graupel', Low German *slōten* `hail', Middle High German *slōz*, *slōze*, Modern High German *Schloße*, Norwegian *slutr* `rain and Schnee durcheinander', Old Icelandic *slota* `herabhängen', Swedish dial. `faul sein', with lengthened zero grade Old Icelandic *slūta* `herabhängen, hang, lässig sein', Modern High German dial. *schlossen* `slack become, thaw' (*schlotzen* `with smut to tun have, careless, neglectful sein' with *-tt-*).

**References:** WP. II 708 ff., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 84, Vasmer 2, 76.

**Page(s):** 962-963

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)lēg-* : *(s)læg-* and *(s)leg-*

**Meaning:** weak, feeble

**Note:** nasalized *(s)lēng-* (= *lēng-* `swing, waver'?)

**Material:** Old Indic *lariga-* `lame'; gr. λήγω `lasse ab, hear auf' (*\*ermatte*); trans. `make withdraw' (*\*slēgō*), ἄλληκτος (*\*σλ-*) `unaufhörlich', λαγᾶσσαι ἀφεῖναι Hes., λαγαρός `slack, fragile, flimsy, thin', hom. λαγῶς, Ionian λαγός, Attic λαγῶς, -ῶ `hare' (*\*s)læg-ōusos* `with schlaffen ears'), λαγών, -ονος usually Pl. `the groin, Dünnen' (formal = Old Icelandic *laki* `Faltmagen'), λάγανον `thin wide cake' (formal = Old Saxon *lakan* etc. `kerchief, cloth'), λωγάνιον `dewlap' (compare Swedish *slōka* `schlaflf herabhängen'), nasalized presumably here λαγγάζω `hesitate', λαγγών `Zaudern', λαγγεύαι φεύγαι Hes. (*\*faint, languid sein, schlaff and unschlüssig sein*); with the meaning `lustful': λάγνος `horny, lustful', λαγνεύειν `lustful sein', λαγνεῖα `lust, desire, sensuality, voluptuousness', λωγᾶς πόρνη Hes. (besides with ἔ-Vok. λέγαι δε γυναῖκες = ἀκόλαστοι Archil., ἐλεγαίνειν `ἀσελγαίνειν' EM.);

Latin *laxus* `slack, wide, capacious', **nasalized** *langueō*, *-ēre* `faint, languid, slack, abgESPannt sein';

Old Irish *lacc* (with expressive *gg*) `slack, weak'; mcymr. *llacc*, ncymr. *llac* `slack' derives because of seines *cc* instead of *ch* from engl. *slack*;

Middle Low German *lak* `slack, loose', Dutch *lak*, Modern High German Dialectal *lack* ds., Middle Dutch *lak* also `lustful', Old Icelandic *lacr* and (full grade) *lākr* `evil, bad, small'; with gradation *ō* Swedish dial. *lōka* `schlaff herabhāngen', Old Icelandic *lōkr* `blockhead, Faulpelz'; Germanic *\*lakana-* `baumelnder rag, corner, tail' in Old Saxon *lakan* `kerchief, cloth', Old High German *lahhan* ds. (Modern High German *Laken* from dem Low German, formal compare gr. *λάγανον*), Old Icelandic *lakí* m. `tadpole, frog or toad larva'; the manyplies of the ruminant, Faltmagen' (= *λαγών*), lack, fault, error';

with *s*:- Old Icelandic *slacr* `slack' (poet.), *slakna* `languish, tire, slacken', Old Saxon Middle Low German *slac* `slack, weak', participle Old Saxon *gislekit* `stumpf gemacht', Middle Low German *slak-sīde* `Bauchseite' (as *λαγών* and Modern High German *Weichen*), Old English *slæc* `slack, idle, slow', Old High German *slah-* `slack, idle', Old English *sleccan* (*\*slekjan*) `exhaust, weaken';

with gradation *ō*: Old Icelandic *slōkr* `a limp boy', Norwegian *slōken* `slack', Swedish *slōka* `schlaff herabhāngen lassen', dial. `trāge sein', *slōk* and (with *ē*) *slāk* `leichtsinniges woman', Old Swedish *slōkifriþ*, *-frilla* `Kebsweib';

nasalized probably Swedish *slinka* `nicht fest ansitzen, shiver, limp', Old High German *slinc*, Dutch *slink* `left', Middle High German *link*, Modern High German *link*, Old High German *lenka* `die Linke', Swedish *linka* and *lanka* `somewhat limp', *lunka* `slowly go', Danish *slunken* `slack, schlotterig' (*\*schlaff dahergehen*); perhaps Swedish dial. *slank*, South German *schlank* `scrap, shred, thin';

Latvian *lēģēns* `slack, soft';

doubtful russ. *pere-slēga* `fault, error in texture' (*\*Auslassen of Fadens'??*), sloven. *preslēgast* `fadenscheinig, naked, bald, bleak';

whether also Tocharian A *slākkār* `sad'?

**References:** WP. II 712 ff., WH. I 758 f.

**Page(s):** 959-960

---

**Root / lemma:** *slēgʷ-*

**Meaning:** to press, oppress, mishandle

**Material:** Gr. λώβη f. 'schimpfliche Behandlung, disgrace, shame, maltreatment, damage, ruin', λωβάομαι 'behandle schimpflich, mißhandle, mutilate, **frevle**, hurt';

Lithuanian *slogà* 'plague, Landplage', with secondary ablaut.: Latvian *slāga* 'damage, complaint'; Lithuanians *slogùs* 'beschwerlich', *sloginti* 'plague', *sluogaĩ* 'Hölzer zum Beschweren eingeweichten Flachses'; with *uo*: Lithuanian *slúogas*, Latvian *sluogs* 'clot, chunk, stone, load', *sluodžīt* 'grouch, niederpressen, thrash', *sluogāt*, *sluoguôt* ds.; with *ē*: Lithuanian *slég-iu*, *-ti* 'distress, press', Latvian *slēgt* 'shut' (\*'zudrücken'), Lithuanian *slégtis*, *slégtẽ* 'Presse, Kelter', Latvian *at-slēga* 'Schloß', *slēgs* 'burden'.

**References:** WP. II 714.

**Page(s):** 960

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)lī-* (: *slēi-* or *slōi-*), *slī-uo-*

**Meaning:** blueish

**Material:** Latin *līveō*, *-ēre* 'bleifarbig, be bluish', *līvor* 'bluish paint, color', *līvidus* 'bluish' (based on auf an Adj. \**slī-uos* or \**lī-uo-s*);

Old Irish *lī* 'paint, color, radiance', cymr. *lliw*, acorn. *liu*, ncorn. *lyw* ds., abret. nbret. *liou* 'paint, color' ('paint, color' from 'blue' verallgemeinert), abret. *liou* 'naevum', *da-liu* (lies *du-liu*) 'fuscus'; gall. PN *Līvō*; but Latin *Līvius* perhaps etrusk.

russ.-Church Slavic *slīva* 'plum' etc., from which Lithuanian *slyvà*, Old Prussian *slīwaytos* ds. borrowed; slov. *slīv* 'bluish' is back-formation from dem Pflaumennamen;

with formants *-ko-*: Old High German *slēha*, *slēwa* (\**sloi-kʷo-*), Old English *slāh* (engl. *sloe*), Modern High German *Schlehe* 'sloe, wild plum', Swedish *slå(n)* ds.; compare Martinet Word 12, 4.

**References:** WP. II 715 f., WH. I 816, Trautmann 269 f., Vasmer 2, 660.

**Page(s):** 965

---

**Root / lemma:** *slougo-*, *-ā-* f.

**Meaning:** help, service

**Note:** only Celtic and balto-slavisches

**Material:** Old Irish *slōg*, *slūag* m. 'army, Schaar', *teg-lach* (\**tego-slougo-*)

'**Hausgenossenschaft**, family', cymr. *llu* 'army', acymr. *telu*, mcymr. *teulu*, newer *teulu*

cortege ', ncymr. ` household, family ', acorn. *luu*, mcor. *lu* `bulk, mass, Schaar, army '; gall. VN *Catu-slugi* (leg. -*slōg*) `Kampfesscharen'; Lithuanian žemait. *slaugaũ*, *slaugýti* `support, help', *slaugà* `das Dienen', *pã-slauga* `help, Hilfeleistung'; Old Church Slavic *sluga* m. `servant'; in addition Old Church Slavic *služq*, *služiti* `serve ', etc.

**References:** WP. II 716, Trautmann 268 f., Vasmer 2, 664 f.

**Page(s):** 965

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)lrg-* and *sler-*

**Meaning:** expr. root, onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος m. `gullet' (perhaps after φάρυγξ reshaped);

Latin *lurco(r)*, -*āre*, -*ārī* `feast, eat plentifully, devour ', if auf *\*lurgicos* being based on; *lurcō*, -*ōnis* m. `gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater ';

Middle High German *slurc* `gullet', *slurken* `gulp, sip, swallow ', Norwegian Swedish *slurk* `gulp, mouthful ', Norwegian Swedish *slurka* `in großen Zügen slurp '; Modern High German *schlürchen* `careless, neglectful go';

an onomatopoeic root *sler-* with variant extensions in Latvian *slarpata* `old rag', *slarpatāt* `lumpig einhergehen': Swedish *slarfva* `scrap, shred, rag'; Latvian *slarkšēt* (besides *slarpšēt*) `go sluggishly': Modern High German *schlarken* `schleifend go' (*schlarfen* ds.).

**References:** WP. II 716, WH. I 837.

**Page(s):** 965-966

---

**Root / lemma:** *smeg(h)-*

**Meaning:** to taste

**Note:** only Germanic and Baltic

**Material:** Middle High German *smach* `taste, smell, odor', Middle Low German *smak(e)* `das Schmecken, taste, smell, odor', *smaken*, Old Frisian *smakia*, Middle English *smakin* `taste ';

with -*kk-* Old High German *smac* (-*ckes*) `taste', *smecken* trans. and intrans. `taste ', Old English *smæcc* m. `taste, smell, odor', isl. *smekkr* ds.; with -*g-* (Indo Germanic variant *\*smegh-*): Old High German *gismagmo* `taste', *gismag*, *gismah* `schmackhaft';

Lithuanian *smaguriaĩ* `tidbit ', *smaguriaúti* `nibble ', *smagūris* `forefinger ' (actually `Naschfinger, Näscher'); perhaps is *smeg(h)-* as *s-*form with Lithuanian *mėgti* `wohlgefallen' etc. identical,

**References:** WP. II 689.

**See also:** s. *mēgh-* 'wohlgesinnt' above S. 707.

**Page(s):** 967

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)mei-1, sme-*

**Meaning:** to laugh, surprise

**Material:** Old Indic *smáyatē*, *-atī* 'lächelt', Kaus. *smāpayatī*, *smīta-* 'lächelnd', *vi-smīta-* 'erstaunt', *smaya-* n. 'astonishment', *smēra-* 'lächelnd' (= Latin *mīrus*);

gr. (with *d*-extension) *μεῖδος γέλως* Hes., *φιλομμειδῆς* 'gladly lächelnd', *μεῖδησα*, *μειδιάω* 'laugh';

Latin *mīrus* 'wonderful' (formation as *clārus*, = Old Indic *smēra-*); Latin *cōmis*, old *cosmis* 'compliant, friendly', as 'with smile', from a root nouns *smi-*;

Old Irish *mīad* n. 'fame, pride', ablaut. *moīdid* 'rühmt sich';

Alemannian *šmē* 'astonish'; Middle English *smīlin*, engl. *smile*, Danish *smile*, Norwegian *smila* 'smile'; Old English *gāl-smære* 'zum Lachen willing, inclined';

Latvian *smeju*, *smiēt* 'verlachen', *smāīda* 'the smile' (in *-d-* probably with dem Gr. to compare); *smaidīt* 'smile, flatter, mock';

Old Church Slavic *smějo* (\**smej-iō*), *smijati se* 'laugh', *směchъ* 'das laughter';

Tocharian A *smi-* 'smile'.

Besides *smeu-* in:

Middle High German *smieren*, *smielen*, old Dutch *smuylen* 'lacheln', probably also Middle High German *smollen* 'from Unwillen schweigen', *schmollen*; 'smile'; russ. *uchmyl'át'sá* 'smile, schmunzeln', dial. *chmyl'ít'sá* 'smile', probably also poln. dial. *chmlić się* 'sich verfinstern, ein verdrießliches face machen'.

**References:** WP. II 686 f., WH. II 94 f., Trautmann 270 f., Pedersen ZcP. 17, 31.

**Page(s):** 967-968

---

**Root / lemma:** *smeit-, smit-*

**Meaning:** to throw

**Material:** Avestan *hamista-* 'niedergeworfen, oppressed' (\**ham-[h]mista-*, with in Simplex erfolgtem Anlautswandel from *sm-* to [*h*]*m-*); *hamaēstar-* 'wer niederwirft, oppressed'; *maēθ-* 'throw', with Ablat., \**ēmittere ex* = 'mug, rob' (*mōiθaī*), with *ā-* '(an sich) come lassen' (*āmiθnāiti*), with *paiti-* 'zurückschicken' = 'den Laufpaß give, absagen', with *ham-* 'mug, rob' (*həmiθyāī*); with *ham* + *aibī-* 'admit, allow, den Zutritt gestatten';

Latin *mittō, -ere, mīsi, missum* 'go let, run let; send, senden', with expressive intensification from \**smītō* (\**smeitō*), compare *cosmittere* Paul. Fest.

**References:** WP. II 687 f., WH II 97 ff.

**Page(s):** 968

---

**Root / lemma:** *smek-*

**Meaning:** chin, beard

**Note:** in Old Indic with *ṛ*

**Material:** Old Indic *śmaśru-* n. 'beard, whisker, moustache' (assim. from \**śmaśru-*);

(through metathesis) Armenian *mauruk*, *moruk* 'beard';

alb. *mjekrë, mjekëra, mjekra* 'chin, beard' (\**smekrā*);

**Note:**

Common alb. shift *sm* > *m*, drop of initial *s* in alb.

perhaps Latin *māla* 'mandible, maxilla', Demin. *maxilla* (\**smek-slā*, dessen vowel with Armenian *a* vergleichbar would be); Irish *smech* 'chin' (\**smekā*), presumably Old English *smæras* m. Pl. 'Lippen' (\**smahria-*), in addition as 'Lippenblütler' nisl. *smæra* f., *smāri* m., Norwegian Danish *smære* m., Swedish dial. *smäre* m. 'clover', after other to *smei-* 'smile'; Lithuanian *smākras* m., *smakrà* f. 'chin', Latvian *smakrs* 'chin, palate'; Hittite *zama(n)kur* 'beard' (\**smokur* or \**smokru-*).

**References:** WP. II 689, WH. II 15, Trautmann 270.

**Page(s):** 968

---

**Root / lemma:** *smel-1*

**Meaning:** to burn for a long time, smoulder

**Material:** Middle Irish *smāl, smōl, smūal* f. 'fire, blaze, glow, ash'; mnl. *smölen*, Dutch *smeulen* 'gleam, smolder', Low German *smelen, smölen* ds.,

*ō*-grade Flemish *smoel* 'muggy'; Middle English *smolder* 'smoke', nengl. *smoulder*, also (compare *rauchen* 'exhale, smoke': *riechen* 'smell'), Middle English *smel, smul* (-*ll*-) 'smell, odor', engl. *smell*,



Upper Sorbian *smalić* `sing, burn lightly ', Lower Sorbian *smališ* `sing, blacken, make black', klr. *prysmatýty* `anbrennen'.

With **k**-extension: Lithuanian *smilkstù*, *smĩlkti* `einen weak Dunst or Rauch from sich give', *smilkýti* `fume ', *smelkiù*, *smel̃kti* `choke; suppress, crush';

besides in Germanic with **r**- Old English *smorian* `choke; suppress, crush (tr.)', Middle Low German *smoren* `dämpfen, choke; suppress, crush (tr. and intr.)', *schmoren*, Flemish *smoren* `smoke, misty sein', Middle Low German *smurten* `choke; suppress, crush', Middle English *smorther*, engl. *smother* `vapor'.

**References:** WP. II 691 f.; Vasmer 3, 670, 675.

**Page(s):** 969

---

**Root / lemma:** *smel-2*

**Meaning:** gray

**Material:** Gr. μέλιη `ash tree; spear, javelin from Eschenholz' (ἐυμμελῖης `with a guten Eschenspeer bewaffnet'), μέλινοϛ, μείλινοϛ `eschen' (\*[σ]μελF-iā, -ινοϛ), perhaps from the grauen Farbe of Holzesund to Old Lithuanian *smélùs* `ash-colored, dun-colored, light grayish brown ', Lithuanian *pasmēlti* `cloudy, dark become'.

**References:** WP. II 692;

**See also:** compare *mel-6* above S. 720 f.

**Page(s):** 969

---

**Root / lemma:** *smerd-*, *smord-*

**Meaning:** to stink

**Material:** Gr. σμόρδωνες Pl. `Stänker' Hes.; σμορδοῦν συνουσιάζειν; Lithuanian *smirdžiu*, *smirdėti* `stink', Latvian *smĩrdēt* ds., Lithuanian *smirdėlė* `dwarf elder', *smardinti* `stinkend make', Latvian *smerdelis* `Stänker', *smards* `fetidness ', Lithuanian *smár[d]vé*, Old Lithuanian *smarstas* `fetidness ' (also *smarsté*, *smarstvas*, *smársas* `schlechteres fat', actually `bad-smelling fat'), Old Prussian *smorde* `alder buckthorn, alder dogwood '; Old Church Slavic *smr̃dětĭ*, russ. *smerdětʹ* `stink', russ. *smórod* `fetidness ', *smoródina* `black currant ', poln. *smród*, Czech *smrad* `fetidness '; in addition probably Latin *merda* `ordure, ordure of Leibes'.

*smerd-* `stink' is eine probably already Indo Germanic verselbständigte use from (s)*merd-* in Modern High German *schmerzen*, Latin *mordēre*, s. *mer-*, *merd-* `chafe ' (above S. 736 f), originally also `beißender smell, odor'.

**References:** WP. II 691, WH. II 74 f., Trautmann 271, Vasmer 2, 676, Specht KZ 62, 215.

**Page(s):** 970

---

**Root / lemma:** *smeru-*

**Meaning:** grease, fat

**Material:** Gr. probably σμύρις 'Schmirgel zum Abreiben and Polieren', (σ)μυρίζω 'poliere through Reiben, anoint, smear, rub', μύρον n. 'wohlriechendes Salböl, plant juice ', perhaps also (σ)μῦρος 'a kind of eel, Muräne' as 'fettig sich anführend';

Latin perhaps in *medullae* Pl. 'marrow of bones and plants ', through influence of *medius* 'in the middle, in the midst, mid, mean, middle ' from \**merulla* transfigured; Old Irish *sm(u)r* m., Gen. *smera* 'marrow ', cymr. *mer* 'marrow '; Old Icelandic *smiqr* n., Old English *smeoru*, Old High German *smero* (Gen. *smerwes*) 'Schmer, fat', whereof Old Icelandic *smyria*, *smyrva* 'bestreichen, anoint', Old English *smierwan* 'anoint', Old High German *smirwen* 'anoint, smear', Modern High German *Schmer*, *schmieren*, *Schmirgel*, with other stem formation Gothic *smairþr* n. 'fat', *smarnōs* 'ordure, crap, muck, droppings' (meaning as Modern High German *schmierig*, Dutch *smerig* 'faecal, mucky, dirty, filthy').

**References:** WP. II 690 f., WH. II 58 f.

**Page(s):** 970-971

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)mer-*

**Meaning:** to remember; to care for

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *smáratī* 'reminds sich, gedenkt', *smaraṇa-* n., *smṛti-* 'memory, recollection, Gedächtnis', Avestan *maraiti*, *hišmaraiti* '(be)merkt', *mimara-* 'eingedenk'; Armenian *mormok* 'Bedauern, Mißvergnügen, distress, affliction'(with formants *-ok* 'from a \**mor-m[or]o-* with fractured reduplication); gr. μέμμερος 'was viel Sinnen, Sorgen required '; μερμαίρω, μερμηρίζω 'care, sinne, hesitate '; μέρμηρᾶ f. 'care, Sinnen', μεριμνάω 'care, bin bedacht, grüble', post-verbal μέριμνα f. 'care, anxiety '; also μάρτυς, -πος, hom. μάρτυρος, Cretan ματυρ- 'witness, testifier '? different above S. 735;

Latin *memor* 'eingedenk' (compare Avestan *mimara-* ds., Old English *ge-mimor* ds.), *memoria* 'Gedächtnis'; *Morta* 'eine Parze';

Old Irish *airm(m)ert* f. 'forbid', cymr. *armerth* 'Vorbereitung' (\**smert-*), Middle Irish *mertaí* 'richtet ein', bret. *merzout* 'become aware', Vannes *armerhein* 'einrichten'; gall. PN *Smerius*, *Smertullus*, GN *Smertrios*; Ro-*smerta* 'die Voraussehende'; abrit. VN Σμέρται.

Old Icelandic *Mímir* 'a giant'; Old English *mimorian* 'sich remind', *ge-mimor* 'known', *māmrīan* 'überetwas sinnen', Dutch *mijmeren* 'deep nachsinnen'; Gothic *maúrnan*, Old English *murnan*, Old High German *mornēn* 'care for, worry, anxiously worry about';

Old Lithuanian *merėti* 'care for, worry', lengthened grade serb. *máriti* 'sich kümmern um', etc. (\**mōr-*);

2. as 'sinnen, sinnend dastehen' = 'hesitate' probably die group Latin *mora* f. 'Verzug, delay', Old Irish *mar(a)im* 'stay'; corn. bret. *mar* 'doubt';

3. here as 'jemanden wherewith consider, versorgen; Zuggedachtes' also gr. μείρομαι (\*σμεριομαι) 'erhalte allotment', μοῖρα 'allotment, fate, destiny' (\**sm-*, compare hom. κατὰ μοῖραν), Perf. hom. ἔμμορε 'hat Anteil', εἴμαρται (\*σέ-σμαρται) 'es is durchs lot, fate zugeteilt', εἴμαρμένη 'fate, destiny', μέρος n., μερίς f. 'allotment, part', μερίζω 'divide', μόρος m. 'lot, fate, fate, destiny, person's lot in life', κάσμορος δύστηνος Hes. (\*κατσμορος; κάμμορος Od. is newer formation), hom. ἄμμορος 'unteilhaftig', ἡμορίς ἐστερημένη Hes., lak. μόρᾱ 'dividing off, partitioning off of spartanischen Heeres', μόριον 'part'; probably also ἀμαρτάνω 'verfehle' due to eines \*ἄ-ημαρτος 'unteilhaftig'; Latin *mereō*, *-ēre* and *mereor*, *-ērī* 'earn, acquire' (i.e. 'erhalte allotment', 'erwerbe mir meinen allotment'), *merenda* 'Vesperbrot, Mahlzeit the animal' (\*'wherewith person and animal to consider is').

**References:** WP. II 689 f., WH. II 67 f., 110, W. Oehl IF. 57, 2 ff.; Vendryes Ét. Celt. 2, 133 f., Duval Ét. Celt. 6, 219 ff.

**Page(s):** 969-970

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*meukh-*, (*s*)*meug-*, (*s*)*meugh-*

**Meaning:** to smoke, smoke n.

**Material:** Armenian *mux*, Gen. *mxoy* 'smoke'; gr. συμῦχω (χ = *kh* or *gh*; ἐσμύγην from the *g-* form) 'allow verschwelen; in langsamem fire consume'; Irish *mūch* 'smoke', cymr. *mwg* (with alternation *ū* : *u*), corn. *mok* ds., bret. *moug*, *mog* 'fire', *moged* 'smoke' (-*kh-* or -*k-*);

with -*g*. gr. συμυγήναι; Armenian *murk*, Gen. *mrkoy* 'sengend' (\**smūgro-*);

Old English *smēocan* 'smoke', mnl. *smieken* and *smuiken* 'smoke'; Kaus. Old English *smīecan* 'smoke, fume', Middle Low German *smōken* 'schmauchen, fume, through Rauch choke'; Old English *smīec* m. 'smoke', Middle High German *smouch* 'smoke, haze, mist'; Old English *smoca* m. 'smoke', *smocian* 'smoke, fume';

Lithuanian *smáugiu*, *smáugti* `choke; suppress, crush (originally through smoke), strangulate'; perhaps russ. *smúglyj*, klr. *smuhtyj* `brownish black' ('smoke-color'); Balto Slavic words at most with *gh*, whereupon also Armenian *moyg* `brown, dark' as *\*smougho-* in comparison *kāme*; unclear the relationship to russ.-Church Slavic *smagъ* `dark, brown', russ. *smága* `flame; smut', Czech *smahnouti* `dehydrate, desiccate, languish'.

**References:** WP. II 688 f., Vasmer 2, 669 f., 677.

**Page(s):** 971

---

**Root / lemma:** *smeu-*

**See also:** see below *smei-1*.

**Page(s):** 971

---

**Root / lemma:** *smē, smā*

**Meaning:** really, particle of emphasis

**Material:** Old Indic *smā* emphasizing particle, gr. *μὰ* in Schwüren Beteuerungsartikel, Thessalian *μά* `but, δέ'; *\*μᾱ* (= Old Indic *smā*) extended to *μᾱν*, Ionic-Attic *μήν* `indeed, yet', Ionian (infolge Funktionsschwächung) shortened to *μέν*, emphasizing particle; Latin *nam* `for', originally Versicherungspartikel, maybe from *\*mān* transfigured; Hittite *-ma* `but', s. Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 569, A. Hahn Lg. 29, 242 f.

**References:** WP. II 685, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 569, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 6, 85 ff.

**Page(s):** 966

---

**Root / lemma:** *smēi-2: smēi-: smī-*

**Meaning:** to carve; to work with a sharp instrument

**Material:** Gr. *σμίλη* `Schnitzmesser', *σμίῃνη*, *σμίῃνός* `hack, mattock, hoe';

Gothic *aiza-smiPa* `smith', Old Icelandic *smiðr* `worker in wood (these das geschichtlich ältere) and metal', Old English *smið* `smith, Radmacher', Old High German *smid* `smith'; Old High German *smīda* `metal, Metallschmuck', *gismīdi* `Metallschmuck, Geschmeide', Old Icelandic *smið* f. `skilful work'; Old High German *smeidar* `Metallkünstler'; an *s-* loose root form is probably *mai-* (*mēi-*) `hew, hit, cavitate', see there;

doubtful Latvian *smicens* `black Spitzmaus' ('\*nibbler'?? or to *smidzis*, above S. 966?), Lithuanian *smailūs* `sharp, snacking', *smilius* `Näscher, forefinger'.

**References:** WP. II 686.

---

**Root / lemma:** *smēi-3*, *smeid-*, *smēig-*, *smēik-*

**See also:** see above S. 966 f. (*smē-*).

Page(s): 968

---

**Root / lemma:** *smē-*, *smei-*, *sm-ei-*

**Meaning:** to smear, rub

**Material:** Gr. Infin. σμῆν, Aor. σμῆσαι 'smear, abwischen, abrade', 3. Sg. Pass. σμῆται, σμᾶται; σμήχω, σμήξαι ds., σμῶχειν 'grind', σμῆμα f. 'ointment', σμῶδιξ, -ιγγοξ f. 'blutunterlaufener stripe, Strieme', σμῶνη (Gramm.) 'gust of wind'; Latin *macula* 'stain, blemish; stitch in Stickereien' probably from *smə-tlā*,

*smēi-* (in addition 2. *ma-*, above 697), *smei-* extended (or *d*-present) in:

*smeid-*: Armenian *mic* 'smut' (\**smidjo-*); Gothic *bi-smeitan* 'besmear, bestreichen', *ga-smeitan* 'smear, stroke', Old High German *smīzan* 'stroke, smear, hit', Modern High German *schmeißen*, Old High German *bismīzan* 'besmear', Old English *besmītan* ds.; Norwegian dial. *smīta*, abl. *smīta* 'thin aufschmieren'; Old English *smittian* 'blemish, anstecken', Middle High German *schmitzen* 'anstreichen, geißeln, hit', Modern High German *verschmitzt*, Old English *smitte* f. 'stain', Middle High German *smitze* f. 'stain, smut';

Old Church Slavic *smědъ* 'fuscus', also in russ. FIN., perhaps as '\*schmierig' here ('doubtful', Vasmer 2, 670 f.).

*smē[i]k-*: *smīk-* 'zerriebenes, winziges tiny bit, a slight amount, a little, a bit, a pinch':

gr. σμῖκρός, (σ)μικρός 'small, kleinlich, short', Doric Ionian μικρός 'small' (Kurzbildung as *lippus*, γύπνις); Latin *mīca* 'ein tiny bit, a slight amount, a little, a bit, a pinch, bißchen', *mīcidus* 'tiny'; Old High German *smāhi* 'small, little, low', Old Icelandic *smār* (\**smāha-*) 'small', Old English *smēalīc* 'fine, painstaking', Old High German *smāhen* 'small make, verringern', Modern High German *schmähen*, *Schmach*, Old High German *gismāhteōn* 'dwindle', Modern High German *schmachten* 'languish', *ver-schmachten*; Old Frisian *forsmāia* 'verschmähen', Middle Low German *smāginge* 'abuse'.

In similar turn in 'the little one, dainty, elegant':

**smēlīg-**: **smīg-**; poln. *smagły* 'slim, fragile, flimsy'; *śmigły* ds., *śmiga* 'thin rod' (a borrowing from German *schmiegen* 'nestle, cuddle, snuggle' is certainly nicht to think); Lithuanian *smāigas* 'shaft, pole'; Latvian *smidzis* 'mite, Wasserfloh';

with **g**: Lithuanian *susmīžęs* 'small, crippled'; nisl. *smeikr* 'smooth, shy'; Old English *smicre* 'beautiful, dainty', Old High German *smechar*, *smehtar*, Middle High German *smecker* 'slim, schmachtig', Norwegian *smikr* n. 'fine piece of work' (besides without *s-* and with other Gutturalstufe *migr* n. 'allzu feine Arbeit', *migren* 'fragile, flimsy');

a clear meaning 'smear, stroke' in Norwegian *smika* 'stroke, smooth', *smeikja* 'caress, flatter', Modern High German *schmeicheln*, Old English *smācian* ds., Middle High German *smicke* 'the vorderste Teil a lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur; Schmiß, wound', Middle High German *smicke*, *sminke* 'makeup'.

A *u*-variant **(s)mēu-**: **(s)məu-**: **(s)mu-** seems vorzuliegen in Old Icelandic *mā* (\**mawēn*) 'wear out, scrape', Norwegian *mugg* m. n. (\**muwwa-*) 'Sägemehl'; Old Icelandic *mōa-sk* (\**mōwōn*) 'verdaut become'; Modern High German Bavarian *schmaudeln* 'flatter'.

**References:** WP. II 685 f., WH. II 5 f., 85.

**Page(s):** 966-967

---

**Root / lemma:** **smog-**

**Meaning:** to weigh heavily

**Material:** Gr. *μόγος* 'toil, exertion', *μογερός* (*σμογερόν* Hes.) 'mühselig', *μογέω* 'streng myself an', *μόγισ* Adv. 'barely' (originally Nom. Sg. 'sich mühend' = 'nur with toil'); *μόχθος* (\**μόςτος*) m. 'exertion, toil', *μοχθεῖν* 'sich abmühen', *μοχθηρός* 'mühselig'; *μοχλός* (\**μοξλός*) 'Hebebaum, lever', *μοχλ-έω*, *-εύω* 'budge away, move away'; Lithuanian (*žem.*) *smagūs* 'heavy to bear, carry or to pull, drag', Latvian *smags*, *smagrs* 'schwer from Gewicht, lastend'.

**References:** WP. II 692.

**Page(s):** 971

---

**Root / lemma:** **(s)nad<sup>h</sup>-**

**Meaning:** to cut, slice

**Note:** only Celtic and West Germanic

**Material:** Irish *snad-* 'carve, cut, clip', *snass* m. 'cut, Hieb', cymr. *naddu* 'to chip, to cut', acymr. *nedim*, ncymr. *neddyf* 'Krummaxt', Middle Breton *ezeff* 'Queraxt', nbret. *eze*, *neze* ds.;

Old High German *snatta*, Middle High German *snatte* 'Strieme, Wundmal', Alemannian *schnattwa*, *schnättwe* 'incision' (\**snadwō*), Swiss *schnätzen* 'carve', Low German *snāt* 'limit, boundary', Modern High German *Schnate* 'Wundmal, limit, boundary'; without *s*: Old Icelandic *naddr* m. 'sting, prick, arrow'.

**References:** WP. II 694, Kluge-Goetze 685.

**Page(s):** 972-973

---

**Root / lemma:** *snā-*, *snə-(t-)*, *snāu-*, *sn-eu-*, *sn-et-*

**Meaning:** to flow, swim; damp, nymph of waters

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *snāti*, *snāyatē* 'badet (sich)', participle *snātá-*, Avestan *snayēitē* 'washes, purifies, cleans through Spülen', participle *snāta-*; *d(h)*-present *-snādayen*; Old Indic *snāpáyati* 'schwemmt', *snápana-* 'zum Baden dienend (of water)'; in addition Latin *Neptunus* above S. 316;

gr. νήχω, -ομαι 'schwimme' (formation as σμήχω, ψήχω under likewise; Indo Germanic *gh* or *kh*); νήσος, Doric νᾱσος 'island' as 'Schwimmer';

Latin *nō*, *nāre* (\**snā-iō*) 'swim', Umbrian *snata*, *snatu* Akk. Pl. n. 'ūmecta'; Old Irish *snām* 'das Schwimmen', cymr. *nawf* ds., bret. *neuñvi* 'swim'; Middle Irish *snāid* 'schwimmt, crawls, flows';

2. auf *\*snə-t-* based on Latin *natō*, *-āre* 'swim, flows'; Venetic FIN *Nati-sō(n)*, *\*Natusis* Modern High German *Netze*; cymr. *naid* f. 'spring' (\**snatīā*), bret. *n(e)ijal* 'fly', corn. *nyge* 'fly, swim', mcymr. *dienad* (\**dī-ro-natā*) 'Tosen of Meeres', and Armenian *nay* 'damp, fluid';

3. auf *sn-et-*, *\*sn-ot-* based on probably gr. νότος 'southern wind' ('Regenwind'), νότιος, νοτερός 'damp', νοτίς f. 'damp'; thrak. FIN Νέστος, S. 759?

4. Beside *snā-* lies *snāu-* and *sneu-*:

Old Indic *snāuti*, participle *snuta-* 'triefen, a liquid of Körpern, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably Mother's milk, entlassen' (present Indo Germanic *\*snāu-ti* or lengthened grade *\*snēu-ti*); gr. νᾶω, Imperf. νάιον, Aeolic νάωω 'flow' (\**σναFω*); Ζεὺς νᾶFιος (Dodona) as strömend thought, whereof νᾶιάς, Ionian νηιάς, -ᾶδος, also νᾶϊς, Ionian νηῖς, -ῖδος 'stream, brook-, Quellnymphē', Νηρεύς, Νηρηῖδες (\**σναF-επο-*, substantivized probably in νηρόν τὸ ταπεινόν Hes., das as 'Meerestiefe' to understand, comprehend sein wird; but νηριδας τὰς κοίλας πέτρας Hes. perhaps to *ner-* 'penetrate'), reduced grade νᾶρός (\**νᾶερός*)



`rinnend, flowing ', ναέτωρ ῥέων, πολύρροος Hes., Attic Vok. νᾱτορ m. `stream', νᾱμα (\*νᾱφεμα) `liquid, wellspring', νᾱσμός (\*νᾱφεσμός) `watercourse, wellspring, stream, brook'; Middle Irish *snāu*, *snō* `stream' (\**snāuā*);

5. from **\*sneu-** from: νέω (Fut. νεύσομαι) `schwimme', lak. νόα πηγῇ, ἔ-ννυθεν ἐκέχυντο Hes. Latin *nūtriō*, *-īre* `suckle, nourish ', derivative from a *\*sneu-trī* fem. `milk flow lassend';

as **d**-extension from *sneu-* one understands Middle Irish *snūd* (also FIN) `river'; `caesaries' (\*herabfließend'), Middle High German *snuz* `catarrh', Norwegian *snott*, Old English *gesnott* n. `Katarrh', Old Icelandic *snýta*, Old High German *snūzen*, Modern High German *schneuzen*, Norwegian *snūt* m. `snout', Modern High German *Schnauze* `snout ';

with **p**: Middle High German *snupfe*, Old Icelandic *snoppe* `catarrh', Middle High German *snūfen* `wheeze', *snūben* `pant, sniff, snort' ; after Wissmann, Nom. postverb. 178 f. are Germanic *snub-*, *snup-*, *snud-*, *snut-*, *snug-*, *snuk-* lautmalend (as also *snab-*, *snap-*, *snad-*, *snat-*, *snak-*, ebda. 187 f.), after Johannesson 223 f. belong sie to *snu-* `pant, sniff, snort, pusten', also to the above *\*sneu-*;

with Indo Germanic **t**: Middle High German *snudel*, *snuder*, *snūde* `catarrh', Old High German *snūden* `pant, sniff, snort, schnarchen', Old Icelandic *snýðja* `snuffle, sniff, scent (of dog)', *snúðra*, *snoðra* ds.;

whether here thrak. νῦσᾱ `nymph '?

**References:** WP. I 397, II 692 ff., WH. II 146 f., 172, 190 f., Loth RC. 46, 154 f.

**Page(s):** 971-972

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneig-*

**Meaning:** `crawl, creep '

**See also:** see below *sneḡ-* ds.

**Page(s):** 974

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneigʰh-*

**Meaning:** to snow; snow, \*rain

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *sneigʰh-* : `to snow; snow' derived from a zero grade (\**suu-etos*, \**su<sub>e</sub>riō*) : Old Indic *sunōti* `squeezed, pressed ' = Avestan *hunaoiti* of **Root / lemma:** *seu-1*, *seʰe-* : *sū-* : `juice; liquid, rain'.



**Material:** Prākrit. *siṇeha-* (= Old Indic *snēha-*) 'snow'; Avestan *snaēža-* 'to snow', pamir. šugni *ženij* 'snow', (\**snaiga-*); gr. νίφα Akk. 'snow', hom. ἀγάννιφος 'much snowed on, snow-capt', νείφει (νῑφει) 'it is snowing', νιφάς 'snowflake' (νιφετός 'snowstorm, snowfall'), Latin *nix*, *nivis* 'snow', *nivit* 'it is snowing' (probably *ñ*; nasal-präs. *ninguit* (*ninxit*) ds.;

Irish *snigid* 'it drips, is raining', *snige* n. 'drip, flux', *snecht(a)e* 'snow' (to *t*-forms compare νιφετός); cymr. *nyf* 'snow', *nyfio* 'to snow';

Old High German Old English *snīwan* 'to snow' (stem V., participle *gi-snigan*, compare still Modern High German Bavarian participle *geschniwen*; otherwise Modern High German schw. V.), Old Icelandic *snýr* 'it is snowing' (participle *snifinn* 'snowy'); Gothic *snaiws* 'snow' = Old English *snāw*, Old High German *snēo* (Gen. *snēwes*);

Lithuanian *sniėgas*, Latvian *sniėgs* (vowel from the undertaken verb) 'snow', *snaĩgala* 'snowflake', *sniėga* 'it is snowing', Inf. *snigti*, Old Prussian *snaygis* 'snow', Old Church Slavic *sněgъ* 'snow'.

- Sumerian <sup>šeg</sup>4: 'frost; cold shudder, chills', <sup>šeg</sup>8/9: 'snow; ice' (cf., <sup>sigga</sup>).

**References:** WP. II 695, WH. II 169 f., Trautmann 272 f., Vasmer 2, 680, R. L. Turner BSOAS 18, 449 f.; compare Old Indic *sníhyati* 'become damp, sticky', *snēha-* m. 'stickiness, oil, fat'.

**Page(s):** 974

---

### Root / lemma: *sneit-*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Gothic *sneiþan*, Old Icelandic *snīða* 'cut, clip, reap', Old English *snīðan* 'cut, clip, hew, hit', Old Saxon *snīthan*, Old High German *snīdan* 'cut, clip'; Old Icelandic *sneið* 'sliced piece', Middle High German *sneite* 'through den wood, forest gelegter Durchhau'; Old High German *snit* 'the cut', Middle High German *snīde* 'cutting edge', intensive. \**snittōn* in Middle High German *snitzen* 'carve'; Old Icelandic *sneis* 'small (abgeschnittener) twig, branch', Old English *snæ̆s*, *snās* 'spit, pike, Speiler', Middle High German *sneise* 'row, cord, whereupon etwas gereiht wird' (\**snoid-tā*);

klr. *snīt* 'clot, chunk', Czech *snět* 'bough' (\**snoito-s*); compare perhaps Middle Irish *snéid* 'small, short', whether from Old Irish \**snéith*?

**References:** WP. II 695 f.

**Page(s):** 974

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)nerb-

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Gr. νορβεῖ ἐνταμεῖται, νορβά καλή Hes. (as Modern High German `schneidig?'); also Gothic *at-snarþjan* `anfassen?'; Old Icelandic *snaþr* `sharp, hart, uneven', *snerpa* `sharpen', Dutch *snerpen* `bite (from Wunden), ache', westfäl. *snirpsch* `sharp (of wind)'; Old High German *snerfan* `together pull, drag'; without **s-**: nisl. *norpa* `freeze'.

**References:** WP. II 701;

**See also:** whether to the above *sner-b-* (*sner-2*)?

**Page(s):** 977

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)ner-1, (s)nur-

**Meaning:** to murmur, grumble

**Material:** Gr. ἔνυρεν ἔτριπεν; ἔνυρήσεις θρηνήσεις; ὀνυρίζεται ὀδύρεται Hes.; Middle High German *snarren* `burr, babble, chatter', *snerren* `babble, chatter', *snurren* `sough, rustle, buzz, whirr', *snurrære*, *snurrinc* `merrymaker, fool', Modern High German *schnarren*, *schnurren*, *Schnurre*, engl. *snarl* `growl', Middle English *snorin*, nengl. *snore* `schnarchen', Middle English *sneren*, nengl. *sneer* `contemptibly laugh'; Middle English *nurnen* `hersagen', Swedish dial. *norna*, *nyrna* `zuflüstern', Old Icelandic *norn* `Schicksalsgöttin', Middle High German *narren*, *nerren* `growl', Old High German *narro* `fool'.

Lithuanian *niurniu*, *niurnėti* `drone, grumble, growl'; Latvian *ńura* `ein weinerlicher person', *ńurât* `drone, grumble, spinnen as eine cat'.

Auf **-d-** Middle English *snurtin* `schnarchen', Middle High German *snarz* `Schnarre, Wachtelkönig'; Latvian *ńurđêt* `murmur, drone, grumble, growl'.

Auf **-g-** Norwegian Swedish *snerka* `prusten, schnarchen', Swedish *snurka* `groan', Middle Low German *snorken*, *snarken* `schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort', Middle High German *snarchen* ds., Modern High German *schnarchen*; Norwegian *nurka* `creak, growl', Dutch *nurken* `drone, grumble, nörgeln'; Lithuanian *snarglys* `nasal mucus', Latvian *snurgalas* ds. (`\*rattling, clashing, groaning'); *snirguôt* `sob; fauchen as die Gänse'; Latvian *ńirguôtiês* `höhnisch laugh', *ńurgt* `die Zähne show'; also probably Lithuanian *nařglyti* `somewhat slowly tun' (meaning similarly as in Swiss *norggen* `ohne Erfolg arbeiten').

Auf **-k**: Old Icelandic *snǫrgla* ( *\*snargulōn* ) `groan ', Modern High German *nörgeln*, *nergeln* `inarticulate sprechen, with verdrießlichem näselnden Tone tadeln'; Lithuanian *niurksaũ*, *-óti* `dismal or brütend dasitzen', Latvian *ñurk'êt*, *ñuîkstêt*, *ñuîkšêt* `drone, grumble, murmur, growl ', *ñerka* `ein weinerlicher person', *ñaîkšêt* `weinerlich sein, creak', *ñîrkstêt* `gnash, ein Geräusch make, as if etwas bricht', *snirkt* `gnash '.

Auf **-p**: Old Icelandic *snarfla* `groan ', Norwegian Swedish *snarva* `growl, die Zähne fletschen'.

**References:** WP. II 698 f.

**Page(s):** 975

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)ner-2

**Meaning:** to turn, wind, etc..

**Note:** perhaps extension to *snē*- ds.

**Material:** Old Indic *ñṛtyati* `tanzt', *ñṛtí*-f. `dance, game', *ñṛtú*- `tanzend', *narma*-n., *narmá*-m. `joke ', *narīṣṭā* f. ds., etc.; miran. *nār*- `catch'(Persson Beitr. 816a 1);

gr. *νάρναξ κιβωτός* Hes. (and inschriftlich), from which dissim. *λάρναξ* `Kasten, hutch, vessel'; through Weitergreifen this dissim. Wandels also *\*νάρκος* (from the *k*-extension, see below), still receive in *νάρκιον ἄσκός* Hes., to *λάρκος* `basket';

Old Saxon *naru*, Old English *nearu*, engl. *narrow* `narrow' ( *\*nar-wa*- actually `zusammengeschnürt'), Old Icelandic in *Nǫrva-sund* `Gibraltar' (besides *Niǫrva-sund* and Modern High German *Nehrung* `spit, tongue of land, schmale promontory ' from *\*ner-wa*-), Old High German *narwa* f., *narwo* m. `scar' (i.e. `zusammengezogene Wundränder'), also `ansa, fibulatura', Modern High German *Narbe* dial. also `agrafe, hook, clasp, Krampen an Türen' as Norwegian *norve* `agrafe, hook, clasp, cramp' (and Latvian *nārs*, *nāre* `agrafe, hook, clasp ');

Modern High German Bavarian *der-narren* `rigid become, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably vor frost' (*\*shrink up, -krampfen*), *narr* `mißratene verschrumpfte fruit', *narr* (Swiss) *krampfartige Spannung*', *narrennagel* `unförmig ausgewachsener Nagel'; zero grade (with *s*-) Modern High German *schnurren*, *ein-schnurren*, *-schnorren* `shrivel up, shrink', isl. *snurða* `knot an a Faden, bildlich of Nasenrümpfen';

lengthened grade Old Icelandic *nāri* `groin ' ( `Einschnürung of Leibes'), Middle High German *nærlīch* `concise, genau, young ' and with gradation Old Icelandic *Nōri*

`Zwergname', *nōr* n. `narrow bay, Sund', Danish Swedish *nōr* `toddler, whole small kid, child';

probably Old High German *snuor* `cord, band, strap, rope, cable', Danish-Swedish *snōr* ds., Gothic *snōrjō* `geflochtener basket', Old English *snēr* (\**snōrjō*) `string of a harp', Old Icelandic *snōri* n. `gedrehtes rope, band';

Lithuanian *neriù, nérti* `submerge, einschlüpfen, einfädeln', *nyrù*, preterit *niraũ, nirti* `sich schlängeln, ranken', *išnirti* `sich dislocate, luxate, crick', *nāras* `aquanaut', *narỹs* `loop, noose, snare; joint, limb, member'; Latvian *nārs, nāre* `agrafe, hook, clasp';

russ. *nerët, neretó* `kind of fish snaring net';

here belongs *ner-3*, above S. 766.

extensions:

**snér-b-** with Germanic *p*: Norwegian dial. *snerpa* stem V. `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, shrink up', Old High German (*bi-, fir-*) *snerfan* `den Mund zusammenziehen, die Miene verfinstern', Bavarian *schnurfen* `sich einziehen, shrink' = Norwegian *snurpa* `fälteln, loose stitch up, sew together', Norwegian *snerp* `skin auf the milk'.

**snér-g-**: Old English *sneorcan* stem V. `shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up', Norwegian *snerka, snyrkja* ds., *snerk(e)* m. `thin skin auf the milk', Old Icelandic *snerkja* (\**snarkian*) `pull together, furrow'.

**(s)ner-k-**: Armenian *nergev* `tenuis, gracilis' (\*`zusammengeschnürt or eingeschrumpft');

gr. *váπκη* `das solidification, cramp, Lähmung; Krampfrochen', *váπκâv* `solidify, congeal' (see also above about *váπκiov, λάπκος*); Old High German *sner(a)han* (stem V.) `schlingen, tie, bind, knot, bind', Middle High German *snērhen* `tie, bind, knot, bind, pull together', Old High German *snar(a)ha* `loop, noose, snare', Old Icelandic *snara* (\**snarhōn*) `schlingen, tie, bind, knot, coil', *snara* f. `loop, noose, snare' (Scandinavian loanword is Old English *snēare* f. `loop, noose, snare'), *snarr* `rash, hasty, sharp', Middle Low German *snarlīken* Adv. `quick, fast, bald', Old English *snierian* `hurry' from \**snarhian* (`quick, fast' from `was sich dreht, quick, fast wendet').

**References:** WP. II 699 ff., WH. II 165, Trautmann 197, Vasmer 2, 213 f.

**Page(s):** 975-977

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneub<sup>h</sup>-* (\**sneub<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to woo, marry, nymph

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *snusós* (\**snousós*): daughter-in-law : **Root / lemma:** *sneub<sup>h</sup>-* (\**sneub<sup>h</sup>-*): to woo, marry, nymph, derived from a suffixed in *-b<sup>h</sup>-* format of **Root / lemma:** *snā-*, *sne-(t-)*, *snāu-*, *sn-eu-*, *sn-et-*: to flow, swim; damp, nymph of waters.

**Material:** Latin *nubō*, *-ere*, *-psī*, *-ptum* 'marry, from the wife, woman', *prōnuba* 'married woman who conducted the bride to the bridal chamber', *cōnūbium* (\**co-snūbiom*) 'marriage/wedlock; right to marry; act/ceremony of marriage (usu. pl.)';

russ.-Church Slavic *snubiti* 'couple', Czech *snoubiti* 'woo, court, marry, betroth' (Kaus. \**snoub<sup>h</sup>eiō*); with secondary nasalization proto Slavic. dial. \**snqb-*;

**nasalized** gr. *νύμφη* 'bride, virgin, nymph', *νύμφιος* 'bridegroom', *νυμφεύω* 'betroth';

probably as \**snusos* from the connection through marriage and extension to *snēu-*

**Fäden zusammen-drehen**, tie, bind, knot '.

**References:** WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f., Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 683.

**Page(s):** 977-978

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneud(h)-1*

**Meaning:** drowsy, to drowse

**Note:** perhaps to *sneud<sup>h</sup>-2*.

**Material:** Gr. *νυστάζω* 'sleep; bin sleepy, careless, neglectful', *νύσταλος*, *-λέος* 'sleepy'; Lithuanian *snáudžiu*, *snáusti*, Latvian *snaũžu* 'drowse', Lithuanian *snaudālius* 'drowsy person', *snaudulỹs* 'slumber', Latvian *snaũdule* 'Schlafpatze', Lithuanian *snústu*, *snúdau*, *snústi* 'einschlummern', *snudà*, *snùdis* 'Schläfer, Träumer'.

**References:** WP. II 697.

**Page(s):** 978

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneud<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** mist

**Material:** Avestan *snaoða-* 'clouds', südbaluči *nōd* 'leichtes clouds, fog, Regenwolke'; gr. *νυθόν ἄφωνον*. *σκοτεινόν*, *νυθῶδες σκοτεινῶδες* Hes.; Latin *nūbēs* 'cloud', in addition *obnūbō*, *-ere* 'veil, cover' (durchs Perf. *obnūbī* also formal from *nūbō*, *nupsī* 'marry' sharp geschieden), under between probably as denominatives verb: '(sich) bewölken' = '(sich)

cover', at first of sky, heaven, then generally; cymr. *nudd* 'fog' (to GN *Nudd* see above S. 768);

possibly originally as 'dampness' = *\*sneud<sup>h</sup>*- the extension from *sneu-* besides *snāu-* and *snā-* (see there) 'flow'; as 'benebelt, dim, dusky, cloudy = sleepy' perhaps to *sneud(h)-1*.

**References:** WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f.

**Page(s):** 978

---

**Root / lemma:** *sneu-*

**See also:** see above under *snā-*.

**Page(s):** 977

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)nē<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-ri-*, *(s)nō<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-ri-*

**Meaning:** narrow

**Note:** only armen. and german.

**Material:** Armenian *nurb* 'narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin' (*\*snō<sup>b<sup>h</sup></sup>-ri-*, = Old Icelandic *\*snōfr*);

Old Icelandic *snæfr* (Gen. -*rs*) 'narrow; quick, fast', aschw. *snæver* 'tight, slim, slender, thin, narrow', Old Icelandic *snæfugr* 'rash, hasty, agile', with gradation Old Icelandic *snōfr* 'quick, fast, agile', reduced grade *snōfurligr* 'rash, hasty'; *s-* loose Nebenformen aschw. *næver* and *nōver*, Old Icelandic *nōfr* (neutr. *nōfrt*) 'rash, hasty, agile' (in addition also Middle High German, Modern High German Alemannian *nuofer* 'alert, awake, smart, fresh, sober', Modern High German Bavarian *nuober*).

**References:** WP. II 698.

**Page(s):** 973-974

---

**Root / lemma:** *(snēp-)*, *snōp-*, *snep-*

**Meaning:** to gather in sheafs, sheaf, bundle

**Material:** Latin (etrusk.?) *napurae* 'Strohseile'; Old High German *snuaba* 'vitta', *snuobili* 'small chain'; Old Church Slavic *snopъ* 'δέσμη, fasciculus, ἐπίδεσμος, ligatura', russ. *snopъ* etc. 'fascicle, sheaf';

**References:** WP. II 698, WH. II 142, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

**See also:** probably extension to *(s)nē-* 'zusammendrehen'.

**Page(s):** 974-975

---

**Root / lemma:** *snēu-* : *snū-* and *sněu-*

**Meaning:** to turn, to bind, attach; band; sinew

**Material:** Old Indic *snāvan-* (n.) and *snāván-* 'band, strap, sinew'; reshuffling eines *r/n-* neuter: *a-snāvirá-* 'ohne Sehnen' (*snuta-* 'from the sinew'), Avestan *snāvarə* 'sinew' (*snāuya-* 'from an Tiersehne gefertigt'); Armenian *neard* 'sinew, filament, Fiber' (*\*snēyrt*); gr. *νεῦρον* 'sinew', *νευρά* 'sinew, bowstring'; Latin *nervus* 'sinew, tendon; muscle, Nerv'; alb. *nus* 'Bindfaden, cord' (*\*snu-tio-*);

Old Icelandic *snūa* (*snera*, *snūinn*) 'coil, **zwirnen**, turn' (*\*snōwan*), *snūðr*, Gen. -*ar* m. 'loop, noose, snare' and 'quickness', Old English *snūd* m. 'haste, hurry', Old Icelandic *snūðigr* 'sich herumdrehend (of millstone), quick, fast', Gothic *sniwan*, Old English *snēowan* 'hurry', Old Icelandic *snøgg* 'quick, fast' (*\*snawwu-*), Norwegian *snaa* 'hurry' (*\*snawēn*); *\*sneu-mjo-* 'hurrying' in Gothic *sniumjan* 'hurry', *sniumundō* 'hasty', Old High German *sniumi* Adj. 'rash, hasty, hasty, sly, cunning', Old English *snēome* Adv. 'rash, hasty, immediately' (besides stands ein unerklärtes Old Icelandic *snemma*, *snimma* 'early, **bald**');

Latvian *snaujis* 'loop, noose, snare'; Old Church Slavic *snovq* and *snujq*, *snuti* 'anzetteln, ordnēn', Iter. *osnyvati*, russ. *snováť* 'anzetteln' and 'quick, fast hin and her go'.

Tocharian B *ṣñaura* 'Sehnen, Nerven'.

cognitional with (*s*)*nē-* and presumably out of it um originally formant -*u-* extended.

**References:** WP. II 696, WH. II 165, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

**Page(s):** 977

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*nē-* and (*s*)*nēi-*

**Meaning:** to sew together, to web, spin

**Note:** (maybe from the present *snē-iō*, or backwards *snē-* from *snēi-*?); compare the related roots *snep-*, *snēu-*, *sneu-*, (*s*)*ner-*, also *nētr-* 'adder, viper'; s. also 1. *ned-* S. 758 f.

**Material:** Old Indic (unbel.) *snāyati* 'umwindet, dressed', *snāyu*, *snāyu-* f., n. 'band, strap, sinew' (in addition probably *nīví-*, *nīvī-* 'umgebundenes kerchief, cloth, Schurz');

gr. *νή* 'spinn' (*\*σνήει*; *ἐννη* 'nebat', *ἐύνητος* 'good gesponnen' prove Anl. *sn-*), Fut. *νήσω*; *νήθω* 'spin', *νήμα* 'Gespinst, filament' (= Latin *nēmen*), *νήσις* 'the spinning' (: Old



High German *nāt* 'suture'), *νήτρον* 'distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)'; *νώμενος*, *νώντα* Gramm. probably from *\*νή-όμενος*, *\*νήοντα*;

Latin *neō*, *nēre* (*\*snē-īō*) 'spinnen', *nēmen* 'Gespinst, texture', *nētus* ds.;

Middle Irish *snīd* 'dreht; binds, afflicts, müht sich ab'; cymr. *nyddu* 'nēre', corn. *nethe*, Middle Breton *nezaff* ds. (*\*sn(i)īō*); Middle Irish *snīm* m. 'the spinning, Drehen; distress'; gradation *snō-* in Old Irish *snāth(e)* 'filament', bret. *neud* ds.; (but cymr. *ysnoden* 'lace, band', corn. *snod* 'vitta' from engl. *snood* 'hairband'); Old Irish *snāthat* 'needle', cymr. *nodwydd* 'acus, acicula', acorn. *notuid*, Middle Breton *nadoez* 'needle';

Old High German *nāu* 'nähe' (= Latin *neō*, gr. *νή*, Old Indic *snāyati*, yet without *s-*), *nāt* 'suture', Gothic *nēpla*, Old Icelandic *nāl*, Old High German *nādala*, Old English *næd/f*. 'needle' (Old Icelandic *snælda* 'Handspindel', probably reconverted with metathesis from *\*snæð[i]la*); *\*snō-* in agutn. *snōp*, New Swedish *snod(d)* 'cord', Old English *snōd/f*. 'head fascia' (: Old Irish *s nāth*, Latvian *snāte*);

Latvian *snāju*, *snāt* 'lax zusammendrehen, spinnen', *snāte*, *snāne*, *snāt(e)ne* f. 'leinene cover';

*s*-loose: *nātns* 'leinen, zwirnen', *nāt(e)ne* = *snāt(e)ne*; *\*nī-* as zero grade to *\*nē-* (see above Old Indic *nīv-*) in Lithuanian *nytis* 'Hevelte or Weberkamm', Latvian *nīts* 'part of Webstuhls', Old Church Slavic *\*nīb* 'filament, rope', russ. *nīb* 'filament', Serbo-Croatian *nīti* 'Webertrumm'.

**References:** WP. II 694 f., WH. II 159 f., Trautmann 199, 272, Vasmer 2, 221.

**Page(s):** 973

---

**Root / lemma:** *snusós* (*\*snousós*)

**Meaning:** daughter-in-law

**Grammatical information:** f. *o*-stem

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *snusós* (*\*snousós*): daughter-in-law : **Root / lemma:** *sneub<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*sneu<sup>h</sup>-*): to woo, marry, nymph, derived from a suffixed **Root / lemma:** *snā-*, *sne-(t-)*, *snāu-*, *sn-eu-*, *sn-et-* : to flow, swim; damp, nymph of waters.

**Material:** Old Indic *snusā* ds. (reshaped after the Fem. in *ā-*); Armenian *nu*, Gen. *nuoy* ds., gr. *vuós* ds.; Latin *nurus*, *-ūs* ds. (reshaped after *socrus*); Old High German *snur*, *snora*, Old English *snoru*, Old Icelandic *snor*, *snør*, Modern High German *Schnur* 'daughter-in-



law ' (after the *ā*-stem), Crimean Gothic *schnos* (Hs. *schuos*); s.-Church Slavic *snъcha* ds.; perhaps also alb. *nuse*, *nusja* 'bride' (\**snusiē*).

**Note:**

Amazingly gr. *vuός*, Armenian *nu*, *nurus*, alb. *nuse* obey the same phonetic laws of alb. *sn-* > *n-* or the drop of initial *s-*.

**References:** WP. II 701 f., WH. II 190, Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 682 f.; after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 90 f. to Old Indic *sanóti* 'acquires, wins', above S. 906; s. though above *sneub*<sup>h</sup>-.

**Page(s):** 978

---

**Root / lemma:** *soi-to-*

**Meaning:** 'sorcery'

**See also:** see above S. 891 (*sē*-).

**Page(s):** 979

---

**Root / lemma:** *solo-*, *sol(e)uo-*

**Meaning:** whole, integrate

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *solo-*, *sol(e)uo-* : 'whole, integrate' derived from **Root / lemma:** *sal-* : 'salt; salty water'.

**Material:** Old Indic *sárva-* 'unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged, whole, all, each, every', Avestan *haurva-*, ap. *haruva-* 'unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged, whole' (= gr. ὅλος, οὔλος, alb. *gjalë*, compare also Latin *salvus*), Old Indic *sarvātāt(i)-* 'intactness, completeness, entireness, wholeness, welfare, salvation', Avestan *haurvatāt-* 'Ganzheit, Vollkommenheit, welfare' (= gr. ὁλότης); Armenian *olj* (\**soljo-*) 'fit, healthy, whole, complete'; gr. Attic ὅλος, Ionian οὔλος (\*ὁλFός) 'complete, whole', Vok. οὔλε (: Latin *salvē* from \**salvē*) through reinterpretation to an Imperativ);

besides with vollerer Formansstufe ὁλοός (from \*ὁλεFός), ὁλοεῖται ὑγιαίνει Hes.; alb. *gjalë*, *gjallë* 'strong, fat, alert, awake, smart', *ngjal*, *ngjall* 'belebe, heal, fatten' (\**soluo-*); zero grade: Latin *salvus* 'heil, fit, healthy, gerettet', *salvē* (see above), Umbrian *sal(u)uom* 'salvum', Oscan *salavs* 'salvus', Paelignian *Salauatur* PN 'Salvator' from \**salvo-* (\**saluo-* or \**saluo-* = gr. ὁλοός), Latin *salūs*, *-tis* 'Unverletzttheit, haleness, healthiness, Wohlergehen', *salū-bris* 'the haleness, healthiness zuträglich', *Sallustius* (with lengthened *-lt*); besides \**solos* in *solī-dus*, *soldus* 'dense = gediegen, massiv' and 'tight, firm, complete, whole', *solōx* 'dense, filzig', *solidāre* 'to make firm or solid', Paelignian *solois* 'omnibus';

Italian *\*sollos* (*\*sol-no-*) in Old Latin *sollus* 'totus et solidus', Latin *sollers*, *sollemnis* etc., Oscan *sullus* 'omnes'; but cymr. bret. *holl*, *oll*, corn. *oll* 'whole, all', belong to Old Irish *oll* (above S. 24); Tocharian A *salu* 'complete', B *sol-me* 'whole'.

**References:** WP. II 510 ff., WH. II 471 ff., 555 ff.;

**See also:** perhaps in ablaut to *sēl-*, above *sel-6* S. 900.

**Page(s):** 979-980

---

**Root / lemma:** *so(s)*, *sā*

**Meaning:** demonstrative stem; he, she

**Grammatical information:** originally only Nom. Sg. m. f., die other case of stem *to-*; fem. also *sī*

**Material:** Old Indic *sá* and *saḥ* (*\*sos*), f. *sā*, Avestan *ha* and *hō*, f. *hā* (also in Old Indic *ē-śá*, Avestan *aē-ša* 'this'; with particle *-u* Old Indic *a-sāu*, Avestan *hāu*, ap. *hauv* m. f. 'this, diese', compare gr. οὐ[τος]);

gr. ὁ, ἡ (Doric ᾶ:) article (Attic etc. also Pl. οἱ, αἱ compared with älterem Doric τοῖ, ταῖ); substantivisch ὅς (καὶ ὅς, ἦδ' ὅς) from *\*sos* (or *śios*), wherefore sich n. ὅ, Akk. ὅv, ἦv etc. gesellte; further das with den to-forms as the relative gebrauchte ὅς by Herodotus; *\*so-u-*, *sā-u* in οὐ[τος], αὐ[τη]; ὅ-δε 'this';

alb. *\*so*, *\*sā* in *k-ū* 'this', *kějō* 'diese' (*\*ke-o*) and *a-ū* 'that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)', *a-jō* 'illa'; Old Latin *sa-psa* 'ipsa', *sum*, *sam*, *sōs*, *sās* 'eum, eam, eos, eas'; *\*so-* in Oscan *exo-* 'hic' (e.g. Abl. f. *exac*) from *\*e-ke-so-* (to front part s. *ko-* 'this');

gall. *so-sin*, *so-sio* Akk. Sg. n., Old Irish (*s*)a n- Neutr. of article, and Relativpronomen, s prefixedes Pron. the 3. Sg. f. and 3. Pl. (*impu* 'circum eos' *imb* + *śu* from *\*sōns*) etc.; Old Irish demonstrative *-so* (*\*sos*) 'this, -e, -es'; bret. *ho-n* 'unser', *ho-z* 'your';

Gothic *sa*, *sō*, Old Icelandic *sā*, *sū*, Old English *sē* m.;

Tocharian A m. *sə-m*, f. *sā-m*, n. *tə-m*, Tocharian B m. *se* (*\*so*), f. *sā*, n. *te*;

to anaphorischen **so** belongs also Gatha-Avestan *hōi*, jav. *hē*, *šē*, ap. *šaiy*, gr. οἱ 'ihm';

besides ein erweit. stem *s(i)lo-*, *s(i)lā-*: Old Indic *syáḥ* and (after *sā*) *syá* m. *syā* f., ap. *hyaḥ* m., *hyā* f.; perhaps Old Irish *se* 'this' from *\*śiod*, and *-se*, *-sa* particula augens the 1. Sg.; very doubtful is Zurückführung from Old Icelandic *siā* 'this' on previous *\*śio*.

Fem. \**sī* gr. `sie' (Soph.), Old Irish *sī* `sie', Gothic *sí*, Old High German *sī*, *sí* `sie'; in addition after Rosenfeld, Forsch. unter Fortschr. 29, 176 schwachtonig *sí* in Proto Norse *si-ainaR* `that', *sa-sí* `this', *su-sí* `diese', *þat-sí* `this'; genus-indifferent are Akk. Old Indic *sīm*, Avestan *hīm*, ap. *šim*.

**References:** WP. II 509, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 536 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 610 f., Pedersen Tocharian 1113 f.

**Page(s):** 978-979

---

**Root / lemma:** *sō[u]rā* : *sōrā*

**Meaning:** calf (of leg)

**Material:** Gr. ἄωροι πόδες (μ 89) `Beine ohne Waden?'; Ionian ὠρη `Teil eines Opfertieres, calf?';

Latin *sūra* `calf', if with *-ūr-* from *-ōr-*, or *-ū-* in ablaut to *-ōu-*?

**References:** WP. II 510, WH. II 634, Frisk 205.

**Page(s):** 980

---

**Root / lemma:** *spako-*

**Meaning:** drop, point

**Material:** Gr. ψακάς (late ψεκάς) `Regentropfen, tiny bit, a slight amount, a little, a bit, a pinch', ψακάζω `tröpfle', ψάκαλον n. `neugeborenes animal'; Lithuanian *spākas* `drip, Pünktchen'.

**References:** WP. II 652, J. B. Hofmann Gr. Wb. 425.

**Page(s):** 980

---

**Root / lemma:** *speġ-*

**Meaning:** to be attentive, sharp-sighted

**Note:** (or *spōġ-*)

**Material:** Old Icelandic *spakr* `smart, peaceful, gentle', *speki* f. `reason, wisdom', *spekt* (\**spakiþō*) f. `wisdom', *spekja* `weismachen, besänftigen';

Old Church Slavic *pažq*, *paziti* `achten auf', with *sę* `sich hüten'.

**References:** WP. II 660;

**See also:** compare *spek-* `peer' and Old English *specan* etc. under *(s)p(h)er(e)g-*.

**Page(s):** 981

---

**Root / lemma: *spek-*****Meaning:** to watch

**Material:** Old Indic *spásati* (Dhātup.), *pásyati* 'sees', participle *spaṣṭá-* (= Avestan *spašta-*, Latin *spectus*), *spát-* 'Späher' (= Avestan *spas*, Latin *au-*, *haru-spex*), *spása-* ds. (: gr. σκοπός), Avestan *spasyeiti* 'späht' (= Latin *speciō*, gr. σκέπτομαι), *spas* 'Späher', *spašta-* ds. (= Latin *-spector*, umb. *spetur-e*), *spasan-* 'hinspähend auf' (= Old High German *speho* 'Späher'); Armenian *spasem* 'I expect' is iran. loanword;

gr. σκέπτομαι 'look, see' (σκεπ- reconverted with metathesis from *\*spek-*); σκοπός 'Späher; purpose', σκοπεῖν 'observe, aim, examine', σκοπή, σκοπιά: 'Warte', σκέψις 'Betrachtung'; alb. *pashë* 'I sah' (*\*/s/pok-s-?*);

Latin *speciō*, *-ere*, *-xī*, *-ctum* 'see' (*con-spiciō* etc.), *spectō*, *-āre* 'watch, look', *speciēs* 'sight, prestige, appearance, apparition', *au-*, *haru-spex*, *specus*, *-ūs* 'cave', *speculum* 'mirror', *speculator*, *-ārī* 'peer'; Umbrian *speture* 'spectōrī', *speturie* 'spectōriae';

Old High German *spehōn* 'peer', in addition *speha* f. 'aufmerksames Betrachten, Untersuchung, Auskundschaftung, Aufpassen'; Old Icelandic *spā* 'Wahrsagung' (*\*spahō*: gr. σκοπή? yet point at *spā-* auf root stress and is post-verbal origin dubious, s. Wissmann Nom. postv. 1, 41); *spā* 'forecast, soothsay' (*\*spahōn*, s. Wissmann a. a. O. 1, 110), *spār* 'wahrsagend, prophetisch' (*\*spaha-s*); Old Saxon Old High German *spāhi* 'smart, skilful'.

**References:** WP. II 659 f., WH. II 570 f.;**See also:** compare *speġ-* 'hinsehen'.**Page(s):** 984**Root / lemma: *(s)pel-*****Meaning:** to speak aloud; to tell**Material:** Armenian *arā-spel* 'Sage, proverb, saying, riddle';

Gothic *spill* n. 'narration, Sage, fable', Old Icelandic *spjall* n. 'narration, discourse', Old English *spell* n. 'narration, discourse, Predigt' (engl. *gospel* = Old English *gōd-spell*) 'Evangelium'; Old High German *spel*, *-les* n. 'narration, discourse, Märchen', Old High German Middle High German *bī-spel* 'belehrende narration, fable, Gleichnis', Modern High German *Beispiel*;

therefrom Gothic *spillōn* 'promulgate, tell', Old Icelandic *spialla* 'talk, mention', Old English *spellian* 'talk, tell' (engl. *spell*), Old High German *got-spellōn* 'evangelizare', Middle High German *spellen* 'tell, talk, babble, chatter';

with it are as **s-** loose forms compatible gr. ἀπειλή `threat; prahlerische Versprechung' (ἀπειλέω `drohe; gelobe, verheiße; rühme myself, boast, brag'), whether from \*ἀπελνῖα, wherein ἀ- am ehesten die preposition \*ἦ `in'; (also Germanic *-l-* probably from *-lŋ-*) Latvian *pēlt* `vilify, scold, blaspheme, slander', *pal'as* (Plur.) `reprimand, abuse ', *iz-pal'uôt* `proficient ausschmähen', as well as Tocharian *pāl-*, *pāl-* `praise '.

**References:** WP. II 676 f., WH. I 59, Frisk 119 f.

**Page(s):** 985

---

**Root / lemma:** *spend-*

**Meaning:** to offer libation

**Material:** Gr. σπένδω `verspreche (Gortyn); bringe ein Trankopfer dar, spende', Med. `schließe einen pact, covenant'; σπονδή `Spende, libation, drink offering made to the gods; Pl. Verträge';

Latin *spondeō*, *-ēre* (Kaus.-Iter.) `feierlich promise, sich verbürgen'; *sponsa* `die Verlobte'; *respondēre* `eine Gegenleistung promise; antworten'; *despondēre animum* `den courage sinken let'; Hittite *šipand-* `spenden, sacrifice'.

**References:** WP. II 662, 665, WH. II 578 f., Pedersen Hittite 166.

**Page(s):** 989

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)pen-1(d-)*

**Meaning:** to pull; to spin

**Note:** *(s)pen-* : *spē(i)-* `ziehen' = *pen-* `feed': *pā-* `graze the cattle, feed' = b<sup>h</sup>*ā-* : b<sup>h</sup>*en-* `speak'; compare das different vokalisierte *pān-* `texture ', above S. 788.

**Material:** 1. forms without **-s-**:

Armenian *hanum*, Aor. *hanay* and *henum*, Aor. *heni* `to weave, stitch up, sew together'; s. above Meillet Esquisse<sup>2</sup> 55, 105, 111 f.;

gr. πένομαι `strenge myself an, mühe myself ab, have Mangel', πόνος `mühsame work, hardship, distress ', πονέω `mühe myself ab, etc.', πονηρός `in schlechtem Zustande, defective, faulty, lewd, lasterhaft', πένης `arm, poor', πενία `lack, poverty', πεινῆν `starve', from which probably retrograd πείνη `hunger' and πάτος ἔνδυμα τῆς Ἥρας Hes. as \**πη-* *tos*; diese or eine similar *t*-formation lies also dem Old Irish *ē̃t-* `apparel ' the basic;

Lithuanian *pinù*, *pinti* `flax, wattle, braid', *pántis* m. f., Old Prussian *panto* f. `manacle', Latvian *pinu*, *pīt* `flax, wattle, braid', *pinekls* `manacle';

Old Church Slavic *рѣти*, *pěti* 'spannen', ablaut. *opona* f. 'curtain', *ponjava* 'Umhang, dress', *pqto* 'manacle' (serb. *pŭto*), wherefore among others russ. *prepjátb* 'hinder', *raspjátb* 'crucify', *pjatb*, *pnutb* 'with dem Fußestoßen' and Old Church Slavic *pęta* 'calcaneus' (serb. *petasati* 'with den Füßen ausschlagen'), russ. *pjátá*, serb. *péta*, Lithuanian *péntis* m. 'ds.; back the axe, the scythe', Old Prussian *pentis* 'calcaneus';

perhaps alb. *pendë*, *pëndë* 'pair Ochsen; yoke (piece of wood as field measure)' from a *\*pentā* 'yoke, pair of harnessed oxen'; also *penk* 'Koppel';

2. forms with anlaut. **s-**:

Latin *sponte* 'from eigenem actuation, from freiem Willen';

Gothic Old High German Old English *spinnan*, Old Icelandic *spinna* 'spinnen' (*\*spenuō*, compare *spannan* S. 982 from *\*spə-nuō*), Old High German *spinna* 'spider' (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*); with plain *n*: Old Icelandic *spuni* m. 'Gespinst', Old English *spinel*, Old High German *spinala* (and *spinnila*) 'spindle'.

3. extension **(s)pen-d-**:

Lithuanian *spéndžiu*, *spęsti* 'einen Fallstrick lay, place (spannen)', Old Lithuanian *spándau*, *-yti* 'spannen', Lithuanian *spanskus* 'narrow, drückend', *spąstas* 'dragnet', Latvian *spiēst* 'press, constrain, oblige', iterative *spaidīt*, *spuōsts* 'Fallstrick, dragnet', Latvian *spendele* 'feather an a Schlosse', *spanda* 'Strickwerk am Pflug', as also pām. *spundr* 'plough', gr. σπινδεῖρα ἄροτρον Hes. (i.e. σπινδῆρα);

Old Church Slavic *pęndь* 'span', *pęditi* 'urge, press, push, drive, push' (originally perhaps 'ein Vieh an gespanntem Strick vorwärtsziehen'); presumably also as 'gespannt hängen', Latin *pendeō*, *-ēre* 'hang, herabhängen', *pendō*, *-ēre* 'wägen, assess, pay' (to weighing hang), Umbrian *ampentu* 'impeditō'; whether also Old English *finta* m. 'tail, Folge'?

**References:** WP. II 660 ff., WH. II 579 f., Trautmann 214, 219, Vasmer 2, 272, 379 f.

**Page(s):** 988

---

**Root / lemma:** *speno-*, *stēno-*, *p(ə)stēno-*

**Meaning:** teat; breast

**Material:** 1. anlaut *sp*: Old Irish *sine* m. 'teat': *bō tri-phne* = *bō trī sine* 'cow with drei Zitzen', Middle Irish *sineSeāin* 'uvula';

Maybe alb. Geg (\**sini*) *gjini* 'breast, teat' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-*] probably homonym with alb. *gji* 'bay, harbor' : contaminated by Latin *sinus* 'a bent surface, hollow, coil, curve, fold, winding; of dress, a fold, pocket, lap; in a coastline, a bay, gulf. Transf. heart, secret feelings'.

Old Icelandic *speni* m. 'teat, nipple' (Old Swedish *spini* also 'Zäpfchen in neck'), Middle Low German *spene* ds.; *o*-grade Old English *spane*, *spanu* f. 'nipple', *spanan* 'entwöhnen'; Middle High German *spen* f. 'breast, Mother's milk' (probably \**spani*; compare Modern High German *Span-ferkel*); reduced grade Middle Low German *spone* f., Old High German *spunni*, (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Middle High German *spünne* and *spune* 'nipple'; Lithuanian *spenỹs* 'teat, Zäpfchen in neck, Ohrläppchen', Old Prussian *spenis* 'teat'.

2. Middle Persian np. *pistān* 'female breast' (\**pəstāna-*), Avestan *fštāna-* m. Du. 'ds., nipple, knot' (\**pstāna*), *ərəavašnyā* 'the hochbusigen', Old Indic *stāna-* 'breast, esp. female'; Armenian *stin* 'female breast' (\**stēno-*; Gen. Sg. *stean*); gr. στήνιον στήθος Hes. (daß στήθος related sei, is heavy credible; has besides θήνιον, τιθήνη once a \*θη-θος, \*τή-θος bestanden, das besides στήνιον eine parallel formation στήθος ins Leben treten ließ??).

The association the Anlaute under *p(ə)stēn-* seems possible.

**References:** WP. II 663, Trautmann 275, Specht, Indo Germanic Dekl. 86.

**Page(s):** 990

---

**Root / lemma:** *sperǵh-*, *spreǵh-*, nasalized *spreŋǵh-*

**Meaning:** to hurry, to spring

**Note:** Erweit. from *sper-* 'twitch, schnellen'.

**Material:** Old Indic *sprháyati* 'longs for, empfindet envy', Avestan *ā-spərəzatā* 'war bestrebt';

gr. σπέρχομαι 'storm along, hurry (σπερχόμενος 'hasty, hasty, rash, hasty'), boisterous, be angry, furious', σπέρχω 'dränge, drive', σπερχνός 'quick, fast, hasty', ἀσπερχές Adv. 'violent, ardent'; here cymr. *ffraeth* (see 996);

Old Icelandic *springa* 'spring, burst out, break out', Old English Old Saxon Old High German *springan* ds.; Kaus. Old High German *sprengen* 'spring make (ein horse), (zer)sprengen' and 'strew, distribute, spray, sprenkeln', Old Icelandic *sprengja* 'sprinkle', Old English *sprengan* 'outspread, break, crack; burst, säen'; Middle High German *sprinc*



(-g-) `spring, wellspring', Old English *spring* `Wasserquell', engl. *spring* `ds., Sprungfeder, Knospenspringen, spring '; old Ablautform *\*sprōgh-* in Old Icelandic *sprōga* `spring, run'.

**References:** WP. II 675, Trautmann 278 f.

**Page(s):** 998

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)per-1

**Meaning:** rafter; pole, spear

**Note:** originally denominativ

**Material:** Latin *sparus*, *sparum* `kurzer spear, javelin of Landvolkes as Jagd- and dürftige Kriegswaffe' (*\*spero-*); in addition a kind of fish *sparus*, gr. σπάρος; alb. *shparr*, *shperdhë* `oak' (as `timber'; rr from *rn*); Germanic *\*speru-* in Old Icelandic *spjör* `spear, javelin', Old English *spere* n., Old Frisian *spiri*, *spere*, *sper*, Old Saxon Old High German *sper*, Middle High German *sper* m. n., Modern High German *Speer* m., Old High German *spereboun* `aesculus'; Old Icelandic *spari*, *sparri* m. **Speiler**, rafter, balk, beam', *sperra* f. (*\*sparriōn*) `roof beam', Old High German *sparro* `balk, beam, roof beam, shaft, pole', Modern High German *Sparren* `rafter'; therefrom Old Icelandic *sperra* `with Sparren versehen; die Beine spreizen, aussperren, verhindern'; Old Icelandic *sperra*, Old English *be-*, *ge-sparrian* `verrammeln', Old High German Middle High German *sperren* `through einen Sperrbalken verschließen, sperren; ausspreizen';

other formations Old High German *spirdren* `nīti' (*j*-Verb as *muntren*, s. Schatz, Germanica for Siewers 367);

without anl. *s-*: Latin *paries* `wall' (originally `die Seitenstützen eines Zelt'es '); Slavic *\*pъrъ*, *\*perti* `prop, support', with *podъ-* `fulcire', with *za-* `claudere', e.g. Old Church Slavic *podъpъrъ*, *prěti* `prop, support', *zaprěti* `shut', russ. *u-perétъ* `stemmen, an or against etwas prop, support; refl. sich whereof lean, sich wogegen sperren, sträuben', *zaperétъ* `versperren, verschließen', poln. *przeć* `spreizen, lock ', Old Church Slavic *podъporъ*, - *pora* `fulcrum, baculum', russ. *upór* `pad, Strebepfeiler' etc.

**References:** WP. II 665 f., WH. II 254, 568, Trautmann 275 f., Vasmer 2, 341.

**Page(s):** 990-991

---

**Root / lemma:** sper-2(g-)

**Meaning:** a kind of bird (sparrow?)

**Material:** Gothic *sparwa*, Old English *spearwa*, Old High German *sparo* `sparrow' (*\*proto Germanic \*sparwan-*); Middle High German *sperlinc* Modern High German *Sperling*,



diminutive; Old Icelandic *sporr* ds. from \**sparwa-z*, compare also Modern High German *Sperber*, Old High German *sparwāri* (final ending after Old High German *aro* ` eagle ' transfigured?);

gr. σπαράσιον ὄρνειον ἐμφορες στρουθῷ Hes. (\*σπαρF*η-tiom*); the formant *υ* also (??) in gr. ψᾶρ, Ionian ep. ψήρ (hom. Akk. Pl. ψήρας), Gen. ψᾶρός `Star' (originally \*ψᾶρF-ς, Gen. \*ψαρFός?), newer ψᾶρος, ψᾶρος, ψᾶρος m. ds., ψᾶρός `stargrau'; in addition probably Old Saxon *sprā*, Dutch *spreeuw*, North Frisians *sprian*, Middle Low German *sprēn*, Low German (Modern High German) *sprehe* `Star';

corn. *frau*, bret. *frâo* `crow' (\**sprawā*); daß Latin *parra* `ein bird, dessen Geschrei Unglückbedeutete', Umbrian *parfam*, *parfa* `parram' (\**parsa*) an *s*- loose kinsman, relative sei, is quite dubious;

Tocharian A *spārāñ* `ein bird';

forms auf **g**. gr. PN Σποργίλος `sparrow', (σ)πέργουλος ὀρνιθάριον ἄγριον Hes.; Old High German *sperk*, *sperch*, *spirch* `sparrow', Old Prussian *spergla-wanag[is]* `Sperber' (actually `Sperlingsgeier'), ablaut. *spurglis* m. `sparrow'.

**References:** WP. II 666 f., WH. II 257, Trautmann 275.

**Page(s):** 991

---

### Root / lemma: *sper-3*

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Material:** Gr. σπεῖρα f. `convolution, Spirale, all Geflochtene (e.g. of net, rope, hawser)', σπειράω `coil, wickle', σπεῖραμα `convolution, diaper'; σπάρτος m. `ein shrub, bush, from dessen Ruten man Bänder or Stricke flocht', σπάρτον, σπάρτη `gedrehtes or geflochtenes rope, band'; σπυρίς (Ionian σφυρίς) `geflochtener basket' (from dem Akk. σπυρίδα derives through etrusk. mediation Latin *sporta* `geflochtener basket');

Old Lithuanian *spartas* `band, strap'; probably here Armenian *p`arem*, *p`arim* `umschließe, umarme'.

*g*-extension ***spereg-***, nasalized ***spreng-*** `coil, umwickeln, dadurch eng tie up':

Gr. σπάργω `wickle ein', σπάργανον `diaper';

Lithuanian *springstù*, *sprĩgti* `strangle, throttle, choke (Intr., beim Schlucken)', *sprengėti* ds., *sprangùs* `würgend', Latvian *sprangāt* `einschnüren'.

**References:** WP. II 667 f., Trautmann 279.

**Page(s):** 991-992

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)ei*: *sp(h)ī* and *sp(h)ē*: *sp(h)ə-2*

**Meaning:** to pull, drag

**Material:** Gr. σπάω, σπῶ (\**spə-sō*) 'pull, zerre, verrenke, falle with Zuckungen, Krämpfen an, pull ein, suck ein'; σφάκελος m. 'Zuckung, cramp'; σπασμός m. 'Ziehen, Zuckung, cramp'; σπάσμα n. ds. 'rag, scrap, shred'; σπα-δ- e.g. in παρασπάς, -σπάδος f. 'Pflanzenabsenker', σπάδιξ 'abgerissener Zweig', σπαδών m. 'twitch, cramp, σπάδων 'the castrator', Ionian σπαδίζω 'pull ab, reiße ab (δέρμα)', argiv. σπάδιον 'στάδιον' ('in die Länge gezogen'); das sonstige στάδιον 'racecourse', probably through support in στάδιος 'stehend'; σπάτος n. 'skin' (\**Abgezogenes*);

partly auf a present \**spə-nō* and *spə-nūō* based on probably die Germanic family Old High German *spanan* 'entice, stir, tease, irritate' (\**lure, tempt*'), Old Saxon *spanan* 'entice, veranlassen, set in motion', Old English *spanan* ds., Old High German *spennen* (\**spanjan*) 'allure, entice, incite' = Old Icelandic *spenja* 'allure, entice, überreden', Norwegian *spana* (\**spanōn*) 'spannen, strecken', *span* m. 'Spannung', Old High German *spanst* 'actuation, allurements, temptation'; *gi-spanst* 'enticement, deception', Middle High German (*ge*)-*spenst* 'enticement, devilish delusion, *Gespenst*', Modern High German *abspenstig machen, widerspenstig*, Middle High German *spān* 'discord, fight, contentio' (\**spē-n*), *widerspān* ds., *widerspāne* 'widerspenstig'; Old High German *spannan* (\**spənūō*) 'spannen, anspannen'; intr. 'sich dehnen, gespannt in erwartungsvoller Spannung sein', Middle High German *spannen* ds.; Old English *spannan* 'spannen, fasten, anfügen', Middle High German *span, -nes* 'Spannung, Zerwürfnis, discord', Old High German *spanna*, Old English *spann* f., Old Icelandic *spōnn* f. 'span', Kaus. Old Icelandic *spenna* 'umspannen, umschließen, urge, press, push', Middle High German *spennen* 'spannen, dehnen'; eine Germanic Gutturalableitung in addition in Modern High German *Spange*, Old High German *spanga*, Old English *spang* ds., Old Icelandic *spōng* 'thin Platte, floe, floating mass of ice'; *spanst* wird Germanic formation from *spanan* from sein.

Auf a *to*-participle \**spə-tós* with the meaning from Latin *tenuis* 'thin, also watery, from liquids' based on probably Old Swedish *spædher* 'fragile, flimsy, tender, young', schw. *späd*, Danish *spæd* 'tender', Old Icelandic *spað* 'thin soup';

the same meaning 'tenuis' with *i*-vocalism in:

gr. σπι-νός 'lean'; Old Irish *sēim* (\**spēimi*) 'exilis, macer', *sēime* 'Dünne';

with guttural extension: gr. σπίκανον σπάνιον Hes., σπιγνόν μικρόν, βραχύ Hes.; Old Icelandic *spiki* m. 'Meise'; Swedish dial. *spikjin* 'thin, fragile, flimsy, lean', Swedish dial. *spink* 'schmächtiger person', Norwegian *spiken* 'arid, lean, geräuchert' (Old Icelandic *spiki-lax* 'gedörrter salmon'), isl. *speikja* 'dehydrate, desiccate', Swedish *spink* 'splinter', Middle Low German *spik* 'dry' (Modern High German *Spick-aal* etc.).

**References:** WP. II 655 f.;

**See also:** in addition *sp(h)ēi-3*, *(s)pen-1(d-)* and *(s)p(h)eu-d-*.

**Page(s):** 982

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)p(h)elg-*

**Meaning:** to split, splinter

**Note:** (further formations from *(s)p(h)el-* ds.)

**Material:** Armenian *p`elk* 'long piece of wood or Stoff'; Old Icelandic *spjalkir* Pl. 'Speiler', Old English *spelc*, *spilc* 'chip, splinter, Holzschiene', East Frisian *spalke* 'splinter', *spalken* 'break, crack, split', Old Icelandic *spelkja*, Old English *spilcan* 'schienen'; compare cymr. *fflochen* 'wooden splinter' ( *\*splokitrā*);

gr. φελγύνει ἄσυνετῇ, ληρεῖ Hes.; Lithuanian *paspilgęs* 'thin in straw (of corn, grain), in Wachstum zurückgeblieben', become better to a particular family the meaning 'verkümmern, kümmerlich' zusammengeschlossen.

**References:** WP. II 680.

**Page(s):** 987

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)elġh(en, -ā)*, *splenġh-*, *splēġh-*

**Meaning:** spleen

**Note:** taboo deformed

**Material:** Old Indic *plīhán-*, Avestan *spərəzan-* m., Armenian *p`aicałn*, gr. σπλήν (\*σπληγγ, compare σπλάγγχνα Nom. Pl. 'intestines, entrails'), Latin *liēn*, Old Irish *selg* f., Middle Breton *felc'h*, Old Church Slavic *slězena*.

Maybe from Avestan *spərəzan* derived alb. ( *\*spelətan*) *shpretna* 'spleen'.

**References:** WP. II 680, WH. I 789, Trautmann 256, Vasmer 2, 605, Turner BSOAS 18, 451; different Specht, Die old Sprachen 5, 120.

**Page(s):** 987

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)p(h)el-1*

**Meaning:** to split, cut off, tear off; board

**Material:** Old Indic *sphaṭati* (Dhātup.) `reißt, springt auf', *sphaṭita-* `gesprungen, zerfetzt', *sphaṭikā-* `Bergkristall' (`sich blättrig abspaltend'), *\*sphāṭáyati* `splits', covered das participle *sphāṭita-*; *sphuṭáti* `splits sich, springt auf, platzt, reißt' (sek. *sphōṭati*); besides diesen *t-* present (: Old High German *spaltan*) das *to*-participle *sphuṭa-* `aufgeblüht, open' (: Gothic *spilda*); Old Indic *paṭati* `splits sich, cracks', *pāṭayati* `splits, breaks, rips' (: *paṭú-* `sharp', gr. πλατύς `salty' ? s.under *\*plṭú-s*);

*phálati* `cracks, springt divided', *phálakam* `(\*cloven wood) board, lath, leaf, shield, Holzbank', *phāla-* m. `plowshare' (`zugespitztes Aststück?'); Old pers. Glosse σπαρά-  
βάραι οἱ γεροφόροι Hes. `schildtragend', npers. *ispar, sipar* `shield' (Old Indic *pharam, spharam* `shield', uncovered, probably from dem Iran. and in anlaut after *phálakam* directed);

gr. σφαλάσσειν τέμνειν, κεντεῖν Hes., σφάλαξ `Stechdorn', ἀσπάλαθος m. ds. (`\*whereof man sich reißt, scarifies'), σφάλαξ, ἀσφάλαξ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ `mole' (`die Erde aufreißend'), σπαλύσσεται σπαράσσεται, τaráσσεται Hes., ἄσπαλον σκύτος Hes., σπάλαυθρον `Schüreisen'; σπόλια τὰ παρατιλλόμενα ἐρίδια ἀπὸ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν προβάτων Hes. (: Latin *spolium*), Attic σπολάς `abgezogenes fell, fur' and `Überwurf from Leder, breastplate, mantle', Aeolic σπαλῖς, Attic ψαλῖς `scissors'; to σφαλάσσειν also σφαλός `Fußblock for Gefangene; Wurfscheibe' and σφάλλω `throw (originally with `Prügeln'), toss, fling, bump, poke' and `(at first beim Ringen) ein leg place, in fight, struggle hinder', from which `bring to collapse, injure, hurt, deceive, cheat, deceive', Med. `waver, fall, sich irren', ἀσφαλής `unerschütterlich, ohne sich fortstoßen to let' - `peaceful, certainly', σφαλερός `slippery', σφάλμα `falscher footstep'; σφέλας `wooden log, club, cudgel; ausgehöhlter block, bench';

from Alb. perhaps *palë* `side, party' (*\*polnā*, compare Old Church Slavic *polъ* `side, bank, border, shore, gender, sex, half'); *popëlë* `Felsstück, plaice', *plis* (*\*pli-tjo-*) `clod of earth', *plish* `reed' (*\*pli-šjo-*):

Latin *spolium* `abgezogene or abgelegte Tierhaut; dem Feinde abgenommene Rüstung, booty';

with *t*-Erweit.: Old High German *spaltan*, Middle Low German *spalden* `split', Gothic *spilda* (*\*speltā*) `Schreibtafel', Old Icelandic *spjald* (*\*speltos*) `board', Old English *speld* `splint; bit of wood', Middle High German *spelte* `cleaved bit of wood, Handgerät the Weberei'; Old Icelandic *spjall, spell* `damage' (*\*spelþa-, -i-*), Old English *spilð, spild* `annihilation, Ruin', whereof Old Icelandic *spilla, spella* `spoil, slay' (*\*spelþjan, \*spelþōn*),

Old Saxon *spildian*, Old English *spildan* 'destroy', Old High German *spildan*, *spilden* 'waste, spread', Old Saxon *spildi* 'generous'; Germanic *t* in Middle Low German *spelte* 'cloven piece', East Frisian *spalter* ds., Germanic \**speltō* (out of it Latin *spelta*) in Old High German *spelza* Vulgar Latin *spelta* (from which:) 'spelt'; engl. *spelter* 'Zink' (\**spaldiz-*); Old English *spaldur* 'Balsam' (\**spalduz-* 'effluence from cloven plant'); *n*-present Old English *spillan*, Middle High German *spillen* 'split' (\**spelljan*), wherefore without *s*- Swedish *fjäll* 'Schinnen in Haar'; Old Icelandic *spǫlr* 'thin flache shaft, pole', Middle English *spale* ds., Middle High German *spale* 'rung, horizontal step on a ladder'; probably (as 'thin, flat bit of wood') Old High German *spuolo* m., isl. *spōle* 'Weberschiffchen', Norwegian *spōle* 'coil, spool' (Germanic \**spōlan-*); Old High German *spuola* (Germanic \**spōlōn-*) 'coil, spool', 'duct, tube, pipe, quill'; without anl. *s*:- Old Icelandic *fjöl* 'board' (\**pelā*);

with *t*-Erweit., but without *s*- probably Irish *alta(i)n*, cymr. *ellyn*, acymr. *elinn* 'shearing knife', abret. *altin* gl. 'ferula', Middle Breton *autenn*, nbret. *aotenn* 'shearing knife' (\**paltinā*); mcymr. *allaw* 'shave' (\**altā-mu-*); J. Loth RC. 45, 173.

Lithuanian *spālis*, Pl. *spāliai*, Latvian *spalī* 'Flachsschäben'; Latvian *spals* 'handle, hold, grasp'; Old Prussian *spelanxtis* 'splinter';

Old Church Slavic *ras-platiti* 'split' (\**poltiti*, compare Modern High German *spalten*, Old Indic *sphaṭati*), *platъ* 'ράκος, scrap, shred', *polěno* 'piece of wood wood', *polica* 'board', *palica*, Old Russian *palъka* 'stick', russ. *ras-polótъ* 'entzweischneiden', *pólótъ*, *poltъ* '(abgeschnittene) Speckseite', *poltina* 'half', Old Church Slavic *polъ*, Gen. -*u* 'half, side, bank, border, shore, gender, sex'; Old Bulgarian *plěvq*, *plěti* (russ. *polótъ*) 'weed', *plěvelъ* 'weed'; \**o-pelnъ* in Czech *oplen*, *oplin* 'Gipfstock, Rungenstock', sloven. *oplén* 'Wagengipfenholz' etc.;

with dem *v* from *plěvq* (\**peluō*) is zusammenzuhalten: Latvian *spāīva* 'feather, Gefieder, hair', *spīīva* 'husk, Samenwolle, Wollgras', *spilvēns* 'Bettkissen' etc.;

Tocharian A *spāltk-*, B *spalk-* 'sich anstrengen';

**References:** WP. II 677 ff., WH. II 571 f., 577 f., Trautmann 204, Vasmer 2, 398, Fladieck Zink under Zinn, 157 ff.

**See also:** with (s)p(h)e/- 'split' hang possibly together: *pel-* 'skin, fell, fur', *spel/g-* 'split', *splei-* 'split', *plēi-* 'naked, bald, bleak', *plēk-* *plēik-* 'rend', *pleu* (*s-*, *-k-*) 'ausrupfen', *plas-* 'abspalten'.

**Page(s):** 985-987

---

**Root / lemma: (s)p(h)el-2****Meaning:** to shine, shimmer

**Material:** Old Indic *sphulinga-* m. 'spark' (Erweiter. eines \**sphuli* = Armenian *p`ail*, Indo Germanic \**spheli-*), *vi-sphulínga-* ds., *vi-spulingaká-* 'sparking, producing sparks'; Armenian *p`ail*, Gen. *p`ailiç* 'radiance, shimmer', *p`ailem* 'gleam, shimmer'; *p`atp`atim*, *p`otp`otim* 'gleams'.

**g-extension** *sp(h)el-g-*, **nasalized** *(s)p(h)leng-*:

Latvian *spūlguôt* 'gleam, sparkle, glitter', *spūlgis* 'the FunkeInde = the morning star', *spūlgans*, *spīlgans* 'shimmering, gleaming'; **nasalized** Germanic \**flinka-* 'shimmering, also from *rascher Bewegung*' in Low German (Modern High German) *flink* 'rash, hasty, quick, fast', *flinkern* 'gleam, shimmer', Middle High German *kupfervlinke* 'Kupfererz', changing through ablaut (perhaps secondary) Modern High German *flunkern* 'flicker; einem etwas vormachen', and perhaps Latvian *plañga*, *pluñga*, *pleñga* 'blister'.

**d-extension**, **nasalized** *(s)plēnd-*, *(s)plēnd-*:

Gr. σπληδός m. (σπληδῶ f. Hes.) 'ash'; Latin *splendeō*, *-ēre* 'gleam, shimmer', Old Lithuanian *spléndžiu*, *splendėti* 'gleam, shine'; perhaps also Old Irish *lēss* (\**lanssu-* from \**plēnd-tu-*) 'light'; Middle Irish *lainnech* 'gleaming' (\**plēndiāko*). (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

**References:** WP. II 679 f., WH. II 576 f.

**Page(s):** 987

**Root / lemma: sp(h)e(n)d-****Meaning:** to shiver, to shake

**Material:** Old Indic *spandatē* 'shrugs, jerks, hits, knocks from', *spanda-* m. 'twitch, movement', *snāyu-spanda-* 'Pulsschlag', *spandana-* m. 'twitching'; gr. σφενδόνη 'Schleuder', σφαδάζω 'twitch, wriggle, bewege myself violent' (\*σφηνδ-); σφόνδουλος, σπόνδουλος m. 'whirl an the spindle, etc.'; unnasalized σφεδανός, σφοδρός 'violent, keen, eager'; older Dutch *spat* 'cramp', Modern High German *Spat(h)*, Middle High German *spat*, East Frisian *spat(t)*, *spad(de)* 'tumefaction am Pferdefuß' (Germanic *d*, *dd* besides *t*, *tt* kann new Variation sein), Low German Dutch *spatten* 'twitch, wriggle';

here Lithuanian *spįstu*, *spįsti* 'erglänzen', *spindžiu*, *spindėti* 'gleam', Latvian *atspīst* 'wiedererglänzen', *spīdēt* 'gleam, gleam, shine', ablaut. *spuôžs* 'gleaming, bright, luminous' (\**spandús*), *spuôdrs* 'gleaming, durchsichtig, clean' (\**spondros*).

**References:** WP. II 664, Trautmann 275;

**See also:** compare *\*sp(h)eng-* 'gleam'.

**Page(s):** 989

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)eng-*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Note:** (and *\*speg-*?)

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)eng-* : to shine derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)ereg-, (s)p(h)erēg-, (s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** Lithuanian *spingu, spingėti* 'gleam', *spiñgis* 'Durchbau in Walde';

Latvian *spīgana* 'eine Lufterscheinung, dragon, witch', *spīgans* ds., *spīganis* 'Irrlicht', *spīgulis* 'Johanneswürmchen', *spīguluot* 'shimmer'; *spuoga* 'reflection', *spuogalas* f. Pl. 'radiance', *spuogāt* 'gleam';

Old Prussian *soanxti* (leg. *spanxti*) 'spark';

to this group as '\* blinking' also Lithuanian *spaĩgas* 'inarticulate seeing', *apspaĩges* 'verblendet', *spangỹs* 'Halbblinder, Schielender'; also Old English *spincan* 'spark, produce sparks', engl. *spunk* 'spark, Feuerschwamm, tinder' as '\*phosphoreszierend';

da helle light- and onomatopoeic words Schallempfindungen frequent, often with the same words identified become, possibly also Lithuanian *speĩgti* 'clink', Latvian *spiegt* 'as eine mouse pfeifen' angereiht become;

perhaps Indo Germanic *spheng-*, also to gr. φέγγοϛ n. 'light, shine', φέγγω 'shine, erhelle';

da *\*spend-* 'gleam' eine Zerlegung in *\*sp(h)en-g-*, *-d-* zur Erwägung places, kann *speng-* not zuversichtlich as nasal form eines:

*(s)peg-* gelten, das erschlossen wird from Modern High German *Spuk* from Middle Low German *spōk* 'spook, ghost' (Germanic *\*spōk-*); if in addition also the group from Middle Low German *spakeren* 'spray' (etc.)?.

**References:** WP. II 663 f.

**Page(s):** 989-990

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)erd(h)-, (s)p(h)red(h)-*, nasalized *sp(h)rend(h)-*



**Meaning:** to rush; to spring; running

**Note:** *d(h)*-extension to 1. and 2. ***sp(h)er-***.

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)erd(h)-*, *(s)p(h)red(h)-*, nasalized *sp(h)rend(h)-* : to rush; to spring; running, derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)erēg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** Old Indic *spárdhatē*, *spūrdhāti* (Perf. *pasprdhé*, Inf. *spūrdhásē*) 'wetteifern, fight', *spṛdh-* f. 'Wetteifer, fight, struggle' (: Gothic *spaurds*), Avestan *spərəd-* f. 'eagerness'; gr. in spartan. names Σπερθίης; Gothic *spaurds* f. 'racecourse', Old English *spyrð* m. 'racecourse, Wettlauf', Old High German *spurt* 'racecourse'.

In weiterem Bedeutungsumfange:

Gr. σπυρθίζειν 'jump, wriggle, violent bewegt sein'; Old Icelandic *spraðka* 'wriggle', Norwegian *spradla* ds. (*\*spraðla*), westfäl. *spraddeln* ds., Old High German *spratalōn* ds., Old High German *sprata* 'linea, regula, norma', Middle High German *spretzen* 'spray'; Old Icelandic *sporðr* m. 'tail; äußerstes end from etwas', Middle High German *sporte* 'tail', Old Icelandic *\*sperðill*, Pl. *\*sper[ð]lar* assumed from Norwegian dial. *speril*, *sperl*, *spæl* 'kurzen tail';

with Germanic *t*: Swedish *sprata* 'with den Füßen umherstoßen, strampeln', Norwegian *spratla* 'wriggle', Old High German *sprazzalōn* 'wriggle', Middle High German *spretzen* (*\*sprattian*) 'ausspritzen', Modern High German Bavarian *spratzeln* 'spray, spray', Middle Low German *spartelen*, *spertelen*, *sportelen* 'wriggle';

nasal. Old Icelandic *spretta* (*\*sprintan*) 'auffahren, jump, sprossen, spray, aufgehen (from the sun)', Kaus. *spretta* (*\*sprantian*, partly also *sprattian*?) 'losreißen, separate', Middle High German *sprengen* schw. V. 'sprinkle, spray, sprenkeln = bunt schmücken, clean' and 'sich spreizen, einherstolzieren'; Middle High German *sprinzen* 'das Aufspringen the Blumen, Farbenschmelz', Modern High German Bavarian *sprinz* 'aufgeschossener junger person', Old High German *spranz* 'crack', Middle High German *spranz* 'das Aufspringen the Blumen; das Sich-spreizen', Middle English *sprenten* 'spring, run', nordengl. *sprent* 'spring, burst', *sprent* 'smirch, stain, splotch';

Lithuanian *sprándas* 'nape', Latvian *sprañda* ds., Lithuanian *sprindys* 'span', Latvian *sprîdis* ds.;

with Germanic *ɖ*:



Old English *sprind* 'agile, lively, strong', Old Icelandic *sprundf.* 'gap, cleft, fissure; wife, woman';

Old Church Slavic *predajō*, *-ati* 'spring; tremble', russ. *prjádatsʹ*, *prjánutʹ* 'jump, spring', ablaut. poln. *prąd* 'Stromschnelle', slov. *prôdek* 'alert, awake, smart' etc.

**References:** WP. II 675 f., Trautmann 277 f., Vasmer 2, 450.

**Page(s):** 995-996

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)er-1*, *sp(h)erə-*

**Meaning:** to make a rash movement, to push away, to rush, etc..

**Grammatical information:** *spṛiō*, *spṛ-nā-mi* ds.;

**Note:** compare *per-1* 'sprühen, spray', further: *sper-* 'sparrow', *sper-* 'rafter', *sp(h)er-* 'Mistkügelchen', *sp(h)ereg-* 'twitch', *sperġh-* 'sich hastig bewegen', *sp(h)ered(h)-* 'twitch', *sp(h)reig-* 'strotzen'

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)er-1*, *sp(h)erə-*: to make a rash movement, to push away, to rush, etc., derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)ereg-*, *(s)p(h)erəg-*, *(s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*): to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material:** Old Indic *sphurāti* 'stößt with dem Fuße weg, tritt, schnell, shrugs, jerks, trembles, zappelt', *āpaspharīh* Aor. Inj. 'schnelle weg, entzieh dich rasch' (: Latin *asfernāre*), *apa-sphúra-* 'wegstoßend' (: Latin *asper-*), *sphúra-* 'blinking', *sphuraṇa-* 'blinking, gleaming, scintillant, flickering, sparkling', n. 'twitch, sparkle, Erscheinen', *visphārita-m* 'das Schnellen'; *sphūrti-* 'the burst out, break out, Offenbarwerden' (*\*sph̥-ti-*, compare Lithuanian *spirti*), *pharpharāyate* 'bewegt sich heftig hin und her'; *spṛ-* 'losmachen', *spṛṇóti* 'wehrt ab', *spṛṇāti* 'slays';

Avestan *spar(aiti)* 'tritt, stößt', with *frā* 'rushes, hastes', with *vi* 'auseinandertreten, -stomp', *sparman-* n. perhaps 'step, tread; kick, strike or blow delivered by the foot; footprint, track, shove', np. *sipardan* 'tread';

Armenian *spairnal* 'bedrohen' (Indo Germanic *sp-*);

gr. σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω (ǎ- vowel suggestion) 'twitch, wriggle' (= Lithuanian *spiriū*), σπαίρει ἄλλεται, σκιρτά, πηδᾷ Hes. (aspiriert σφαῖρα 'Ball zum Spielen?'), aspiriert σφυρόν 'ankle, calcaneus', wovon σφῦρα 'hammer, beetle, hammer' (to σφυρόν compare Old High German *spuri-halz* 'hinkend', actually 'knöchel-lame');

Latin *spernō*, -ere, *sprē-vī*, -tum `back-, fortstoßen, verschmähen, despise ', *aspermor*, -*ārī* `from sich weisen', *asper* `rough, harsh, abstoßend' (: Old Indic *apa-sphúra*);

Old Irish *seir* `calcaneus' (\**speret-s*), Akk. Du. *dī pherid*, cymr. *ffēr*, *ffern* `the ankle, ankle bone; the heel, knuckles, a little hammer; a kind of fire-dart'; Middle Breton *fer* ds.; cymr. *uffarn* `ankle' from \**opi-sper-no*;

Old Icelandic *sperna* `with den Füßen ausschlagen, wegstoßen' (: Latin *spernō*), Old English *speornan* ds., Old High German *firspirmit* `stößt an, tritt fehl'; Old Icelandic *sporna* (-*aða*) `with dem Fuße ausschlagen', Old English *spurnan*, *spornan* `ds., also `zurückstoßen, despise ', Old Saxon Old High German *spurnan* `tread, with dem Fuße bump, poke'; Old High German *spornōn* `with the calcaneus ausschlagen, dem Fuße bump, poke', *spurnen* (*spurnta*) ds., `zurückstoßen' (*spurnida* `Anstoß'), Old Icelandic *spyrna* `with dem Fuße bump, poke; (den foot) entgegenstemmen'; without präsensbildendes *n*: Old Icelandic *spora* `with Füßen treten', Old English *sporettan* `with dem Fuße bump, poke'; Old Icelandic *spori*, Old English *spora*, *spura*, Old High German *sporo* `spur'; Old Icelandic Old English Old High German *sporn* n. `footprint', Middle High German *spur*, *spür* f. n. `spoor, track', Old High German *spuri-halz* `lame, hinkend, from horses' (see above to σφυρόν), Old High German (etc.) *spurjan*, *spurren* `the spoor nachgehen, erforschen, skillful'; Old English *spearwa* m. `calf', Middle High German *spar-golze* f. `ein Teil the Beinbekleidung' (perhaps `Wadenstutzen'); with erweiterndem *g*: Old Icelandic *sparka* `with dem Fuße bump, poke', in addition postverbal *spark* `Getrampel';

Lithuanian *spiriù*, *spirti* `with dem Fuße bump, poke, urge, press, push, constrain, oblige' (from the heavy basis), ablaut. *ātsparas* `Widerstand', *spárdau*, -*yti* `continual with den Füßen bump, poke'; Latvian *speĩt* `ausschlagen (of horse), with dem Fuße bump, poke'; *spars* `energy, Schwung, force'; Lithuanian *spartūs* `ausgiebig; rash, hasty, agile, lively', Old Prussian *sparts* `mighty', *sperclan* `Zehballen'; but Lithuanian *spurzdėti* `sich with den Flügeln jiggle or flutter', *suspūrsti* from birds `in eine schnurrende Bewegung geraten', then generally `in heftigen rage, fury geraten, violent become' are probably onomatopoeic words (compare Modern High German *brt!*).

**References:** WP. II 668 ff., WH. I 73, WH. II 572 f., Trautmann 275 f.

**Page(s):** 992-993

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)p(h)er-2, spreĩ-, spreu-

**Meaning:** to sprinkle, scatter

**Note:** probably with sp(h)er-1 `twitch' identical, also with per-1, above S. 809 f.

Comments:

**Root / lemma:** *(s)p(h)er-2, spreī-, spreu-* : to sprinkle, scatter, derived from **Root / lemma:** *\*(s)p(h)ereg-, (s)p(h)erēg-, (s)p(h)rēg-* (nasalized *spreng-*) : to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle.

**Material: A.** Armenian *p`arat`zerstreut'* (*\*ph<sub>er</sub>-*), *p`aratem`zerstreue*, entferne, take away ' (compare gr. σποράς, -άδος); perhaps also *sp`irem`zerstreue'*, *sp`ir`zerstreut*, verstreut, vast, spacious' (would be *\*sphēro-*);

gr. σπείρω `streue, sow, spreng, spritze, sprühe' (σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα, ἐσπάρην), σπέρμα n. `seed, sperm ', σπορά, σπόρος m. `das Säen, the seed ', σποράς, -άδος `verstreut', Adv. σποράδην, σπαρνός `dünn gesät, sparse ';

Middle Irish *sreb`stream'* (*\*spre-b<sup>h</sup>ā*); *srāb`stream, torrent, Schaar'* (*\*sprō-b<sup>h</sup>u-*);

Old High German *sprāt`das Spritzen, Sprühen'*, Middle Low German *sprē-wedel`Sprengwedel'*; with dem by Germanic roots auf langen vowel appearing *w* proto Germanic *\*sprēwēn* in Norwegian *spraa*, ä. Danish *spraaes`brittle, brittle become'*, Danish dial. *spraae`get split, from buds; break, crack'*, Swedish dial. *språ, språs`sprout, get open, break, crack'*, Norwegian *spra* from *\*sprada* (and *spræ* from *\*sprēwjan*) `spray, sprinkle ' ; derived Old Icelandic *spræna`spray, trans. and intr.'*; *\*sprēwjan* in Middle High German *spræjen, spræwen*, mnl. *spraeien`whisk'*; *\*sprōwjan* in Modern High German *sprühen*, nl. *sproeien* ds.; Norwegian *sprōa`Strebepefler, pad'* (*\*sprōwōn*; to meaning see below); *d-* present nl. *sproeten`spray'*, *sproetelen`bubble out'*, Middle Low German *sprōte` ( splash, dash =) stain, freckle '.*

**B. *ī*-basis *sprei-d-, -t-*:**

Old High German *sprīzan, spreiz`in Stücke splintern, spray'*, Old Icelandic *sprita`apart lock '* (after fisherman, The loanword of Awn. 40 from Middle High German *sprīten* borrowed); Norwegian *sprita`spray'*; Middle High German *sprīten* and (with grammatischem variation) *sprīden`sich ausbreiten, sich scatter, zersplintern'*, Kaus. Old Swedish *spreða`scatter, outspread '*, Norwegian *spreida*, Old English *sprædan* ds., Old High German *spreitan*, Middle High German Modern High German *spreiten*;

Old Lithuanian *sprainas`stiff, rigid, übersichtig, of eye'* (probably *\*spraid-na-s*, actually `die Augen weit aufspreizend'), Latvian *sprīest`spannen, urge, press, push, ausmessen'* (*\*spreizen'*), *spraidis`place, where Leute zusammengedrängt stand'*, *debes-spraislis`vault of the sky, firmament, heavens, skies '*; in addition presumably Lithuanian *spréndžiu`spanne with the hand'*.

**C. extension *spreu-*:** Old High German *sprīu*, Gen. *sprīuwes* 'chaff'; Old English *sprēawlian* 'sich krampfhaft bewegen'; Modern High German *spröde* = Middle English *sprēpe* ds. (*\*sprauPia-* actually 'light zerspringend');

cymr. *ffrau* '(Hervorsprudeln), stream', *ffreuo* 'hervorspritzen' (*\*sprou-*), *ffraw* 'agile, lively' (*\*sprōyo-*), *cyffro* 'erregen', *deffro* 'awake, animate' (Loth RC. 42, 347; 44, 270 f.); Old Irish *sruth* (*\*spru-tu-*) m. 'river' = cymr. etc. *ffrwd* ds.; gall. FIN Φπουδιος Gen. (leg. Φπουτουος), Modern High German FIN *Frutz* (Vorarlberg), northern Italy *fruda* 'torrent, stream'; bret. Vannes *fru* 'Sprühregen' (*\*spreus-*); also Modern High German *Sprudel* 'mineral water'?

Latvian *spraûjuôs*, *spraûtiês* 'produce, emporkommen'; Lithuanian *spriaũnas* 'funny, fresh, alert, awake, smart, exuberant'.

***spreu-d-*** (*d*-extension, perhaps originally from a *d*-present) 'spray, quick, fast hervorkommen, sprout' etc.):

cymr. *ffrwst* m. 'Hast' (*\*sprud-to-* or *-stu-*);

Gothic *sprautō* Adv. 'quick, fast, bald'; Middle High German *sprīezen* 'sprout', Old Low German *ūtsprūtan* 'sprout', Old Frisian *sprūta* 'germinate, sprout', engl. *sprout*, Old English *spryttan* 'sprout', Low German *sprütten* 'spray', Middle High German *sprützen* 'sprout, spray'; Old Icelandic *sproti* m. 'young sprout in a tree, Stecken', Old High German *sprozzo* 'sprout, scion, shoot'; Middle Low German *sprote(le)* '(\* splash, dash =) stain, freckle', Modern High German *Sommersprosse* 'freckle'; Middle Low German *sprūte*, md. *sprūze* ds.; Old English *sprēot* 'shaft, pole', Dutch *spriet* (out of it Modern High German *Spriet*); Norwegian *spraut*, *sprauta* 'Stellholz in the dragnet', *sprøyta* 'Fenstersprosse, Spannstock in a loom'; Old High German *sprīuzen* 'spreizen, prop, support, stemmen', *sprīuza* 'Spreize, pad, Strebe';

Lithuanian *spriáusti* 'hineinzwängen, clamp'; ablaut. *sprústi* 'from a clamp infolge of Druckes herauskommen'; Latvian *spraûst* 'hineinstecken', ablaut. *sprū-st* 'eingeklemmt become'.

***spreu-g-, -k-*** in identical Bedeutungsumfang:

Modern High German Low German *spriegel*, *sprügel*, *sprugel*, *sprogel* 'Schnellbogen; gespannter circle to a Überdeckung; speckle beim Vogelfang', luxemb. *spriegel* 'Sperrholz zum Auseinanderspinnen';

Latvian *spruga*, *spruŋga* `clamp', *spruŋģis* `toggle';

Lithuanian *sprūgsti* `rise, escape; to get away ', Latvian *sprauga* `fracture'; probably also (as `zerprengen, zerstieben make'), Latvian *sprāugt* `coarsely grind, schroten'; with *k*: Latvian *sprukt* `escape; to get away, slip '; *spruksts* `ein Leichtfüßiger, jumper ', *spraukt* `durchzwängen, escape, flee'.

Maybe alb. (\**spreu-k-*) *shpërthenj* `bloom, blow' [common alb. *-k-* > *-th-*].

(*s*)*preus-* see above S. 809 f. ((*s*)*preus-*)

**References:** WP. II 670 ff., Trautmann 277, 278, Vendryes RC. 46, 255 ff.

**Page(s):** 993-995

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)er-3*

**Meaning:** cattle excrements

**Material:** Gr. σφυράς (Attic), σπυράς, σπύραθος (also πύραθος) `Mistkügelchen from Ziegen and Schafen', σφυράς, σπυράς also `pellet, globule, Pille generally '; Lithuanian *spiros* `Schafmistkügelchen', Latvian *spiras* `Mistkügelchen the sheep, Ziegen, rabbit; große graue Erbsen', *pires* `Schafmist';

with d<sup>h</sup>-extension: gr. σπορθύγγια τρίβολα τὰ διαχωρήματα τῶν αἰγῶν, ἃ τινες σπυράδας καλοῦσιν Hes.; nisl. *sparð* n. `Schafmist', *sperðill* `Ziegenmist'.

**References:** WP. II 672.

**Page(s):** 995

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*p(h)er-4*, (*s*)*p(h)erag-*

**Meaning:** to tear; rag, snippet

**Material:** Armenian *p`ert* `ragged piece' (\**sperk-to-*); Old Icelandic *spjǫrr* f. `scrap, shred, abgerissener Streifen Tuch' (proto Germanic \**sperrō*);

gr. σπαράσσω, Attic -άπτω `tear, rend, zerre' (probably analogical for -άζω), σπάραγμα `ragged piece', σπαραγμός `das Zerren, Reißen; cramp';

nasalized perhaps Old Bulgarian *prǫžiti*, *prǫžati* `lacerare'.

**References:** WP. II 668.

**Page(s):** 992

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)p(h)eu-d-

**Meaning:** to press, hurry

**Material:** Npers. *poγ* 'haste, hurry' (iran. \**pauda-*), parth. *pwd* 'run, flow';

gr. σπεύδω 'spute myself, hurry; be eager, strive, strenge myself an'; trans. 'treibe an, beschleunige' (originally 'dränge, push, press', as in σπουδαξ 'Mörserkeule', i.e. 'Zerdrücker' Hes.); σπουδή f. 'haste, hurry, eagerness, aspiration', σπουδαῖος 'hasty, keen, eager, fleißig', σπουδάζω 'spute myself, betreibe with eagerness';

perhaps alb. *punë* 'work, business' (\**pudnā*);

whether *d*-extension a root *spēu-* : *speu-* : *spū-*, possibly to Old Indic *sphā-vayati* 'mästet, verstärkt', Old English *spōwan* 'thrive' (different above under 2. *spē-*); compare also gr. ἐσφυδωμένος 'vollgestopft with food, eating', σφυδὼν ἰσχυρός, σκληρός Hes., διασφυδῶσαι αὐξῆσαι Hes.; doubtful gr. σφύζω (Fut. σφύξω) 'twitch, bewege myself violent, fiebere, strive eager', σφυγμός m., σφύξις f. 'Zuckung, Puls', ἀσφυκτέω 'bin ohne Pulsschlag' (\**sphug-*);

Old High German *spioz* 'Kampfspieß', Modern High German *Spieß*, **asächs.** *spiot*, Old Icelandic *spjót* 'spit, pike', *spýta* 'peg, plug'; whether here without *s-*: Norwegian *föysa* 'set in motion', nisl. *fausi* 'hitze person, fool' (\**poud-to-*)?

Lithuanian *spáusti* 'press', lter. *spáudyti*, *spaudà* 'Presse'; ablaut, *spūdinti* 'hurry, flee', *spūdėti* 'sich abmühen'.

**References:** WP. II 659, Trautmann 273 f., Szemerényi ZDMG 101, 205 f.

**Page(s):** 998-999

**Root / lemma:** (s)p(h)ēi-1 : (s)p(h)ĩ-

**Meaning:** sharp, sharp stick

**Note:** extended with **-d, -g, -k, -l, -n, -r, -t**

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *sphyá-* m. 'chip of wood, staff, Spiere, rudder';

2. Old High German Middle High German *spiz* 'Bratspieß' (different from *Spieß* 'spear, javelin' from Old High German *spioz*), Old English *spitu* ds.; Norwegian *spita* f. 'peg, plug'; *spit* m. 'cusp, peak, thin Wasserstrahl'; Swedish *speta* 'peg, plug'; Old High German *spizzi* 'pointed'; *o*-grade Middle Low German *speis(s)e* 'long spit, pike' (\**spoid-tā*); perhaps here Latin *cuspis*, *-idis* f. 'cusp, peak, spit, pike', whether from \**curi-spis* 'a cutting instrument' (Holthausen IF 20, 319 f.);

3. Latin *spīca*, *spīcus*, -um 'ear', *spīculum* 'a cutting instrument', Vulgar Latin *spīcārium* 'Speicher'; Dutch *spie* 'peg, plug, bolt' (\**spīχōn*); Armenian *p`k`in`arrow* (\**phīkīno*);

Old High German *speihha*, Old Saxon *spēca* f., Old English *spāca* m. 'Speiche, ray'; md. *spīcher*, Modern High German *Speichernagel*, Middle Low German nnd. *spīker* 'iron nail', engl. *spike*, Old English *spīcing* ds., Old Icelandic *spīkr* m. 'nail', *spīk* f. 'wooden splinter', Norwegian *spīk* 'Speiche', Old English *spīc* 'pointed Landstück', Bavarian *spickel* 'wedge';

Lithuanian *speigliai* 'Stacheln';

4. gr. σπίλος f., σπιλάς, -άδος f. 'reef'; Middle High German *spīl* m. 'cusp, peak of javelin', Modern High German dial. *Speil* 'chip, splinter, splinter, wedge', Middle Low German nnd. *spīle* 'Bratspieß'; Old English *spīlu* f. 'peg, cusp, peak', Old Icelandic *spīla* f. 'thin, schmales piece wood', etc.; (the long vocal Germanic \**spīlō* could also \**spīðlō* sein, in gramm. variation with Middle High German *spidel*, *spedel*, Modern High German dial. *speidel* 'splinter'); Czech *spīle* 'Stecknadel', Latvian *spīle* 'wooden nail';

5. Latin *spīna* 'backbone, spine, thorn' (in addition Umbrian *spinia*, *spina* 'columnam?'), *spīna crīnālis* 'Haarnadel', *spīnus* 'briar'; Old Saxon Old High German *spinela*, *spenula* 'Haarnadel, buckle', Middle High German *spenel* 'Stecknadel, Spennadel'; Latvian *spina* 'horsewhip, rod', ält. poln. *spina* 'backbone, spine', russ. *spiná* 'back'; ~~s~~-loose at most Germanic \**finnō*, \**finōn* in Old English *finn*, Modern High German *Finne* 'Floßfeder, Spitzflosse', Swedish *finá* 'Flosse', Norwegian *finn* 'grass bristles', Middle High German *vinne* 'nail; Finne in the skin', next to which Swedish *fime*, Flemish *vimme* 'Flosse, Achel';

maybe alb. *shpina* 'spine' a Latin loanword.

Tocharian A *spīn* 'Hacken, peg, plug';

6. Old English *spīr* 'stem, sprout', engl. *spire* 'sprout; Turmspitze', Middle Low German *spīr* 'germ, sprout-, Grasspitze, ear, Turmspitze, very small person', Old Icelandic *spīra* 'Stiel, young scion, shoot, Rohrstab';

7. Lithuanian *spitūlys* 'star auf the Tierstirn', *spitēlė*, *spitulė* 'die needle, the thorn in the buckle', *spitnà* ds.; perhaps is in Latin *secespita* 'a long iron sacrificial knife' ein cognate \**spita* contain;

**References:** WP. II 653 f., WH. II 574, Vasmer 2, 708.

**Page(s):** 981-982



---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)ē(i)-3*, *spī-* and *sphē-*: *sphe-*

**Meaning:** to succeed, prosper; to fatten, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *sphāyatē* 'wird fat, obese, takes to', participle *sphītá-* 'swollen, wohlhabend, dense, full', *sphāta-* 'big, large, strong', *sphītí-* f. 'the prospering; flourishing', *sphātí-* f. 'fattening, prospering; flourishing', Kaus. *sphāváyati* 'mästet, verstärkt', *sphārā-* 'vast, spacious, wide, big, large', *sphirá-* 'fat, obese' (Indo Germanic *\*sphə-ró-* = Old Church Slavic *sporъ*, Old High German *spar*); with formants *-ko-* (as Latvian *spēks*): *pīva-sphāká-* 'from Fett strotzend';

Old Indic *vi-spitám* is strittiger meaning;

from the aspir. form *sphē-*: ἐρί-σφηλον 'ἐρισθενή', ἄσφηλοι ἀσθενεῖς; σφηλὸν γὰρ τὸ ἰσχυρόν Hes.; without *s-* Armenian *p`art am* 'rich';

Latin *spatium* 'Raum, time, Weite, stretch, duration'; *spēs*, *-ēī*, Pl. *spērēs* f. 'expectation, hope', *spērō*, *-āre* 'hoffe'; originally 'from Hoffnung geschwellt'; *prosperus* 'günstig, lucky' (*\*pro-sphə-ro-*);

maybe alb. (*\*spatium*) *shpat* 'precipice, mountain, forest', (*\*spērēs*) *shpresonj`* 'I hope'.

mcymr. *ffysgiaw*, corn. *fesky* 'Eilen' (*\*spid-sk-*);

Gothic *spēdiza* 'later', *spēdumists* 'spätester', Old High German *spāti*, Adv. *spāto* 'late' (actually '\*sich hinziehend');

Old English *spōwan* 'thrive, succeed', Old High German *spuon* 'succeed', Germanic *\*spōđ-* in Old High German *spuot*, Old Saxon *spōd*, Old English *spēd* 'prospering; flourishing, Beschleunigung, haste, hurry', Modern High German *sich sputen* 'hasten'; Old High German etc. *spar* see below;

Lithuanian *spėti* 'have the time or leisure, be quick enough, be able', *spėrus* 'quick', *spėtas* m. 'leisure', *spėmė* f. 'haste, hurry'; *spėkas* and *spėkà* 'power';

Maybe alb. (*\*spēt-*) *shpejt`* 'quick'

Latvian *spēt`* 'to be capable of, to be able', *spēks* 'force, strength, power' (probably also Latvian *spīte* 'contrariness', *spītīgs* 'defiant');

maybe alb. (*\*spēt-*) *shpētim* 'salvage', (*-im* m. noun suffix) *shpētoj`* 'save, preserve, keep' (*-o* verb suffix).



Old Church Slavic *spějō*, *spěti* 'Erfolg have'; *spěchъ* m. 'a busying one's self about or application to a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study', *spěšiti* 'hurry';

maybe alb. *shpesh* 'often, frequent', *shpejt* 'fast'

Old Church Slavic *sporъ* (= Old Indic *sphirā*- etc.) 'rich', in neueren Slavic Sprachen also (and probably das ursprünglichere) 'long lasting, lang ausreichend', so russ. *sporyj*, serb. *spör* 'lang lasting', hence on the other hand also 'long ausreichend, economical', Czech *sporý* 'productive, ausgiebig' and 'economical, sparse', *spořiti* 'spare' (German influence?), Old High German *spar* 'economical, concise', Old English *spær*, Old Icelandic *sparr* 'economical, penurious' (: *sporъ*);

Hittite *išpāi* 'ist sich satt', 3. Pl. *išpīanzi*.

Von *spī*- (: *speī*-) from:

with the meaning 'fat, thick' and **g**-formants: Old Indic *sphij-* (Nom. Sg. *sphik*, Du. *sphijāu*, *sphicāu* through derailment after d. Nom. Sg.?), *sphigī* 'Arschbacke, hip, haunch'; Old Icelandic *spik* n., Old English *spic* n., Old High German *spec*, *-ckes* 'bacon';

With dental formants: gr. σπιδνός 'vast, spacious, wide, even', σπιδόεις, σπιδνός (Hes.) ds., σπιδόθεν 'from weitem', ἐλεσ-[σ]πίς, -σπίδος 'Sumpffläche', ἀσπιδής (\*αν-σπιδής with preposition αν) 'capacious', ἀσπίς, -ίδος 'shield', (\*dem body entlang gebreitete surface, plain, area?), σπίζω 'ἐκτείνω';

Latin *spissus* (\**spid-to-*) 'dense, thick, slow, zögernd';

with d<sup>h</sup>: σπιθάμη 'span (the hand)', σπιθίαι σανίδες νεώς Hes.;

with *t*: Lithuanian *speičiù*, *speĩsti* 'encircle', *spiēsti* 'schwärmen', *spintù*, *spisti* 'in Schwärmenausbrechen, from bees', Latvian *spiēts* 'swarm of bees' (participle Lithuanian *spistas* 'gedrängt', Latin *spissus*); compare also Latvian *spaille*, *spailis* 'line, Schwaden of Mähers' (-*t* maybe from -*dt*), Lithuanian *spielóti* 'in den Nährahmen einspannen', Latvian *spailēs* 'cloven Stecken zum Einklemmen', *spīle*, *spīlis* 'eine Zwicke, Zwickeisen; Holznägel; need, Verlegenheit' (Middle High German loanword?), *spīlis* also 'zeltartig ausgespannte Leinwand', *spīlēt* 'clamp - pinch, tweak, nip, spannen'.

With **g**-formant:

gr. σφιγγω 'schnüre ein, klemme ein', σφιγκτήρ 'cord, band, strap; muscle';

Latvian *spaignlis*, *spaignle* `Krebsgabel'; Germanic with the meaning `ausspannen = spreizen': Modern High German dial. *spaichen* `ausschreiten', *ausspaichen* `with Schritten or ausgespannten Fingern ausmessen', Norwegian *speika* `with steifen (gespannten) Beinen go', *spīka* `widerspenstig sein'.

**References:** WP. II 656 ff., WH. II 568 f., 576, Trautmann 274 f., Vendryes RC. 50, 92, Vasmer 2, 707, 710;

**See also:** in addition *spēi-2* and *spen-1*.

**Page(s):** 983-984

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)ē-*, *sp(h)ə-(d<sup>h</sup>-)*

**Meaning:** long flat piece of wood

**Material:** Gr. σφῆν, -ός m. `wedge'; maybe from \*σφανσ-, Indo Germanic \**sphānes-*;

Germanic \**spē-nu-s* in: Old High German Middle Low German *spān* `chip of wood', Old English *spōn* ds. (engl. *spoon* `spoon'), Old Frisian *span*, *spon* `flat pectoral, chest decoration', Old Icelandic *spānn*, *spōnn* `chip, splinter, shingle, Holzscheibe, Platte'; borrowed Finnish *paana* `shingle, chip, splinter';

maybe alb. (\**spon*) *shponj* `pierce, prick'

with d<sup>h</sup>-formants: gr. σπῆνθι `breites flat wood the weaver; rudder blade, scapula, long breites sword'; compare Hittite *išpatar* `spit, pike', A. Kammenhuber Festschr. Sommer, 105;

Germanic \**spaðan*. Old Saxon *spado*, Old English *spada* m., -e, -u f. `spade'; Modern High German *Spater*;

maybe alb. *shpata* `sword', *s(ě)pata* `axe' Latin loanword.

with *g*-formants: Norwegian *spæk* `chip, splinter', nisl. Norwegian *sprækja*; changing through ablaut *spake* `shaft, pole', Old English *spæc* n. `twig, branch', Old High German *spahha*, -o `dry brushwood', Modern High German dial. *Spach*, *Spachen* `chip, splinter, wooden log', *Spache* `Speicher' and (as `arid, as ein Stecken') Middle Low German *spak*, Middle High German *spach* `arid', etc.;

with *f*-forms probably Germanic \**spēfa-*, *spēða-* in Middle High German *spāt* `blättrig brechendes rock', *Spať*, Modern High German dial. also *spaad*, Dutch *spaaht*.

**References:** WP. II 652 f.;

**See also:** to *sp(h)ēi-2*, *sp(h)ē-*.

**Page(s):** 980

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)p(h)iēu-* : *(s)piū-*, *(s)pīū-* (*\*ps(h)iēu-* < *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>hiēu-* )

**Meaning:** to spit

**Note:** the *ḥlosen* forms at least partly through dissimilation in *ḥo*-present *\*sp[ī]ū-iō*.

**Material:** Old Indic *ṣṭhīvatī* 'spit, speit from' (originally only, later vorwiegend in compound with *nī(h)-*, daher *ṣ-* from *s-*; *ṣt-v* dissimil. from *ṣp-v*, so that = Gothic *speiwan*), *ṣṭhyūtá-* 'gespuckt, gespien'; Avestan *spāma-* 'saliva, mucus'; gr. πῦω 'spucke', πτύαλον, πτύελον 'saliva', πῦτίζω (dissimil. from *\*πῦτίζω*) 'spucke, spritze' (πτυ:- from *\*pīū-*; compare with Inlautbehandlung the group ἐπιφθύσδω Theokr. 'despuō'; ψύπτει πτύει Hes. with φθ- from φθ-); Latin *spuō*, *-ere*, *spūtum* 'spit, spucken', *despuō* 'spucke from, verschmähē'; Gothic *speiwan*, Old Icelandic *spýja*, Old English Old Saxon Old High German *spīwan* 'spit', Old Icelandic *spýta* 'spit', (in addition Old Icelandic schw. *spotta*, Danish *spotte*, Old Frisian *spottia*, Middle Low German *spotten*, Old High German *spottōn* 'mock '), East Frisian *spūjen* 'spucken, sprühen', Middle Dutch holl. *spuwen* 'spucken, spit'; Lithuanian *spiáuju*, *spiáuți* 'spit', Old Church Slavic *pljujǫ*, *pljǫvati* ds.;

Maybe alb. Geg *pshtyj*, Tosc *pēshtyj* 'spit', *shpëtonj* 'escape, drip' : Old Indic *kṣīvatī* 'spit' : gr. ψύπτει; common Old Indic *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *kṣ-* : gr.- Illyrian - alb. *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-k<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-ps-*.

Armenian *t'uk* 'saliva', *t'k'anem* 'spucke, speie from' (*t* kann, although from *pt-* deducible not dem gr. πτ < πῑ gleichgesetzt become), osset. *t'u*, npers. *tuf*, *tuh* 'saliva' from an Old Indic (Lexikogr.) *thutkara-*, *thūthū* as Wiedergabe of Spucklautes vergleichbaren Lautgebärde;

again etwas different Old Indic *kṣīvatī* (Dhātup.) 'spit, speit from', common Old Indic *-ĝ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-kṣ-* gr. σίαλον, Ionian σίελον 'saliva, slobber', Cypriot σίαι (Cod. σίαι < *\*σιFai*, Bechtel Gr. Dial. I 412, or *\*σίσαι*?) πτύσαι (Cod. πτήσαι). Πάφιοι Hes.

**References:** WP. II 683, WH. II 580 f., Trautmann 276, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 325, 752, 4.

**Page(s):** 999-1000

---

**Root / lemma:** *sp(h)reig-*

**Meaning:** to abound

**Note:** compare *(s)p(h)ereg-*

**Material:** Gr. σφριγᾶω 'to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, swell, bin in full vitality, bin eager, avid, lascivious', σφριγός n. 'strotzende fullness, wealth';

Norwegian *sprikja* 'ausspannen, spreizen', intr. 'entspannt sein, strotzen, to swell',  
Swedish dial. *sprika* 'ausspannen'.

**References:** WP. II 683 f.

**Page(s):** 1001

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)pingo-

**Meaning:** sparrow, finch

**Material:** Gr. σπίγγος (Hes.), σπίζα (\*σπιγγια) 'finch' (similarly σπύγγας, σπινθών, σπίνος 'finch'), σπιζιάς m. 'Sperber' (meaning 'Sperlingstößer' as in Modern High German *Sperber*: Old High German *sparo* 'sparrow'), σπίζω 'piepe'; Swedish *spink*, *spikke* 'small bird, sparrow under ä.', engl. (from dem Nord.) *spink* 'finch'; Old Indic *phingaka*- m. 'ein best. bird, the gabelschwänzige Würger' (meaning as in σπιζιάς, see above);

besides without anlaut. *s*- Old High German *fincho*, Old English *finc*, engl. *finch* 'finch', therefrom independent **onomatopoeic words Schall**bezeichnung in French *pinson*, Italian *pincione*, span, *pinzon*, as probably also in Swedish *pink* 'sparrow', engl. dial. *pink*, *pinch* 'finch'.

**References:** WP. II 682.

**Page(s):** 999

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)pīko-

**Meaning:** woodpecker, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *piká*- m. 'the Indian cuckoo'; Latin *pīca* 'magpie', *pīcus* 'woodpecker'; Umbrian *peico* 'picum' (*ei* for *ī*), Italian VN *Pīcentes*; with anlaut. *s*: Old High German *speh*, *speht*, Old Icelandic *spætr*, Norwegian *spett(a)*, Swedish *spett*, Danish *spætte* 'woodpecker'; Old Prussian *picle* 'Krammetsvogel'.

Maybe alb. *quka-piku* (*cioc*-a *picus*) 'woodpecker' a compound of Romanian *cioc* 'beak, pecker' + Latin *pīcus* 'woodpecker': Romanian *ciocănitoare* 'pecker, woodpecker'.

**References:** WP. II 681, WH. II 580, H. Rix Bz.Nf. 2, 237 ff.

**Page(s):** 999

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)pleiġh-

**Meaning:** to spread the legs

**Material:** Old Indic *\*pléhatē* 'goes, bewegt sich'; gr. πλίσσομαι 'schreite from', ἐκπλίσσομαι 'gape apart (from Wunden)', πλιχάς f. 'die Spreize, Stelle between den Schenkeln', στόμα διαπεπλιχός 'offenstehender mouth'; with anl. *s*- probably Old Irish *slíassait* f. 'thigh'

(\**spleigh-s-ontī*); about Old Irish *lingid* 'spring', preterit *leblang-* (\**ple-plong-*?) s.

Thurneysen Gr. p. 687.

**References:** WP. II 684., Pisani Mél. Boisacq II, 181 ff.

**Page(s):** 1000

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*plei-*

**Meaning:** to split, cut

**Note:** compare S. 985 under (*s*)*p(h)el-1* and *plēi-* 'naked, bald, bleak, bare' (see 834), if actually 'entrindet, flayed'.

**Material:** Latvian *plītes* 'small crumbs', *plīvīņa* 'abgelöste flatternde bark, outer covering of a tree, Schelfer'; very doubtful Old Icelandic *fleinn* 'abstehender hook an a Geräte', Old English *flān* f. m., *flā* f. 'arrow, spear, lance';

*d*-present (or *d*-extensions): Middle High German *splīzen*, Old Frisian *splīta* 'spleißen, split; intr. sich split', Low German nl. *splitten* 'sich split', Middle High German *splitter* (Germanic \**splitra-*) 'splinter', Swedish *splittra*, Middle Low German *splitteren* 'zersplittern';

nasalized Norwegian *splint* 'wooden nail, wedge', engl. *splint*, *splent* 'cloven piece of wood, splinter, chip, splinter', engl. Low German nl. *splinter* 'splinter, chip, splinter'; without *s-*: Norwegian *flinter* 'shred', nl. *flenter* 'scrap, shred'; Old Icelandic *fletta* (\**flintōn*) in *fletta-grjōt* 'Feuerstein', Swedish *flinta* ds.; Norwegian *flint* 'spall', Old English *flint* 'Feuerstein, rock', Middle Low German *vlint-stēn* (besides Old High German *flins*, Middle High German Middle Low German *vlins* 'pebble, harter stone', probably as \**flint-sa-*, descendant eines *-es*-stem); Middle Low German Low German *vlīse* (out of it Modern High German *Fliese*) 'Steinplättchen', Old Icelandic *flīs* 'splinter' (\**plīd-to-*);

besides with Germanic *d*: Norwegian *flindra* 'thin disc or splinter', engl. *flinders* 'Stöcke, Stümpfe' and Norwegian *splindra* 'large flat wooden splinter', Old Danish *splind*, *splinder* 'splinter', *splinde* 'splittern';

Old Irish *sliss* 'schnitzel, splinter, chip, splinter', *slissiu* 'schnitzel, lath' (\**splid-tī-*, *-tiō*); aber *slind* 'Ziegel, flat stone' to bret. *sklent* 'Schiefer' and probably **metathesis** from Latin *scindula*: \**scindla* - \**sklinda*.

**References:** WP. II 684.

**Page(s):** 1000

---

**Root / lemma:** (*s*)*poimno-*, *-ā*

**Meaning:** foam

**Material:** Old Indic *phéna*- m. 'scum, froth, foam, Feim'; osset. *fink*, *fink* 'ä ds.; Latin *spūma* f. 'scum, froth, foam', *pūmex* m. 'Bimsstein' (from seiner schaumartig porösen Beschaffenheit);

Old High German *feim*, Old English *fām* 'Feim, scum, froth, foam'; Lithuanian *spáiné* 'Schaumstreifen auf bewegter sea', Old Prussian *spoayno* 'scum, froth, foam' (*\*spáinā*), Old Church Slavic *pěna* (russ. *péna*, Serbo-Croatian *pjěna*) 'scum, froth, foam'.

**References:** WP. II 681, WH. II 388 f., 580, Trautmann 227 f., Vasmer 2, 334.

**Page(s):** 1001

---

**Root / lemma:** *sprei-*, *spreu-*

**See also:** see above S. 994 f. (*spher*-).

**Page(s):** 1001

---

**Root / lemma:** *srak<sup>h</sup>-to-*, *-ti-*

**Meaning:** sharp-edged

**Material:** Old Indic *sraktí*- f. 'prong, spike, point, edge', Avestan *sraxti-*, *ṣraxti-* 'point, edge, side'; gr. ῥακτοί φάραγγες Hes. besides secondary ῥάπται ds.

**References:** WP. II 702, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 299.

**Page(s):** 1001

---

**Root / lemma:** *sreb<sup>h</sup>-*, *srb<sup>h</sup>-* and *serb<sup>h</sup>-* (*\*ghreb-*)

**Meaning:** to sip, swallow

**Material:** Armenian *arbi* (*\*srb<sup>h</sup>-*) 'I drank', *arb* 'Zechgelage'; gr. ῥοφέω (Ionian ῥυφέω) 'schlürfe' (also ῥόφειν EM.), ῥοπτός 'geschlürft', ῥόφημα (Ionian ῥύφημα) n., ῥόφος m. 'broth, thick drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion'; alb. *gjerp* (*\*serb<sup>h</sup>ō*) 'I sip, swallow', *gjerbë* 'drop, drip';

Wrong etymology; rather alb. (*\*gherb-*) *gjerb* 'I sip, swallow' [common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-*].

Latin *sorbeō*, *-ēre* 'slurp'; Middle Irish *srub* 'snout' (*\*srobu-*); Lithuanian *srebiù*, *srēbti* 'slurp' (also *sriobiù*, *sriaubiù*, perhaps due to ejectives *\*srubiù*), ablaut. *surbiù*, *suṛbti* 'suck, slurp', Latvian *surbju*, *surbt* 'slurp' (*-ur*-reduced grade to *srob<sup>h</sup>-* or *sorb<sup>h</sup>-*?; compare also poln. *sarbać*), Latvian *strebju*, *strēbt* 'slurp, auslöffeln', *strēba* 'somewhat to Schlürfendes; ein Betrunkenen'; proto Slavic. *\*serbjō*, *\*srbati* 'slurp', with variant Ausgleichungen in sloven. *srēbatī*, Czech *střebati* etc.; perhaps also Middle High German *sürpfeln*, *sürfeln* 'slurp', isl. *sarpr* 'caw of the bird', Old Icelandic as Spitzname (*\*gullet*'), with Germanic *p*

from gemin. *pp*; also Dutch *slorpen*, *slurpen*, Modern High German *schlurfen* with / after *schlucken* 'gulp, sip, swallow'.

**References:** WP. II 704, 716, WH. II 561 f., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 612; W. Schulze setzte \**s(ʷ)erbh-*, \**sruhb-* an.

**Page(s):** 1001

---

**Root / lemma:** *sr-əd<sup>h</sup>-*, *sr-ət-*

**Meaning:** to whirl, wave, boil

**Note:** extension from 1. *ser-*

**Material:** Gr. ῥόθος m. 'das Wogenrauschen', ἀλί-ρροθος 'meerumrauscht', ταχύ-ρροθοι λόγοι 'schnelldahinrauschende words', ἐπίρροθος (and ἐπιτάρροθος) 'herbeisaisend; also from Göttern: zur help', ῥόθιος 'roaring', assimil. ῥάθαγος τάραχος Hes.; perhaps also later ῥώθων, mostly Pl. ῥώθωνες 'nostril, nose' as Trivialausdruck '\*Schnarcher, Rassler'; in addition ῥέθεα Pl. 'nostril, nose'; compare ῥῖς, ῥῖνός f. 'nose' as 'the flowing' zur root form \**srēi-* : *srī-*;

acorn. *stret* gl. 'latex', mcor. *streyth* 'river'; Middle Irish *srithit* f. 'ray from milk or blood' (\**srt-ḡtī*); Old High German *stredan*, *strad*, Middle High German *streden* 'roar, strudeln, cook', *stredunga*, *stridunga* 'surge', Middle High German *stradem* 'whirlpool', late Middle High German and Modern High German *Strudel*.

**References:** WP. II 704; Fraenkel Gl. 32, 31 f.; Leumann Hom. Wörter 220.

**Page(s):** 1001-1002

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)reigh-*

**Meaning:** to climb, creep

**Note:** (also *(s)reikh-*?)

**Material:** Old Indic *ríngati* (voiced-nonaspirated in connection with the nasalization) and *rínkhati* 'bewegt sich mühsam, crawls' (from children);

gr. ἀνα-ρριχάομαι, ἀρριχάομαι 'mühselig with Händen and Füßen emporklettern'.

**References:** WP. II 702, Frisk Gr. Wb. 103.

**Page(s):** 1002

---

**Root / lemma:** *srenk-*

**Meaning:** to snore



**Material:** Gr. ῥέγκω, ῥέγχω `schnarche; snort'; ῥέγκος n., ῥέγξις f. `Schnarchen', ῥόγκος, ῥογμός ds.; Old Irish *srennim* `schnarche' (\**srenk-nā-m*); Middle Irish *srēimm* n. `Schnarchen' (\**srenk-smη*), also *srēimm* through influence of *srennim*, Maybe alb. *rēnkoj* `sigh'.

a similar **onomatopoeic words** sound imitation entspringt probably gr. ῥύγχος `Schweinsrüssel, snout, bill, beak, neb'; whether Armenian *\*runḡn*, Pl. *ṙngun-k*, *ṙəngun-k* `nostril, nose' out of it borrowed or under Indo Germanic *\*srungh-* with it common origin sei, is doubtful.

**References:** WP. II 705.

**Page(s):** 1002

---

**Root / lemma:** *srask-*

**Meaning:** to drizzle

**Material:** Avestan *srask-* (*srasča-*) `triefen, abtriefen from; triefregnen', *sraska-* m. (np. *sirišk*) `tears, Weinen', mp. *srixt* `dropped', Armenian *srskel* (\**srēsk-* or *srōsk-*) `sprinkle'; borrowing of Armenian words from dem Aryan would be die Vorbedingung for die connection from Avestan *srask-*, Armenian *srskel* as *\*klek-skō-* with Lithuanian *šlākas* `drip', *šlakėti* `drip, trickle', *šlėkti* `spray' (see above S. 607 *kleu-* `rinse').

**References:** WP. II 602 f., 705.

**Page(s):** 1002

---

**Root / lemma:** *sreup-*

**Meaning:** scabby, dirt

**Material:** Gr. ῥύπος m. `smut, Unreinlichkeit', ῥυπώω, ῥυπαίνω `sully', ῥυπαρός `dirty, filthy', ῥυπάω `bin dirty, filthy', ῥύπος n. `wheys', ῥύπτω `clean', Med. `wash myself, schneuze myself'; proto Slavic. *\*strupъ* (from *\*sreupos* or *\*sroupos*) `wound' (Old Church Slavic; actually `scurf, scab auf the wound'), `poison, pus' (slov.), `scurf, scab' (New Bulgarian russ.), `skin rash by children' (Serbo-Croatian), `crust, scab, eschar' (poln. Czech); ablaut. Church Slavic *strърътъ* `roughness, hardness'.

**References:** WP. II 703, Vasmer 3, 32.

**Page(s):** 1004

---

**Root / lemma:** *sreu-*

**Meaning:** to flow

**Material:** Old Indic *srávati* `flows' (= gr. ῥέω), *srava-* m. `das Fließen' (= gr. ῥόος, Old Church Slavic *o-strovъ*), *giri-sravā* `Bergstrom' (= gr. ῥοή, Lithuanian *sravā*), *srutá-* flowing,



geflossen' (= gr. ῥυτός = fem. Lithuanian *srutà*, zero grade Latvian *strauts*), *srutí*-f. 'way, das Fließen' (= gr. ῥύσις, perhaps Armenian *arú*), *sravát*-f. 'river' (= gr. -ρεΐτης), Old Indic *srōtaḥ* n., Old pers. *rautah*-n., npers. *rōd* 'river'; causative *srāváyati* 'makes flow', *srāva*-m. 'effluence';

Avestan (*ravan-*), Gen. Pl. *raonam* 'the Flüsse', *urvant-* (*sru-vant-*) 'flowing'; from einem *d(h)*-present from (: gr. ῥυθμός?): Avestan *raoδaiti* 'flows', *raoδah*-n. 'river', *urūd* f. 'river flow, bed' (Old Indic *visrúh*-f. 'stream' or likewise?);

Armenian *aroganem*, *oroganem* 'wet' (\**srou-*), compare Old Lithuanian *srāvinu* 'make bluten'), probably also *arú* 'canal' (\**srutis* or \**srujos*);

gr. ῥέω 'flow' (Fut. ῥεύσομαι, Aor. Epidaur. ἐξεppύᾱ, Kalymna ἐ[γ]-puα Konj. from \**sruuā*; compare Lithuanian *pasrūvo* 'floß' from *-āt*, usually \**sreue-* in ἐppύην, Lithuanian *sravėti*, to this beiden heavy base Old Indic Inf. *srávitavē*); ῥόος (Cypriot ῥόFος), Attic ῥοῦς m. 'current, flood', περί-ρροος 'rings umflossen' (also ἀπό-ρροος for expressed ἄπορροος), ῥοή (korkyr. Dat. Pl. *ρhoFαῖσιν*) 'das Strömen, stream' (= Lithuanian *sravā*), ῥυτός 'flowing, strömend', περίρρυτος 'rings umflossen' (= Old Indic *pari-sruta-*), ῥύσις f. 'das Strömen', ῥύας, -άδος 'rinnend', ῥύδην, hom. ῥυδόν Adv. 'in Überfluß'; ῥεῦμα n. 'Strömen, river; surge'; ἀκαλα-ρρείτης 'gentle flowing', βαθυ-ρρείτης 'deep flowing', ἐυ-ρρείτης 'rich flowing', (\*-ρρεΐτης, compare Old Indic *sravat-*), as Ionian ῥέεθρον, Attic ῥεῖθρον n. 'river flow, riverbed' from themat. \**sreue-* derive; ῥυθμός, Ionian ῥυσμός ('the wash of the waves of Meeres compared) regelmäßige Bewegung, rhythm'; thrak. Στρῦμων river name, Στρῦμη town name;

Old Irish *sruaimm* n. 'river', abret. *strum* 'copia (lactis)' (= gr. ῥεῦμα, if not ablaut equally with Germanic \**strauma-*); but Old Irish *sruth* 'river', cymr. *ffrwd* etc., from \**spru-tu-*; compare Pokorny Celtica 3, 308 f.;

Old High German *stroum*, Old English *strēam*, Old Icelandic *straumr* 'stream' (: Latvian *straume*, poln. *strumień*);

Lithuanian *sraviù*, *sravėti* (old *sravù*) 'mild flow, seep, drip', *sraūjas* 'rasch flowing', *sravà* 'das Fließen, Menstruieren', *srovẽ*, Latvian *strāve*, *stràume* 'stream', *strauts* 'Regenbach, Stromschnelle', Lithuanian *srutà* 'Jauche'; Old Church Slavic *struja* 'current', *ostrovъ* 'island' ('das Umflossene'), poln. *strumień* 'stream, brook';

Indo Germanic *sreu-* is extension from *ser-* 'flow'.

**References:** WP. II 702 f., Trautmann 279 f.; Vasmer 2, 287; 3, 32.

**Root / lemma:** *srēno-*, *-ā*

**Meaning:** body part (hip?)

**Material:** Avestan *rāna-* m. 'the outer Teil of Oberschenkels, thigh', mp. np. *rān* 'thigh'; Lithuanian *strėnos* 'die loins, the cross'.

**References:** WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

---

**Root / lemma:** *srīg-*, *srīgos-*

**Meaning:** cold, frost

**Material:** Gr. *πίρος* n. 'frost', *πίγέω*, Perf. m. present-meaning *ἔππῖα* 'freeze, shudder, erschauern'; *πίγῶω* 'friere';

Latin *frīgus*, *-oris* n. (= gr. *πίρος*) 'coldness, frost', *frīgeō*, *-ēre* 'cold sein, freeze, gefroren sein', *frīgīdus* 'cold'.

**References:** WP. II 705 f.; after WH. I 547, II 434, zero grade from *\*(s)rēiǵ-*, to Latin *rigeō* 'rigid', *rigor* 'solidification (vor coldness)', Lithuanian *réižtis* 'sich strecken' (different above S. 855, 862.)

Page(s): 1004

---

**Root / lemma:** *srōmo-*

**Meaning:** lame

**Note:** only altindisch and slavisch

**Material:** Old Indic *srāmá-* 'lame', *srāma-* m. 'Lahmheit'; Old Church Slavic (etc.) *chromъ* 'lame'.

**References:** WP. II 706; Machek Slavia 16, 191, IF. 53, 94; Vasmer 3, 272 f.

Page(s): 1004

---

**Root / lemma:** *stag-*

**Meaning:** to drop, drizzle

**Material:** Gr. *στάζω*, *στάξω* *σταγῆναι* 'drip, trickle, einträufeln tr., drip, trickle let; drip, trickle intr., rinnen', *στακτός* 'tröpfelnd, tropfend', *σταγών*, *-όνοσ* f. 'drip', *στάγες* Pl. ds.;

Latin *stāgnūm* 'jedes ausgetretene Gewässer, sea, pond, pool, pond, pool or langsam running Gewässer';

Latin (Celtic loanword?) *stagnum* 'Zinn' ('das Getropfte, light Schmelzbare'), Old Irish *stān* 'Zinn'; cymr. *ystaen*, ncorn. *stean*, bret. *stean* (from Latin?);

abret. *staer*, nbret. *ster* 'river, stream, brook' (\**stagrā*), cymr. *taen* 'conspersio, adspersio' (\**stagnā*).

**References:** WP. II 612, WH. II 585, Flasdieck Zinn unter Zink 14 ff.

**Page(s):** 1010

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)tāi-*

**Meaning:** to conceal; to steal

**Material:** Old Indic *stāyāt* 'clandestine, hide, conceal', *stāyú-*, *tāyú-* 'thief' (= Old Church Slavic *taj* Adv. 'secret', if from \**tāju*, gr. τηϋ-σιος); *stēya-m* 'theft', *stēnā-* 'thief'; Avestan *tāyu-* 'thief', *tāya-* 'theft'; gr. τηυσίη ὁδός 'ein way, the einen um die Mühe the intention betrügt' (\**tāu*-σιος, from \**tāju-tā*), τήτη ἀπορία, ἔνδεια, στέρησις Hes., τητάω 'bringe um etwas, rob', Med. 'darbe'; Old Irish *tāid* 'thief' (= Old Bulgarian *tatb*, das -*d* analogical); Old Church Slavic *taj* 'secret', *tajq*, *tajiti* 'hide', *tatb* 'thief'; Hittite *tajezzi*, *tajazzi* 'stiehlt'.

**References:** WP. II 610, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 69.

**Page(s):** 1010

---

**Root / lemma:** *stāi-*, *stī-*, *stī-ā-*

**Meaning:** to condense, press together

**Note:** in addition *stēib(h)-*, *stēip-* 'shaft, pole etc.'

**Material:** Old Indic *styāyatē* 'gerinnt, wird hart', participle *styāna-*; (Gramm.) *prastīma-* 'gedrängt, gehäuft', *stīmā-* 'idle' (actually 'jammed, packed, stuck'), *viṣṭīmín-* Bez. of pudenda, *stīyā* f. 'träges, stehendes water', *stimita-* 'clumsy, idle, unbeweglich, damp'; Avestan *stā(y)-* 'heap, mass';

gr. στέαρ, στέατος 'stehendes fat, tallow, suet' (\**stāij*); hom. ἀγχι-στῖνος 'near aneinandergedrängt' (compare Old Indic *styā-na-*); στία f., στῖον n. 'small stone'; στίλη 'drip' (compare Latin *stīria*, *stīlla*);

Latin *stīria* 'frozen drip, icicle', Demin. *stīlla* 'drip' (\**stīr[e]llā*);

nisl. *stīrur* 'stiffness in the eyes', Norwegian *stīra*, Old Icelandic *stīra*, Danish Swedish *stīrra* 'gaze, stare', East Frisian *stīr* 'stiff, rigid', Modern High German *stier*, *stieren*, Lithuanian *styrstù*, *stýrti* 'solidify, congeal', *stýrau*, -oti 'stiff and lümmelhaft dastehen';

Old Icelandic *stīm* n. 'restlessness, din, fuss, noise', Norwegian *stīm* 'Fischschwarm', Middle High German *stīm*, *steim* 'bunte bulk, mass, Getümmel';

Gothic *stains*, Old Icelandic *steinn*, Old English *stān*, Old High German *stein* 'stone';

Old Church Slavic *sténa* 'wall', *stěňnъ* 'stony';

perhaps also Old Icelandic *stīn* 'stall', *stīa* 'make a hedge, fence', Old English *stig*, *stī* 'pigpen; hall', Middle Low German *stege* 'corral, pen, fold', Old High German *stīga*, Middle High German *stīge*, *stīje* 'stall or Lattenverschlag for small cattle';

Lithuanian *stingti* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', Latvian *stingt* 'compact become', *stingrs* 'stramm, rigid, zusammenhaltend, gespannt, stiff';

about Latin *timeō* 'dread myself', etc. s. WH. II 682.

**References:** WP. II 610 f., WH. II 595;

**See also:** s. also *steuə*- S. 1035.

**Page(s):** 1010-1011

---

**Root / lemma:** *stāk-*, *stek-*

**Meaning:** to stand; to put

**Note:** extension from *stā-* 'stand'

**Material:** Old Indic *stákati* 'widersteht', Avestan *staxta-* 'tight, firm, strong', *staxra-* 'strong, tight, firm; esp. of Winterfrost: stern'; Umbrian *stakaz* 'statūtus';

Old High German *staha*/n. m. Old Icelandic *stā*/n. (derived Old High German *stehli*, Old English *stiele* n.) 'Stahl' (from dem Germanic derives Old Prussian *staclan* 'Stahl'), Germanic *\*stahla-* probably = Avestan *staxra-*, Indo Germanic *\*stóklo-*; Old Icelandic *stagl* n. 'wheel, das zur Hinrichtung dient', Norwegian *stagle* 'picket, pole', *staga* 'stiff go', Old Icelandic *stag* n., Old English *stæg* n. 'rope, hawser' ('\*das steif gespannte');

with other meaning change ('stehenbleiben = stocken, to short become') Old Icelandic *stakka* f. 'stub', *stakkaðr*, *stokuttr* 'short', Danish *stak-aandet* 'kurzatmig'; Lithuanian *stokà* 'lack', *stokstù*, *stōkti* 'to lack begin'.

**References:** WP. II 611, WH. II 585.

**Page(s):** 1011

---

**Root / lemma:** *stā-* : *stə-*

**Meaning:** to stand

**Note:** reduplicated *si-stā-*, extended *stāi-* : *stī-*, *stāu-* : *stū-* and *st-əu-*

**Material: A.** Old Indic *tiṣṭhati*, Avestan *hištaiti*, ap. 3. Sg. Impf. *a-ištata* `stehn' (: Latin *sistō*, Irish *-sissiur*, athematic still gr. ἵστημι, during late Old High German *sestōn* `disponere' from dem roman. Italian *assestāre* `bring in order' borrowed is), Aor. Old Indic *á-sthā-m* (= gr. ἔστην), Perf. *tasthāu*, *tasthimá*, *tasthivas-*; gr. ἵστημι (Doric ἱστᾶμι) `stelle', Aor. ἔστην, Perf. ἔστηκα, ἔσταμεν, ἔσταώς (ἐπί-σταμαι `understand' probably neologism after Aor. ἐπι-σταίμην, ἐπι-στάμενος); ἰστός `mast, the senkrechte Weberbaum, texture';

Avestan ap. *stāya-* `place; Med. sich stellen';

Latin *sistō* `stelle', Umbrian *sestu* `sistō', Volscan *sistiatens* `statuērunt';

Old Irish *tair-(ś)issiur* `stay, stand', *ar-sissedar* `insistitur, innititur', *fo-sissedar* `tritt ein for' (*sessam* `das Stehen', *sessad* ds. etc.);

Latin *stō* (*stāre*, *stetī*) = Umbrian *stahu* `stand', *\*stā-iō*; Old Latin probably also trans. `place'; Oscan *stait* (*\*stajēietī*) `stat' Pl. *stahint*, *eestint* (*\*ēstajēient*) `extant'; Old Irish *ad-tāu*, *-tō* `I befinde myself, bin' (*\*stā-iō*), 3. Sg. (*ad*)-*tā* = cymr. *taw* `daß es is' from *\*stā-t*, unpersönl. Passiv *tāthar* `man is (mad, wicked, evil)' from *\*stā-to-ro* (?), mcymr. Impersonale *ny-m-dawr* `es kümmert myself nicht', corn. *ny-m-deur* (*\*tā-ro-*) `I will not'; Old Irish *ness-* (*\*ni-stā-*) `niedertreten' in *com-ness-* ds., `verurteilen', *dġness* `despise', *to-ness-* `betreten', *ar-ossa* `expect t' (*\*are-uks-stā-*); *assae* `light to tun' from *\*ad-stā-iō* `adponendus';

**Note:**

Maybe alb. *stan* `winter station for animals' from med.L *stantia* f. L *stant-* pres. ppl stem of *stare* to stand.

Old Saxon Old High German *stān*, *stēn* `stand'; Reimwortbildungen to *gēn*, *gān* `go' (see 419); with *t*-extension: preterit Gothic *stōþ*, Old Icelandic *stōð*, Old Saxon *stōd*, Old High German *stuot* (mostly *stuont* after dem present) `I stand', wherefore with present nasalization Gothic Old Saxon *standan*, Old Icelandic *standa*, Old English *stondan*, Old High German *stantan* `stand'; in addition Old High German *stanta* `bowl, basin, Kufe' and with neuem ablaut Old Icelandic *stund* `time(punkt), while, hour, length', Old English *stund* f. `certain time, hour, Mal', Old Saxon *stunda* `time(punkt)', Old High German *stunta* ds., Late Middle High German also `hour';

Lithuanian *stóju* (\**stāiō*), *stóti* 'tread', Old Church Slavic \**stajō*, *stati* 'sich stellen', *stojō stojati* (\**stajēti*) 'stand'; Tocharian B *ste* 'is', 3. Pl. *stare*.

**B.** Indo Germanic *n*-present \**stə-nā-* in Avestan *fra-stanvanti* 'sie come voran', Armenian *stanam* 'erstehe, acquire', gr. Cretan *στανύω* 'stelle' (neologism gr. *ιστάνω*); Latin *prae-stināre* 'den price vorher feststellen, buy', *dēstināre* 'festmachen, festsetzen, fest beschließen' (*dēstina* 'pad'), *obstināre* 'auf etwas bestehen'; alb. *shtonj* 'vermehrte' (\*'stelle, staple auf'); Old Church Slavic *stanō* (Inf. *stati*) 'werde myself stellen, tread'; Old Prussian *postānimai* 'we become', *postāt* 'become', *stānintei* 'stehend'; Tocharian B *stām-* 'stand'; compare also the nouns with *n*-formant.

**C.** root-nouns as 2. **composition parts:**

Old Indic *ni-ṣṭhā-* 'hervorstehend, -ragend', *pari-ṣṭhā-* (\*herumstehend =) 'hinderend', f. 'hindrance', *pr̥thivi-ṣṭhā-* (and *-ṣṭhā-*) 'auf dem Boden stehend, fest auftretend', *rathē-ṣṭhā-* 'auf dem cart stehend, kämpfend' = Avestan *raθaē-štā-* 'warrior'; gr. *θέμις, -στος* 'right, law' (originally god's name 'die fest und unverbrüchlich Stehende', \**θεμί-στā*), gr. *μετανάστης* 'wer seinen ursprünglichen Wohnsitz through Aufstehen, Wegzug verändert hat'; Old Irish *hiress* 'faith, belief' (prefix \*[*p*]eri + *stā*).

**D. -st-o:** Old Indic e.g. *prati-ṣṭhā-* 'standing firm' (*-ṣṭhā* f. 'Stillestehen, Beharren'), *duḥ-sṭha-* = gr. *δύσ[σ]τος ἄδύστηνος*, *bala-sṭha-* 'in voller Kraft stehend'; Subst. *pra-sṭha-* m. 'Bergebene' ('hervorstehend') = Old Irish *ross* 'foreland, promontory, wood, forest', Middle Breton *ross* 'hill', cymr. *rhos* 'moor, fen';

Maybe alb. (*rsi*) *rrī* 'stand' (common Italic alb. *rs-* > *rr-*).

Old Church Slavic Adj. 'straight, unsophisticated, simple, just'; Old Indic *pr̥-ṣṭhā-* n. 'back' etc. (see 813); gr. *παστός* 'Bettvorhang' (compare with *d*-suffix gr. *παραστάς, παστάς* etc. in the same place); Old Indic *gōṣṭhā-* m. n. 'cowshed', *bhayá-sṭha-* m. n. 'gefährvolle position', Old High German *ewi-st* m. 'sheepfold, Schafhürde', Old Icelandic *nau-st* n. 'shed for Schiffe, Schiffshaus'; alb. *breshtë, bresht* f. 'Tannenwald' (: *brē* 'fir'); Old Illyrian *Tergeste, Λαδεστα, -στον* etc.; Old Indic *tri-ṣṭhā-* 'auf drei Unterlagen stehend', Oscan *trstus* 'testes' (*tristaamentud* 'testamento'), Latin (to. *i*-stem has changed) *testis* (\**tri-sto-*) 'wer as dritter, as Zeuge by zwei Streitenden stands', Old Irish *tress-* 'dritter'; Latin *caelestis* 'incaelo stationem habens' (originally *o*-stem, compare *ἄπαξ λεγ. Veneris caelestae*), *agrestis* 'ländlich'; Lithuanian *atstūs* 'afar' (: *atstóti* 'sich entfernen'; of Adverb *atstū* = Instr. auf -*ō* derive), Latvian *nuò-st* Adv. 'away, in another place, **hinweg, fort**';

Latin *praestō* 'gegenwärtig, da, zur Hand, to Diensten'; *praestōlarī* 'bereitstehen' probably from *\*praestōdārī*,

as Indo Germanic *\*stǵēti-s* with in the Komposition reduced *ə* are whereas **aufzufassen**:

Old Indic *pr-ṣṭi*-f. 'back' etc. (see 813 Mitte) and *prati-ṣṭhi*- 'Widerstand'; gr. ἔξαστις 'from dem texture vorstehender Faden' (\*ἔξ-αν-στις), κατ' ἄντηστιν 'compared with' (\*αντην-στι-); Lithuanian *dim-stis* 'courtyard, courtyard, blessing'.

E. nouns with Dental-suffixes:

1. Latin *super-stes*, *anti-stes* (*\*stə-t*);

2. participle Old Indic *sthítá*- 'stehend' (Avestan *stāti*- 'stehend' with geneuerter = **renamed, has changed??** lengthened grade), gr. στατός 'placed, stehend', Latin (Oscan-Volskan) *status* 'placed'; Old Irish *fossad* 'tight, firm', cymr. *gwastad* 'planus, constans, aequus' (*\*upo-statos*); Old Icelandic *staðr* 'zum Stehen willing, inclined, stätig' (esp. from horses) derivative Middle High German *stetec* ds.; Old High German *stata* f. 'comfortable er Ort or moment, help', Modern High German *zustatten*; Old High German *gīstatōn* 'gute possibility, opportunity give, bear, permit', Old Icelandic *steðja* 'place, bestätigen, bear, permit', Middle Low German *steden* ds., Old English *stæþþan* 'zum Stehen bringen'; Lithuanian *stataũ*, *-ýti* 'place';

3. alb. *mështet*, *pshtet* 'stütze, lehne an', *fstetem* 'stay' (to Verbaladj. *\*stə-to*);

4. Old Indic *sthíti*-f. 'das Stehen, Stand, Bestand', Avestan *stāti*- 'Stehen, Aufstellung'; gr. στάσις, -εως 'position, Stand; Aufstand' (στατικός, στάσιμος);

Latin *statim* 'during of Stehens, stehend'; **Maybe abbreviated and prefixed alb. *mbë-shtim* 'standing'**,

Classical 'auf the Stelle', *statiō* = Oscan *statíf* 'Standort', Gothic *staþs* m. (*i*-stem), Old Icelandic *staðr* m., Old High German *stat* f. 'place, site, Stadt', Old English *stede*, *styde* f. 'das Stehen, Stehenbleiben, site' (compare also Old Norse *en*-stem *steði* m., Gen. *steðja* 'anvil' from *\*staþjan*-, actually 'Ständer'); zero grade Avestan *stāiti*- 'Stehen, Stand, Aufstellung', Old Church Slavic *postatb* 'determination', Inf. Lithuanian *stóti*, Latvian *stāt*, Old Prussian *stāt*, Old Church Slavic *stati* 'sich stellen, tread';

Latin *status*, *-ūs* 'das Stehen, position, Stand', *statuō*, *-ere* 'hin-, aufstellen', Umbrian *statita* 'statūta'; bret. *steut*, cymr. *ystawd* 'Garben' (*\*stā-tā*), bret. *steudenn* 'spigot, nail'



(\**stā-t*), Loth RC. 43, 154 f.; Lithuanian *statūs* 'stehend, steep', Gothic *stapa* Dat., Old Saxon *stath* m., Old High German *stad*, *stado* m. 'Landungsort, bank, border, shore, seashore'; Old Icelandic *stǫð* f. 'Landungsort, position', *stǫðva* 'zum Stehen bringen' (\**stapwō(n)*, compare Latin *statu-s*, *-ere*); *staði* 'Heustapel in the barn' (= Middle Low German *stade* 'place, where die Ernte aufgehäuft wird').

5. with *d<sup>h</sup>*-suffix: cymr. *an-sawdd* 'das Festmachen', Old Irish *sādud* (\**stādh-ī-tu-*) ds.; Old Icelandic *stōð* n. 'Standort, herd from mare with one or mehreren Hengsten', Old English *stōd* n. 'herd of horses', Middle Low German *stōt* (-*d*) f. 'Einzäunung for horse, herd from Zuchtpferden', Old High German *stuot* f. 'herd from Zuchtpferden', also 'mare', Modern High German *Stute*; Old Icelandic (e.g. *hug-*) *stōðr* 'standing firm, tight, firm' (rather Indo Germanic *t* because of Gothic *ungastopai* 'ohne firm Stand'; *t* or *d<sup>h</sup>* with analog. ablaut *ē*: Old High German *stāti* 'tight, firm, dauerhaft, stet', Middle Low German *stēde* 'tight, firm, beständig'); Kaus. Gothic *ana-*, *du-stōdjan* 'begin', Old Icelandic *stōða* 'zum Stehen bringen'; with Germanic \**stōpia-* lautet ab Lithuanian *stāčias* 'stehend'; Lithuanian *statinė* 'big, giant Holzwanne';

6. Old Indic *sthātar-* 'Lenker', *sthātṛ* n. 'das Stehende', Latin *stātor*; gr. στατήρ, -ήρος 'ein Gewicht and eine coin'; \**st[ə]-ter* with reduction of *ə* in compound, perhaps in Old Indic *savya(ē)-ṣṭhar-* 'the links stehende Wagenkämpfer', Avestan *raθaē-štar-* 'warrior, Kriegsheld' (as *raθaē-štā-*, see above; perhaps but reshuffling from *-ṣṭhā* after den nouns agentis auf *-tar*);

7. Latin *obstāculum* 'hindrance' n.; cymr. *cystadl* 'equivalent', *distadl* 'wertlos' (\**stə-tlo-*); Old Icelandic *stǫðull* m. 'Melkplatz, Senne' = Old English *staþol* 'base, position, place', Old Saxon *stathal* 'position', Middle Low German *stadel* 'barn', Old High German *stadal* 'Stand, Kornscheuer', Modern High German (South German) *Stadel*, Old Danish *stedel* 'ground, Hofstätte'; Lithuanian *stāklės* Pl. 'loom'; Lithuanian *stāklė* 'picket, pole', Latvian *staklis* 'ds. prong, spike, pinnacle, fork', Old Prussian *stakle* 'pad' (with *kl* from *tl*).

8. with formants *-d<sup>h</sup>lo-*: Latin *stabulum* 'Standort, abode, residence; lair of wild animal, stall' (*prōstibulum* 'Ding zum öffentlich Ausstehen, Dirne', *naustibulum* 'Schiffstandort, vessel in Schiffsform'), *stabilis* 'standing firm, steadfast', Umbrian *staflarem* 'stabulārem', Oscan *staflatas-set* 'statutae sunt', Paelignian *pri-stafalacirix* '\*praestibulātrix, antistita';

vereinzeltere Dentalableitungen: *-d<sup>h</sup>-* in gr. σταθμός, mostly Pl. σταθμά 'Stand, Standort, weight', σταθρός 'stehend, unbeweglich, tight, firm'; *-d-* in στάδιος 'stehend, unbeweglich, stoff, zugewogen', στάδην 'stehend', ἀπο-σταδόν 'fern abstehend'.



9. with **ʎ**-formant:

cymr. *cystal* 'just as well' (\**kom-sta-lo-*); Gothic *stōls* 'throne', Old High German *stuol*, Old English *stōl*, Old Norse *stōll* 'stool', Lithuanian *pastōlai* 'rack for Bienenkörbe', zero grade Old Church Slavic *stoľ* 'throne, seat', in den neuern Slavic Spr. 'stool' or 'table, desk'.

Alb. *stol* 'stool' a Slavic loanword.

10. with **m**-formant:

Old Indic *sthāman*- n. 'Standort, power'; gr. στήμων m., στήμεναι 'stand', Latin *stāmen* n. 'Aufzug am aufrecht stehenden loom, etc.', Umbrian Dat. *stahmei* 'statiōni'; *stahmito* 'statūtum'; Old Irish *sessam* 'das Stehen' (\**si-stā-mu-*), *foessam* 'protection' (\**upo-si-sta-mu-*) = mcymr. *gwaessaw* 'Garantie'; Gothic *stōma* 'ὑπόστασις, foundation, Stoff'; Lithuanian *stomuō, -eñs* 'stature'; russ. *stamík* 'Stützbalken';

gr. στάμνος 'crock, pitcher', σταμῖν-ες Pl. 'Ständer, Seitenbalken'; cymr. *cysefin* 'first' (\**kentu-stamīno-*); Middle Irish *samaigim* 'stelle', cymr. *sefyll*, corn. *sevell* 'stand', bret. *sévell* (\**stamīlio-*) 'erect, to build' (besides with Celtic *t* Old Irish *tamun* 'tree truck'; Old High German *stam, stammes* 'stem' etc. seems Verquickung eines related \**stamna-* with a *staḇna-*, s. \**steb-* 'jamb'); Tocharian A *štām*, B *stām* 'tree'; but Old High German *ungistuomi* 'boisterous' to *stem-* 'hamper', see there.

11. with **n**-formant (compare die Präsensbildungen with *n*):

Old Indic *sthāna*- n., Avestan ap. *stāna*- n. 'Standort, place', npers. *sitān*, gr. δύσ-[σ]τηνος, Doric δύστᾱνος '(in schlechtem Zustande) unlucky', ἄσστηνος ds., Lithuanian *stónas* 'Stand', Old Church Slavic *stanъ* 'Stand, lair', alb. *shtuarë* 'stehend', *shtorazë* 'erect' (\**stā-no-dio-*, compare to *d*-suffix gr. ἀποσταδόν etc.), *shtâzë, shtézë* 'cattle' (\**stan-zë*).

Maybe alb. *stan* 'animal stall', (\**status*), *shtat* 'standing body', *shtyj* 'push (pushing animal)', *shtie* 'kill (an animal)'. Alb. suggests that **Root / lemma: stā- : ste- : (to stand)** derived from **Root / lemma: sed- : (to sit)**.

12. with **r**-formants: Old Indic *sthirá-* 'tight, firm, unbeweglich'; Lithuanian *stóras* 'thick, umfangreich' (actually 'stämmig'), Old Church Slavic *starъ* 'old' ('stämmig' in contrast zur zarteren youth), Old Norse *stōrr* 'big, large', Old Saxon *stōri* 'big, large, illustrious', Old English *stōr* 'vast, grand';

13. with dem *j* from \**stā-jō* other formations: Old Indic *jala-sthāya*- m. 'water container, water carrier', *sthāyin*- 'stille stehend, verweilend, stetig', *sthēmán*- m. 'Festigkeit, tranquility, duration' (\**sthayiman*-).

**F. *st(h)āu*:- *st(h)ū***: Lithuanian *stóviu*, -*ėti* 'stand' (Memel *stáunu*), *stovà* 'place', *stōvis* 'state, status', *stovūs* 'stehend (of water)', Latvian *stāvu*, *stāvēt* 'stand', *stāvus* 'stehend, erect'; *stāvs* 'steep', *stāvs* 'shape', *stāvi*, *stāve* 'loom'; Old Church Slavic *staviti* 'place', *stavъ* 'Stand, structure, composition'; Old English *stōw*, Old Frisian *stō* f. 'place', Old Icelandic *eld-stō* 'Feuerstätte'; Gothic *stōjan* 'direct, aim, point' (perhaps \**stōwjan*: Old Church Slavic *staviti*), *staua* f. 'court' (\**stōwō*), *staua* m. 'judge', Old English *stōwian* 'restrain', engl. *stow* 'stauen', Old High German Middle High German *stouwen* (\**stawjan*) '(au) wail; (scheltend) gebieten; Refl. sich stauen', Modern High German *stauen*, with *ū*: Old High German *stūatago* 'Gerichtstag', *stūan* 'anklagen, scold, chide, hamper', Middle Low German *stūwen* (= *stouwen*, *stōwen*) 'dam', etc.;

with gradation ***stōu***:- gr. \**στωF-ός* 'column' in Attic *στοιά*, *στοά* (\**στωFjā*), Aeolic *στωῖα* 'Säulenhalle', *στωῖδιον* Demin., *στωικός* 'zur Schule the Stoa belonging', *στώμιξ δοκίς ξυλίνη* Hes.;

zero grade: Old Indic *sthūṇā* 'column' (Middle Indic *ṇ* from *n*), Avestan *stūna*, *stunā* 'column'; gr. *στῦω* 'steife, richte empor', Med. 'bin steil aufgerichtet', *στῦμα* n. 'erectio penis', *στύμος στέλεχος*, *κορμός*; *στῦλος* m. 'column, stylus', *στύραξ* 'das untere end the lance'; Old Icelandic *stūmi* 'a giant'; Middle High German *stūnende* 'widersetzlich', Modern High German *staunen* as 'look stiff, be amazed, marvel'; keine evidence for diese ablaut grade are whereas die *u*-stem Old Indic *su-ṣṭhú* Adv. 'good, beautiful', *anu-ṣṭhú*, *anu-ṣṭhuyā* 'immediately, right away';

with *ʃ* forms in addition: Old Icelandic *stoð* (Pl. *stoðir*, *støðr*, *steðr*) f. 'pad, jamb, Unterstützung', Old English *stuðu*, *studu* f. 'pad, jamb', Middle High German *stud* f. ds., Old Icelandic *stuðill* m.ds., Middle High German *studel* 'jamb, Turpfosten';

Old Icelandic *styðja* 'prop, support', Old High German *studen* 'belay, statuere', Old Icelandic *stoða* 'support, help'; with intens. consonant stretch: Middle Low German *stutten* '(under-)prop, support', Old High German (*under*)*stutzen*, Modern High German (*under*)*stützen*; also Old High German *stūda* 'bunch'; Latvian *stute*, *stuta* 'rod, rod';

reduced grade ***stēu***:- gr. *σταυρός* 'picket, pole' = Old Icelandic *staurr* 'picket, pole' (ablaut. Norwegian dial. *styr*, *styrja* 'long shaft, pole, steife person'); Latin in: *instaurāre*

`instand place' (originally from Stangen, Ständern beim Bau), *restaurāre*

`wiederinstandsetzen'.

**G. *st-ou-, st-eye-*** `massiv, tight, firm, thick, breit' (Germanic *stīura* see below) as  
`standsicher, standing firm' in Old Indic *sthāvará-* `thick, standing firm, beständig' (latter  
meaning and die Vokallänge perhaps through support in *sthā-* `stand'), *sthāvira-* `breit,  
thick, strong, dense, old', (or after dem compounds Sup. erfolgter replacement for:) Old  
Indic *sthūrā-*, *sthūlá-* `thick' = Avestan *stūra-* `umfangreich, strong' (composition form *stū-*,  
*stvi-*, i.e. *\*stuvī-*), Kompar. Superl. Old Indic *sthāvīyas-*, Avestan *staoyā-* `the  
Umfangreichere, Stärkere, Größere', Old Indic *sthá-viṣṭha-*, Avestan *stāvišta-* `the  
Stärkste, Derbste, Größte', Old Indic *stháviman-* n. `Breite', Avestan *stavah-* n. `thickness,  
fatness, Starke'; Armenian *stvar* `thick' ( *\*stuḡar-*);

aschw. *stūr* `big, large' (besides *stōr*, see above), *stýras* `brag', Middle Low German *stūr*  
`big, large, strong, heavy; störrisch, coarse, unfriendly' (compare Old Indic *ni-ṣṭhura-*  
`rough, hard, coarse', *ni-ṣṭhūrin-* `coarse, raw'), Old Icelandic *stūra* `Düsterheit', Vb. `  
grieving sein' (nschw. *stūra* `rigid hinsehen' in the meaning after the family of Modern High  
German *stieren* umgeändert), zero grade Old High German *stiuri* `strong, stately, stout,  
proud';

with other meaning: Old High German *stiura*, Middle High German *stiure* `pad, rudder,  
helm, Unterstützung, tax', Modern High German *Steuer* f. and (from dem Low German) n.,  
Old English *stēorf* n. `rudder, helm', Old Icelandic *stýri* n. `rudder, helm', Middle Low  
German *stūr(e)* n. `rudder, helm', f. n. `Regierung; help, Gegenwehr', f. `Unterstützung',  
Gothic *us-stiurei* `Zügellosigkeit', Middle Low German *unstūre* ds., Gothic *stiurjan*  
`feststellen, affirm', Modern High German *zur Steuer der Wahrheit*, Old Icelandic *stýra* `ein  
ship steuern; regieren', Old English *stīeran* ds., Old High German *stiurren* `prop, support,  
steuern, steer'; probably originally `picket, pole, rudder, helm (secondary: with it prop,  
support, steer)', with Old Icelandic *staurr*, gr. σταυρός (see above) under *\*stēu-ro-* : *\*stəu-*  
*ro-* compatible, das from *\*st(h)āu-* not quite apart, separated become could;

to Old Indic *sthūrā-* etc. stellt sich probably Indo Germanic ***steu-ro-*** `bull (and anderes  
cattle)':

Avestan *staora-* `cattle', Middle Persian *stōr* `draft animal, steed', Gothic *stiur* m. `bull  
calf, bull' (after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 483 = Old Indic *sthāvira-*); Old High German *stior*, Old  
English *stēor*, Old Icelandic *stiōrr* (besides *þjōrr*) `bull'.

**References:** WP. II 603 ff., WH. I 343 f., 705 f., Trautmann 280 ff., Vasmer 3, 2 ff.

**Root / lemma:** *steb(h)-* and *stēb(h)-*: *steb<sup>h</sup>-*, nasalized *stemb(h)-*; *step-* (also *stēp-*?), nasalized *stemp-*; nominal *steb<sup>h</sup>o-s*, *stemb(h)ro-s*, *stomb(h)o-s*

**Meaning:** post, pillar, stump; to support, etc..

**Note:** relationship to *\*stā-* 'stand' is possible.

**Material:** root form with *-b-*

Old Indic *stábaka-* m. n. 'tussock', *stambá-* m. 'bush, tussock' (= Lithuanian *stámbas* 'Kohlstrunk');

gr. *στέμβω* 'stamp, misshandle, abuse, revile', *στεμβάζειν λοιδορεῖν*, Hes. *στόβος* m. 'Schelten, boastfulness', *στοβέω*, *στοβάζω* 'abuse, revile';

Old Saxon preterit *stōp* 'trat fest auf', Old English *stæppan* (*steppan*), *stōp* 'fest treten, march, step, stride, strut', Old High German *stepfen* and *stapfōn* 'fest auftreten, fest auftretend schreiten', in addition Kaus. Old English *stæpan* 'einweihen', Old High German (Hildebrandslied) *stoptun tosamane* 'liessen zusammenstapfen'; Middle Low German *stappe*, Old High German *stapf*, *stapfo* (*stāffo*) 'Stapfe, footprint' (Germanic *\*stapp-*); Old Icelandic *stōpull* m. 'jamb, pillar, tower', Old Frisian *stapul* 'Richtblock; Krone eines Zahnes', Old English *stapol* m. 'stem, jamb, column', Middle Low German *stapel* m. 'column, Unterlage, stacked heap, Stapelplatz' (out of it Modern High German *Stapel* 'pile, stack'), Old High German *stapfal*, *staffal* 'foundation, footstep, grade', Modern High German *Staffel* 'rung, horizontal step on a ladder, Treppenabsatz'; Old Saxon *stōpo* m. 'step, tread; kick, strike or blow delivered by the foot; footprint, track, footprint', Old English *stōpel* ds., Old High German *stuoffa*, *stuofa*, Modern High German *grade*, Middle High German *stüefe* 'tight, firm, strong'; Old English *stæpe*, *stepe*, Pl. *stapas* 'footstep, grade', Old Frisian *stepe* ds., Old Icelandic *stapi* m. 'hoher and steiler rocks'; Old Frisian *stēpa* 'beisteuern' (denominative from:); Old Frisian *ield-stōpe* 'Beisteuer; Wergeld', Old High German *stuopfa* ds. (Old Church Slavic *stapъ* 'Steigbügel' from dem Germanic);

nasalized Old Low German *stamp*, Old High German *stampf* m. 'tool zum Stoßen', (Old Church Slavic *stopa* 'mortar' from dem Germanic), therefrom Old Icelandic *stappa* 'bump, poke, stomp, crunch', Old English *stempān* 'in mortar grind' (engl. *stamp* also 'stamp'), Middle High German *stempfen* and Old High German *stampfōn*, Middle High German *stampfen* 'stomp, hit, stamp' and further Middle Low German *stempel*, Old High German *stempfil* 'Stämpfel, pestle'; Middle Low German *stump* m. 'stump; adj. 'dull, stupid', Old High German *stumpf* m. 'stub, stump'; Adj. 'stumpf, mutilated, abbreviated';

problematisch Middle Irish *síbal* 'a walking, marching' (\**stebulo*-).

root form with -b<sup>h</sup>-:

Old Indic *stabhnāti*, *stabhnōti*, *stambhatē*, -*ti* 'prop, support, hamper', Med. 'stiff become, solidify, congeal', *stabhitá* 'gestützt', *stabdha* 'stiff, rigid; haughty', Kaus. *stambhayati*, -*te* 'fastens, makes stiff, lähmt, halt an, oppressed', *stambha* m. 'jamb, column; hindrance, Lähmung; Aufgeblasenheit', (compare np. *sitamba* 'violent, brutal, streitsüchtig'), *stambhanam* 'fortification, Festhalten, hindrance' = Avestan *stəmbana*- 'pad', Avestan *stawra* 'tight, firm', np. *sitabr*, *istabr* 'strong, vast, grand'; ved. *stabhūyán*, *stabhūyāmāna* 'sich nicht from the Stelle rührend, unbeweglich', ap. *stambava* 'resist! rebell!' (indoiran. \**stamb<sup>h</sup>au*-);

gr. ἀστεμφής 'unerschütterlich' (actually 'wer nicht gepreßt become kann'), στέμφυλα n. Pl. 'ausgepreßte Oliven or Trauben', σταφυλή 'grape, grapevine; uvula in mouth', σταφύλη 'plummet';

Middle Irish *sab* f. 'shaft, pillar, stick' (\**stab[h]ā*); *semmor* 'clover' (\**stemb[h]ro*-);

Old Icelandic *stefja* (\**stabjan*) 'hinder', *stefna* 'dam' (\*make stiff, stiffen, make rigid, halt, stop, cause to stop, block'), Old High German *stabēn* 'rigid, stiff sein', East Frisian *staf* 'stiff, lame'; Gothic \**stafs* (Nom. Pl. *stabeis*) στοιχεῖα 'Buchstaben' (lesson through Runenstäbchen), Old Icelandic *stafr* 'staff, pad, alphabetic letter', Old English *stæf* 'staff, alphabetic letter', Old High German Middle High German *stap* (-*b*) 'stick, pad, rod'; Swedish Danish *staver* 'fence post' (compare Old Church Slavic *stoborъ*, Lithuanian *stābaras*); Old Frisian *stef* 'staff';

Maybe alb. *stap* 'stick, pad, rod' a Germanic loanword.

Old Icelandic *stefn*. (\**stabja*-), *stefna* f. (\**staðanjōn*-) 'certain, feste time etc.', Old English *stefn*, *stemma* m. 'time, Mal, Periode'; Old Icelandic *stafn* n. 'Steven, Hausgiebel', Old Saxon *stamn* m. 'Steven', Old English *stefn*, *stemn* m. 'stem, root, Steven', Old High German *stam* (-*mm*-) 'tree trunk, Geschlechtsstamm', Modern High German *stern* (Verquikkung eines \**stað-na*- with a \**stam-na*: Old Irish *tamun* 'tree trunk');

nasalized Old High German *stumbal* 'cut-off piece, stump', *stumbilōn* 'mutilate', Old Frisian *stemblinge* 'mutilation'.

Lithuanian *sternbti* 'stalk ansetzen', *sternbras*, *stembrys* 'stalk' (= Middle Irish *semmor*), *stirnbras* 'tail stub, tail stump', žem. *stāmbris* 'stalk', Lithuanian *stambūs*

`coarse, coarsely granulated ', *stāmbas* `Kohlstrunk', Latvian *stuobrs* `stem, reed'; Lithuanian *stebulė* f. `hub of a wheel', Latvian *stebe* `mast ', russ. *stebátʹ*, klr. *stebnutý* `lash, flog; **steppen**, sew '; *stabýti*, *stabdýti* `halt, stop, cause to stop, block ', *stābas* `jamb, Schlagfluß', Old Lithuanian *stabas* `idol ' (**göttlich verehrter Pflock**), Latvian *stabs* `pillar, column ', Old Prussian *stabis* m. `stone ', *stabni* f. `( stony) oven', Lithuanian *stābaras* `dry bough', Old Church Slavic *stoborъ* `column '; with the meaning `be amazed, marvel ': Lithuanian *stebėtis*;

root form in **-p-**:

Old Indic in Kaus. *sthāpáyāmi* `place, found, ground ';

Old Church Slavic *stopa* `footprint ', *stepenъ* `grade', Old Lithuanian *stapýtis* `stand bleiben', Lithuanian *stėpas* `Schlagfluß', *stapinti* **penem erigere** ';

Old Church Slavic *stopiti*, *stopati* `tread'.

**References:** WP. II 623 ff., Trautmann 280, 284, Kniper Nasalpräas. 195 ff., Vasmer 3, 16, 19, 35.

**Page(s):** 1011-1013

---

**Root / lemma:** **stegh-**, nasal. **stengh-**

**Meaning:** to stick; pole, stalk, etc..

**Material:** Gr. στόχος `das assigned purpose, Vermutung' (στοχάζομαι `ziele, investigate from, errate'); Swedish *stagg* (Germanic *\*stagga-*) `stiff and stechendes Gras', dial. `Achel, Stichling (fish)', wherefore *\*staggian-* `with \*sting, prick = penis versehen' in Old Icelandic *steggi* m. `Stecher', nisl. also `tomcat, male-cat' (late Old English *stagga* m., engl. *stag* `the adult male deer', engl. dial. also `male', from dem Nord.); Prussian-Lithuanian *stegé*, *stegis* `Stichling', Latvian *staga(i)s* `a prickly fish', *stage* `Alant' (also *stagi* `ein herb, das as cabbage gegessen wird?');

nasalized: gr. στόνυξ, -υχος (geformt after ὄνυχ- `sharp cusp, peak'), στόνυξι κέρασι Hes.; στάχυς, -υος (also ἄσταχυς) m. `ear ' (α = η);

Old Icelandic *stinga*, *stakk*, Old English *stingan* `stick'; Gothic *usstagg* `ἐξελε, stich from!'; Old High German *stanga*, Old Icelandic *stǫng* `stick, picket, pole, shaft, pole', Old English *steng* (*\*stangi-*) ds., nl. *steng* (*\*stangiō[n]-*) ds., Old High German *stengil* `stalk'; ablaut. Old High German *stungen* `prick';

Church Slavic *ostegъ*, serb.-Church Slavic *ostežb* 'dress, mantle'; russ. *stegátb*, *stegnútъ* 'steppen, sew, lash, flog', *stěžka* 'suture' (*e* in geschlossener syllable from *ь* and auf *stegátb* figurative); Czech *steh*, poln. *ściąg*, *ścig* 'prick, sting';

here as 'sich versteifen', with the intonation of a heavy basis: Lithuanian *stėng-iu*, *-ti* 'sich anstrengen', Refl. 'sich widersetzen', *stangūs* 'widerspenstig'?

**References:** WP. II 622 f., Vasmer 3, 9, Trautmann 285.

**Page(s):** 1014-1015

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)teg-1*

**Meaning:** to cover

**Material:** Old Indic *stthagati* (umbelegt), *stthagayati* 'verhüllt, verbirgt'; gr. στέγω 'cover, schütze etc.', στέγος, τέγος n. (= Old Irish *tech*), στέγη, τέγη f. 'roof, house', στεγανός 'deckend, sheltering; bedeckt, hidden, concealed', στεγνός 'bedeckend, schützend; bedeckt, verschlossen; compact, tight, firm, dense' (see because of this meaning also \**tegu-* 'thick'), στεκτικός 'bedeckend, schützend';

Latin *tegō*, *-ere* 'cover', *tēctum* 'roof' (= στεκτός), *tegulum* 'cover, roof, wrapping', *teges*, *-etis* 'cover, mat', *tēgula* 'a roof tile', *toga* 'the white woolen upper garment worn by Roman citizens'; Umbrian *tehteřim* 'a covering, plaster used for covering';

Maybe alb. (\**tēgula*) *tjegulla* 'tile, brick', truncated (\**tēgula*) *tulla* 'tile, brick', *tehu* (\**tegu*) 'blade, sharp edge' Latin loanwords [common alb., italic *-g-* > *-h-*]

Old Irish *tech* (neutraler *-es-*stem = gr. τέγος), acymr. *tig*, ncymr. *ty*, acorn. *tí* 'house', abret. *bou-tig* 'cowshed' (with unclear brit. *ŷ*); Pl. acymr. *te*, ncymr. *tai*, also in Old Irish *teg-lach* 'Hausgenossenschaft', cymr. *teulu*, acorn. *teilu* 'family' (\**tego-slougo-*), Old Irish *-tuigiur* 'I cover' = Old High German *decchiu*, *tuige* 'stramen' (\**togiā*), *imthuge* 'Bedeckung, Bekleidung', cymr. *am-do* 'amiculum, involucrum', Old Irish *ētach* 'dress', cymr. corn. *to* 'roof', cymr. *toi* 'tegere';

Old Icelandic *þekja* 'cover', Old English *þeccan* 'cover', Old High German *decchen* 'cover' (iterative \**togeiō* = Old Irish *tuigiur*, under Verdrängung from Indo Germanic \**tegō*); Old Icelandic *þak*, Old English *ðæc*, Old High German *dah* n. 'roof'; Old Icelandic *þekja* 'roof', Old High German *decchi* 'cover, roof'; Old English *þecen*, Old Saxon *thecina* ds., in addition Old Icelandic *staka*, *stakka* f. 'fell, fur'; (without *s* Norwegian dial. *taka* 'Schweinshaut');

lengthened grade Lithuanian *stėgiu stėgti* 'ein Dach eindecken', Old Prussian *steege* 'barn', Lithuanian *stiegotjas* 'Dachdecker', ablaut. *stogas* = Old Prussian *stogis* 'roof'; perhaps russ.-Church Slavic *stogъ* m. 'barn, haystack, heap'.

**References:** WP. II 621 f., WH. II 654 f., Trautmann 288.

**Page(s):** 1013-1014

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)teg-2*

**Meaning:** pole, stick, beam

**Note:** s. also under *steig-* 'prick'

**Material:** Armenian *t'akn*, Gen. *t'akan* 'cudgel, club, beetle, hammer, club, mace, joint', *t'akatak*, *t'akataf* 'capitello, architrave';

Latin *tignum* (*\*tegnom*) 'timber, balk, beam';

Old Icelandic *stjaki* 'picket, pole, shaft, pole' = Old High German *stehho* 'cudgel, club, picket, pole, Stecken, peg, plug'; (with expressive Geminatio *stekko*): Old Swedish *staki* 'shaft, pole, spit, pike', Old English *staca* ds., Middle Low German *stake* ds., Old High German *stach* 'Spießhirsch';

Danish *stak* 'Achel, awn'; denominative Old Icelandic *stjaka* 'bump, poke', *staka* 'bump, poke, fall', Middle Low German *staken* 'bump, poke'; Gothic *hleipra-stakeins* 'Einstecken from Zelten';

of form the shaft, pole genommen is Norwegian dial. *staka, stjaka* 'stiff go, stumble', Low German *stakern* ds.;

Old Icelandic *stakkr* 'barn, haystack', Middle Low German *stak* 'schräger dam from Pfählen and deadwood' (: Old Church Slavic *stogъ* 'barn, haystack');

Lithuanian *stāgaras, stegerỹs* 'dürrer langer stalk', Latvian *stēga* f., *stēgs* m. 'long shaft, pole, long stick, spit, pike'; *stega* f. 'penis';

Old Church Slavic *stežerъ* 'cardo', russ. *stožár* 'shaft, pole', sloven. *stêžja, stôžje* 'Schoberstock', serb. *stôžêr* 'tree auf the Dreschtenne', Upper Sorbian *scěžor* 'mast'; Old Church Slavic *stogъ* 'haystack'; *stěgъ* 'banner, ensign, flag'; about Old Church Slavic *stьgno* see below *(s)teig-*.

**References:** WP. II 613, 622, Trautmann 285, Vasmer 3, 16 f.

**Page(s):** 1014



---

**Root / lemma:** *steigh-*

**Meaning:** to march, ascend

**Material:** Old Indic *stighnōti* `steigt' (Dhātup.), ved. *pra-stighnuyāt* Opt. present `er möge emporkommen', *ati-ṣṭigham* Inf. `übersteigen, bemeistern';

gr. *στείχω* `schreite, go', \**στίξ*, Gen. *στίχος*, Pl. *στίχες*, -ας `row, Zeile', Attic *στίχος* `row, Zeile, line', *στίχασθαι* `in dichter Reihe besides- or hintereinander go or come', *στοῖχος* `row, line';

alb. *shtek*, *shteg-u* `passage, entrance, way, Haarscheitel' (= *στοῖχος*);

Old Irish *tīagu* `I schreite, go', *techt* f. `the going, the summoner', cymr. *taith* `journey' = bret. *tiz* `haste, hurry' (\*[s]tik̄tā), cymr. *mor-dwy* `Seefahrt' (\*[s]teigho-) etc.;

Gothic *steigan*, Old Icelandic *stīga*, Old English Old High German *stīgan* `ascend' (= gr. *στείχω*); Old High German *stīg* `steep path, path, track, grade', Old Icelandic *stīgr* `Fußsteig'; Gothic *staiga* `steep path, way', Old High German *steiga* `steiler way';

Old High German *steg* m. `narrow bridge, gangplank, footbridge, small bridge'; Old Icelandic *stigi* m. `Stiege, ladder', *stig* n. `footstep, grade', Old English *stige* `das Hinauf- or Herabsteigen', Old High German *stega* `grade, stairs, ladder' (Old High German *stiega*, Modern High German *Stiege* with *ē*, also probably from \**stēighā*); Old English *stæger* f. `Treppe' (engl. *stair*), Middle Low German *steiger* `steep', nld. `Ladeplatz, scaffold, trestle', Old Icelandic *steigur-ligr* `steep, erect'; Old Icelandic *stētt* f. `footprint, Trittstein, way, Stand, rank', *stētt* m. ds. (: cymr. *taith*), Old Icelandic *stētta* `support, help', Old English *stihtan*, *stihthan* (\*`auf eine basis place =) einrichten, sort, order, arrange', anfrk. *stihtan* (= Old High German *stiftan*?) etc.;

Lithuanian *staigà* Adv. `sudden', *staigùs* `violent, quick, fast aufbrausend', *staigaũs*, -*ýtis* and *steigiúos*, *steĩgtis* `sich beeilen, sich bemühen'; Latvian *stēidzu(ôs)*, *stēigt(iēs)* `sich beeilen', *stāīgāt* `change', *stiga* `path, track'; Old Church Slavic *stignŏ* `I come', *stb̑dza*, *stb̑za* `Fußsteig, road', *stb̑gna* `road'.

**References:** WP. II 614 f., Trautmann 285 f.

**Page(s):** 1017-1018

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)teig-*

**Meaning:** to stick; sharp

**Note:** extension from *stei-* ds.

**Material:** Old Indic *tējatē* 'is sharp, schärft', *tējāyati* 'schärft, stachelt', *tiktá-* 'sharp, bitter', *tigmá-* 'spiky, sharp', *téjas-* n. 'sharpness, cutting edge, radiance', *tējana-m* 'das Schärfen, Anzünden; cusp, peak, arrowhead, Rohrstab, arrow shaft', wherefore as collective *tējanīf.* 'netting or bundle from reed, straw';

Avestan *taēya-*, *taēža-* 'sharp; m. sharpness', *tiyra-*, ap. *tigra-* 'sharp'; afghan. *tērə* 'sharp, spiky' (\**taigra-*); Avestan *tīžī-* ds., *tiyri-* 'arrow' etc., np. *tēy* 'cusp, peak, sword' (Armenian loanword *tēg* 'lance'), *tēz* 'sharp', *tēj* 'arrow';

without anlaut. *s-* also Germanic \**Pīhstila-* 'thistle' (compare den *s-*stem Old Indic *téjas-*) in Old Icelandic *Pistill*, Old English *ðistel*, Old High German *distil* and Norwegian *tīstel*, East Frisian *dīssel* 'thistle' and perhaps acymr. *tigom* 'naevi' ('\*dot, speck, Tupf' from 'prick, sting'? compare gr. στίγμα);

gr. στίζω 'prick, tätowiere', στίγμα 'prick, sting, dot, speck', στικτός 'varicolored' ('embroidered');

Latin *īnstīgō*, *-āre* 'anspornen, sting, goad, incite, aufreizen';

nasalized *īnstinguō* 'reize an', *interstinguō* 'besetze (bestecke) hin and again with etwas', *distinguō* ('prick, stochere apart) unterscheide' (*-uō* after *unguō* etc.), Umbrian *anstintu* 'distinguito'; Latin *stinguō*, *-ere* 'extinguish, annihilate, erase' (of Auseinanderstochern the brennenden Scheite);

Middle Irish *tiug-* (\**tigu-*) 'last', acymr. *guotig*, cymr. *wedi* 'after' ('\*behind dem end'), Old Irish *tigernae* 'master, mister', gall. *Tigernum castrum*, cymr. *teyrn* 'ruler' (often influenced from \**tegōs* 'house'); bret. *stec'h* 'fascicle, sheaf' (\**stikkā*); bret. *stiogen* 'Tintenschnecke' to \**stiog* from \**stigākā* (compare Loth RC. 43, 156);

Gothic *stīks* 'prick, sting, dot, speck', Old High German *stih*, Old Saxon *stiki*, Middle Low German *steke*, Old English *stice* m. 'ds.'; *stician* 'prick'; Intr. 'steckenbleiben, fest bleiben', Middle Low German *sticken* 'prick, prick, kindle, inflame, choke; suppress, crush', Old High German *sticken* 'prick, prick', *ir-sticken* 'choke; suppress, crush', Old High German *steckēn* 'festsitzen', Modern High German *stecken* 'stick' (\**stikkēn* as though 'angenagelt sein'); Old Icelandic *steikja* 'fry' (actually 'an den spit, pike stick'; in addition *steikr* 'Braten', *stikna* 'roasted become'); with ablaut derailment: Old Saxon *stēkan* 'fasten with needle or thread, festhaften', Old High German *stēhhan*, Modern High German *stechen*, Kaus. \**stakjan* in Old High German *stecken* ('through Stiche) fasten,

clip, bind, einstecken', Modern High German *stecken* tr., Gothic *staks* 'Wundmal', Old High German *stahhula* 'sting, prick', Old Icelandic *stækr* 'stinkend, sharp'; diese structure in die *e*-Reihe war preferred through die Germanic Ableger from *\*steg-* 'shaft, pole' (e.g. Old Icelandic *stjaki* m. 'jamb'), with denen sich die group Gothic *stiks*, Modern High German *stechen* to a neuen Einheit zusammenschloß; so based on formal auf *\*stig-*, but with the meaning from *\*steg-*: Old Icelandic *stika*, Old High German *stehho* 'Stecken' (latter but zugleich also = Old Icelandic *stjaki*), Old Icelandic *stik* n. 'picket, pole'; with *kk*: Old Icelandic *stikka* 'Stecken, shaft, pole', Old English *sticca* m. 'Stecken, spoon', Old Saxon *stekko* 'Stecken, picket, pole', Old High German *stecko* 'Stecken';

to *\*stig-* stellen sich still: Old Icelandic *stikill* 'cusp, peak', Old English *stice*(*s*) m. 'sting, prick', Middle Low German *stekel*, Old High German *stihhil* 'sting, prick', Modern High German *Stichel*, Gothic *stikls*, Old High German *stehhal* 'goblet' as 'zum Einstecken in die Erde under zugespitzt verlaufendes vessel'; Old Saxon *stekal* 'rough, stony', Middle Low German *stekel* 'devexus', Old English *sticol* 'steep, high', Old High German *stehhal*, Middle High German *stechel*, *stichel*, *stickel* 'steep' as 'die Fußsohlen pricking, voll pointed stone';

Latvian *stigt* 'sink in', Lithuanian *stingù stigaũ*, *stigti* and *stýgau*, *-oti* 'an a Orte ruhig verbleiben (steckenbleiben)'; whether to *(s)teigʷh-*?

**References:** WP. II 612 ff., Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 86 f., 191, Vasmer 3, 8;

**See also:** see below *(s)teg-2*.

**Page(s):** 1016-1017

**Root / lemma:** *(s)teigʷ-*

**Meaning:** shoulder, arm, hip

**Material:** Armenian *t ēkn*, Gen. *t ikan* 'shoulder, Achsel; arm', Pl. *t'itunk* 'Schultern; back; rump, side eines Gebäudes etc.' (*\*toigʷ-no-*);

Celtic *\*toibos* from *\*toigʷ-os-* in Old Irish *tōeb*, *tōib* n., cymr. corn. bret. *tu* 'side';

Old Church Slavic *stbgnō* 'femur', slov. *stégno* 'thigh', russ. *stegnó* 'hip, haunch, hip; thigh'.

**References:** WP. II 614; different Vasmer 3, 8 (to *steg-2*).

**Page(s):** 1018

**Root / lemma:** *(s)teigʷh-*

**Meaning:** to await patiently

**Material:** Old Indic *títikṣatē* 'hält from, duldet', *títikṣā* 'geduldiges Ertragen, endurance, patience'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* Gothic *stiwiti* 'patience'; here Latvian *stigt*, above S. 1017.

**References:** WP. II 615.

**Page(s):** 1018

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)tei-*

**Meaning:** sharp, spike

**Material:** Avestan *staēra-* 'mountaintop, mountain peak, summit' ἄπαξ λεγ., *taēra-* 'mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex' (probably *\*stoi-lo-*, so that dieVollstufe to:) Latin *stilus* 'spitziger picket, pole, Stiel, stalk, stylus zum Schreiben'; with formants *-mo-*: Latin *sti-mu-lus* 'sting, prick'; in addition Latin *stīva* (and *\*stēva* the rom. Sprachen) 'plough handle, plough stilt' as *\*stei-ūā?* compare Old Indic *tīvrā-* 'violent, sharp', das from *\*sharp, pricking* ' could have evolved;

about Old High German Old Saxon *stil* etc. s. Frings Germania Romana 180 f.

**References:** WP. II 612, WH. II 592.

**Page(s):** 1015

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)tel-1*

**Meaning:** to let flow; to urinate

**Material:** Gr. σταλάσσω, Attic -πτω 'rinnen let; triefen, drip' (probably analogical for -άζω), στάλαγμα 'drip', σταλαγμός 'das Tröpfeln, drip', late σταλάω 'σταλάσσω'; τέλμα n. 'puddle, slop, swamp, marsh, slime, mud, mortar' (Armenian *tełm, tiłm* 'slime, mud, ordure' out of it borrowed?);

engl. *stale* 'urine', *to stale* 'urinate, to make water', Middle Low German *stal* 'urine of the horse', Middle Low German Modern High German *stallen* 'urinate, to make water' (from horses, Swiss also from people); unclear Middle Breton *staut*, nbret. *staot* 'urine' (*\*stalto-*);

eine *gh*-extension perhaps in Lithuanian *įtelžti* 'steep, eingießen', Intrans. *ištilžti* 'aufweichen', ablaut. *tuilžti* 'become humid, wet'; proto Slavic. *\*tǔ/stǔ* 'swollen, thick' in Old Church Slavic *\*tǔstǔ* ds., russ. *tolstyj* 'thick'.

**References:** WP. II 642 f., Trautmann 331 f., Vasmer 3, 117.

**Page(s):** 1018

---

**Root / lemma:** *stel-2, stele-*

**Meaning:** broad, to broaden

**Material:** Armenian *arā-stat* (\**stl̥-no-*) 'roof', *lain* 'breit' (\**lai-in*, extension from *lai-* from \**stlā-to* = Latin *lātus*);

Latin *lātus* (\**stlā-to-*) 'breit', older anlaut in *stlatta* 'Kauffahrteischiff';

ablaut. \**stl̥-* in *latus*, *-eris* n. 'side', *later* 'Ziegelstein' (whether 'platter stone'), perhaps *lāmina* 'thin Platte', whether from \*(*s*)*tlā-menā* 'die ausgebreitete', also *Latium*, if from \*(*s*)*tl̥-t-iom* 'Flachland';

proto Slavic. *steljō stьlati* 'outspread' in Old Church Slavic *po-steljō, po-stьlati* 'στροωνύειν', *stelja* f. 'στέγη'; in addition Latvian *slāju, slāt* 'load, pack'.

**References:** WP. II 643, WH. I 755 f., 769 f., 772 f., II 596, Trautmann 286, Vasmer 3, 10;

**See also:** probably to *stel-3*.

**Page(s):** 1018-1019

---

**Root / lemma:** *stel-3*

**Meaning:** to put, place

**Material:** Old Indic *sthāla-m, sthālī* 'elevation, tableland, hill, plateau, Festland', *sthālā* 'Erdaufschüttung', *sthālati* (Dhātup.) 'stands'; perhaps *sthāla-m, sthālī* 'vessel, pot, pan'; unclear *sthānū-* 'standing firm', Subst. 'stump, stick' (\**stharnú-*, Indo Germanic \**st(h)el-nu-*?);

Armenian *stełcanem* 'schaffe', *steln*, Pl. *stetunk* 'stem, stalk, twig, branch';

gr. στέλλω 'stelle auf (in order); bestelle, allow to come; send; rüste to, kleide, stelle fertig', στόλος m. 'Zurüstung, pull, Heereszug' and 'hervorstehender balk, beam, peg, plug, helm pole and likewise', στολή f. 'armament, armor, clothing, Ausrüstung, Heereszug';

Maybe alb. *stoli* 'jewellery' a Greek loanword;

gr. στολιζω 'bestelle, make fertig, rüste', στελεᾶ f. 'Stiel the axe', later στελεόν n., homer. στελει-ή, -όν ds., Attic στελεός m. ds., στέλεχος n. 'stem, stalk, stem of a plant; fool'; Lesbian-Thessalian στάλλα, Doric στᾶλᾶ, Attic στήλη 'column' (\**stl̥-nā*, compare Old High German *stollo*); perhaps στάλιξ(ᾶ); 'peg, plug zum Festmachen the Jagdnetze';

alb. *shtjelj* ( *\*stel-nō*) `wickle ein'?

Maybe alb. *shtylla* `column ';

Latin *stolidus* `doltish, stupid, ungebildet', *stultus* `crazy', *stolō*, *-ōnis* `Wurzelschoß' (actually `Stecken, Stiel');

Latin *locus*, Old Latin *stlocus* `place' ( *\*stlo-ko-*); *īlicō* `auf the Stelle' ( *\*en-stlokōd*);

Old Icelandic *stjqlr* `rump', Norwegian *stjāl* `stalk, Stiel', Old English *stela* m. `Pflanzenstiel', ablaut. Middle English *stall* `Pflanzenstengel, rung, horizontal step on a ladder, Stiel', Middle Low German *stale*, *stal* `jamb; foot'; Old Icelandic *stā*/n. `barn, haystack, pile, stack ', Old English *stæ*/ `place' ( *\*stēlā*); vandal. PN *Stilico* = Modern High German *Stilka*;

Old Icelandic *stallr* ( *\*stolnos*) `rack, altar, crib, manger, stall', Old English *steall* `position, Stand, stall', Old High German Middle High German *stal* ( *-ll*) `domicile, place, stall'; therefrom Old High German *stellen* `auf-, feststellen, einrichten', Old Saxon *stellian*, Old English *stellan* `place, place ' ; Old Icelandic *stallra* `stehenbleiben, stocken';

Old Saxon *stollo* `Fußgestell', Old High German *stollo*, Middle High German *stolle* `pad, rack, jamb, foot eines Sessels', Modern High German *Stolle*, *Stollen* (Indo Germanic *\*stl̥n-*, compare gr. *στήλη* and das the changing by ablaut Old Icelandic *stallr* `rack ');

Old Saxon Old High German *stilli* `still, peaceful ', Old English *stille* ds. ( *\*stel-ni-*); Old Icelandic *stilla* `stillen, sort, order, arrange, überlisten', Old Saxon *gistillian* `stillen', Old English *stillan* **stillen**, calm, appease ', Intr. `become still ', Old High German Modern High German *stillen* `make still ';

isl. *stālm*, Norwegian *stalme* m. `das Angeschwollensein of Euters', Swedish *stolm* `Stoppeln' (: Latvian *stuļms*); Norwegian *stalma*, *stolma* `curdle, coagulate, harden ';

Old Prussian *stallīt* `stand'; Latvian *stuļms* `stump; limb, member, arm, leg';

as *s-* loose Nebenformen comes in Betracht *\*tel-* `still sein' (see there).

Erweiterte root forms:

***stelb-*, *stelp-*; *stlbo-*** `jamb ':

Old Low German *stelpōn* 'stagnare', Dutch *stelpen* 'stillen, hamper', Modern High German (Low German) *stelpen* 'sistere sanguinem', Middle Low German *stalpen* 'stagnāre', *stolpe* 'lard and other Fettarten' ('\*jammed, packed, stuck'); Old Icelandic *stolpi*, Middle English *stulpe*, Middle Low German *stolpe* 'balk, beam, jamb'; Middle Low German *stülpen* 'umstülpen, umkehren', *stulpe* 'Stülpe, Topfdeckel'; Norwegian *stolpa* 'with steifen and langen Schritten go', Modern High German (Low German) *stolpern*;

Lithuanian *stalbúotis* 'stand bleiben', *stelbúotis* 'schal become', ablaut. Latvian *stūlbs* 'dazed, astounded', *stūlbs* 'jamb', ablaut. *stīlbs* 'shinbone'; Old Church Slavic *stlъba* 'grade', russ. *stolb* 'column, jamb';

danehen with **p** Lithuanian *stūlpas*, Latvian *stūlps*, Old Church Slavic *stlъpъ* 'a column, pillar, post, tower', russ. *stolp*;

a nasal. root form **stlemb-** probably in Latin *stlembus* 'clumsy, slow'.

### **steld-:**

Old Indic at most in *sthaḍu-* m. 'hump, hunchback, hunch';

Old High German *stēlza*, Middle Low German *stelte*, Swedish *stylta*, Middle English *stilt* 'stilt', engl. *stilt* ds.; Low German *stilt* 'shaft, pole, stalk', Old English *styltan* 'verdutzt sein' (\*solidify, congeal'), East Frisian *stoltern* 'stumble', Middle High German *stolzen*, *stülzen* 'limp', Swedish *stulta* 'stumble', Middle Low German *stolt* 'stately, haughty', Old High German Middle High German *stolz* ds. (Middle High German also 'crazy');

a d<sup>h</sup>-present to *stel-* in Gothic *and-staldan* 'darreichen, offer, bid', *ga-staldan* 'acquire, possess, control', Old English *stealdan* 'possess, control', Old High German (etc.) *hagustalt* 'only a grove possessing =) day labourer, unverheirateter man, Hagestolz'.

### **stelg-** (also **stelk-**?) nominal **(s)tolgo-**:

Middle Irish *tolg* m. f. 'strength'; Old Swedish *stīælke*, Norwegian *stjelk*, *stelk* and changing through ablaut *stalk*, engl. *stalk* 'stalk, Stiel', Old English *stealc* 'high, steep', Middle Low German *stolkeren* 'stolzieren', nld. *stelkeren*, *stolkeren* 'curdle, coagulate, harden', further as 'stiff, go'; Norwegian *stalka*, *stulka* 'stapfen, slink', as Old English *stealcian*, engl. *stalk* ds., Old Icelandic *stelkr* 'Strandkiebitz'; compare Middle Irish *ta(i)lc* 'strong', with *k*;

Lithuanian *steĩgti* `anstarren, rigid hinsehen', *stalgùs* `rigid, defiant, stout, proud', *steĩgtis* `brag, boast', probably also žem. *stilguos* `sich beeilen'; because of the meaning doubtful Lithuanian *stulgỹn* `in die Höhe', Old Lithuanian *stulginti* `verlängern'.

**References:** WP. II 643 ff., WH. I 817 f., II 599, Trautmann 284, 290 f., Vasmer 3, 18.

**Page(s):** 1019-1020

---

**Root / lemma:** *stem-*

**Meaning:** to push; to stumble, stutter

**Note:** only Germanic and Celtic

**Material:** Old High German *gistemōn*, *gistemēn*, Middle High German *stemen* `Einhalt tun', Old High German *ungistuomi* `boisterous' (\*sich nicht beherrschend'), Middle High German *gestüeme* `gentle, still'; Gothic *stamms* `stammering', Old Icelandic *stamr* ds. `behindert, stolen; looted', Old English *stam*, Old High German *stamm* `stammering', Old Icelandic *stama*, Old High German *stamēn* `stammer', Old English *stamor* `stammering', Old High German *stam(m)al* ds., *stamalōn* `stammer'; Old Icelandic *stemma* (\**stammjan*) `stemmen, dämmen, hinder', East Frisian *stemmen* ds., Middle High German *stemmen* `stand make, stiff make; Intr. (of water) gestaut become'; zero grade Old Icelandic *stumra* `stumble' (Norwegian also *stamra*), Middle English *stumren*, *stum(b)len*, East Frisian *stummeln* ds.; Old Saxon Old Frisian Old High German *stum(m)* `dumb' ;

Latvian *stuomītiēs* `stammer, stumble, stand bleiben, sich bäumen, hesitate' (\**stōm*), *stumt* `bump, poke', Lithuanian *stumiù*, *stúmiau*, *stūmti* `bump, poke, push', Latvian *stuostīt* (\**stamsītī*) `bump, poke'; Refl. `stottern'.

Maybe alb. *shtyj* `bump, poke, push', alb. Geg *shtue*, Tosc *shtoj* `to add, increase, pile'.

**References:** WP. II 625 f., Wissmann KZ 62, 141 f.

**Page(s):** 1021

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ten-1*

**Meaning:** to groan, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *stánati* (= gr. στένω, Old English *stenan*, Lithuanian *stenù*), *stániti*, *stanáyati* `donnert, dröhnt, bellow, roar, braust', *stanayitnú-* m. `thunder', *tanayitnú-* `dröhnend, donnernd', *tányati* (= Aeolic τέννει) `soughs, sounds, donnert', *tanyú-* `soughing, thundering'; afghan. *tanā* `thunder', np. *tundar* ds.; Old Indic *abhi-ṣṭaná-* m. `din, noise' ;



gr. στένω `dröhne, ächze, lament', Ionian στείνω (= Old Church Slavic *stenjǫ*) ds., στενάζω ds., στεναγμός `das sigh ', στενάχω ds., στόνος m. `the groaning ', ἀγά-στονος `very stöhnend' (Old Indic *abhi-ṣṭanā-* `das Tosen, shout', russ. *ston* `sigh'), Στέντωρ; Lesbian τέννει στένει, βρῦχεται Hes.;

Latin *tonō, -āre* `thunder; also from other lauten Schalleindrücken', *to-nitrū, tonitrus* `thunder'; Celtic FIN *Tanaros* (: Old High German *donar*);

Old English *stenan* stem V. `groan, moan'; Middle Low German *stenen* schw. V. ds. (*\*stanjan* = Old Indic *stanáyati*); Old Icelandic *stynja* ds. = Middle Low German *stönen* (Modern High German *stöhnen*); Old Icelandic *stynr* m. `Gestöhne', Old English *gestun* n. `din, fuss, noise, whirlwind'; Old Icelandic *stanka* `groan, moan', Old English *stenecian* `pant, gasp'; Old High German *donar* `thunder', Old English *ƿunord* ds., Old Icelandic *þórr* `Thunder God ', Old English *ðunian* `thunder, roar, bellow, sigh';

Lithuanian *stenù, -ėti* `groan, groan, moan', Old Church Slavic *stenjǫ, stenati* ds.; russ. *stón* `the groaning '; Old Prussian *\*stint, stīnons* participle Perf. Akt. `gelitten'.

**References:** WP. II 626 f., WH. II 690 f., Trautmann 286.; Vasmer 3, 10, 19.

**Page(s):** 1021

---

### Root / lemma: *sten-2*

**Meaning:** narrow

**Material:** Alt. στενός, Ionian στεινός `narrow' (*\*στεν-φό-ς*), hom. τὸ στεῖνος `narrowness, narrow Raum; crush, crowdedness (so also Attic τὸ στένος)', στενυγρός `narrow', Στενύκληρος (στεν-υ- : στεν-φο-); στάνει (σ)τείνεται συμβέβυσται Hes.; perhaps to *\*sten-to-* in Old Icelandic *stinnr* `stiff, tight, firm, hard, strong', Old English *stīð*, Old Frisian *stīth* ds., das Holthausen further to Latvian *stīnte* `icicle' places.

**References:** WP. II 627; Holthausen Aengl. Etym. Wb. 323.

**Page(s):** 1021-1022

---

### Root / lemma: *sterg-, sterk-*

**Meaning:** to care for, take care of

**Material:** Gr. στέργω `love; bin zufrieden', στοργή `love, affection '; Irish *serc* `love' wird because of cymr. *serch* ds. rather as *\*sterkā* here, as to *ser-2* or *ser-4* belong; to Slavic *\*sterg-* `whereupon worrying achten, guard, watch': Old Church Slavic *strěgo, strěšti* `servare, beware, guard', *stražb* = russ. *stórož* `Wächter' etc.

**References:** WP. II 642, Trautmann 257 f., Vasmer 3, 12, 20.

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ter-1, (s)terə- : (s)trē-*

**Meaning:** stiff, immovable; solid, etc..

**Note:** s. also *ster-* 'unfruchtbar' and *ster-* 'stiff Pflanzenschaft', further *treg-* 'alle Kräfte anstrengen', *strenk-* 'straff'

**Material:** A. Gr. στερεός (Attic also στερρός from

\*στερεός) 'rigid, tight, firm, hard', στέριφος ds. (also

'infertile', s. *ster-6* 'infertile'), στερέμνιος ds.;

στεῖρα 'Kielbalken', lengthened grade: στήρα τὰ

λίθινα πρόθυρα Hes., στηρίζω (Fut. -ξω) 'tight, firm

prop, support, stemmen', Med. Pass. 'sich prop, support, sich feststemmen',

στήριγξ, -γγος 'pad', wherefore σκηρίπτω 'stütze',

Med. 'stütze myself, stemme myself', dissimil. from \*στηρίπτω; στρηνής, στρηνός 'hard,

sharp, forceful', στρηνός n. 'heftiges desire, power, Übermut', στρηνιᾶν 'minxish, wanton

sein', στρηνύζω 'cry rauh' (in formant. Bez. to Latin *strēnuus*?), Latin *strēnuus* 'voll

rüstiger

Tatkraft, betriebsam, wacker'; alb. *shterr* (\**ster-n-*) 'lay, dry the place, make dry up'; about

*strēnā* 'good omen, sign' s. WH. II 601;

Latin *consternō*, -āre, also *exsternō* 'bestürzen, from the Fassung

bringen', *sternāx* 'shy, störrisch';

cymr. *trin* 'toil, fight, struggle'

(\**strēnā*?);

Germanic \**stara-* 'rigid, esp. of eye' in mnl. *star*

m. 'Starrheit of Auges', Old High German *stara-blint*, Old English *stær(e)blind*

'starblind', Old Icelandic *stara*, Old English *starian*, Old High German *starēn* 'stare,

stare'; with -rr- (from -rn-) Old Icelandic *stǫrrf*. 'Carex' (actually 'die

Steife'), *starr* (Akk. *starran*) 'stiff, rigid, hard', Modern High German *starr* 'rigid',

Middle High German *sterre*, Modern High German Bavarian *sterr* 'rigid, stiff', whereof

Middle High German *starren*, *sterren* 'rigid be or become', Modern High German

*erstarren*, *starren*, Norwegian *stara* and *sterra* (\**starian*) 'sich sträuben, sich anstrengen';

\**sturra-* (\**sturna-*) 'sich steif aufrichtend, stemmend' in Gothic *and-staurran*

'uncourageous sein', Old High German *stōrrēn* 'steif herausstehen, jut, project, protrude,

stick out', Old High German *storro* 'stump, clot, chunk', Modern High German *störriq*,

*störriqsch*, Old English *stierne* 'ernst, hard, stern', Old High German *stornēn* 'stutzen,

frighten' (\*'stiff, rigid vor Schrecken'), *sturni* 'stupor', Swedish *sturna* 'stutzen';

Old Icelandic *stirðr* `stiff, unbeugsam, hard, unfriendly';

Old Prussian *stūrnawiskan* Instr. Sg. `seriousness', *stūrnawingisku* Adv. `ernstlich', *stūrni-tickrōms* `keen, eager'; Lithuanian *starinù, -inti* `stiff make';

russ. *starátʹsja* `sich abmühen';  
with ablaut *\*strō-* (to σπρη-νής, *strē-nuus*) and  
Dentalformans: Old Church Slavic *strada* `hard work, toil', *stradati* `suffer, bear, endure';  
in addition Old Church Slavic *strastъ* `affliction' (*\*strad-тъ*), Latvian *struôstēt*  
`bedrohen'; with formants *-mo-* presumably Old Church Slavic *strъmo* `steep,  
abschüssig', ablaut. poln. *stromy* ds. (Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 25).

1.

guttural extensions:

**(s)ter-g-** and **(s)tre-g-**:

Old Icelandic participle *storkinn* `clotted, congealed, coagulated, solidified'; Gothic *ga-staúrknan* `solidify, congeal', Old Icelandic *storkna* `curdle, coagulate, harden', Old High German *ki-, er-storchanēn* `solidify, congeal, erkalten'; Modern High German Tirol *stork* `knag, stump eines Baumes', Bavarian *stork* `Fischerstange', Middle High German *storch* `penis'; also (of steifen Gänge)  
Old Icelandic *storkr*, Old English *storc*, Old High German *stork, storah(h)* `stork'; (if  
in addition gr. τόρυος `vulture', actually `stiff = big, large'?), compare Tirol  
*storke(h)n* `with langen Beinen einherschreiten', thuring.  
*storchen* `as ein stork go', westfäl. *storkeln* `straucheln, stumble';

Adj. *\*starku-* in Old English *stearc* `stiff, stern, strong',  
Old High German *starc, starah* `strong, big, large', Old Icelandic *sterkr*, Old Swedish  
*starker*  
`strong', zero grade Old Icelandic *styrkr* (*\*sturki-*) m. `strength';

Middle Low German  
*strak* (-ck-) `stiff, straff, gerade emporgerichtet; störrig', Middle High German  
*strac* (-ck-) `straff, gestreckt, straight': Old English *strec, stræc*  
(*stræc?*) `rigid, tight, firm, stern, violent'; Denom. (or umgekehrt *strak*

post-verbal?) Old High German *stracchēn* 'ausgestreckt sein' and *strecchan*, *strecken* 'ausstrecken, straight make', Old English *streccan* 'ausstrecken'; compare still *treg-* 'die Kräfte anstrengen';

Latvian *terglis* 'stubborn ,  
störrischer person', *terglāties* 'sich auf etwas versteifen';

Lithuanian  
*strégti* 'solidify, congeal, to ice become'; doubtful, if in addition Old Bulgarian *strachъ* 'fright' as *\*strōgso-*, compare Vasmer 3, 23;

perhaps based on auf  
(*s*)*terg-*: Latin *tergus*, *-oris* 'hard Rückenhaut the animal, fell, fur,  
back' (probably from dem am back am stärksten gestäubten hair), *tergum*  
'ds., esp. back', *tergīnum* 'lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur from leather';

here perhaps  
as nasalized form *strenk-*, *streng-*, see there.

### **(s)ter-k-**

klr. *storčáty*, *storčity* 'ragen, stare ',  
*torčáti*, *torčity* ds., Czech *strčeti*, *trčeti* ds.

2.

Dental extensions:

**(s)terd-**, more properly *\*ster-to-* in cymr.  
*serth* 'steep, obszön', Old Icelandic *stirðr* 'stiff ' (see above) and *storð*  
'grass, green stalk';

### **(s)terd-**

Old Icelandic *stertr* 'tail',  
Old English *steort*, Old High German *sterz* ds., Middle High German also 'stalk, Stiel' (as  
engl.  
*start*), Modern High German *Sterz*, ablaut. Norwegian dial. *start* 'stiff twig, branch,  
dull', Middle High German *stürzel* 'stalk'; Old Icelandic *upp-stertr* 'haughty ', Old Icelandic  
*sterta* 'spannen', Middle High German *sterzen* (also stem Verb.) 'steif emporragen,

sich rasch bewegen', trans. (also *starzen*) 'rigid aufwärtsrichten', Middle English *sterten* 'auffahren, frighten', engl. *start*, Old Icelandic *stirtla* 'uplift, set up', Old English *steartlian* 'stumble', engl. *startle* 'vor Schreck auffahren'; West Germanic *\*sturtjan*, ahd *sturzen*, Middle High German *stürzen*, Middle Low German *storten* 'fall, diffuse, bestürzt make', Old Frisian *stirta* 'umstoßen'; Middle High German *storzen* 'strotzen'; without anlaut. *s*. Norwegian *tart* (and *start*) 'coccyx, small triangular bone at the base of the spinal column', *turt* 'Sonchus alpinus' (*t* from Old Norse *þ*-), compare gr. τόρδυλον 'eine Doldenpflanze'; cymr. *tarddu* 'to break out, spring, issue';

**(s)terə-d-**: cymr.

*tardd* m. 'eruption, issue, flow', corn. *tardh* 'Anbruch (of Tages)', bret. *tarz* 'rupture, éclat', *tarz-ann-deiz* 'daybreak' (*\*t̥rd-*);

with similar meaning as Modern High German *Sterz*, Norwegian *(s)tart*, here: Lithuanian *tursóti* 'with ausgestrecktem Hintern dastehen', *tursėti* 'den Hintern hinausstrecken' (*turs-* from *\*tort-s-*) and Old Irish *tarr* 'belly' (*\*tortso-*); identical seems Irish *torrach* 'pregnant', cymr. *torrog* ds., corn. *tor*, abret. *tar*, bret. *tor*, *teur*, cymr. *tor(r)* 'belly, lower abdomen'.

**(s)ter<sup>h</sup>-**:

Gr. στόρθη Hes., στόρθυγξ 'cusp, peak'; possibly here cymr. *tardd* see above;

a **nasalized** root *\*strend-* in

Germanic, e.g. Middle High German *strunz* 'stump, Lanzensplitter, coarse Bengel', engl. dial. *to strunt* 'stiff, gespreizt umhergehen' etc.

3.

Labial extensions:

**(s)terp-**:

Latin *stirps* 'stem of a tree'  
Baumes (übertr. progeny, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor)';

Lithuanian *stīrpti* 'somewhat emporfommen, heranwachsen' (actually '\*sich straffen'),  
*steĩptis* 'auf seinem Rechte bestehen' ('sich versteifen'), *stūrplis* 'rump of the horse';

alb. *shterpë* 'infertile' (compare also 6. *ster-* 'infertile'); Irish *serrach* 'plenitude' (from  
den langen Beinen);

without **ṣ**: *torpeō*, *-ēre* 'rigid, insensible, betäubt sein' (= Old Bulgarian *u-trǫpěti* or =  
russ. *toropěť*); Lithuanian *tīrpti* 'solidify, congeal, insensible become', Latvian *tīrpt* ds.;

serb.-Church Slavic *utrǫpěti* 'solidify, congeal', russ. *těrpnuť* 'ds., also vor fear', r.-  
Church Slavic *terpkij* 'αὐστηρός', r. *těrpkiĭ* 'herb, sour'; russ. *toropěť*, *otoropěť* 'bestürzt  
become' (Trautmann Bsl. Wb. 325), klr. *torópa* 'unbeweglicher person', slov. *tráp* 'blockhead';

Maybe alb. *trap* 'fool' a Slavic loanword.

in the meaning 'rigid, stiff = persistent sein' based on probably Old Church Slavic *trǫpěti*  
'suffer, bear, endure', russ. *terpěť* ds.; proto Slavic. *\*torpiti* (Kaus.) in Czech *trápití*, apoln.  
*tropić* 'torment, smite', russ. *toropítʹ* 'set in motion'; as 'rigid, dull, vom Standpunkte of  
Geschmacks': Old Church Slavic *\*trǫpъkъ* 'acerbus, asper', russ. *těrpkiĭ* 'herb, sour', as  
np. *turuš* 'sour' (if from *\*trǫša-*) and Modern High German *derb* (see below).

Teils auf **(s)terp-**, partly auf  
**(s)terb<sup>h</sup>** - can go back:

Old Icelandic *þiærfr*, Old English *ðeorf*,  
Old Saxon *thervi*, Old High German *derbi* 'unleavened', Modern High German Bavarian  
*derb* 'arid, dry, lean';

with anlaut. **ṣ**: Old Icelandic *stjarfi* m. 'work, toil', *stjarfr* 'hartmäulig (from horses)',  
*stirfinn* 'halsstarrig', *starfn*. 'work, Streben, Amt', *starfa* 'sich abmühen';

Old High German *sterban* 'die' ('\*solidify, congeal'; see below Middle Irish *ussarb*); Old  
Saxon  
*sterban*, Old Frisian *sterva*, Old English *steorfan* ds. (engl. *starve* 'perish, esp. vor  
hunger'); Old High German *sterbo*, Old English *steorfa* 'pestilence, epidemic disease,  
plague';

Modern High German-Tirol *storfn* `stalk, stem of a plant, stump', westfäl. *storpeln* `straucheln' can auf a root form auf *b* based on.

### ***strep-:***

Lithuanian *par-strapinti* `heimtorkeln', *strỹpti* `trample', *stripinỹs*, *stráipis* `rung, horizontal step on a ladder'; Late Middle High German *straf* (-ff) `straff, strenge', West Flemish *strāf* (\**strēpo-*) `strong, stern', East Frisian *strabben* `sich widerspenstig gebärden', Middle High German *strabbeln* `wriggle'; Swiss *strapfen* `straff ziehen' (\**strappōn*); probably as `stern behandeln' here: Old Frisian *straffia* `bestreiten, scold, chide', mnl. Middle Low German *straffen*, from which borrowed Middle High German *strāfen*, ds. `punish, curse', *strāfe* `Schelte, reprimand, punishment'.

### ***sterb<sup>h</sup>-, streb<sup>h</sup>-:***

gr. στέρφνιον  
σκληρόν, στερεόν Hes. (compare also στέριφος,  
στριφνός under under *streb<sup>h</sup>-*), στέρφος,  
τέρφος, Doric στρέφος `Rückenhaut the animal, fell, fur, leather';  
Middle Irish *ussarb* `death' (\**uks-sterb<sup>h</sup>ā*); cymr. *serfyll* `frail' (Loth  
RC. 43, 147); Middle Irish *srebann* m. `skin';

Old Church Slavic *u-strabiti* `recreāre',  
poln. *postrobić* `strengthen' (proto Slavic. \**storbiti*); ablaut. Old Russian  
*u-strebe* Aor. `wurde mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned', Church Slavic *strъbъ* `fit, healthy,  
tight, firm', russ.  
*stérbnutъ* `solidify, congeal, absterben', etc. (Trautmann 284 f., Vasmer 3, 11  
f.);

whether gr. groups from στρεβλός `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved',  
στρέφειν `turn', ablaut. στραβός `verdreht',  
στράβων `squinting', στροβέω `turn, twist, rotate herum',  
στροφή `turn' etc. from a meaning `straff zusammenziehen' (see  
under Modern High German *bestremmen* this meaning) expounded become may, is  
höchst

dubious; rather to a distinctive root *streb-*, *streb<sup>h</sup>-* 'turn, coil'.

### ***stremb-, strem-p-***

Middle Low German *strampe(le)n* 'with den Füßen heftig auftreten', Modern High German (eigent. Low German) *strampeln*, Middle Low German *strumpe(le)n* 'straucheln, anstoßen'; Middle High German *strumpf*, Middle Low German *strump* 'Strumpf, stub' (Modern High German 'gestutzte britches, Strumpf'), Norwegian dial.

*strump* 'small Holzschüssel' ('\*ausgehöhlter tree truck', also *stropp* 'a measure'); Norwegian dial. *stremba* 'anspannen; breast or stomach aufblähen', isl. *strembinn* 'straff, hard, stout, proud', Norwegian dial. *stramb* 'scharfer smell, odor'; with *-mm-*: Middle Low German *stram (-mm-)* 'straff, strong, thickset, strong' (Modern High German *stramm* from dem Low German), Modern High German Bavarian *bestremmen*, *bestrempen* 'pull together, make narrow, limit, restrict';

Old Prussian *strambo* 'stubble, bristle', Latvian *stribs* and *struobs* (\**strambas*) 'stem, reed', *strumbulis* 'cudgel, club';

Lithuanian *strai̯pas* 'cudgel, club', *strampalioti* 'wankend (\*stiff) go'; Latvian *strampul(i)s* 'stalk, stem of a plant, small bit of wood; hartgefrorener ordure'.

### **B. *strēi-, steri-***

Old English

*strīmendī* 'resisting, striving' Gloss.; engl. dial. *to strime* = *to stride*; Lithuanian *strainūs* 'keen, widerspenstig', *pasistraĩnyi* 'strive, sich feststemmen'.

1. With guttural extension: s. *streig-* 'stiff'.

2. With Dental extensions:

with Indo Germanic *-d<sup>h</sup>-*: Old English

*strīdan* stem V. 'march, step, stride, strut', engl. *to stride*, Middle Low German *strīden* 'die Beine spreizen, weit ausschreiten' (about Latin *strittabellae* 'Buhldirnen')



s. WH. II 605 f.); Old High German *strītan* st V. `quarrel, sich bemühen', schw. V. Old Icelandic *strīða* `quarrel, torment, smite', Old English *strīdian* `quarrel'; Old Icelandic *strīð* `fight, plague, care, austerity, severity', Old Saxon *strīd* `toil, fight, struggle', Old High German *strīt* `fight', *einstrīti* `hartnäckig'; Old Icelandic *strīðr* `stiff, hard, stern, strong'; with Indo Germanic **-d-**: Old Icelandic *stríta* `strive, sich anstrengen', *streita* ds.; without anlaut. **-s-**: Old Swedish *brēsker* `widerspenstig', Norwegian dial. *treisk* `defiant, beschwerlich, mühsam'.

3. With **b<sup>h</sup>**-Erweit.: gr. *στέριφος* `rigid, hard, tight, firm, infertile', subst. `Kielbalken' (as *στεῖρα*), *στριφνός* `hard, tight, firm' (compare above *στέρφνιον*, *στέρφος*); Middle Low German nnd. *strif*, *stref* `stiff, tight, firm', *streven* `stiff sein, sich strecken', Middle High German *streben* `sich uplift, set up, sich strecken, ragen', Modern High German *streben*, *Strebe-balken*, *-pfeiler*, ablaut. md. *strīben* stem V., nld. *strijven* `strive, quarrel'.

### C. *strēu-*:

1. With  
guttural extensions:

Dutch *struik*, Middle Low German *strūk*, Middle High German *strūch*, Modern High German *Strauch*, Middle High German *strūch* `unkempt, shaggy'; nisl. *striūgr* `Gericht from geronnener milk', *strūga* `rough, unkempt, shaggy make', Old Icelandic *strūgr* `repulsion, pride, hauteur', Middle English nengl. *to struggle* `sich abmühen, fight';

Latvian *strūkuls* `icicle', also Old Lithuanian *strungas*, Lithuanian *strūgas*, *striūgas*, *strūkas* `short, truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off'.

2. With  
Dental extensions:

Lithuanian *strustis* f. `Baststreifen in Siebe'; without anlaut. **-s-**: proto Slavic. *\*trьstь* in Old Church Slavic *trьstь* `reed'; gr.

θρουόν n. `bulrush' (\**trusom*); Lithuanian *trūšiai* m. Pl. `reed',  
*trušis, triušis* f. `reed', Latvian *trusis* `bulrush, reed',  
 Old Church Slavic *trъsa, trъsina* `stiff hair, bristle'; Latvian *trums* `swelling, blister,  
 ulcer', (if for \**trud-mo-*, compare:) Latin *strūma* f. `geschwollene  
 glands, craw' (\**streud-stroud-*, *strūd-mā*); after Vasmer 3, 145  
 in addition Lithuanian *traūšti* `crumb, spall, crumble', Latvian *trausls* `frail, breakable',  
*trust* `decayed, modern';

Old Icelandic *strūtr* `cusp, peak', Danish *strude*,  
*strutte* `stiff stand, widerstreben', Swedish *strutta* `stolpernd go',  
 Old English *strūtian* `stiff stand', Low German *strutt* `stiff', Modern High German *strotz*  
*ds.*,  
 Middle High German Modern High German *strotzen*, Middle High German *striuzen*  
 `sträuben, spreizen', *strūz*  
 `Widerstand', fight', Modern High German *Strauß* *ds.* = Middle English *strūt* `das  
 Schwellen,  
 fight'; Middle High German *strūzach* `shrubby, bush', *gestriuze* `Buschwerk', Modern  
 High German  
 (*Blumen-*)*Strauß*; here also Old Saxon *strotā* `tuba, guttur', Middle Low German  
*strote, strotte* f., Middle High German *strozze* `throat, windpipe', Old Frisian  
*strot-bolla* *ds.*; without anl. *s-*: Old English *ðrotu, ðrote*, engl.  
*throat, throttle* `throat, windpipe', Old English *ðrot-bolla* `windpipe',  
 (engl. *throttle*), Old High German *drozza* `throat, windpipe', Modern High German  
*Drossel* with  
 the derivative *erdrosseln*, Middle High German *drüzzel* `throat' and `snout', Old Icelandic  
*brūtr* `snout';

Old Icelandic *brūtinn* `swollen', *brūtna*  
 `to swell, also vor pride, hauteur', *proti* `intumescence', Old English *ðrūtian*  
 `vor pride, hauteur or rage, fury swell';

dieselben meaning `to swell, fight' also in Middle Irish *trot*, nir. *troid* `fight' (\**truzdā?*),  
 cymr.  
*trythu* `to swell', *trythyll* `lustful';

### 3. With

Labial extensions:

gr. στρῦφνός `herb (from taste);  
grumpy, surly, sullen; tight, firm, stiff ';

Old Saxon *strūf* `unkempt, shaggy, rough', *strūvian*  
`sträuben', Middle High German *strup* (-b), *strūbe* `unkempt, shaggy', Old High German  
*strübēn*,  
Middle High German *strūben*, \**striuben* `stare ', Modern High German *sträuben*, Middle  
High German *strobe*  
`unkempt, shaggy', Old Germanic *Strubiloscalleo* `Strubbelkopf'; Middle High German  
*Struppe* (Germanic  
-bb-), Modern High German *Gestrüpp*, nl. *strobbe* `stump, shrub, bush',  
*stobbelen* `straucheln', Swedish *strubbla* ds.; with Germanic -p- (Indo Germanic  
-b-): Norwegian *strøypa* `clamp ', Modern High German Swiss *stru(m)pfen*, Middle Low  
German  
*strumpen* `pull together', *struppe* `stump';

Old Icelandic  
*str(j)ūpi* `throat, gullet ', Norwegian *strop* `narrow aperture ';

Lithuanian *strūbas*, Latvian *stru(m)ps* `short abgestutzt', *strubikis*,  
*strupikis*, *strupastis* `Stumpfschwanz', Latvian *strupulis* `kurzer thick  
person; piece wood, clot, chunk', Old Lithuanian *strupas* `decrepit, antiquated man'.

**References:** WP. II 627 ff., WH. II 595, 601 f., 606 f., 692, Trautmann 284 f., 325, Vasmer  
3, 98 f., 126.

**Page(s):** 1022-1027

---

**Root / lemma:** *ster-3*

**Meaning:** to rob, steal

**Material:** Gr. στερέω (Attic στερίσκω only present) `rob', στέρομαι `bin stolen; looted, miss';

Middle Irish *serb* `theft ' ( \**ster-ya*); with / instead of r through hybridization with *hehlen*:  
Gothic *stilan*, Old Icelandic *stela*, Old English Old High German *stelan* `steal'.

**References:** WP. II 636.

**Page(s):** 1028

---

**Root / lemma:** *ster-4*

**Meaning:** line, stripe, ray

**Note:** also *stere-*: *strē-*, *strei-*, *streu-*; with *g*, *b*, *d<sup>h</sup>* (or *t*) extended; identical with *ster-* 'outspread'

**Material:** Old High German *strāl(a)* 'arrow, lightning', Modern High German *Strahl*, Old Saxon *strāla* f. 'arrow', Middle Low German *strāle* 'arrow, ray, sting, prick', Old English *strælf* 'arrow, lance', Norwegian *straal* 'small Fischeschwarm', East Frisian *strāl* 'stripe', Old Saxon *strāl* m., Middle High German *strael* (*\*strēlia-*) 'comb' (from den teeth = Strahlen), whereof Old High German *strālen*, Modern High German *strählen* 'comb'; Norwegian *strīl*, *strīla* 'stripe, vein, ray', Swedish *stril* 'small Wasserstrahl', *strila* 'trickle', Old Church Slavic *strěla* 'arrow';

Middle High German *strām* 'Lichtstreifen, ray, stream', Modern High German dial. *strām* 'stripe'; to *strei-*: Old High German *strīmo*, Modern High German dial. *streimen*, Middle Low German *strīme* 'stripe, Strieme, ray'; to *\*streu-* perhaps: Middle High German mnl. *strieme*, Middle Low German *strēme* 'stripe, ray' (if from Old High German *\*striomo*), Modern High German *Striemen* 'weals, marks from blows';

Old High German *strēno*, Middle High German *strēn(e)* 'Strähne, braid, plait'; to *\*streu-*: Lithuanian *strūniti* 'to build', Old Church Slavic *struna* 'rope, string'; from the basis *\*ster-*: klr. *postorónok*, poln. *postronek*, Czech *postranek* 'cord, rope, string'.

Latvian (*saules*) *stars* 'Sonnenstrahl', *stars* 'bough', *stara* 'rope, stripe';

**streig-**: gr. ξέστριξ (knid.) 'sechsseitig', whether from ξέσ-στριξ; Latin *striga* 'line, Schwade; Zeltreihe; Längsfurche', *strigōsus* 'fragile, flimsy, lean', *stria* (probably *\*strigiā*) 'furrow, crease'; *stringō*, *-ere* in the meaning 'strip, wipe, stroke, touch, das sword ziehen', *strigilis* 'rasper' (out of it Modern High German *Striegel* 'currycomb');

Old High German *strīhhan* 'stroke', Old English *strīcan* 'stroke, rub, sich bewegen, go'; Gothic *striks* 'line', Old High German *strik* 'line, stripe, Strecke Wegs, line Landes', Old English *strica* 'stripe'; Old Icelandic *strik* 'striped Zeug', Norwegian *strik* 'line, Windstrich, prank'; Middle Low German *strēk* 'prank, prank', Middle High German *streich* 'prank, blow, knock' (*\*straika-*), Old English *strācian* 'stroke', engl. *stroke* 'blow, knock';

Old Prussian *strigli* 'thistle'; Old Church Slavic *strigo*, *strišti* 'shave, shear'; russ.-Church Slavic *strěgъ* 'koupá' (*\*stroigo-* = Middle High German *Streich*); with Swedish *streke* (*\*strikan-*) 'Stromstrich' compare proto Slavic. *strъž-*: russ. *strěženъ*, *strež*, *strežá* 'Stromstrich';

after Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 12 f. here as 'center, heart', Old Prussian *strigeno* 'brain'.

Maybe alb. Geg (\**struni*) *truni* 'brain'; (common alb. *st-* > *t-*)

proto Slavic. \**strъžьnъ*, respectively \**strъženъ* 'center, marrow', russ.-Church Slavic *strъženъ* 'marrow' etc.

**streib-**: Old Irish *sriab* 'stripe' (\**streibā*); Middle Low German *stripe* 'stripe', Middle High German *striſe*, Modern High German *Streifen*, Norwegian *stripa* ds., Swedish *stripa* 'herabhängender topknot'; Middle Low German mnl. *stripen* '(ab)stripe', Middle High German *streifen* (\**straipjan*) 'stroke, glide, slide, umherstreifen, (ab)ziehen, flay', Low German *strēpen* 'strip, wipe'

**streug-**: gr. στρεύγομαι 'werde weakened, schmachte hin' (Old Irish *trōg* 'woeful, wretched, miserable' ? see below *ter-*, *treugh-* 'rub'); Old Icelandic *strjúka* 'stroke, whisk, smooth; sich rasch bewegen', *strýkja*, *strýkva* ds., *stryk* 'line', *strykr* 'strong wind', Old High German *strûchon* 'ruere, impingere', Middle High German *strûchen* 'straucheln', nl. *strooken* 'caress, übereinstimmen with', East Frisian *strōk* 'Streif, stripe', Middle Low German *straken* 'stripe, caress' (*a* from *o*), Old English *stroccian* 'stroke', Norwegian *strokk* 'plane'; Latvian *strūgains* 'striped', Lithuanian *striūgas* 'knife' (poln. loanword); Old Church Slavic *stružq*, *strъgati* 'scrape, shave, shear', *strugъ* 'tool zum Schaben', russ. *strug* 'plane' etc.

Alb. *strug* 'plane, bladed tool used to smooth wood' Slavic loanword.

**streub-**: Old High German *stroufen*, Middle High German *ströufen* (\**straupjan*) 'strip, wipe, mug, rob, plündern, umherstreifen' = Middle Low German *strōpen* ds., Old English *be-striēpan* ds., Middle High German *striefen* (\**streupan*) 'stripe'; Middle High German *strupfen* 'stripe, pick off, remove'.

**streud<sup>h</sup>-** or **streut-**: Old English *strūdian* and *strūdan* 'plündern', *strýdan* 'mug, rob', Middle Low German *stroden*, Old High German *strutten* ds.

**References:** WP. II 636 ff., WH. II 603, 604 f., Trautmann 288 f.; Vasmer 3, 27, 30 ff.

**Page(s):** 1028-1029

---

**Root / lemma:** *ster-5*, *stere-*: *strē-*, *steru-*: *streu-*

**Meaning:** to widen, to scatter

**Note:** (compare *ster-* 'stare, stiff sein')

**Material: A.** Old Indic *stṛṇāti*, *stṛṇōti* (actually zur basis *streu-*), later also *starati* 'streut (hin), bestreut; wirft hin, wirft low, base', participle *stṛtá-*, *stīrṇá-*, Inf. *stártavē* and *staritavāi*, *starītavē*, *sva-stara-* m. 'eigene Streu', *pra-stará-* m. 'Streu, cushion; surface, plain, area, plain' (= russ. *prostór* 'Raum, Geräumigkeit'); *stárī-man-* n. 'Ausbreitung, Ausstreuung' (ablaut. with gr. στρώμα, Latin *strāmen*);

Avestan *star-* (present *starati*, *stərənaoti*, *stərənāti*) 'sternere', participle *stərəta-* and *starəta-*; *stairiš-* n. 'Streu, lair, bed'; *urvarō-straya-* 'Niederhauen from Pflanzungen';

gr. στόρνυμι (only present and Impf.; to vocalism compare ὁμόρηνυμι), στορέννυμι (neologism), στρώννυμι (after στῶσαι) 'bestreue, strecke hin; breite from; level, even', Aeolic Perf. ἐστόροται; participle στρωτός; στῶμα n. 'Streu, lair, rug, cover', στρωμνή ds.; στρατός (= Old Indic *stṛtá-*) 'troop, multitude, crowd, Volksmenge' (Cretan στρατός with metathesis 'eine Unterabteilung the Phyle'), then 'army' (in addition στρατιά, στρατεία, στρατηγός), Aeolic στροτός; zero grade στέρνων 'breast' ('ausgebreitete surface, plain, area'; compare Old High German *stirna* 'forehead', reduced-grade Old Indic *stīrṇa-*, cymr. *sarn*, and o-grade Old Church Slavic *strana*);

alb. *shtrinj* 'breite from' (*stṛṇiō*); *shtie* 'lay, place there, throw, cast, make eine Fehlgeburt' (\**sterō*); *shtrofkë* 'cover, cave, nest';

Latin *sternō*, *-ere* 'scatter, strew, hinbreiten; niederstrecken', participle *strātus* (\**stērētós*), afterwards Perf. *strāvī*, *prosternere* (: Slavic *prostǫrǫ*, Old Indic *pra-stará-*); *strāmen* 'Streu' (: στρώμα; Old Indic *stárīman-*); in addition with g-Erweit. *strāgēs* 'das Niederstürzen, Hinsinken, Verwüstung' (\**Hingestrecktsein*), *strāgulus* 'zum About - or Unterbreiten helpful';

Old Irish *sernim* 'breite from' (= Latin *sternō*), *cossair* 'bed' (\**kom-stari-* or *stori-*), *fossair* 'Strohdecke' (\**upo-stori-*), *sreth* 'strues' (\**stṛtā*), *sreith* 'pratum'; from the heavy basis Middle Irish *srath* (*tu-stem*) 'beach, seaside, bank, border, shore, Talgrund' (not loanword; Latin loanword are but cymr. *ystrad* 'valley', bret. *strad* 'le fond, l'endroit le plus bas'); cymr. *sarn* 'stratum, pavementum' (\**stērəno-*, proto Celtic \**starno-* : Old Indic *stīrṇá-*);

Old High German *stirna* 'Stirne' (\**sterniā*), Old English *steornede* 'audacious';

Lithuanian *strāja* 'with Stroh ausgelegter stall';

Old Church Slavic *pro-stǫrǫ* - *strěti* (russ. *sterétʹ*) 'outspread', *prostranъ* (\**storno-*) 'breit', *strana* 'side, region', russ. *storoná* ds.; Old Church Slavic Old Russian etc. *strojъ* 'order', *strojiti* 'parāre';

perhaps here the partly **s-losen**, auf a stem *\*(s)tr-eno-*, *\*(s)trent-*, *(s)tron-t-* based forms:

Prussian-Lithuanian *trēnis* 'region, place' (compare Old Church Slavic *strana*, proto Slavic *\*stor-nā*); Old Lithuanian *trenta* 'place, region, line'; Old Irish *trēt* (Gen. *trēoit*) 'herd' (*\*trento-*); Old Icelandic *strind* f. 'side, edge; land'; *strǫnd* 'edge, beach, seaside', Old English *strand*, Late Middle High German *strant* (-*d*-), Modern High German *Strand*, Old Icelandic *fer-strendr* 'rectangular'.

## B. extensions:

**stre-k-**: Old English *stregdan* stem V. 'strew, distribute, spray, allot' (Präsensbildung as *bregdan*); lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *strěkatī* 'prick', ablaut. *stroka* 'κέντρον, στίγμα', Slavic *\*strьkatī* in Czech *strkatī* 'bump, poke', serb. *střcati* 'spray'.

**streu-**: Latin *struō*, -*ere* (*struxi*, *structum* with analog. Guttural after verbs with *v* from *g*) 'übereinander breiten, schichten, aufbauen', *struēs*, *struīx* 'heap, bulk, mass', Umbrian *strucla* '\*struiculam';

abret. *strouis* 'stravi', nbret. *streuein* 'strew, distribute';

Gothic *straujan* 'strew, distribute', Norwegian *strøya*, Old Icelandic *strā* 'strew, distribute, outspread', Old English *strē(o)wian*, *strēgan*, Old High German *streuwen*, *strouwen* 'strew, distribute'; Old Icelandic *strā* n. 'straw', Old English *strēaw*, Old High German *strō*, Modern High German *Stroh*, post-verbal Middle High German *strōu*, Modern High German *Streu*, Germanic *strava* 'pyre, stake zur Siegesfeier'; Old English *strēon* n. 'richness, profit, gain, usury', Old High German *gi-striuni* n. 'profit, gain', Old English *strīenan* 'acquire, produce'; Old High German *gi-striunan* 'lucrari', Middle High German *striunen* 'schnuppernd umherstreifen', Modern High German Bavarian *streunen* 'after Vorteilen umhersuchen', Low German *strüne* 'Gassendirne', actually 'die Umherstreifende';

whether here serb. *strovo* 'herabgeschüttelte Früchte', kroat. *strovaliti* 'strew, distribute' and Old Church Slavic *ostruiti*, *ostrujati* 'destroy' ('\*apart strew')??

**References:** WP. II 638 ff., WH. II 590 f., Trautmann 287 f., 289, Vasmer 3, 20, 29.

**Page(s):** 1029-1031

---

**Root / lemma:** *ster-6*

**Meaning:** sterile

**Note:** old Sonderanwendung from *ster-* 'stiff'

**Material:** Old Indic *star̥-* f. 'infertile e cow';

Armenian *sterj* 'infertile, from animals', also *sterd* (\**ster-d<sup>h</sup>-o-*, *-io-*);

gr. στεῖρα f. 'infertile' (cow, wife, woman), στéριφος 'infertile' (and 'rigid');

alb. *shtjerrë* 'young cow, lamb'; also prefixed alb. *mëshqerë* 'young cow'.

Latin *sterilis* 'infertile';

Gothic *stairō* f. 'infertile', Old High German *stero* 'aries, ram'; with *k*-extended mndd. *sterke* 'young cow', Old English *stierc* 'calf'; isl. *stirtla* 'infertile cow';

Bulgarian *sterica* 'Gelte'.

**References:** WP. II 640 f., WH. II 589 f.

**Page(s):** 1031

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ter-7n-*

**Meaning:** sharp stalk or thorn

**Note:** to *ster-* 'stare, stiff sein'

**Material:** Old Indic *tṛṇa-m* 'Grasshalm, grass, herb'; gr. τέρναξ 'Artischocken-, Kaktusstengel'; Gothic *þaúrnuš*, Old Icelandic Old English *þorn*, Old High German *dorn* 'thorn'; Old Church Slavic *trъnъ* 'thorn', *strъnъ* 'stem'.

**References:** WP. II 641, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 14, 98.

**Page(s):** 1031

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)ter-8*

**Meaning:** dirty water, mud, smear

**Material:** Avestan *star-* 'sich blemish, commit a sin';

Armenian *t'arax*, *-iç*, *-oç* 'pus, humeur' (\**t<sub>er</sub>o-*; besides *o*-grade perhaps:) Armenian *t'or* 'that flows down, that drops'; Norwegian *størn*. 'Faulen, Verwesen'; russ.-Church Slavic *stъrvъ*, russ. *stérva* 'carrion'; without anlaut. *s-*: Lithuanian *terménti* 'smear', Bulgarian *torъ* 'manure'.

*(s)terk-*, nasal. *(s)trenk-*:

Latin *stercus*, *-oris* 'excrement, ordure, crap, muck, droppings, manure', *sterculīnum*, *sterquilīnum* 'dunghill'; cymr. *trwnc* 'urine, yeast', bret. *stroñk* 'human excrement';



cymr. *troeth* `lye, urine ', *troethi* `mingere', bret. *troaz* `urine ' ( *\*troktā* or *\*tronktā*); Lithuanian *teršiù*, *teřšti* `smudge', *apteřšti* `smudge', *tirřti* `dickflüssig become'; East Lithuanian *tręsiù*, *tręsti* `fertilize ' (as Latin *stercorāre*);

Lithuanian *trařšà* `manure', *tręsti* `decayed, verwesen', *trařkanos* `pus in den Augen', wherefore nisl. *Prār* `faul, rancid ', Norwegian *traa* ds., Old English *đrōh* `rancor'.

**(s)terg-, (s)treg-:**

gr. στεργάνοϛ κόπρων Hes.; τάργανον `Weinessig'; ablaut. τρύξ, -γός `young, still trüber wine, Weinhefe ' ; expressive Old Icelandic *brekk*, Middle High German *drec*, *-ckes* `filth ' ; probably also Old English *đreax* `caries'; perhaps Latin *troia* `sow' ( *\*trogīā* `die Dreckige'), das but also to Middle Irish *trogaid* `gebiert' belong could; whether Old Irish *torc*, cymr. *twrch*, acorn. *torch*, bret. *tourc'h* `boar' from *\*trogos* after [p]orc- `swine' reshaped sei, is doubtful, yet could es as *\*torkos* zur group auf Tenuis belong.

**References:** WP. II 641 f., WH. II 708, Vasmer 3, 12.

**Page(s):** 1031-1032

---

**Root / lemma:** (s)teu-1

**Meaning:** to push, hit

**Note:** with conservative extensions

**Material: A. (s)teu-k-:** gr. τύκος `hammer, chisel; battle axe ', τυκίζω `bearbeite stone ', τυκάνη `Dreschvorrichtung' (by Hes. τυτάνη); Old Irish *toll* `hollow', *toll* `cave, hole' ( *\*tukslo-* ), cymr. *twll* `foramen', adj. `perforatus', bret. *toull* `hole'; probably Old High German *dūken* `press, niederdrücken', Old English *đȝ(a)n*, *đēon* `press, constrain, oblige, prick' (see accurately under *tuengh-* `beset');

Latvian *tukstēt* `knock', *taucēt* `in mortar stampfen', russ.-Church Slavic *istъknŭti* `effodere', Old Church Slavic *тъkati* `to weave, prick', etc.;

maye alb. (*\*stuk*) *thuk* `mortar' common alb. *s-* > *th-*

Old Icelandic *stygg* `angry, irate, unfriendly', nl. *stug*, older *stugge* `stiff, unfriendly, abstoßend' can originally `abstossend' and `stiff ' sein and in letzteren case with Lithuanian *stúkti* (see below) under *steugh-* `steif dastehen' combined become.

**B. (s)teu-g-:** Old Indic *tujāti*, *tuñjāti*, *tunákti* `throngs, stößt', Med. `kommt in schnelle Bewegung';

Middle Irish *tūag* f. 'axe' and 'bow', newer *stūag*, *tūagaim* 'hit with the axe', *tōcht* 'part, piece'; expressives *\*stoukkā* in bret. *stuc'h* 'arrowhead, feather', *stuc'henn* 'fascicle, sheaf, Brotschnitte' (nir. *stūaic* 'tableland, hill, plateau, cusp, peak' etc. is brit. loanword); compare Modern High German *Stück* = 'piece' and '*Stauche*' (Loth RC. 42, 320 ff.);

presumably Lithuanian *stūngis* 'Messerstumpf', *stúkti* 'in die Höhe ragen'; and Old Church Slavic *тъшти се* 'σπεύδειν';

Swedish *stuka* 'dazzle, blind with bright light', Norwegian *stauka* 'bump, poke, injure, stottern', mnl. nnd. *stūken* 'bump, poke, stratify, layer, astonish', Modern High German *verstauchen* (from dem Low German), Dutch *verstuiken* 'dislocate, luxate, crick'; Old Frisian *stāk* 'stiff' to Norwegian *stauka*,

Middle Low German *stoken* 'prick, stochern', engl. dial. *stoke* 'das fire schüren', Modern High German *stoche(r)n*; without anlaut. *s-*: Old Icelandic *poka* 'move, change, go', Old English *ðocerian* 'umherlaufen';

Old High German Middle High German *stoc*, *-ckes* 'Stock, staff, tree truck' (probably '\*abgeschlagener bough or stem', compare *abstocken*), Old English *stocc* 'stick, stem, stump', Old Icelandic *stokkr* 'tree truck, picket, pole, block', next to which with the meaning 'stiff' Low German *stück*, Middle High German Modern High German *stocken* 'stiff become'; Old Icelandic *stykki*, Old English *stycce*, Old High German *stucki*, Modern High German *Stück* 'piece';

Old High German *stūhha* f., Middle High German *stūche* m. f. 'weit offener Ärmel am Frauengewand (actually Ärmelstumpf), Kopftuch', Modern High German *Stauche*, Middle Low German *stūke* 'stump, further Ärmel'; with *ŭ*. Old English *stocu* f. 'long Ärmel';

manche neigen zur assumption eines meaning-Kernes 'stiff' (from which 'bump, poke' has evolved), and for comparison with Lithuanian *stúkti* 'in die Höhe stand' (Old Lithuanian *stauginėti* 'amble', actually 'stiff, stolpernd go'); compare russ. *stugnutʹ* 'congeal, freeze' (\*stiff, rigid become?), gr. στύγες Pl. 'Eiskälte', στύγος n. 'repugnance, hate', στυγέω 'hate, verabscheue, dread', στύξ, Gen. στυγός f. 'das Verhaßte, frost'; FIN Στύξ, see below S. 1035;

dubious and only under the assumption from 'ablaut derailment' possible is die affiliation from Gothic *stigqan* 'zusammenstossen with', *ga-stigqan* 'anstossen', Old Icelandic *støkkva* stem V. 'spray', Intr. 'break, crack, spring, fall, run'; Old English *stincan* 'whisk, steam, whirl up; stink', Old Saxon Old High German *stincan* 'stink, smell'; Kaus. Old

Icelandic *stækka* 'verjagen, sprinkle', Old English *stencan* 'scatter', Middle High German *steuken* 'stink make'; Old Saxon *stank*, *stunk*, Old English *stenc* 'smell, odor, fetidness', Old High German *stanc* 'ds., also fragrance'.

**C. (s)teu-d-**: Old Indic *tundatē*, *tudāti* 'stößt, stachelt, sticht', *todā* m. 'Stachler, Lenker'; Armenian *t'ndal*, *t'ndel* 'erschüttert become';

from Gr. presumably names as *Τυδεύς*, *Τυνδάρεως*; doubtful *τυννός* 'μικρός' (\*grind', Old Indic *tunná*? (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), rather babble-word with consonant stretch as *τυτθός* 'totally small; young');

alb. *shtynj* 'poke, push' (\**studhijō*);

Latin *tundō -ere*, *tutudī* 'bump, poke, hit, hammer', *tudes*, *-itis* 'hammer', *tuditāre* 'violent bump, poke', probably also *tussis* 'cough' (if in addition Umbrian *tuder* 'finem', *tuderato* 'finitum', so that 'limit, boundary' actually 'Endpunkt; whereof man anstößt?'); *studeō*, *-ēre* 'sich ernstlich worum bemühen, eager betreiben, sich befließigen', *studium* 'Streben, eagerness' (\*whereupon aim' from 'whereupon hit');

Maybe alb. *tund* 'shake' a Latin loanword.

Old Irish *do-tuit* 'fällt' (das *t* of Pl. *-tuittet* from \**-to-tudiont*); abret. *ar-stud* 'cuspis', bret. *astuz* 'Ungeziefer', cymr. *cystudd* 'pain', etc.;

Gothic *stautan* (Old Icelandic *stauta* schw. V.), Old Saxon *stōtan*, Old High German *stōzan* 'bump, poke'; Middle High German Modern High German *stutzen* 'with den Hörnern Stoßen, sudden stillestehen, zurückprallen', Middle High German *stotze* 'stem, clot, chunk'; Old Icelandic *steytr*, Old High German *stōz* 'shove'; Old High German *stiuz*, Modern High German *Steiß* (with md. *ei* for *eu*) actually '\*abgestutzter Körperteil' (compare Modern High German *Stoß* 'die Schwanzfedern of Vogels in the jargon spoken by hunters');

Old Icelandic *stūtr* 'horn, stump, ox', Middle Low German *stūt* 'thigh, rump'; Swedish Norwegian *stota* 'stottern, stumble', Modern High German (Low German) 'stottern'; due to of nasal present Old Icelandic *stuttr* 'short', Old English *styntan* 'stutzen'

**D. (s)teu-p-** (occasionally *-b-*, *-bh-*) 'bump, poke'; also 'stick, stump'.

Old Indic *pra-stumpāti* (uncovered), *tōpati*, *tupāti*, *tūmpati*, *tumpāti* 'stößt', *tūparā* 'unhorned';

gr. τύπτω `hit', τύπος `blow, knock, Eindruck'; στυπάζει βροντᾶ, φοφεῖ ὡθεῖ Hes., στύπος `stick, Stiel, stalk'; with -b<sup>h</sup>- στυφελίζω `hit, mißhandle', στυφλός `rough, stony'; about στυφελός `herrisch' s. Leumann Homer. Wörter 269 f.;

Latin *stuprum* `shame', esp. `die Entehrung through lubricity' (originally `die dafür verhängte Prügelstrafe?'); *stupeō*, *-ēre* `rigid stand; betäubt, betreten sein, stutzen', *stupendus* `erstaunlich, staunenswert'; with -b(h)- perhaps *titubāre* `wankeln, straucheln, with the tongue anstoßen, stottern';

from \**steub(h)-mā*, \**stoub(h)-mā*. cymr. *ystum* f. `bend, turn, shape', bret. *stumm* ds. (ins Irish borrowed Middle Irish *stuaimm* f. `ability, capacity'), also `Flußbiegung'; *dastum* `das Einsammeln' (Loth RC. 48, 354 ff); compare Old English *stūpian*;

Old High German *stobarōn* `obstupēre';

Old Icelandic *stūfr* `stump', Middle Low German *stūf* Adj. `dull', *stūven* = Old Icelandic *styfa* `abstumpfen, cavitate'; Old Icelandic *stofn* `stump, foundation'; Old English *stofn* ds., Old Icelandic *stubbr*, *stubbi* m. `stump, trunk', Old English *stybb* n. `stump';

with Germanic -p-: Old Icelandic *stūpa* `tower', Old English *stūpian*, mnl. *stupen* `sich bücken'; ablaut. Old English *stēap* `high, ragend' (engl. *steep* `steep'), Middle High German *stouf* `hochragender rocks' (*Hohestaufen*), Middle High German *stief* `steep'; Old Icelandic *staup* n. `hole, goblet'; Old English *stēap*, Old High German Middle High German *stouf* `goblet'; Old English *stoppa* `bowl, basin, bucket, pail'; from `abgestutzt = stolen; looted' expounded sich Old Icelandic *stjūp*- `Stief-' (*stjūpr* `Stiefsohn'), Old English *stēop*-, Old High German *stiof*-, *stiuf*-, Modern High German *Stief*-, Old English *ābe-stīepan* `mug, rob', *ā-stīeped* `verwaist', Old High German *ar*-, *bi-stiufan* `the parents or the Kinder berauben';

Latvian *staūpe* `Pferdefußtapfen'; *stupe*, *stups* `Besenstumpf; (ruptured, broken) rod'.

**References:** WP. II 615 ff., WH. II 608 ff., Trautmann 331, Vasmer 3, 109, 160.

**Page(s):** 1032-1034

---

**Root / lemma:** *steu-2*

**Meaning:** to praise

**Note:** only indo-iran. under gr.

**Material:** Old Indic *stāuti*, *stāvatē* etc. `lobt, praises', participle *stutá* `gepriesen', *stutí*-f. `laudation, praise', *stōtár* `Lobsanger' etc., Avestan *staoiti* `lobt, praises, besingt; prays',

participle *stūta-*, *stūiti-*, *staotar-* etc., extended Old Indic *stōbhati* `praises, jauchzt'; gr. στεûται `(\*rühmt sich) verspricht boasting '.

**References:** WP. II 620.

**Page(s):** 1035

---

**Root / lemma:** *steuə-*

**Meaning:** to get dense or tight

**Note:** perhaps *stāu-*, *steu-*: *stū* with *stāi-*: *stī-*: *stī-ā-* `sich verdichten, stocken' as extension eines *\*stā-* auffaßbar

**Material:** Old Indic *ghṛta-stāvaḥ* Akk. Pl. `lard, drip'; *pr̥thu-ṣṭu-* `with a breiten Zopfe', *stū-k-ā*, *stuka-* m. `tuft of wool, Flocke', *stōkā-* m. `drip', with the meaning-development `clots, roundish thing', probably Latvian *stūķis* `Wickelkind' and Old Indic *stúka-* m. `kid, child, the young of an animal'; Old Indic *stū-p-a-*, *stupá-* m. `Haarschopf', gr. \*στῦπη, στύππη `oakum' (out of it Latin *stūpa*, *stuppa* ds); gr. στῦφω `pull together, make dense, hard, schmecke herb', στῦμμα `zusammenziehendes tool', στῦψις `das Zusammenziehen, Beizen', στῦπτικός `zusammenziehend', στῦφός, στῦφρός, στῦφνός `herb, zusammenziehend', συμνός `tight, firm, compact'; perhaps gr. στύξ, στυγός in Pl. `durchdringender frost, Eiseskälte', στύγος n. `(\*shudder, shiver) repugnance, hate', στυγέω `hate, verabscheue, dread', yet compare above S. 1033;

Church Slavic *studъ studъ* `coldness', *stynōti* `erkalten' and *styděti* `be ashamed' (`\*solidify, congeal'); russ. *istygnutъ*, *stugnutъ* `congeal, freeze'.

**References:** WP. II 620, Vasmer 3, 33 ff.

**Page(s):** 1035

---

**Root / lemma:** *stēib(h)-*, *stīb(h)-*, *stēip-*, *stīp-*

**Meaning:** pole, stick; stiff

**Material:** 1. *stēib(h)-*, *stīb(h)-*: Old Indic *stibhi-* m. `Rispe, tussock'; gr. σιφρός `dense (zusammengedrängt), tight, firm, strong', σίφος n. `Zusammengedrängtes, heap';

Armenian *stēp* `frequent, often', as Subst. `power, compulsion', *stipem* `dränge, force, coerce'; gr. στείβω `make dense, trete tight, firm, betrete', σιπτός `tight, firm, thickset', σιβαρός ds., σίβος m. `the betretene path, track', σιβάς, -άδος `lair from Streu or straw etc.', στοιβή `das Stopfen, Ausstopfung', στοιβάζω `häufe an', στίβη `hoarfrost';

Old Church Slavic *stbbъ*, *stbblo* (russ. *stébelъ*) `stalk', *stbblije* `καλάμη'; Lithuanian *stáibiai* `Schienbeine', *stiebas* `stick, pillar, mast', Latvian *stiba* `staff, rod', Old Prussian

*stibinis* 'Schlittenbein', Lithuanian *stībīs* 'membrum virile': Lithuanian *stiēbtis* 'sich high uplift, set up', Latvian *stibt* 'betäubt become', Lithuanian *stiebas* 'staff, pillar, mast', Latvian *stiebrs* 'bulrush'.

2. **stēip-, stīp-**: Latin *stīpes*, *-itis* m. 'picket, pole, stem, shaft, pole', *stīpō*, *-āre* 'dense to press together, pile up, collect, accumulate, gedrängt vollstopfen', *obstīpus* 'sideways willing, inclined';

with *ī*. *stipula* f. 'stem, straw'; unclear are *stips*, *stipis* 'currency, gift, Spende'; *stīpendium* 'Soldatenlöhnung, tax, tribute, pay, guerdon, reward' (\**stīpi-pendīom*), *stipulor*, *-ārī* 'bedinge mir from'; Umbrian *steplatū*, *stiplato* 'stipulātō';

gr. PN Στῖπων to \*στῖπος = Old English *stīf*, Middle High German (actually md.) *stīf* 'stiff erect', besides Old Frisian *stef*(?); Middle Low German *stīvele* 'pad', Middle High German *stīvel*/ds., Old Icelandic *stīfla* 'dämmen' (out of it engl. *stifle* 'choke; suppress, crush'); with Germanic *p*: Low German *stīpel*, *stīper* 'Stützholz', Frisian *stīpe* 'picket, pole', engl. *stipe* 'stalk'; Middle Low German *stip*, *stippe* 'dot, speck, Tupf', *stippen* 'punktieren, prick', Middle High German *steppen* 'reihenweise sew, prick', Modern High German *steppen*; Middle Low German *stift* 'small nail, peg', Old High German *steft* 'cusp, peak, thorn, *peg*', unclear are Old Low German *stiftōn* 'aedificare', Old High German Middle High German *stiften* 'feststellen, gründen, to build, instigate', Modern High German *stiften*;

Lithuanian *stimpù stipti* 'solidify, congeal, verenden', *stiprūs* 'strong', Pl. *stipinaĩ* 'pad am sled', Latvian *stipt* 'stiff become', ablaut. Lithuanian *stiēpti*, Latvian *stiept* 'recken'; Old Prussian *postippin* 'whole'.

**References:** WP. II 646 f., WH. II 593 ff., Trautmann 287, Vasmer 3, 7;

**See also:** to *stāi*- S. 1010.

**Page(s):** 1015-1016

---

**Root / lemma:** *stēr-2*

**Meaning:** star

**Material:**

In a-grade:

**Hittite:** *astira*- c. 'star?' (Tischler 86), *haster*- c. (204ff)

Armenian *astł*, Gen. *astel* 'star, stars'; gr. ἀστήρ, -έρος 'star', collective ἄστρα 'young' ἄστρον 'star, stars' (out of it Latin *astrum*), wherefore probably with (ὠπ-)-ὀπ-: (ἀ)στεροπή, ἀστραπή 'lightning, sheet lightning', ἀστεροπητής, ἀστεροπαῖος 'Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)';

In zero grade:

In e-grade (internal):

gr. στέρω `shimmering', (ἀ)στράπτω `flash, sparkle, glitter',

Latin *stēlla* `star' (\**stēr-[o]/ā*, diminutive); bret. *sterenn*, corn. *sterenn* (Pl. *steyr*), cymr.

*seren* `star' (Pl. *ser*), Middle Irish *ser* `star' (ZfcPh. 19, 200); in addition lengthened grade

gall. GN *Dhirona*, *Sirona*; Gothic *stairnō*, Old High German *sterno*, Old Norse *stjarna* `star'

and Old High German Old Saxon *sterro*, Old English *steorra* `star' (\**sters-* to *s-*stem

\**steros*?), Old Frisian *stēra* `star' (or *stēre* f.).

**Tocharian:** A *śre* (pl. *śreñ*), B *ścírye* (PT \**ścäriye*) `star' (Adams 640)

Note:

Common alb. Tocharian st- > sc- see alb. *stjerrë*, *shqerrë* `young cow, heifer'.

In a-grade (internal):

Old Indic Instr. Pl. *stṛbhīḥ*, Nom. Pl. *tārah* m. `stars', *tarā* f. `star', Avestan Akk. Sg. *stārəm*,

Gen. *stārō*, Pl. Nom. *staras-ča*, *stārō*, Akk. *strēuš*, Gen. *strēm*, Dat. *stərabyō* `star';

without anl. *st-* (as Old Indic *tārah*, *tarā*) τείρων Gen. Pl., with metr. lengthening τείρεα, τείρεσιν `constellation';

Maybe alb. (\**Hstēr-[o]/ā*, diminutive > abbreviated *hyll* `star'.

**References:** WP. II 635 f., WH. II 587 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 18 ff., Frisk Gr. Et. Wb. 170 f.

**Page(s):** 1027-1028

---

**Root / lemma:** *stilp-*, *stilb-* ?

**Meaning:** to shine; to show

**Note:** dem Bau Indo Germanic roots widersprechend

**Material:** Gr. στίλβω `gleam, shimmer', στίλβη `radiance'; στίλπνός `gleaming' = Irish *sell* `eye', *sellaim* `sehe an', cymr. *syllu*, corn. *syllly*, bret. *sellout* `watch, look'.

**References:** WP. II 646.

**Page(s):** 1035

---

**Root / lemma:** *stomen-*

**Meaning:** mouth

**Material:** Avestan *staman-* n. `muzzle (of dog)'; gr. στόμα n. `mouth', στόμαχος (-*gho-* forms) `throat, estuary (the bubble, of Uterus); Magenmund, stomach'; lengthened grade

στωρύλος `mundfertig, gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering; artig plaudernd', στωρύλλω `plaudere', στωρυλία `Geschwätzigkeit' (daß ved. *stāmí-* perhaps `sounding, stöhnend' bedeute and related sei, is doubtful); with secondary *a*: cymr. *safn* `maxilla'; *sefnig* `throat', acorn. *stefenic* `palate', Middle Breton *staffn*, nbret. *staoñ* ds.

**References:** WP. II 648.

**Page(s):** 1035

---

**Root / lemma:** *storos, stornos (stynos?)*

**Meaning:** a kind of bird (starling)

**Material:** Latin *sturnus*, -ī m. `Star', from *\*stynos* or *\*stornos*, in latter case = Old English *stearn* `Seeschwalbe', Old Prussian *starnite* `seagull' (Ms. *stamite*); compare also Czech *strnad*, russ. *strenátka* `Goldammer'?

Old High German *star(a)*, Modern High German *Star*, Old Icelandic *stari*, Old English *stær*, Demin. *stærling* ds.

**References:** WP. II 649, WH. II 610, Frisk 173, Vasmer 3, 26.

**Page(s):** 1036

---

**Root / lemma:** *streig-1*

**Meaning:** to stop, be immovable

**Material:** Latin *strigō*, -āre `stehenbleiben, innehalten (particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably from Zugtieren)', wherefore probably also *obstrigillō*, -āre `hindering entgegenstehen, hinderlich in Wege sein'; Norwegian *strika* (*\*strikōn = strigāre*) `einhalten, stoppen', *striken* `obstructive', *strika* stem V. `den run, flow hamper, stoppen'; Lithuanian *straigyti* `hineinstoßen', *stringù*, *strigti* `steckenbleiben', Latvian *striēgt* and *strigt* `sink in' (actually `steckenbleiben'), *straignis* `morass'; Slavic *\*stręg-ti* in poln. *zastrząć*, *ustrząć*.

**References:** WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f., Trautmann 290.

**Page(s):** 1036

---

**Root / lemma:** *streig-2*

**Meaning:** stiff

**Note:** probably extension from *ster-* `stare'

**Material:** Latin *stringō*, -ere, *strictus* in the meaning `straff anziehen, pull together, lace, tie';



Norwegian dial. *striĳja* 'die Augen aufsperrn, to swell', *striĳk*, *strek* 'ein aufgeschossener knave, boy'; \**strikki-* 'rope' in Old Frisian *striĳk*, Middle Low German *striĳk* (-*ck*-), Old High German Middle High German *stric* (-*ck*-) 'rope'; therefrom Middle Low German *stricken* 'lace, tie, bind, knit', Old High German *strickan* 'heften, festschnüren, knit', Old English *strician* 'knit, mend'.

**References:** WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f.

**Page(s):** 1036

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)treig-3, streid(h)-*

**Meaning:** to hiss

**Material:** Gr. τρίζω, τέτριγα 'zirpe, schwirre, knirsche', τριγμός (neologism τρισμός) m. 'das Zirpen, Schwirren', τριγλή 'Seebarbe', τριγόλας 'Knurrhahn'; στρίγξ, -γγός f., also στρίξ, στίλιξ; στρίγλος Hes. 'ein Nachtvogel', Latin *strīx*, -*gis* f. 'Ohreule', *strīd(e)ō*, -*ēre*, *strīdī* 'hiss, schwirren, schrillen'.

**References:** WP. II 651, WH. II 606.

**Page(s):** 1036

---

**Root / lemma:** *strenk-, streng-*

**Meaning:** stiff, tight

**Note:** (as by *ster-g-*, *stre-g-*, see below *ster-* 'stare')

**Material:** Gr. στραγγός 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved'; through eine schmale aperture tröpfelnd' (στραγγουρία 'Striktur'), στράγξ, -γγός f. 'aussickernder, ausgedrückter drip', στραγγεύεσθαι 'sich zusammendrehen, hindurchpressen, hesitate', στραγγάλη f. 'string, rope, loop, noose, snare', στραγγαλεύω, -ίζω, -όω (from which Latin *strangulō* 'erdroßle', στρογγύλος (from \*στραγγύλος) 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved = round');

Middle Irish *srengim* 'pull, drag', *sreng* 'rope', *s rincne* 'Nabelschnur' (*strengīniā*);

Latvian *stringt* 'stramm become; wilt' (\*shrink up'), *strangs* 'gamy, fresh' (Lituanismus);

in Germanischen from the root form auf *k* or *gh*. Old Icelandic *strengr* 'cord, rope, stripe, schmaler stream' (\**strangi-*), Old English *streng* m. 'cord, rope', Old High German *stranc* (-*g-*), Modern High German *Strang* 'rope'; denominative Old Icelandic *strengja* 'fasten, shut';

with other meaning Old Icelandic *strangr* 'violent, strong, stern, hard', Old English Old Saxon *strang* ds., *streng* 'stern', Middle Low German *streng*, Old High German *strengi*

`sharp, strong, valiant, stern', and Old English *strengan* `fasten, clip, bind', Middle High German *strengen* `strecken, urge, press, push', Modern High German *anstrengen*;

Maybe alb. *shtrëngo* `fasten, clip, bind '.

Norwegian *strungen* `stiff or beklemmt in stomach'; Old Icelandic *strangi* m. `tree trunk';

from the root form auf Indo Germanic voiced-nonaspirated: Old Swedish *strunker* `aufgerichtet, straight', Norwegian Danish *strunk* `ds., stout, proud', Norwegian *strunken* = *strungen* (see above), Middle High German *strunk* `stalk, stem of a plant ', Middle Low German *strunk* `stalk', Middle High German *strunken, strunkeln* `straucheln', (could also nasalized forms from *st(e)reu-g-* sein);

Latvian *streņķals* `ein piece verhärteten Auswurfs' (perhaps `stiff, rigid').

**References:** WP. II 650 f., WH. II 605.

**Page(s):** 1036-1037

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)trep-*, *(s)treb-*

**Meaning:** to cry wildly, make noise, onomatopoeic words

**Material:** Latin *strepō, -ere* `make a noise, cry, rustle'; perhaps the Italian FIN *Trebia*;

isl. *Þrefa* `quarrel, squabble', Old Icelandic *Þrapt* n. `gossip', Old English *Þræft* n. `discord, quarrel', Middle Low German *drevelinge* ds. (with *þ*: Old Icelandic *Þrapr* `babbler', *Þrap* n. `garrulitas');

compare *(s)treig-3, streid(h)-* `hiss, schwirren' and Latin *stertō* `schnarche'.

**References:** WP. II 649 f., WH. II 602.

**Page(s):** 1037

---

**Root / lemma:** *stru-*

**Meaning:** gray-haired, old

**Note:** only Celtic and Balto-Slavic

**Material:** Old Irish *sruith* `old, venerable' (\**stru-ti-s*), acymr. *strutiu* gl. `antiquam'; Lithuanian *strūjus* `graybeard'; Old Church Slavic *strybъ* `patruus', *strynja* `amita'.

**References:** WP. II 651, Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 29.

**Page(s):** 1037

---

**Root / lemma:** *su-*, *sū-*

**Meaning:** well, good

**Material:** Old Indic *su-*, Avestan *hu-*, Old pers. *u-*, e.g. in Old Indic *su-drú-* 'strong wood', *su-bhága-* 'lucky, beglückend', Avestan *hu-baya-* 'good Eheglück granting';

gr. ὑγίης 'fit, healthy' (\**su-gʷijēs* 'wohllebend');

gall. *su-* (e.g. *Su-carus* =) cymr. *hy-gar* 'liebenswürdig', corn. *hy-*, bret. *he-*, Old Irish *su-*, *so-* (e.g. *su-thain* 'eternal', *so-scél(a)e* 'Evangelium');

Germanic *sū-* in *Su-gambri* VN, Old Icelandic *sū-svǫrt* f. 'Schwarzamsel' ('die whole Schwarze');

Lithuanian *sūdrus* 'horny, lustful, luscious'; Old Church Slavic *sъdravъ* 'ὑγίης', Czech *zdravý* (compare above Old Indic *su-drú-*) etc.; Slavic \**sъbožьje*, Czech *zboží* 'Besitztum' from \**sъ-bogъ* (= Old Indic *subhága-*, above S. 107);

***su-*** is zero grade to \**sue-* (above S. 882 f.); compare Old Indic *sva-* in *sva-dhā* = *su-dhā* 'sweet drink, beverage, liquid which is swallowed to quench one's thirst, draught, potion' (above S. 241), *svá-dhita-* = *sú-dhita-* 'tight, firm, fit, healthy';

**References:** WH. II 512, E. Fraenkel Mél. Pedersen 443 ff., Vasmer 1, 450 f.

**Page(s):** 1037-1038

---

**Root / lemma:** *suard-*

**Meaning:** to laugh

**Material:** σαρδάνιος 'höhnisch, spöttisch', σαρδίζειν 'hohnlachen'; cymr. *chwarddu*, corn. *hwerthin*, Middle Breton *huersin* 'laugh'.

**References:** WP. II 517.

**Page(s):** 1040

---

**Root / lemma:** *suād-*

**Meaning:** sweet

**Material:** 1. *suādú-s* 'sweet': Old Indic *svādú-*, f. *svādvī-* 'sweet, mellifluous'; gr. ῥδύς, f. -εῖα (\*-εῖα), -ύ, Doric ᾠδύς 'sweet'; with formants *-mo-*: ᾠμοος, hom. ῥδμοος 'pleasant'; Latin *suāvis* (\**suādūis*) 'sweet'; Old Saxon *swōtī*, Old High German *suozī*, Old English *swēte*, Old Icelandic *sōtr* 'sweet'; gall. PN *Suadurīx*, *-genus*, Irish *Sadb* f. PN; about Gothic *sutis* 'peaceful, gentle', s. Mayrhofer KZ 71, 74 f. under 73, 116 f.

Kompar. Superl. Old Indic *svādīyas-*, gr. ῥδιων; Old Indic *svādiṣṭha-* = gr. ῥδιστος;

2. **svādos-** n. Süßigkeit, satisfaction ': ved. *prá-svādas-* 'mellifluous, pleasant', μελιηδής 'mellifluent', ἥδος n. 'vinegar' (gr. ἥδος n. 'benefit, advantage', absents).

3. **svādonom, -ā**. Old Indic *svādanam*, gr. ἡδονή f. 'lust'.

4. verbs and other nominal formation:

Old Indic ved. *svādatē* 'is pleased, enjoys' = gr. ἡδομαι (Boeotian *Fāδομη*) 'freue myself';

Avestan *x̥āstō* 'through cook gar (schmackhaft) gemacht, cooked, boiled' = Old Indic *svāttā-* 'gewürzt'; Old Indic *svāda-* m. 'taste, Wohlgeschmack', Baluchi *vād* 'salt' (Mittelbegriff 'Würze');

causative respectively intensive *svādáyati* (= Latin *suādeō*, see below) and *svadáyati* 'schmackhaft, annehmbar make; taste, eat, drink; relish, enjoy', zero grade *sūdayati* 'belonging einrichten, good make, fertigmachen = slay, destroy' (with the same ablaut grade Perf. *suṣūdimá*, *sūdā-* m. 'cook', Lithuanian *sūdyti*, Gothic *sūtis*);

with analog. *ā. svādati* 'makes schmackhaft, würzt', *svādate* 'schmeckt', participle *svattā-*; nasalized Avestan *x̥andra-kara-* 'angenehmes making = compliant', afgh. *x̥and* 'Wohlgeschmack, pleasure' (compare gr. ἀνδάνω);

Gr. ἡδομαι (see above); ἄσμενος 'pleases', not certainly here as participle to *s*-Aorist ἦσατο (the Lenis unexplained); \*αἰδῶ, \*αἰδεω (hom. αἰδήσειε, αἰδηκότες) 'bin querulous', lokr. *FēFαδηκότα* (ā or ǣ?); ἀνδάνω 'gefalle', Aor. hom. εὔαδε, gortyn. *ἔFαδε*, Perf. *ἔαδα* (: Old Indic *sasvadē*), ἀφανδάνω 'mißfalle' (ἀφαδία 'enmity'), Ionian ἄδος m. 'decision', ἄδημα Hes. ds., αὐθαδης, Ionian αὐτώδης 'hubristic, overbearing, selbstgefällig' (\*αὐτοFάδης), ἀFαδής 'querulous', whereof ἀαδεῖν ὀχλεῖν, ἀπορεῖν Photios; this *-es*-stem ἄδος is previously gr. neologism from ἀνδάνω from;

Latin *suādeō, -ēre* 'rate' (i.e. 'mache einem etwas gefallen');

Lithuanian *sūdyti* 'spice, salzen';

perhaps here Old English *swatan* Pl. 'beer', Scots Gaelic *swats* 'fresh gebrautes beer'.

Maybe alb. (\**hṷād-*) *anda* 'appetite, desire, wish' related also to Hittite **anza** 'desire'???

**Root / lemma:** *suād-* : sweet

**Root / lemma:** *ad(u)-, ad-ro-*

**English meaning:** water current

**Root / lemma:** *ak"ā-* (more properly *ek"ā*): *ēk"-*

**English meaning:** water, river

**Root / lemma:** *from-*

**English meaning:** to draw (water), ladle

**Root / lemma:** *au(e)-9, aued-, auer-*

**English meaning:** to flow, to wet; water, etc..

**References:** WP. II 516 f., WH. II 611 f., Frisk 104, 166, 184 f.

**Page(s):** 1039-1040

---

**Root / lemma:** *syeid-1*

**Meaning:** to shine

**Material:** Avestan *xʼaēna-* 'burning, lohend' (*\*xʼaēdna-*); Latin *sīdus*, *-eris* 'stars', *considerāre* 'betrachten', *dēsīderāre* 'long, want';

Lithuanian *svidūs* 'blank, gleaming', *svýsti* 'to gleam begin', *svidù*, *-ėti* 'gleam', Latvian *svīst* 'anbrechen, of days', *sváidīt* 'anoint' (actually 'gleam make');

ein similar *\*syēit-*, but in the meaning 'sing, burn' in Old Icelandic *svīða*, Old High German *swīdan* 'burn'; in addition probably as Aoristprä. Old High German *swedan* 'schwelend burn' and with ablaut derailment Old English *swaðul* 'smoke', Middle High German *swadem* 'Rauch *schwaden*, haze, mist'

**References:** WP. II 520 f., WH. II 534, Trautmann 296.

**Page(s):** 1042

---

**Root / lemma:** *syeid-2*

**Meaning:** to sweat; sweat n.

**Material:** Old Indic *svídyati*, *svédātē* 'schwitz', *svéda-* m. = Avestan *xvaēda-* 'Schweiß' (= Germanic *\*swaita-*);

Armenian *k'irt-n*, Gen. *-an* 'Schweiß' (*rt* from *dr*, compare gr. ἰδρώς, Latvian *sviēdn*); gr. (ε)ἰδός (Ionian) n. 'Schweiß', hom. etc. (ε)ἰδίω, Attic ἰδίω 'sweat', ἰδρώς, -ῶτος, Attic ἰδρώς

probably after εὐρώς, -ῶτος 'mould, dank decay' from the originally -os-stem from hom. Dat. ἰδρῶ, Akk. ἰδρῶ- (grown from Indo Germanic \**suīdro-*), ἰδρῶω 'sweat' (\*ἰδρωσ-ιω);

alb. (\**jedros*) *dīrsē*, *djersē* 'sweat', *djers* 'to sweat' (with *s* from *tj* in present \**suī-drōxtjō*); Common *h-* > *j-* Slavic Albanian; *h-* > *j-*, *γ-* Old Indic Tocharian.

Rumanian *sudoare* 'sweat'

Latin *sūdor*, *-ōris* 'Schweiß' (\**suoidōs*), *sūdō*, *-āre* 'schwitzen';

kymr. *chwys*, corn. *whys*, bret. *c'houez* 'Schweiß' (\**suīdso-*);

Old English *swāt*, Old Saxon *swēt*, Old High German *sweiz* m. 'Schweiß', Old Icelandic *sveiti* m. ds.; Old High German *swizzen* (= Old Indic *svīdyati*) 'schwitzen', Kaus.-Iter. Old High German *sweizzan*, Middle High German *sweizen* 'Schweiß shed, bluten, damp become', Middle High German also 'hot make, rösten, in Gluthitze aneinanderhämmern, *schweißen*' (= Old Indic *svēdāyati* 'allows schwitzen');

Latvian *sviēdri* Pl. 'Schweiß', *svīstu*, *svīst* 'schwitzen', *svīdēt* 'schwitzen make'.

Basque *izerdi* n. 'sweat': Hungarian *izzadni* v. 'sweat'.

**References:** WP. II 521, WH. II 623, Trautmann 295.

**Page(s):** 1043

---

**Root / lemma:** *suei-*, *sui-* (\**ǵʰhej-* : *kṣuē*)

**Meaning:** to hiss, whistle

**Note:** extended *sueizd-*; Italian and Germanic *sueighl-*

**Material:** Indo Germanic Alters is \**sueizdō*. Old Indic *kṣvēḍati*, *kṣvēḍati* 'saust, braust, summt' common Old Indic *-ǵʰh-* > *-kṣu-*

(if *kṣ-* onomatopoeic words *Schall*verstärkung eines from \**svaizdati* assimilierten \**svaizdati*); Old Irish *sēt* '(ein Instrument) blow', Middle Irish *airfitiud* 'through Musik delight', Old Irish *ind fet* 'sibilus', nir. *fead* 'a whistle' (\**swizdā*), Middle Irish *fetán* 'shepherd's pipe', cymr. *chwythu* 'blow, (ein Instrument) blow', *chwyth* 'das blast', *chwythell* 'whistle' (*chwib* ds., hybridization from *chwyth* with *pib* 'whistle' from Latin *pīpa*), corn. *whythe*, *whethe*, bret. *c'houeza* 'blow'; Old Church Slavic *svistati*, *zvizdati* 'sibiläre' (kann from \**svizdati* assimil. sein);

gr. σίζω 'fizz', Aor. ἔσιξα (σίξις, σιγμός 'das Zischen') is similar onomatopoeic word formation as Latvian *sīkt* ds.;

also Latin *sībilō*, *-āre* 'hiss, whistle', *sībilus* 'zischend; das Zischen', sekundär *sīfilō*, *sīfilus*, compare zero grade Gothic *swiglōn* 'die flute blasen, whistle', Old High German *swēglōn* ds., *swēgala* 'flute' (\**suighlā*);

Maybe Latin *sīfilō*, *sīfilus* : Albanian *fishkëllez* : Italian *fischiare* : French *siffler* : Bergamasco *sifulà* : Calabrese *fiscare* ; *fischijare* : Napulitano *siscà* : Catalan *xiular* : Catanese *friscari* : Romagnolo *fistciè* : Venetian *fisciare* 'to whistle'.

similarly, but without historical connection with the above words also npers. *sifliden* 'whistle, chirp, twitter', Old Church Slavic *sipota* 'hoarseness', *sipnōti* 'become hoarse', Czech *sípati* 'hiss, hoarse become'.

**References:** WP. I 215, II 517 f., WH. II 531 f., Vasmer 2, 594 f.

**Page(s):** 1040-1041

---

**Root / lemma:** *syekrū-* (\**k̑ekur-ā*)

**Meaning:** mother-in-law or father-in-law

**Material:** Old Indic *śváśura-*, Avestan *x̌asura-* 'father-in-law', Old Indic *śvaśrū-* 'mother-in-law'; npers. *χusrū* ds.;

Armenian *skesur* 'mother-in-law' from \**k̑ekurā*), afterwards *skesrair* 'father-in-law', actually 'man of the mother-in-law';

**Note:**

The in animate suffix *-ul-* > *-ur-* : Old Indic *śváśura-*, *śvāśura-* Avestan *x̌asura-*, Armenian *skesur*, gr. *ἐκυρός*, *ἐκυᾱ* : Lithuanian *šėšuras* : Old High German *swehur*, *swāgur* : Ἰλλυριοί, οἱ, Illyrians, Ἰλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also Ἰλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. Ἰλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, Ἰλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, Ἰλλυρία:--hence Adv. Ἰλλυριστί.

gr. *ἐκυρός* 'father-in-law, under between the father of Ehemanns', *ἐκυᾱ* 'mother-in-law';

alb. *vjehërr* 'father-in-law', *vjeherrë* 'mother-in-law'; [common alb. shift *sv-* > *v-*, or drop of the initial *s-*]

Latin *socer*, *-eri* 'father-in-law', *socrus*, *-ūs* 'mother-in-law'; cymr. *chwegr*, corn. *hweger* 'mother-in-law', neologism cymr. *chwegrwn*, corn. *hwigeren* 'father-in-law'; Old High German *swehur*, Old English *swēor* 'Schwäher', Old High German *swigar*, Old English *sweger* (\**swez-rū*) 'mother-in-law';

Gothic *swaihrō* = Old Norse *sværa* 'mother-in-law' (\**swehrōn*-), neologism Gothic *swaihra* 'father-in-law' (\**swehran*-), as also Modern High German *Schwiegervater* after *Schwieger(mutter)* for *Schwäher*,

Lithuanian *šėšuras* 'father-in-law'; Old Church Slavic *svekry* 'mother-in-law' (-*kr*- through dissimilation against the anlaut has not changed to -*sr*-), whereupon m. *svekr̥* 'father-in-law';

lengthened grade: Old Indic *śvāśura*- 'belonging to father-in-law', Old High German *swāgur* (\**suēkurós*) 'brother-in-law (\*son of father-in-law)', also 'father-in-law, son-in-law'.

**References:** WP. II 521 f., WH. 550 f., Trautmann 295 f., Vasmer 2, 588.

**Page(s):** 1043-1044

---

**Root / lemma:** *syek-*

**Meaning:** to smell (well)

**Note:** only brit. and West Germanic

**Material:** Cymr. *chweg* 'sweet, pleasant', corn. *whék*, bret. *c'houek*, cymr. *chwaeth* (\**syekto*-) 'taste'; Old High German *swehhan* 'smell, stink, spring up, bubble'; with gemination Old High German *swekhe*, *sueckia* Pl. 'odores', Old Saxon *swec* 'smell, odor, fragrance', Old English *swecc*, *swæcc* 'taste, smell, odor, fragrance', *sweccan* 'smell'.

**References:** WP. II 521.

**Page(s):** 1043

---

**Root / lemma:** *syeks, seks, kseks, ksyeks, yeks* (: *uks*) (\**ghe-ska*)

**Meaning:** six

**Material:** Old Indic *ṣaṭ* (from *saṭs*), Avestan *xšvaš*, Armenian *veç* (in *vat'sun* '60' is *a* from *e* umgelaute); gr. ἑξ, dial. ἑξ (knidisch ξέστριξ '6-lined barley', maybe from \*ξεξ); alb. [attribute noun] *gjashtë* 'six';

[common alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-*], hence alb. *gjashtë* 'six' from an ordinal number (\**gheks-ta*): Old Indic *ṣaṭ* 'six', *ṣaṣṭhá-* 'sixth' was initially an ordinal number.

**Note:**

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight': alb. *teta* 'eight'; Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine': alb. *nanda* 'nine'. Therefore alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated \**sa(p)tata* 'seven' later Old Indic *saptáthaḥ*, Avestan *haptaθa-*, Old Saxon *sivotho*, Old English *seofōða*, Lithuanian *septiñtas*; also Old Indic *saptatī-*, Avestan *haptāiti-* 70; in alb. -*ta*, -*të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic



cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to alb. language alone.

Therefore alb. *teta* 'eight' is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (\**oktō(u)ta*) 'eight'. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Latin *octuāgintā* '80'].

Alb. Tosc *nanta*, Geg *nanda* 'nine' derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* 'nine'.

Slavic, Germanic, Baltic languages follow illyr-alb. attribute *-ta* ending.

Latin *sex*, Old Irish *sē* '6', *seser* '6 man', *mōr-feser* 'magnus seviratus, 7 man', cymr. etc. *chwech* '6'; Gothic *saihs*, Old Icelandic *sex*, Old High German *sehs*; Lithuanian inflectional *šeši*; Old Church Slavic *šestъ* (= Old Indic *ṣaṣṭī*); Tocharian A *ṣāk*, B *ṣkas*; compare Latin *sēdecim*: Old Indic *ṣōḍaśa* 16 (Avestan *xšvaśdasa* 'the 16.').

ordinals: Old Indic *ṣaṣṭhá*, Avestan *xštva*; Armenian *večerord*, gr. ἑκτος; alb. *i-gjashtëtë*, *i-gjashtë*; Illyrian *Sestus*; Latin *sextus*, *sestus* (*Sestius*, Oscan ΣΕΣΤΙΕΣ, Umbrian *sestentasiaru* 'sextantariārum'; Indo Germanic probably \**s(u)ektos*, in Latin and Germanic with Eindringen of *s* from the Grundzahl); gall. *suexos*, Old Irish *sessed*, cymr. *chweched*, Gothic *saihsta*, Old High German *sehsto*, *sehto*, Old Icelandic *sētte*; Lithuanian *šėštas*, Old Prussian m. zero grade *uschts*, compare Old Lithuanian *ušios* 'Wochenbett' (Old Prussian loanword), genuine Lithuanian *šėšios* ds.: Old Church Slavic *šestъ*; Tocharian A *ṣkāšt*, B *ṣkaste*.

It seems from PIE root lemma for number six was spread to Semitic system:

**East:** Akkadian+ shishshu, **Central:** Arabic sittah, *Saudi* sitta, *Yemeni* sitteh, *Syrian* s'ette, *Lebanese* setti, *Cypriot* sitte, *Iraqi* sitta, *Egyptian* sitta, *E Libyan* 'sitta, *N African (Darja)* sitta, *Moroccan* setta, *Sudanese* si'tta, *Nigerian* sitte, *Zanzibari* sitte, Maltese sitta, Phoenecian+ sh-sh, Ugaritic+ t-t, Moabite+: Classical Hebrew+ shêsh, Modern **Hebrew** shesh, Classical Aramaic+ shitha:h, Modern: Aramaic shé:'tta:, Classical Syriac+ `eshta:, Syriac 'ishta, *Van* ish'ta, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ s-d-th, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) 'hatt'eh, (*Sheri*) sh'et, *Socotra* yha`T, **N Ethiopic:** Geez+ siddistu, Tigre s'es, *Beni Amir* siss, **Tigrinya** shuddushte, **S Ethiopic:** **Amharic** siddist, Argobba seddest, Harari siddisti, E Gurage seddest, Gafat+ seddestä, Soddo sedd'est, Goggot s'edd'est, Muher seddest, Masqan seddest, CW **Gurage** s'ed'est, Ennemor s'ed'est.

**Egyptian:** Egyptian+ s-y-s-w, (*Recons.*) sar'saw, Coptic+ sow.

**Germanic:** Old Germanic+ \*seks, *Western:* Old English+ sex, Middle English+ six, **English** six, Scots sax, Old Frisian+ sex, W.Frisian seis, Frisian (Saterland) sæks, **Dutch** zes, *W/S Flemish* zèsse, *Brabants* zes, *Low Saxon* söß, *Emsland* zes, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* sass, **Afrikaans** ses, **German** sechs, *Central Bavarian* sechse, *Swabian* sechs, *Alsatian* sex, *Cimbrian* sèks, *Rimella* zhakshe, *Rheinfränkisch* sechs, *Pennsylvania* sex, Luxembourgish sechs, Swiss German sächs, Yiddish zeks, Middle High German+ sēhs, Old High German+ sehs, *Northern:* Runic+ sæx, Old Norse+ sex, **Norwegian** seks, **Danish** seks, **Swedish** sex, Faroese seks, Old Icelandic+ sex, Icelandic sex, *Eastern:* Gothic+ saíhs, *Crimean*+ seis, **Italic:** Oscan+ \*sehs, Umbrian+ sehs-, Faliscan+ zex, Latin+ sex, *Romance:* Mozarabic+ xaix, **Portuguese** seis, *Galician* seis, **Spanish** seis, *Ladino* sex, *Asturian* seis, *Aragonese* seis, **Catalan** sis, *Valencian* sis, Old French+ sis, **French** six, *Walloon* shijh, *Jèrriais* six, *Poitevin* sis, *Old Picard*+ sies, *Picard* sis, **Occitan** (Provençal) sièis, *Lengadocian* sièis, *Gascon* shèis, *Auvergnat* siei, *Limosin* siei, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sî, Rumantsch *Grischun* sis, *Sursilvan* sis, *Vallader* ses, Friulian sîs, Ladin sîes, Dalmatian+ si, **Italian** sei, *Piedmontese* sés, *Milanese* sés, *Genovese* sei, *Venetian* sié, *Parmesan* se:s, *Corsican* sei, *Umbrian* séi, *Neapolitan* sèië, *Sicilian* sie, **Romanian** s,ase, Arumanian s,ase, Meglenite s,asi, Istriot s,âse, **Sardinian** ses, **Celtic:** Proto-Celtic+ svex, Gaulish+ suex, *Brythonic (P-Celtic):* Welsh chwech, *Cardiganshire* sich, **Breton** c'hwech'h, *Vannetais* huéh, Unified Cornish+ whegh, *Common* hwegh, *Modern* whee, Devonian+ hueh, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic):* Old Irish+ se, Irish sé, Scots Gaelic sia, Manx shey, **Hellenic:** Mycenaean Greek+ we- (\*wex-), Classical Greek+ héx, **Greek** éksi, *Cypriot* éksi, Tsakonian ékse, **Tocharian:** Tocharian A+ säk, Tocharian B+ skas, **Albanian:** **Albanian** gjashtë, *Gheg (Qosaj)* gh'asht, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* g'áshtë, **Armenian:** +Classical Armenian vec'h, **Armenian** vec, **Baltic** *West:* Old Prussian+ \*usjai, *East:* **Lithuanian** sheshì, **Latvian** seshi, *Latgalian* seshi, **Slavic** *East:* **Russian** shesth, shest'; **Belarussian** shesthh, shesc'; **Ukrainian** sh--sth, shist'; *West:* **Polish** szes'c', Kashubian shesc, Polabian+ sist, **Czech** shest, **Slovak** shest', *West* shest, *East* shesc, Upper Sorbian shêsc', Lower Sorbian sêsc', *South:* Old Church Slavonic+ shesti, **Bulgarian** shest, **Macedonian** shest, **Serbo-Croat** shêst, **Slovene** shest, **Indo-Iranian:** Proto-Indo-Iranian+ \*(k)swacsh, *Iranian* **Eastern:** Ossetian *Iron* æxsæz, *Digor* æxsæz, Avestan+ xshuuash, Khwarezmian+ 'x, Sogdian+ wghwshw, Yaghnobi uxsh, Bactrian+ Saka+ ksäta', **Pashto** shpag, Wakhi sha:d, Munji a:xshe, Yidgha uxsho, Ishkashmi xu,l, Sanglechi Shughn xo:gh, *Rushani* xu:,w, Yazgulami xu, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) xel, Parachi xi, Ormuri sh.ªh, **Western Northwest:** Parthian+ shwh, Yazdi shash, Nayini Natanzi shæsh,

Khunsari shāsh, Gazi shōsh, Sivandi shush, Vafsi shish, Semnani shash, Sangisari shash, Gilaki shish, Mazanderani shesh, Talysh shash, Harzani shosh, Zaza shesh, Gorani shish, **Baluchi** shesh, *Turkmenistan* shash, *E Hill* shash, *Rakhshani (Western)* sheshsh, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** shash, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** shash, *Bajalani* shish, Kermanshahi shāsh, *Southwest*: Old Persian+: Pahlavi+ shash, **Farsi** shesh, *Isfahani* shish, **Tajik** shash, Tati shæsh, *Chali* shesh, Fars shisht, Lari shish, Luri shish, Kumzari shish, *Nuristani* Ashkun **shû**:, Wasi-weri wu:**sh**, Kati **shu**, Kalasha-ala **shu**:, *Indic*: Sanskrit+ s.as., Prakrit+ ch`a, *Ardhamagadhi*+ cha, Pali+ cha, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* jol, *Welsh* shov, *Kalderash* shov, *Syrian* sha:s, *Armenian* shesh, *Iranian* shov, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** haya, Vedda pahamay tava ekamay, Maldivian haie, **Northern India Dardic**: **Kashmiri** shah, Shina **sha**, *Brokskat* sa, Phalura **shoh**, Bashkarik sho:, Tirahi xo, Torwali sho:, Wotapuri sho:, Maiya sho:h, Kalasha **sho**, Khowar chhoy, Dameli **sho**, Gawar-bati **sh**o:, Pashai **chha**, Shumashti **shoo**, Nangalami so:, Dumaki **sha**, **Western: Marathi** s<sup>eha</sup>, **Konkani** sô, **Sindhi** cha, *Khatri* cho, **Lahnda** ch`e:, **Central: Hindi/ Urdu** chai, Parya ch<sup>he</sup>, **Punjabi** che, *Siraiki* chi, **Gujarati** ch<sup>e</sup>, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) ch`aw, Banjari (Lamani) cho, **Malvi** ch`e:, **Bhili** so:, Dogri ch`e:, **Kumauni** ch`ai, **Garhwali** ch`ai:, W Pahari tsho:, **Khandeshi** ch`a, **East Central: Nepali** cha, **Maithili** ch`a:, **Magahi** chau, **Bhojpuri** chæ, **Awadhi** (Kosali) cha:, **Chattisgarhi** ch`e:, **Eastern: Oriya** cha'a, **Bengali** choy, **Assamese** s<sup>ei</sup>, Mayang soy.

## Dravidian

*Northwest*: Brahui shash, *Northeast*: **Kurukh** soyye:, Malto so:ye, *Central*: Kolami saa / a:r, Naiki

Parji se:je:n, Gadaba a:ru-gur, **Telugu** aaru, **Gondi** sa:ru:ng, Koya a:ru, Konda a:ru, Manda Pengo co, Kui sajgi, Kuvi so:, *South: Tulu* a:ji, Koraga aji, **Kannada** aaru, Badaga a:ru, Kodagu a:rũ, Kurumba -a.rũ, **Toda** o:r, **Kota** a:re, **Tamil** aarru, **Malayalam** a:ru, Irula aru,

## Nahali

Nahali cha:h,

## Basque

Basque sei

**References:** WP. II 522 f., WH. II 528 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 355 f., Ross TPS 1944, 54 f.

**Page(s):** 1044

---

**Root / lemma:** *s(ʷ)ekʷo-s*

**Meaning:** sap, pitch, \*blood

**Material:** Gr. ὀπός `plant juice, resin ', ὀπόεις `saftig', whereof the PN Ὀπόεις (inschr. ἡποποντίων);

Latvian *svakas* f. Pl., umgelautet *svek'is*, Pl. *svek'i* `resin, Gummi', Lithuanian *sakaĩ* Pl., Old Prussian *sackis* ds. `juice, sap of the plant and Früchte'; with transference aufs tierische russ. *osoka* `blood pus ', klr. *posoka* `blood of an animal' and alb. *gjak* `blood'.

**Note:**

Alb. (\**sak*) *gjaku* `blood' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift]. Clearly alb. cognate derived from Latin *sanguis -inis* m. (and *sanguen*, n.) `blood. Transf. blood-relationship, race, family, progeny; life-blood, strength, vigor'.

Also gr. (\**saina*) αἷμα `blood', Old High German *seim* `honey ', Sansk. *soma* `blood of animals, sap of plants, soma plant, intoxicating drink'

From PIE the word for blood passed to Altaic languages:

**Protoform:** \**sēgʷ*

**Meaning:** healthy; blood

**Turkic protoform:** \**sag*

**Mongolian protoform:** \**saji(n)*

**Tungus protoform:** \**sēgV-*

**Korean protoform:** \**sà'ó-náb-*

**Japanese protoform:** \**sùkù-jaka*

**References:** WP. II 515 f., WH. II 623, Trautmann 248, Vasmer 2, 688.

**Page(s):** 1044

---

**Root / lemma: *suel-1(k-)*****Meaning:** to swallow, eat, drink

**Material:** Avestan *x̌ar-* 'enjoy, consume'; engl. *swill* 'devour, drink greedily' (also 'swill, flush', as Old English *swillan*, *swillian*), Middle Low German *swellen* 'live excessively', isl. *sollr* 'carousal'; Norwegian *soll* 'milk with lump bread', Old Icelandic *hræssollr* 'blood' ('wet and lumpy'); Old Icelandic *sollr* 'swill, liquid or partly liquid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, used for pig-food, pigswill' (which has also the meaning in engl. *swill*); maybe alb. (\**swill*) *sillë* 'food, breakfast', (\**swell*) *gjellë* 'food, dish' [common alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift] similar to alb. (\**sak*) *gjak* 'blood'.

from an extension ***suelk-***: Old High German *swelhan* and *swelgan* 'swallow, drink', Old English *swelgan*, Old Icelandic *svelga*, Modern High German *schwelgen*; Old Icelandic *svelgr* 'whirlpool, eddy, devourer, glutton', Middle Low German Middle High German *swalch* 'throat', Modern High German *Schwalch* 'Opening of the furnace', Low German *swalgen* 'suffocate'; Swedish *svalg*, *svulg* 'throat', Old Icelandic *sylgr* 'gulp'.

**References:** WP. II 530, Specht KZ 66, 25 f.;**See also:** compare above S. 901 and under s. v. *suelk-*.**Page(s):** 1045**Root / lemma: *suel-2*****Meaning:** to smoulder, burn**Material:** Old Indic *sváratī* 'radiates, shines'; *svargá-* m. 'sky';

gr. εἴλη, εἴλη, ἔλη f. 'solar warmth, sunlight', γέλαν αὐγὴν ἡλίου, lak. βέλα Hes., ἐλάνη 'flambeau, torch', assim. ἐλένη Hes., Ὠλένη originally a light goddess; zero grade ἀλέα f. 'solar warmth', ἀλεαίνω 'warms up', ἀλεινός 'hot', ἀλυκρός (Nikand.) 'warm';

uncertain affiliation from σέλας n. 'Shine', σελήνη, Aeolic σελάννα 'moon' (\*σελασνᾱ), σελαγεῖν 'shine';

maybe alb. (\*σελαγεῖν) \**xelagein*, *shkëlqen* 'shines'

maybe alb. (\*σελάννα) *hana* 'moon' similar to alb. (\**sūli-*) *hül*, *ül* 'star, planet', \**sun* ' [the shift *s* > *h*];

alb. and gr. prove that from **Root / lemma: *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuél-*, *suel-*, *sūl-***: (sun) derived **Root / lemma: *suel-2***: (to smoulder, burn).

Old English *swelan* stem V. ` burn, is ignited ', Middle Low German *swelen* schw. V. (Modern High German *schwelen*), Old High German *swilizōn*, Old Icelandic *svalr* ` cold ' (actually ` singeing'), Middle Low German *swalm* ` dense smoke ', Old English *swol*/n. (\**swula*-), *sw(e)oloð(a)* m. ` the burning, heat ';

maybe alb. (\**sveri*) *veri* 'north cold wind', (\**sveri*) *veri* 'north, cold'

lengthened grade \**swēl-* in Old Icelandic *svæla* ` burn incense ', f. ` thick smoke ', Old English *swælan* ` incinerate, burn (trans.)', and \**swōl-* in Low German *swōl* ` sultry ' (umlaut, Modern High German *schwül*), Dutch *zwoel*, *zoel* ds.;

- with Germanic *k*: Low German *swalk* ` steam, smoke ', Middle High German *swelk* ` withered, dry ', Old High German *swelchen*, Middle High German *swelken* ` become wilted '. – the *ǣ*-present in Old High German *swelzan* ` burn, incinerate (intr.)', for what presumably as ` swelter ' (compare engl. *sweltry*, *sultry* ` extremely hot '),

Old English Old Saxon *sweltan* stem V. ` die, pass away ', Middle Dutch *swelten*, Old Icelandic *svelta* stem V. ` starve, die ', Gothic *swiltan* stem V. ` to die ', zero grade Gothic *swulta-wairþja* ` he who leans toward death, he who is inclined toward death ', Old Icelandic *sultr* m. ` hunger ', Old English *swylt* m. ` death '; maybe to Armenian *k'atc-nu-m* ` starve ', *k'atc* ` hunger ' (\**suld-sk-ō*);

Lithuanian *svilù*, *svilti* ` is being scorched (intr.)`, burn without flame ', causative *svilinti* ` to singe (tr.)', žem. *svilis* ` heat, fevers ', *svelti* ` smolder ', Latvian *svel'u*, *svelt* ` to scorch (tr.)', *svelme* f. ` steam, glow ', *svals* m. ` steam ', *svelains* ` sharp, cold ' (compare meaning from Old Norse *svalr*).

Maybe alb. (\**svala*) *valë* 'boil, steam', phr. *merr një valë* 'to steam' [the common alb. shift SV > V].

**References:** WP. II 531 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 49 f., Trautmann 296, Frisk 65 f.;

**See also:** see above S. 881 f. *sāuel-*.

**Page(s):** 1045

---

**Root / lemma:** (*suel-3*), *suel-*, *sul-*

**Meaning:** foot sole; ground

**Material:** Latin *solea* ` a sandal; a kind of fetter; a shoe for an animal; a fish, the sole '; *solum* ` bottom, floor, foundation; the sole of the foot, or shoe; soil, ground, earth, land, country ';

Middle Irish *fol. i. bond* ` foundation, foot sole ', Akk. Sg. *folaig*, Nom. Pl. *solaig*, Dat. Pl. Old Irish *soilgib*,

zero grade gr. ὑλία (Hes.) ` foot sole '.

Alb. *shollë* 'sole' (probably a Latin loanword).

**References:** WP. II 552, WH. II 554 f.

**Page(s):** 1046

---

**Root / lemma:** *suel-4*

**Meaning:** ` arbor, joist, beam, timber, bar, rod '

**See also:** see above S. 898 f. under *sel-2*.

**Page(s):** 1046

---

**Root / lemma:** *sue-lo-*, *sueliio(n)-*

**Meaning:** a kind of relation (brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters)

**Material:**

Old laryngeal gr. *He-* > *a-*, *e-*; satem *He-* > *s-*

Gr. ἀέλιοι (ἀ- cop., compare Old High German *ge-* in *ge-swīo* ` brother-in-law ': *swīo*), αἰλιοι, εἰλιονες (for to be expected \*ἐλιονες) ds. (Hes., Poll.);

Old Icelandic *svilar* Pl. ds., Sg. *svili* ` brother-in-law ';

to reflexive possessive pronoun \**se*, *seue*.

maybe initially alb. (\**svelio*) *vëllai* 'brother' [the common alb. shift *sv* > *vj*] or rather from alb. geg (\*ἀέλιοι) *vëllau*, tosk, *vëllai* ` brother ' from gr. ἀέλιοι. Since initial vowels in gr. yielded to the prothetic V- in a similar construction of alb. *vesh* m. ` ear ' (\**ōus-*, *ōs-*) against gr. Doric ὠς (\**ōus*) ` ear ' ; additional proof of Greek origin is also the plural form alb. Geg (\*εἰλιονες) *vëllazën*, Tosc *vëllezër* Pl. ` brothers' where *-ër*, *-ën* plural endings as N/R behave as allophones. The shift *S* > *Z* in alb. has been recorded at the end of the word in alb. (\**radius*) *reze* 'ray, rays'.

maybe alb. (\**sue-lo-*) *vëlla* ` brother '. The shift *sue-* > *ve-* has also been attested in alb. alb. *vjehërr* ` father-in-law ', *vjéherrë* ` mother-in-law ' from **Root / lemma:** *suekrû-* : (mother-in law or father-in-law).

**Note:**

An impact of Illyrian on Baltic languages has been felt through Estonian *veli* 'brother', Finnish *veli* 'brother'. Clearly the Finno-Ugric group has met with Indo European family through Illyrians.

**References:** WP. II 533, Specht Ursprung 166, Frisk 24.

**Page(s):** 1046

---

**Root / lemma:** *swelplo-s*

**Meaning:** sulphur

**Material:** Gothic *swibls*, Old English *swefl*, Old High German *swebal* 'sulphur' = Latin *sulpur* ds. (*\*swelplo-s*); Germanic dissim. to *\*swe[l]fla-*, *\*swe[l]bla-*.

Maybe alb. *sulfur* 'sulphur' a Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. II 533, WH. II 628; people's etymological influences from *swel-2*.

**Page(s):** 1046

---

**Root / lemma:** *swem-*

**Meaning:** to move; to swim

**Material:** Old Irish *to-senn-* 'pursue' (*\*swem-d-ne-*), (common Celtic Alb. abbreviation) verbal noun *tofunn*, probably to:

Norwegian *svamla* 'fantasize', *svamra* 'umherirren, schwärmen'; Old Icelandic *svim(m)a*, *symja* (preterit *svamm summum* and *svam svōmum*) 'swim', Old High German Old Saxon Old English *swimman* ds.; Kaus. Middle High German *swemmen* 'swim let', Modern High German *schwemmen*; Old Frisian *swammia*, Middle High German *swamen* 'swim', isl. Norwegian *svamla*, *sumla* 'splash', Gothic *swums/n.* 'pond, pool'; Old Icelandic *sund* n. 'das Schwimmen; Meerenge, Sund' (i.e. '\*still überschwimmbar'), *syndr* 'schwimmfähig', Old English *sund* n. 'Schwimmfähigkeit', poet. 'sea, water', Middle Low German *sunt* (-*d*) 'Meerenge' (Modern High German *Sund*); different about Modern High German *Sund* Kluge-Gotze<sup>16</sup> 780.

**References:** WP. II 524.

**Page(s):** 1046

---

**Root / lemma:** *(s)wend<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to disappear

**Material:** Old High German *swintan* 'dwindle, peak, become thin, wither, wilt, bewusstlos become', Old Saxon *far-swindan* 'disappear', Old English *swindan* 'abate, dwindle',



Kaus. Middle High German *swenden* `dwindle make, ausreuten', Modern High German *verschwenden* [waste] dial. `through Verbrennen of Grases urbar machen', Old High German *swintilōn*, Modern High German *schwindeln*; ablaut. Modern High German *Schwund*; Old Church Slavic *uvędati* `wither, wilt', ablaut. Church Slavic *qđiti* `räuchen';

compare Old Irish *a-sennad* Adv. `denique, postremo' (*\*sųend<sup>h</sup>-no-?*); (common Celtic alb. abbreviation)

whether Germanic *swindan* to *swīnan* `dwindle' (see *sųē*) belongs and previously through derailment in *ē*-row converted is?

**References:** WP. II 526, Vasmer 1, 245.

**Page(s):** 1047

---

**Root / lemma:** *sųeng-*, *sųenk-* : *sųeg-*, *sųek-* (*\*ĝ<sup>w</sup>heng- : kųųeng-*)

**Meaning:** to bend

**Material:** Old Indic *svájatē*, *-ti* (*svaṅkşyate*) `umschlingt', participle *svaktá-*, *pariśvaktá-* = Avestan *pairišx<sup>h</sup>vaxta-* `rings umschlossen'; Old Irish *seng* `slim' (*\*pliable*), Celtic PN *Singi-dūnum*, [Illyrian *Singidūnum* today: Belgrade?] from Slavic *bel* `white' + *grad* `city' = city of Albanians].

Middle High German Middle Low German *swanc* `pliable, slim, fine, fragile, flimsy', Old English *swancor* `pliable, fragile, flimsy'; Norwegian *svekk*, *svokk* f. (*\*swank<sub>2</sub>-iō, -ō*) `cavity the Fußsohle', Danish Swedish *swank* `valley, cavity'; Old English *swincan* `work, sich quälen' (actually `sich winden by the Arbeit'), Kaus. *swencan* `plague, afflict' (*swenc* m. `affliction'), Old High German Middle High German *swenken* `schwingen let, toss, fling', Modern High German *schwenken* `wave'; Middle High German *swank* (-k) `turn, Schwung, prank, Einfall', Modern High German *Schwank*;

besides Germanic *\*sweng-* (Indo Germanic *\*sųenk-*):

Old High German Old Saxon *swingan* `(sich) schwingen, fly', Old Saxon *swingan* (*swinga* `club, mace, joint'), Old English *swingan* `hit, lash, flog, sich schwingen'; Kaus. Gothic *af-swaggwjan* `schwankend make' (?), Old English *swengan* `sich schwingen', Middle High German *swanc*, *swunc* (-g) `schwingende movement, Schwang, Schwung'; Middle Low German Middle High German *swengel* `Schwengel'; Old Icelandic *svangr* `thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', Middle High German *swanger* `slim'; Old Icelandic *svangi* m. `groin, flank' (`incurvation');

nasallos: Norwegian *svaga*, *svagra* 'waver, swerve', *svagga* 'schwankend go', Old Icelandic *sveggja* '(ein ship) turn'; Middle Low German *swak* 'pliable, thin, weak', Middle High German *swach* 'evil, bad, miserable, feeble, weak', Middle Low German *swaken* also 'wobble, sway' (as *swanken*).

**References:** WP. II 526 f.;

**See also:** compare also *seu-* and *syē(i)-* 'bend'.

**Page(s):** 1047-1048

---

**Root / lemma:** *sʏenk-*, *sunk-*

**Meaning:** heavy

**Material:** Old English *swangor* 'clumsy, idle', Old High German *swangar* 'pregnant'; Lithuanian *suñkti* 'heavy become', *sunkùs* 'heavy' (from *Körpern* and from *Arbeiten*), older Lithuanian *sunkinga* 'pregnant'.

**References:** WP. II 525.

**Page(s):** 1048

---

**Root / lemma:** *sʏento-*, *sunto-*

**Meaning:** vigorous, vivacious, healthy

**Note:** only Germanic?

**Material:** Gothic *swinþs* 'strong, fit, healthy', Old Icelandic *svinnr* 'rash, hasty, strong, smart', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old English *swið*, Old Saxon *swiði* 'strong, violent, valiant', Middle High German *swint*, *swinde* 'strong, violent', *geschwind* 'fast, rapid, hurried, fierce, grim'; Old High German *gisunt* (*-d-*) 'fit, healthy', Old Saxon *gisund*, Old English *gesund*, Old Frisian *sund* 'fresh, unbeschädigt, fit, healthy'.

**References:** WP. II 525 f.; because of Ablauts probably Indo Germanic; after Persson Beitr. 189<sup>2</sup> and 587 to Lithuanian *siunčiu* 'send' (different above S. 909); compare also Lithuanian *s(i)ùmdyti* 'aufhetzen'.

**Page(s):** 1048

---

**Root / lemma:** *sʏen-*

**Meaning:** to sound

**Material:** Old Indic *svánati* (secondary *ásvanīti*) 'sounds, schallt' (= Latin *sonit*), *-svanaḥ*- n. 'noise', *svaná-* m. 'sound, tone, clangor' (= Latin *sonus*), *svāná-* 'soughing'; Avestan *\*xʷanañ-čaxra-* 'someone, of wheels sausen'; Latin *sonō*, *-āre*, *-ui*, *-itum* Old Latin *sonere* (*\*sʏénō*) 'sound, clink, sound, clink, sough, rustle', *sonus* (*\*sʏonos* 'clangor'; Old Irish *son* 'sound' Latin loanword); probably Old Irish *senn-*, preterit *sephainn* 'sonāre, play (ein

Instrument)', das *nn* probably after *to-senn-* 'pursue', das (from *\*sɥem-d-ne-* originated) zur root *sɥem-* belongs; (common Celtic *-ns-, -nt- > -nn-*), Old Irish *senim* (i.e. *seinm*) 'das Spielen, tintinnabulation'; Old English *swinsian* 'sing, Musik make', *swinn* 'Musik, song'; also Old High German Old English *swan* 'swan', Old Icelandic *svanr* 'manly swan';

whether *sen-* besides *sɥen-* in Latvian *sanēt*, *senēt* 'buzz', Irish *sanas* 'whispering', cymr. *hanes* 'history' actually '\*rumor'?

**References:** WP. II 524 f., WH. II 559 f.

**Page(s):** 1046-1047

---

**Root / lemma:** *sɥep-1*, *sup-* (*\*kɥep-1*)

**Meaning:** to sleep, \*cease, die

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *sɥep-1*, *sup-*: 'to sleep, \*cease, die' derived from **Root / lemma:** *sɥep-2*, *sup-*, *sɥeb-*: 'to throw, \*sway, swing (put to sleep)'.

**Material:** Old Indic *svápati*, *svápati* 'asleep, dozed off', Pass. *supyatē*, participle *suptá-* 'dozed off', Kaus. *svāpáyati* 'schläfert ein' (= Old Icelandic *sōfa*), *svapayati* ds. (= Old Icelandic *svefja* etc.); Avestan *xʼap-* 'sleep'; gr. ὕπνῳ 'Wehrtraum';

Latin *sōpiō*, *-īre* 'put to sleep', *sōpor*, *-ōris* 'deep sleep' (*\*sɥepōr*); Old Icelandic *sofa* (*svaʃ*), Old English *swefan* stem V. 'sleep, cease'; Kaus. Old Icelandic *svefja* 'put to sleep, stillen, besänftigen', Old English *swefian* ds., Old English *swebban* 'put to sleep, slay', Old Saxon *answebbian*, Old High German *antswebben*, Middle High German *entsweben* ds., Middle High German also 'sleepy become, fall asleep' (*\*sɥopéiō*); Old Icelandic *sōfa* 'slay' (*\*sɥōpéiō*); Old Icelandic *suæfa* 'put to sleep' (*\*sɥēpeiō*), *syfja* unpers. 'make sleepy', East Frisian *suffen* 'become sleepy' (Dutch *suf* 'dizzy, stupid'); Old Icelandic *sofna* schw. V. 'fall asleep'; Middle High German *swep*, *-bes* 'sleep', Old English *sweofot* n. ds.; Old Church Slavic *спати*, Iter. *sypati* 'sleep', *успати* 'fall asleep';

Old Indic *svápna-* 'sleep, dream', Avestan *xʼafna-* m. ds.; Armenian *k'un*, Gen. *k'noy* 'sleep' (*\*sɥopnos*); gr. ὕπνος 'sleep' (= Old Church Slavic *спнъ* and:) alb. *gjumë*;

Latin *somnus* : Italian *sonno* : Portuguese *sono* : Bolognese *sànn* : Romagnolo : *sòni* : Valencian *sòn* : Romanian *somn* : Sardinian Campidanese *sonnu* : Sicilian *sonnu* : Swedish *sömn* : Spanish *sueño* : French *sommeil* : Calabrese *suonnu* : Zeneize *seunno* : Napulitano *suonno* : Greek ὕπνος : Albanian *gjumë* : Old Irish *sūan*, cymr. corn. bret. *hun* 'sleep' : Armenian *k'un* : Hittite *sup-* (Medium), *supparija-* 'sleep'.

Latin *somnus* 'sleep' (\**sʷepnos* or \**sʷopnos*); Old Irish *sūan*, cymr. corn. bret. *hun* 'sleep' (\**sopnos* = Lithuanian *sāpnas*); Old Icelandic *svefn*, Old English *swefn* 'sleep, dream', (from \**sʷepnós*); Lithuanian *sāpnas*, *sapnỹs* 'dream', Latvian *sapnis* 'dream'; Old Church Slavic *сънъ* 'sleep, dream'; compare Old Indic *asvapna-* 'schlaflos', Avestan *axʰafna-* ds., Latin *insomnis*, gr. ἄπνοος ds. and *diejō-*derivative Old Indic *svápn̥yam* 'dream', Latin *somnium* 'dream', žem. *sapnis* 'sleep, dream', Old Church Slavic *съније* 'dream'; gr. ἐνύπνιον (replicated Latin *insomnium*) ds., cymr. *anhunedd* 'insomnia'; Tocharian A *ʃpəʔ*, B *ʃpāne* 'sleep, dream'; Hittite *sup-* (Medium), *supparija-* 'sleep'.

Maybe Breton *hun* : Welsh *hun* : Estonian *uni* : Finnish *uni* 'sleep'.

**References:** WP. II 523 f., WH. II 557 f., Trautmann 292 f., Vasmer 2, 694.

**Page(s):** 1048-1049

**Root / lemma:** *sʷep-2*, *sup-*, *sʷeb-*

**Meaning:** to throw, \*sway, swing

**Material:** Old Indic *svapū* 'besom'; Old Church Slavic *svepiti se* 'agitari'; zero grade *сърѣ*, *suti* 'schütten, strew, distribute', Iter. *sypati* 'schütten', *rasypati* 'ausstreuen'; *sunqti* 'effundere', *сърѣ* 'heap' (but Lithuanian *sùpti* 'swing, wiegen' rather to *seu-* 'bend'); Latin *supō*, *-āre* 'throw', *dissipō*, *-āre* 'auseinanderwerfen, scatter', *obsipō*, *-āre* 'entgegensprengen (water), reproach', *insipere* 'hineinwerfen';

Germanic \**svab-* and \**svap-* (Indo Germanic \**sʷeb-*) in Old Icelandic *sōfl* 'Kehrbesen' (\**swōðala-*), *svāfn*. 'spear, javelin'; Old English *ge-swōpe* f. 'offal, rubbish' (isl. *sópa* 'sweep, wash away' is engl. loanword); Low German *swabbeln* '(from water) hin- and herschlagen, wogen', Modern High German *schwapp-en*, *-eln*, *-ern*

**References:** WP. II 524, WH. I 356 ff., Trautmann 293, Vasmer 3, 57.

**Page(s):** 1049

**Root / lemma:** *sʷerb<sup>h</sup>-* (also *sʷer-?*)

**Meaning:** to turn; to sweep

**Material:** Cymr. *chwerfu* 'das Wirbeln, Umdrehen', *chwerfan* 'whirl for a spindle'; *chwyrn* 'quick, fast (drehend)' from \**sʷerb<sup>h</sup>-nio-*; Gothic *af-*, *bi-swaírban* 'abwischen', Old Icelandic *sverfa* stem V. 'feilen', *svarfn*. 'Abfall beim Feilen', Old English *sweorfan* ds., afr. *swerva* 'grovel, truckle, creep', Old Saxon *swerban* 'abwischen', Old High German *suuerban* 'extergere', *suuarp*, *swirbil* 'gorges, vortex', Middle High German *swerben* 'sich wirbelnd

bewegen'; Old Icelandic *svarfa* 'umherschweifen', Old Swedish *svarva* 'turn, work a lathe, (Lügen) ersinnen';

Slavic *\*svorbъ* in Church Slavic *svrabъ* (in addition Old Church Slavic *svrabъnъ* 'κνησμώνδης'); ablaut. Slavic *\*svrbītъ*, *\*svrběti* 'itch' in russ. *sverbít*, *sverběť* etc.; compare Latvian *svaīpst* m. 'borer' (*\*suarb-sta*);

perhaps in addition gr. σύρφος n., συρφετός m. 'rubbish', σύρφαξ, -ἄκος 'anything swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter'; compare also σαίρω 'sweep' (*\*sueĩō*), σάρον n., σάρος m. 'besom, rubbish' and σῦρω (Fut. σῦρῶ) 'pull, drag, sweep, wash', συρμός m. 'any lengthened sweeping motion, the moving, vomiting', συρμαῖα f. 'emetic, vomiting, purge-plant', σύρμα n. 'anything trailed or dragged, towing dress, rubbish', σύρτης m. 'towing rope', σύρτις, -ῖδος f. 'sandbank'.

**References:** WP. II 529 f., Trautmann 295, Vasmer 2, 589, 596 f.

**Page(s):** 1050-1051

---

**Root / lemma:** *suergh-* (*\*ǵʰhergh-* : *kṣuergh-*)

**Meaning:** to take care of; to be ill

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *sūrksati* 'kümmert sich um etwas'; common Old Indic *-ǵʰh-* > *-kṣu-* Gothic *saúrga* 'care, sorrow', Old Icelandic Old English *sorg*, Old Saxon *sorga*, Old High German *sorga*, Old Franconian *sworga* 'care'; Gothic *saúrgan*, Old Icelandic *syrnja*, Old Saxon *sorgōn*, Old English *sorgian*, Old High German *sorgēn*, *sworgēn* 'care for, worry'.

2. Old Irish *serg* 'disease, malady', Lithuanian *sergù*, *sĩrgti* 'be sick', Old Church Slavic *sraga* 'disease, malady', *sragъ* 'austerus, torvus'; probably also alb. *dergjem* 'be bedridden' (*\*suerghĩō*) common Old Indic *-ǵʰh-* > *-kṣu-* : Illyrian - alb *-ǵʰh-* > *-d-*.

Maybe alb. (*\*suerghĩō*) *derdh* 'pour, ejaculate' common alb. *ǵh-* > *-dh-*.

**References:** WP. II 529, Trautmann 258.

**Page(s):** 1051

---

**Root / lemma:** *suer-1* (also *ser-?*)

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:** Latin *sermō*, *-ōnis* 'Wechselrede, conversation, entertainment, conversation' (*\*sermō*) is unclear;

Maybe alb. (*\*sermō*) *thirmë* n. f. 'shout, call' [common alb. *s* > *th* shift]

Oscan *sverrunēi* 'dem Sprecher, Wortführer'; Gothic *swaran*, *swōr* 'swear, vow', Old Icelandic *sveria*, Old English Old Saxon *swerian*, Old High German *swerien*, *swerren* ds., Old Icelandic *sōri* Nom. Pl. 'vow, pledge, oath', Middle High German *swuor* 'vow, pledge', Old Icelandic *svara* 'antworten, Bürgschaft leisten', *svǫr* Pl. 'Antwort', *and-svar* 'gerichtliche verdict', Old English *and-swaru* 'Antwort', Old Saxon *ant-swōr* 'Antwort, Verantwortung'; Old Church Slavic *svarъ* 'quarrel' (Hin- and Widerrede), *svarъ* 'fight, struggle', *svariti* 'vilify, scold, fight, struggle'; russ. *ssóra* 'quarrel' from *\*s̥sora*?

*\*suer-* 'speak, talk' is perhaps (but not certainly) the use from *suer-* 'hum, whiz' auf artikuliertes of speech.

**References:** WP. II 527, WH. II 521 f., Trautmann 296 f., Vasmer 2, 712.

**Page(s):** 1049

**Root / lemma:** *suer-2*

**Meaning:** to hiss

**Material:** Old Indic *sváratī* 'sounds, erschallt, allows erschallen'; also *surmī* 'duct, tube, pipe' (flute?); *svará-* *svára-* m. 'clangor, sound, tone';

ὑπαξ, -κος m. 'Spitzmaus' (*\*surak-*), Cretan ὕποβ 'swarm of bees' Hes.;

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*surix*) *urith*, *tosk* (*\*sam-uridh*) *hamuridhe* 'mole'

Latin *susurrus* 'a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering', *susurrō*, *-āre* 'hiss, whisper, buzz' (*rr* consonant increase in onomatopoeic words), *absurdus* 'adverse clinking, ungereimt' (*\*s̥uorodo-s*); *surdus* 'deaf' as 'dull or inarticulate hörend and redend'?);

Maybe alb. *shushurin*, *fëshfërin* 'rustle': Breton *sarac'hat*: Galician *susurrar* from Latin *susurrus* 'a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering'.

Maybe alb. *shurdh* 'deaf': French *sourd*: Neapolitan *surdo*: Romagnolo *sùrd*: from Latin *surdus* 'deaf'.

While Basque *gor*; ent**zungor**: Finnish *kuuro*: Turkish *sağır*: Hungarian *süket* 'deaf'.

Latin probably *sōrex*, *-icis* (previously late *sōrex*) 'shrew, small mouselike mammal with a long snout' from *\*s̥uōr-ak-* (: gr. ὑπαξ ds.); cymr. *chwyrnu* 'drone, grumble' (to *\*chwyrn* from *\*s̥uernio-*?);

Old Icelandic *svarra* 'roar', Norwegian *sverra* 'whirl; kreisen', Modern High German *schwirren*; Norwegian *surla* 'leise sing', Swedish *sorla* 'trickle, mumble, murmur', Middle Low German Modern High German *surren*, Middle High German *surm* 'Gesumse'; vielleichtisl. *svarmr* 'dizziness', Old English *swearm* 'swarm, bulk, mass', Old High German *swarm* 'swarm';

Lithuanian *surmà* 'flute', Old Church Slavic *svirati* 'whistle' (lengthening from *\*svbr-*),

Maybe alb. (*\*surma*) *zhurma* 'noise'.

**References:** WP. II 527 f., WH. II 634 f., 637 f., Vasmer 2, 593.

**See also:** s. also *suer-* 'speak'.

**Page(s):** 1049-1050

---

**Root / lemma:** *suer-3*

**Meaning:** stake

**Material:** Old Indic *sváru-* m. 'picket, pole, Doppelpfosten, long bit of wood'; gr. ἔρμα n. 'pad'; homer. Akk. ἔρμῖνα m. 'Bettpfosten'; Old High German *swirōn* 'bepfählen', Middle High German *swir* 'Uferpfahl', Modern High German Swiss *Schwiren* 'picket, pole', Old English *swier*, *swior* m. f. 'jamb, column'; with *k*-forms Old Icelandic *svīri* m. 'neck, prow, bow of a ship' (*\*swerhjan-*), Old English *swīera*, *swīora* 'neck' (*\*swirhjan-*); Latin zero grade *surus* 'twig, branch, picket, pole', Demin. *surculus*, *surcellus*; perhaps *sūra* 'calf, Wadenbein' (see below *\*sōrā*).

**References:** WP. II 528 f., WH. II 635.

**Page(s):** 1050

---

**Root / lemma:** *suer-4*

**Meaning:** to cut, pierce

**Material:** Avestan *x̌ara-* m. 'wound, Verwundung';

Maybe alb. Geg (*\*svarna*) *varrë* 'wound'.

Old Irish *serb*, cymr. *chwerw* 'bitter' (*\*suer-uo-*), originally probably 'burning, pricking'; cymr. *chwarren* f. 'gland' (*\*suorsinā*);

Old High German *sweran* stem V. 'ache, fester, swell', *swero* 'leiblicher pain, esp. ulcer', Modern High German *Schwäre*, *Geschwür* 'ulcer', Old High German *swer(a)do* 'leiblicher pain', Old English *sweornian* 'curdle, coagulate, harden'; Old High German *swert* 'Schwert', Old English *sweord*, Old Icelandic *sverð* from *\*swer-ðā-* 'stechende weapon';



proto Slavic. \**s̥ura-* 'kränklich' in russ. *chvoryj*, Old Czech *chvorý*, ablaut. *churavý* ds. and Church Slavic *chyra* 'fragileness'; perhaps here serb.-Church Slavic *svr̥dъ/bъ* 'borer', proto Slavic. \**svr̥dъlo*.

**References:** WP. II 529, Trautmann 295, Krogmann KZ. 59, 204, Vasmer 2, 589, 3, 237, 243, Loth RC. 41, 233.

**Page(s):** 1050

---

**Root / lemma:** *s̥ur-5*

**Meaning:** 'scale, weigh'

**See also:** see below *ur-1*.

**Page(s):** 1050

---

**Root / lemma:** *s̥uesor-* (\**s̥uestor*)

**Meaning:** sister

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *s̥uesor-* (\**s̥uestor*): 'sister' derived from **Root / lemma:** *se-*: 'reflexive pronoun, \*own' + common Illyrian *-tar, -tor* suffix; it was modelled after **Root / lemma:** *pat̥é(r)* Gen. *pat̥r-és, -ós*: 'father', **Root / lemma:** *mātér-*: 'mother', **Root / lemma:** *br̥āter-*: 'brother'

**Material:** Old Indic *svásar-*, Avestan *x̌aŋhar-* 'sister';

Armenian *k'oir* ds. (\**s̥uesōr*); Nom. Pl. *k'or-k'* (\**s̥uesōres*), Gen. Sg. *k'er* (\**s̥uesros*); gr. ἑορ [Vok.] θυγάτηρ, ἀνεψιός Hes., ἑορες προσήκοντες, συγγενεῖς Hes.; Latin *soror* 'a sister' (in addition *sobrīnus* 'a cousin by the mother's side, mother's sister's child', from \**s̥uesr-īnos* = Old Church Slavic *sestrinъ* 'belonging to sister', compare also East Lithuanian *seserėnas* 'sister's son'); Old Irish *siur* 'sister' (\**s̥uesōr*), Dat. Akk. *sīeir*, Gen. *sethar* (analogy after *māthir*, Gen. *māthar*), cymr. *chwaer*, acorn. *huir*, mcor. *hoer, hor*, bret. *c'hoar*, Gothic *swistar* (Gen. *swistrs*, Dat. *swistr*); Old Icelandic *syster*, Pl. *systr* (Proto Norse *swestar* from *-ēr*), Old High German *swester* (\**-ēr*), Old English *sweostor, suster*,

vor dem *ʔ* insertion created anew are Old Saxon Old Swedish *swiri* 'son of the mother's sister', Old English *swiria* 'sister's son, weather';

Old Prussian *swestro* (in the *ā*-Dekl. übergeführt) with *w* perhaps through Modern High German influence, for Lithuanian *sesuõ*, Gen. *seseĩs* and Old Church Slavic *sestra* (in die *ā*-Dekl. übergeführt) 'sister' (also FIN) place *ur-*loses \**sesor-* ahead; Tocharian A *ṣar, B ṣer* 'sister'.



Indo Germanic *\*s(u)e-sor-* to Reflexivstamme *se-*, *seue-*; to ending compare fem. Old Indic *ti-srah`drei'*, Old Irish *téoir* (*\*trisores*) ds.; contains perhaps yet *\*sor`wife, woman'*? Or from *\*su-esor* (see 343) `of own blood, relative'?

**References:** WP. II 533 f., WH. II 563, Trautmann 258, Benveniste, BSL 35, 104 f.; Pisani, Miscellanea G. Galbiati III, 1951, 7 f., M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein Studien 32 ff.

**Page(s):** 1051

---

**Root / lemma:** *suēid-* (*\*kṣuēid- < ḡ<sup>w</sup>hēid-*)

**Meaning:** milk

**Material:** Old Indic *kṣvidyati*, *kṣvēdatē* (unbel.) `wird humid, wet'; Avestan *xšvīd-* m. `milk', common Old Indic *-ḡ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-kṣu-*: Avestan *-ḡ<sup>w</sup>h-* > *-xšu-*

perhaps to Lithuanian *sviesti`smear'*, Latvian *svaîdīt* ds., Lithuanian *sviestas`butter'*, Latvian *sviē(k)st* ds.

**References:** WP. II 521, WH. II 624;

**See also:** s. also *sueid-* above S. 1042, Z. 5.

**Page(s):** 1043

---

**Root / lemma:** *suē(i)-*

**Meaning:** to bend, turn, swing

**Note:** (see also *seu-* and *sueng-* `bend')

**Material:** Gr. *σῆμός`aufwärts bent, curved*, stumpfnasig, spöttisch' (in addition *σικχός`disgust, all tadelnd'*?); perhaps also *σῆμός`pit, pothole'* (*\*incurvation?*);

cymr. *chwid`lebhaftes turn, Kunstgriff'*, *chwidl`sich in Kreise drehend, dizzy'*, *chwidr`quick, fast, fleeting, übereilt'*; *chwim* m. (*\*suī-smo-*) `movement, actuation', Adj. `quick, fast', *chwyf* m. `movement' (*\*suī-mo-*, compare under Germanic *swīm-*), *chwyfio`movere'*, bret. *fiñval*, *gwiñval`sich bewegen, rühren'*;

cymr. *chwyn`movement'*, *chwil* (*\*suī-lo-*) `sich quick, fast drehend'; *chwyl* and *chwel* (*\*suī-lo-*, *-lā* compare Norwegian *svil*) `turn, run, flow', corn. *whel`work'*, Old Irish *sel`turn, gyration, stretch of time'*, Middle Irish *of-sel`turn after right'*, *tuath-bil`turn after links'*;

Middle Low German *swāien*, *sweimen`sich schwingen'*; as participle Old Icelandic *svað* n. `glide, smooth flowing movement, slipping, skidding', (*\*suə-to-*), *svaða`glide, slide'*, Old English *swaðian` (ein)wickeln'*, engl. *swath(e)*, Middle Low German Middle High German *swade`Reihe from gemähtem Gras, Schwaden'*;

Norwegian *svīma* 'waver, lurch', Middle High German *swīmen* ds.; Old English *swīma* m. 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle, Ohnmacht', Old Icelandic *svīmi*, Dutch *zwijm* ds.; Middle High German *swīmel*, *swimmel* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle'; Old Icelandic *sveimr* m., *sveim* n. 'Getümmel, tumult', *sveima* 'umherziehen', Middle High German *sweim* m. 'das Schweben, Schweifen, Schwingen', *sweimen* 'sichschwingen, waver'; Norwegian *svil* n. 'Spirale; the frizzy Samenbeutel dorschartiger fish'; Low German *swīr* 'Schwung, gyration, Bummeln', *swīren* 'sich schwingend bewegen, umherfliegen, in Saus and Braus leben'.

**sueib-:** Avestan *xšvaēwayaŋ-aštra-* 'die Peitsche schwingend', *xšviwra-* 'agile'; Gothic *midja-sweipains* 'Sintflut' (actually 'Fegung the center'); Old Icelandic *sveipa* 'throw, umhüllen', Old English *swāpan* 'swing, sweep, wash away, drive, push', Old Saxon *swēp* 'fegte fort', Old High German *sweifan* 'swing, schweifen, quarrel', *sweif* 'Umschwung, tail' = Old Icelandic *sveipr* 'band, strap, Schlingung, curled hair', Old Icelandic *svipa* 'lash, scourge, bullwhip, horsewhip; spur'.

**sueid-:** in Lithuanian *sviesti*, Latvian *sviēst* 'throw', frequentative Lithuanian *sváidyti*, Latvian *svaĩdīt* 'wiederholt toss, fling'; whether Latvian *svaĩdīt* 'anoint, smear' (under under *sueid-*) here?

**sueig-:** Germanic also 'nachgeben, slacken' (from *suī-* 'dwindle' derive) '(cunning) etwas drehen, dodge, deception': Old High German *swīhhōn*, Old English *swīcian* 'schweifen, wander, cheat, deceive', Old Icelandic *svīkva sýkva* (μ-present), *svīkja* 'cheat, deceive, betray', Old English *swīcan* 'abandon, cheat, deceive', poet. 'leave, depart, wander', Old Saxon *swīan* ds. 'languish'; Old High German *swīhhan* 'languish, slacken, abandon', Middle High German *swīch* m. 'Zeitlauf', *ā-swīch* 'heimlicher Fortgang', *sweichen* 'languish'; Old Icelandic *svik* n. 'betrayal, deceit', Old English *swic* n. ds., Old High German *biswih* m. ds.;

Lithuanian *svaĩgti* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle bekommen', *svaiginėti* 'giddy umherwanken', russ. *svigát'* 'herumtreiben';

Tocharian A *wāweku* 'gelogen', B *waike* 'lie, falsity'.

**sueik-:** Old Icelandic *sveigr* 'pliable', m. 'flexible stalk', Swedish dial. *svīga*, *svēg* 'sichbiegen', Kaus. Old Icelandic *sveigja* 'bend', Pass. *svigna* 'be bent, bow, nachgeben', *svigi* m. 'flexible stalk'; Old High German *sweiga* 'cattle shed' (\*netting).

**sueip-:** Old Icelandic *svīfa* 'swing, turn, umherschweifen, schweben', Old English *swīfan* 'turn, sweep, wash away (engl. *swift* 'quick, fast'), wave', Old Icelandic *sueifla* 'swing',

Middle High German *swibeln*, *swivelen* 'lurch', Old High German *sweibōn* 'schweben, swing', *swebēn* 'schweben'.

Latvian *svāipīt* 'lash, flog', *svīpst(iķ)s* 'Hasenfuß, Zierbengel'.

**References:** WP. II 518 ff., Vasmer 2, 591 f., Johannesson 794 ff.

**Page(s):** 1041-1042

---

**Root / lemma:** *swī-*, *-g-*, *-k-*, *-p-*

**Meaning:** to fade, weaken, etc..

**Note:** extended *swijō-p-*?

**Material:** Old Icelandic *svīa* 'slacken'; *svīna*, Old High German *swīnan* 'abate, dwindle'; Middle High German *swīnen* also 'senseless, unconscious become, fall silent'.

*swī-k-*: Old High German *swīgēn*, Old Saxon *swigōn*, Old English *swīgian*, *sugian*, *suwian* 'keep mum, keep quiet'.

*swī-g-*: σιγή f. 'das Schweigen', σιγάω 'schweige' (compare ρίγα σιώπα Hes., i.e. Fīγā).

*swī-p-*: Gothic *sweiban* 'cease, slacken', Old Icelandic *svīfask* 'from etwas zurückweichen, sich enthalten', Old High German *giswiftōn* 'conticescere', Middle Low German *swichten* 'withdraw, slacken, zum Schweigen bringen', Dutch *zwichten* 'withdraw', Modern High German (from dem Low German) *beschwichtigen* (also Messapic σίππα σιώπα?);

in addition *\*swijō-p-* in gr. σιωπάω 'schweige' and *\*swiō-p-* with gr. Schwunde from *ji* after Doppelkonsonanz in διασωπάσσομαι, σεσωπάμενον (Pind.) and in εὐσωπία ἡσυχία Hes.

**References:** WP. II 534;

**See also:** compare above *(s)wend<sup>h</sup>-*.

**Page(s):** 1052

---

**Root / lemma:** *swomb(h)o-s*

**Meaning:** porous, spongy

**Material:** Gr. σομφός 'schwammig, porous' = Germanic *\*swamba-* in Old High German *swamp*, *-bes* m. 'sponge'; besides Germanic *\*swampu-* (Indo Germanic *\*swombu-*) and *\*swamma-* in Old Icelandic *suqppr* 'sponge; ball (after the shape)', Middle Low German *swamp*, *-pes* 'sponge, fungus' and Gothic *swamm* Akk. '(Wasch-) sponge', Old English

*swamm* m. `fungus', Middle Low German *svam*, *-mmes* `sponge; fungus'; from schwammigem Boden: engl. *swamp* `swamp, marsh'; westfäl. *swampen* `auf- and niedergehen, from schwammigem Boden', changing through ablaut Middle High German *sumpf* `swamp, marsh' = Old Icelandic *soppr* `ball', Norwegian also `fungus'.

**References:** WP. II 534 f.

**Page(s):** 1052

---

**Root / lemma:** *syordo-s*

**Meaning:** black, dark

**Material:** Latin *\*sordus* as base from *sordeo*, *-ēre* `dirty, filthy, unflätig sein', *sordidus* `dirty, filthy', *sordēs*, *-is* f. `smut, dirt, filth'; Gothic *swarts*, Old Icelandic *swart*, Old English *sweart*, Old High German *swarz* `black', zero grade Old Icelandic *sorta* f. `black paint, color', *sorti* m. `darkness, dichter fog', *sortna* `become black';

sollte Latin *suāsum* `rußiger stain auf a Kleide' as *\*suarssom* related sein, käme as basic form *\*syardo-* in question, so that *sordeo* from *syrd-*;

whether Old Saxon *swerkan* (participle *gesworkan*) `dim become, sich verfinstern, cloudy become', Old English *sweorcan* `dim, sad become', Old High German *giswerc*, *gisworc* `Verfinsterung through clouds' and Irish *sorb* `blemish, smut', related are (Indo Germanic *\*syer-g-*, *\*syor-b(h)o-* besides *\*syordo-*), is doubtful.

**References:** WP. II 535, WH. II 562 f.

**Page(s):** 1052

---

**Root / lemma:** *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-*

**Meaning:** salty, bitter; cheese

**Note:** root *sey(ə)-*, *soy(ə)-*: *sū-*

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-*: salty, bitter; cheese, derived from extension *ks-eu-* of **Root / lemma:** *kes-*: to scratch, itch

**Material:** Old Icelandic *sūrr* `sour, sharp', m. `sourdough', Middle Low German Middle High German *sūr* n. `Bitterkeit'; Old Icelandic *sýra* f. `sour milk', Old English *sýring* ds., Old High German *sūrī* `Säure'; Old High German Old English *sūr* `sour', Old Icelandic *sūr-eygr*, Old High German *sūr-ougi*, Old English *sūr-īege* `blear eyed, bleareyed'; compare Tocharian B *sūrma* `Augenkrankheit';

Lithuanian *sūras* `salty', Latvian *sūrs* `salty, bitter', Lithuanian *sūris* m. `cheese', Old Prussian *suris* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *syръ* `humid, wet', russ. *syroj* `humid, wet, raw, sour'; substantivized Old Church Slavic *syръ*, russ. *syр* `cheese';

ablaut. Old Icelandic *saurr* m. `smut, tier. seed, sperm'; Old Bulgarian *surovъ* `raw', russ. *suróvyj* `rough, raw' (\**sou-ro-*);

compare die FIN Celtic *Sūra*, Modern High German *Sauer*, *Sūr*, Old Prussian *Sure*, Latvian *Sūr-upe*, and den PN Συράκουσαι Pl. `Syrakus' (Sicily), with *nt*-derivative to Συρακώ name eines Sumpfes.

**References:** WP. II 513, Trautmann 293 f., Vasmer 3, 49, 58; perhaps to *seu(ə)-1* `juice, sap' (above S. 912 f.); about `milk' to: `coagulated, sour milk'.

**Page(s):** 1039

---

**Root / lemma:** *sū-s*, *suу-ós*

**Meaning:** pig, swine

**Material:** Avestan *hū* (Gen. Sg. for \**huvō*) `swine'; gr. ὕς, ὑός, Akk. ὕν m. `boar', f. `sow' (therefrom ὕαινα f. `Hyäne') besides σὺς, συός ds.; in addition συήλαι τόποι βορβορώδεις Hes.; συφε(ι)ός, συφός m. `pigpen' (\*-φέFιος, to φύω, Indo Germanic *b<sup>h</sup>el-*, above S. 146 ff.); constellation the ὨΥάδες `group of pigs'; compare gr. lak. σίκα;

alb. (\**sw*) *thi* `swine'; Latin *sūs*, *suīs* `swine', Umbrian *sif* `sues', *sim* `suem', *suřum*, *sorsom*, *sorsalem* `suillum' (\**sū-do-*, \**sū-dāli-*);

gall. \**su-tegis* `pigpen' (M.-L. 8492);

Old High German Old English *sū*, Old Icelandic *sūr* `sow';

Latvian *suvēns*, *sivēns* `piglet' (unclear Old Prussian *seweynis* `pigpen'); Tocharian B *suwo* `swine';

adjektivische *no-* derivatives: on the one hand gr. (late) ὕηνός `from swine', on the other hand (ursprachlich) Latin *suīnus* ds., Old Church Slavic *svīnъ* ds. = Latvian *svīns* `smudges'; Tocharian B *swāñana misa* `pork';

substantivized Gothic *swein*, Old Icelandic *suīn*, Old English Old High German *swīn* `swine'; Old Church Slavic *svinija* `swine' probably from \**svīnī* (fem. to *svīnъ*) reshaped.

**k-** derivatives:

Old Indic *sūkara-* m. 'boar, swine' (reinterpreted as 'Sū-maker'); Middle Persian *xūk*, osset. *χuid* ds.; Latin *sucula* 'young sow'; with expressive Geminatio: Celtic *\*sukko-* 'swine, (pig-) snout, plowshare' in Old Irish *socc sáil* 'guinea pig' (a fish), Middle Irish *soc* m. 'plowshare, snout (of swine)', Old Irish FIN *Socc*, cymr. *hwch* m. f., later only f. 'swine', corn. *hoch*, bret. *houc'h*, *hoc'h* m. 'swine'; from Gallo-Latin derive cymr. *swch*, corn. *soch*, bret. *souc'h* and French *soc* 'plowshare';

Old English *sugu* 'sow', Old Saxon *suga*, Middle Low German *soge*, Modern High German schwäb. *suge* 'sow'; with expressive Geminatio Norwegian Swedish *sugga*, Middle Low German *sugge*.

**References:** WP. II 512 f., WH. II 635 ff., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 593, Benveniste BSL 45, 74 f. 90, Thieme, Heimat d. Indo Germanic Gemeinsprache 26 f., 36 f.; probably originally 'Gebärerin', to *seu-2. sū-* 'to give birth to children' (above S. 913 f.); compare Old Irish *berit* 'sow' (\**b<sup>h</sup>erenti*); or just imitative sound?

**Page(s):** 1038-1039

---

**Root / lemma:** *sūs-*

**Meaning:** to buzz

**Note:** only Germanic and Slavic

**Comments:**

**Root / lemma:** *sūs-* : to buzz, derived from **Root / lemma:** *kyes-*, *kus-* : to puff, sigh.

**Material:** Old High German *sūsōn* 'buzz, whirr', Middle Low German *sūsen*, Swedish *susa*, Danish *suse* ds.;

Old Church Slavic *sysati* 'buzz, whirr, whistle'; Old Russian *susol* 'Zieselmaus, Hausratte', Bulgarian *съсел* ds.; *съскам* 'fizz'; compare Latvian *susuris* 'shrew, small mouselike mammal with a long snout', *susers* 'dormouse'.

Maybe alb. *shushurimë*: Spanish *susurro*: French *sussurement*: Portuguese *sussurro*: Venetian *sùsio* 'rustle'. Also Galician *susurrar*: alb. *shushurin* 'to rustle'.

**References:** WP. II 514, Trautmann 294, Vasmer 3, 50 f.

**Page(s):** 1039

---

**Root / lemma:** *sūs-* (\**ksus*)

**Meaning:** parent

**Note:** only Old Indic and Albanian

Note: **Root / lemma:** *sūs-* : parent derived from **Root / lemma:** *ayo-s* : grandfather: Hittite *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) 'grandfather'? Lycian *\*χuga* 'motherly grandfather'.

**Material:** Old Indic *sūh* 'progenitor'; alb. *gjysh* 'grandfather' (*\*sū-s-jo-*), originally 'progenitor'; *tre-gjysh* 'great grandfather' (literally 'three-grandfather'), *gjyshe* 'grandmother' (*\*sū-s-je-*).

**References:** Jokl. Ling.-kult. Untersuchungen 28 ff.;

**See also:** to *seyə-* : *sū-*, above S. 913 f.

**Page(s):** 1039

---

**Root / lemma:** *tag-* (or *teg-* : *tog-* : *teg-*)

**Meaning:** to touch, gripe

**Material:** Gr. τεταγών 'fassend' (: Latin *tetigī*); Latin *tangō*, -ere, *tetigī tactum* (Old Latin also aoristisches *tagō*, -ere) 'touch', *integer* 'unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged (unangetastet)', *tagax* 'thievish'; *taxim* 'clandestine', *taxō*, *āre* 'abschätzen, touch'; unclear with -gh- Volscan *atahus* Fut. II 'attigerit', Marrucianian *ta[h]a* or *ta[g]a* 'tangat'; Latin *contamināre* 'entweihen' to *contagiō* 'Berührung';

Old English *ðaccian* 'gentle touch, caress', Old Low German *thakolōn* 'caress'; perhaps here of concept 'caress, fein anzufühlen': Irish *tais* 'soft, humid, wet, gentle', gall. *Taxi-magulus*;

whether Old Irish *tongid* 'swears', *dī-tong-* 'negate', Perf. *do-ru-thethaig* (*\*te-tog-e*) verbal noun *dīthech* (*\*dī-tego-*) in addition belongs (to cymr. *tyngu* 'swear, vow', corn. *to-*, Middle Breton *toeaff*, nbret. *toui* ds.), is perhaps eine Indo Germanic root *\*teg-* must be assumed, wherefore still Phrygian *eti-te-tik-menos* 'verflucht' belongs; das gr. Latin *a* would be then reduplication-grade, as Latin *a* in *frangō* (above S. 165), etc.

**References:** WP. I 703, WH. II 647 f., O. Schrader Reallexikon s. v. oath.

**Page(s):** 1054-1055

---

**Root / lemma:** *tak-*, *takē(i)-*

**Meaning:** to be silent

**Material:** Latin *taceō*, -ēre 'keep mum, keep quiet', Umbrian *taçez* 'tacitus', *tasetur* Nom. Pl. 'taciti';

Gothic *þahan* 'keep mum, keep quiet', *þahains* 'Schweigen', with gramm. variation Old High German *dagēn*, Old Saxon *thagōn*, *thagian* ds., Old Icelandic *þegja* ds., *þagna* 'fall silent', *þagall*, *þøgull* 'schweigsam';

perhaps as active to the above neutropassiven group: Old Irish *tachtaid* 'würgt', cymr. *tagu*, corn. bret. *taga* 'das Würgen' as originally 'zum Schweigen bringen'; unclear is cymr. *gos-tegf.* 'Schweigen'.

**References:** WP. I 703, WH. II 641 f.

**Page(s):** 1055

---

**Root / lemma:** *tap-1*

**Meaning:** to dip

**Material:** Armenian *t'at'avem* 'dive', *t'ōn* (\**tapni*) 'dampness, damp, rain';

Old Church Slavic *topiti* 'immergere', \**to(p)noiti* 'immergi', in addition among others Lower Sorbian *toń* 'pond', Czech *túně* 'immersion in Flusse', russ. *tónja* 'protected bay'.

**References:** WP. I 705, Vasmer 3, 119, 120 f.

**Page(s):** 1056

---

**Root / lemma:** *tap-2*

**Meaning:** to press down, press together

**Material:** Gr. *ταπεινός* 'low, humble' (\*gedrückt); Old Icelandic *þefja* 'stomp', *þōfn.* 'crush', *þōfi* m. 'Filz' (out of it Lithuanian *túba*, Latvian *tūba*, Old Prussian *tubo* 'Filz').

**References:** WP. I 705, Mayrhofer 477.

**Page(s):** 1056

---

**Root / lemma:** *tata-, tēta-*

**Meaning:** Daddy; expr. child word

**Material:** Old Indic *tatá-* 'father', *tāta-* 'father, son, Lieber'; gr. *τέτρα* (Hom.) *Vok.*, *τατᾶ* *Vok.* 'o father!'; alb. *tatë* 'father'; Latin *tata* 'father (in the baby talk); Ernährer'; cymr. *tad*, corn. *tat* 'father', *hen-dat* 'grandfather'; Old Icelandic *þjazi* 'a giant' (\**þeðsa*?); Latvian *tēta*, Lithuanian *tėtis*, *tētė*, *tėtytis* 'father', Old Prussian *thetis* 'grandfather' (Old Prussian *tāws* 'father', *thewis* 'Vaterbruder', Lithuanian *tėvas*, Latvian *tēves* 'father'), Lithuanian *tetą* 'aunt', žemait. *tītis* 'father'; russ. *táta* etc. 'father', russ.-Church Slavic *teta* etc. 'aunt', Old Church Slavic *tetъka* ds.; Modern High German *Tate*, East Frisian *tatte* 'father'; Norwegian *taate* 'Lutschbeutel', isl. *táta* ds., Norwegian Swedish *tätte* 'Frauenbrust, teat';



besides Germanic forms with *i* and *u*: Old English *titt* `nipple, Kuhzitze', Middle High German *zitze* `teat';

Maybe alb. *sīsē* `teat, breast'

Swedish *titta* `aunt, old unverheiratete wife, woman'; Middle High German *zutzel* `Sauglappen', Swedish *tytta* `old wife, woman, Muhme', Old High German *tutta*, *tuta* `nipple'; similarly gr. τυθός, -ov `small, noch totally young', τυθόν `ein bißchen', inschr. also `βρέφος, παιδίον'; τυννός small, little'; eine also out of the Indo Germanic Sprachen verbreitete Lallwortgruppe.

**References:** WP. I 704, WH. II 650, Trautmann 320, Vasmer 3, 81.

**Page(s):** 1056

---

**Root / lemma:** *taus-*

**Meaning:** still, silent, peaceful

**Material:** Old Indic *túṣyati* `beruhigt sich, is zufrieden', *tuṣṭá-* `befriedigt, zufrieden', *tūṣṇīm* Adv. `still, closemouthed' (: Avestan *tušni-*, Old Prussian *tusnan*), Kaus. *tōṣáyati* `beschwichtigt, stellt zufrieden, pleases'; Avestan *tušni-* `stillschweigend' (*tušnišad-* `wer stillschweigend dasitzt');

Middle Irish *tō* (\**tauso-*) `still, closemouthed', Old Irish *tūae* `silentium' (basic form \**tausīā?*), mcymr. *taw* `schweige!', ncymr. *taw* `Schweigen; closemouthed', *tawel* `closemouthed', bret. *tao* `Schweigen; still!', abret. *taguelguiliat* Gl. to dem as `schweigendes Wachen' mißverstandenen Latin *silicernium*, *guo-teguis* `compescuit', nbret. *tevel* `keep mum, keep quiet';

Old Swedish *thyster* `closemouthed, dumb, still' (\**Þustī-*);

Old Prussian *tusnan* `still', *tussīse* `er schweige' (\**tusē-*, as Latin *tacē-re*), Lithuanian *taūsos*, *tausýtis* `sich lay, place (of Winde)';

Slavic \**tušiti* `calm, appease' (= Old Indic *tōṣáyati*) in den trans. russ. *tušítʹ* `extinguish, put out, extinguish, annihilate, erase', poln. *po-tuszyć* `encourage' (`calm, appease'), etc.; besides intr. \**tuchnōti* in russ. *túchnutʹ* `die, be extinguished', slov. *po-túhniť* `still become, verlöschen'; russ. FIN *Tósna* (\**Tʰsna*);

Hittite *dušk-*, *duškija-* `sich freuen'.

**References:** WP. I 714 f., Trautmann 332, Vasmer 3, 128, 158, Mayrhofer 1, 517.

**Root / lemma:** *tād-*

**Meaning:** to act on purpose

**Note:** only gr. and Oscan

**Material:** Gr. ἐπιτηδές Adv. 'with Vorbedacht, geflissentlich' (ἐπιτήδειος 'suitable', ἐπιτηδεύω 'betreibe geflissentlich'); Oscan *tadait* 'censeat'.

**References:** WP. I 705.

**Page(s):** 1054

---

**Root / lemma:** *tāg-*

**Meaning:** to put in order

**Material:** Gr. τᾱγός m. 'leader, Befehlshaber', τᾱγεύω, τᾱγέω 'control, rule, führe an', nachhom. τάσσω, Attic τάπτω, ἐτάγην, τακτός 'auf einen bestimmten Posten, in Reih and limb, member place, beordern, sort, order, arrange, regeln' (present τάσσω analog. instead of \*τάζω), ταγή f. 'Schlachtordnung', τάγμα n. 'Heerschar; order', τάξις f. 'order; alignment; Posten, rank';

abrit. PN *Pra-su-tagus* (pre-Celtic Indo Germanic loanword);

Lithuanian *pa-togùs* 'anständig, comfortable' (εὐτακτος) = Latvian *patāgs* 'comfortable', Lithuanian *su-tógti* 'sich vertragen, sich verbinden';

Tocharian A *tāśśi* Pl. 'leader'.

**References:** WP. I 704, Trautmann 312, van Windekens Ant. Class. 9, 67 f.

**Page(s):** 1055

---

**Root / lemma:** *tāl-*

**Meaning:** to grow; young animals

**Material:** Gr. τᾱλῖς -ιδος 'junges mannbares girl, bride' τῆλῖς, -εως, Ionian -ιος f. 'Hülsengewächs, Bockshorn', τηλεθάω 'blossom, sprieße';

Latin *tālea* 'Stäbchen, seedling, Setzreis', dial. for *\*tālia*, as also *tālla* = *tālia* 'Zwiebelhülse'; denominative *tāliāre* 'split, cut, clip' (originally '\* branch abscise');

Lithuanian *a(t)tólas* 'Nachheu, bumper crop, byproduct', *talōkas* 'grown, nubile, marriageable'.

**References:** WP. I 705, WH. II 643, Mayrhofer 1, 498.

**Page(s):** 1055

---

**Root / lemma:** *tā-*, *tə-*; *tāi-*, *təi-*, *tī-*; [*tāu-*], *təu-*, *tū-*

**Meaning:** to melt, dissipate, decay

**Material:** A. Osset. *thayun* `thaw, melt' (\**tāiō*) = Old Church Slavic *tajō*, *tajetъ* `melt', \**talъ* `geschmolzen, fluid', russ. *tályj*;

Armenian *t'anam* `wet (Aor. *t ač*); werde humid, wet (Aor. *t'ačay*)';

cymr. *tawdd* `liquēfactiō', *toddi*, bret. *teuzi* `melt' (-*d-* or -*d<sup>h</sup>*-forms);

with **b(h)**-extension (compare under *tī-φ-ος*) Latin *tābēs* `das allmähliche Vergehen through Schmelzen, decay, disease, malady etc.', *tābum* `Jauche, mucus, epidemic', *tābeō*, -*ēre*, *tābēscō*, -*ēre* `melt, hinsiechen'.

with **k**-extension gr. *τήκω*, Doric *tākw* `melt', *τακερός* `soft, melting', *τηκεδών* f. `Abzehrung, consumption, tuberculosis, Verwesung';

B. *ī*-forms: Old Icelandic *þīðr* (\**tī-tó-s*) `geschmolzen, getaut', whereof *þīða* `auftauen, tr. and intr.', *þīðenn* `geschmolzen, getaut';

with *b<sup>h</sup>*- (compare above *tābēs*) osset. *ćirwä*, *ćirw* `yeast' from \**tb<sup>h</sup>-no-*; gr. *τίφος* n. `marshy place, damp Grund'; dak. FIN *Τιβίσκος*; about Latin *Tiberis* (\**Thubris*, *Θυβρίς* < \**d<sup>h</sup>ubris*) s. Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 5, 3 ff.;

with **l**-suffix: gr. *τίλος* `thin Stuhlgang, Abführen'; Old Bulgarian *tl̥eti* `modern, verwesen', *tl̥ja* `Verwesung', russ. *tlja* `moth' (compare under Latin *tinea*), `Blattlaus';

with **m**-suffix: Old Church Slavic *timěno* `slime, mud';

with **n**-suffix: Old English *ðīnan* `humid, wet become', *ðān* (\**lei-no-*) `humid, wet, bewässert', whereof *ðāenan* `moisten', *ðānian*, *ðāenian* `humid, wet sein or become';

Old Church Slavic *tina* `slime, mud'; probably Latin *tīnus* `the lorbeerartige Schneeball' (from the stark abführenden Wirkung) and *tinca* `tench' (\**tīnica* `slimy or in Schlamme lebender fish'); Latin *tinea* `moth, Holzwurm' (compare above russ. *tlja*) probably from a \**tino-*, \**tinā* `mould, dank decay';

with **r**-suffix: Armenian \**tīro-*, -*r-* in *t'rik* `crap, muck, droppings', *t'rem* `knead meal, flour, dough' (\*make retreat Teigmasse) *t'rmem* `befeuchte, weiche ein', *t'rjem*

`befeuchte, wet, begieße, irrigate ' ; Lithuanian *týras, týrė* porridge, mash', *týrai*  
`bewachsener morass, moor, heath, moorland ' , Latvian *tīrelis* `morass';

with **s**-suffix: Old High German *theisk, deisk* `stercus, fimus, rudera'; Church Slavic *těsto*, Serbo-Croatian *ti jesto* `dough', because of Slavic *tiskati* `press' from *toisk-to-*; Old Irish *tōis-renn, tāis* `massam (farinaceam) ', cymr. *toes*, bret. *tōaz* m. `dough' (\**təi-s-to-*); Old High German *theismo, deismo*, Old English *ðæsma* m. `sourdough'; gr. σταῖς or σταίς, Gen. σταίτος `Weizenmehl with Wasser zum Teig angerührt' (under influence of στέαρ from \**stait-* reconverted with metathesis);

with Baltic *ž*-forms Lithuanian *tižùš* `slippery, slimy', *tyžtù, tižti* `slippery become'?

C. **u**-forms: Old Icelandic *þeyja*, Old High German *douwen, deuwen* `thaw, to melt begin, zergehn', trans. (*fir-*) *douwen* `digest ', Old Icelandic *þeyr* `Tauwind', *þā* (\**þawō*) `schnee- and eisfreies Gefilde', Old English *ðawian* (\**þawōn*) `thaw', Old Icelandic *þāna* `melt intr.' = Old English *ðawenian* `netzen' (\**þawanōn*); Old Icelandic *þæsir* `qui lenem facit', Norwegian *tæsa* `thaw, melt tr.' (\**þawisjan*).

In Germanic also *þwĩ-* in Old English *ðwīnan* `dwindle, abate ', Kaus. *ðwænan* `steep, irrigāre', Old Swedish *þwīna* `vor disease, malady, longing, yearning dwindle away, decrease ', *þwæna* (from \**þwēna* = \**þwīna*) ds. (similarly also Old High German *thwesben* `extinguish, annihilate, erase, exterminate '?); Germanic \**þwīnam* probably reshuffling from *þīnan* (see above) after den groups from Old English *dwīnan, ā-cwīnan*.

D. Here still die urbrit. FIN \**Tamā* > engl. *T(h)ame*, \**Tamēssā* > engl. *Thames*, etc., \**Tanjā* > engl. *Tain, Tean*, \**Tauā* > engl. *Taw, Tay*, in addition \**Tilā* > engl. *Till*, Venetic *Tiliaventus*, Illyrian *Tilurius*, Tirol *Ziller* etc.

**References:** WP. I 701 ff., WH. II 639 f., 680, 683 f., Trautmann 312 f., 323; Vasmer 3, 84, 100, 105, 106, 110, Max Förster Themse 728 ff.

**Page(s):** 1053-1054

---

**Root / lemma:** *tegu-*

**Meaning:** thick

**Material:** Old Irish *tiug*, cymr. corn. *tew*, bret. *teo* `thick'; Old Icelandic *þykk, þjokkr, þjukkr* `thick', Old English *ðicce* `thick, dense', Old High German *dicchi* ds., Old Saxon *thikki* `ds., frequent, often'.

**References:** WP. I 718.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *teg-*

**See also:** see above S. 1013 f. under *(s)teg-* and S. 1055.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *teig-*

**See also:** see above S. 1016 f. under *(s)teig-*.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *teigʷ-*

**See also:** see above S. 1018 under *(s)teigʷ-*.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *tei-*

**See also:** see above S. 1015 under *(s)tei-*.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *tek-1*

**Meaning:** to produce; to bear

**Material:** Old Indic *tákman-* n. (Gramm.) ` offspring, descendant, kid, child'; *takaĩf.* `ein Teil the weibl. Genitalien';

gr. τίκτω (\*ΤΙ-ΤΚ-ω), ἔτεκον, τέξω, -ομαι, τέτοκα `to give birth to children, zeugen', τέκος n. `kid, child; the young of an animal; Erzeugnis, scion, shoot', τέκνον n. `kid, child' (: Germanic *\*þegnáz*), τόκος `das Gebären, progeny, interest', τοκίζω `leihe auf Zinsen', τοκεύς `father, mother, Pl. parents', Ionian ἐπί-τοξ, ἐπί-τεξ `the Niederkunft near';

Old Icelandic *þegn* `free Untertan, free man', Old English *ðegn* `Edelmann, warrior, hero, servant', Old Saxon Old High German *thegan* ds., Modern High German *Degen*.

**References:** WP. I 715, Mayrhofer 1, 466.

**Page(s):** 1057

---

**Root / lemma:** *tek-2*

**Meaning:** to reach, stretch out the hand, get

**Material:** The meaning `bid, beg, ask' only Germanic: Old Saxon *thiggian* `invoke', Old High German *dicken, diggen* stem V. `worum bid, beg, ask', Danish *tigge*, Swedish *tigga* `beg', Old Swedish *þiggja* ds.;

Old Icelandic *þiggja* 'receive, annehmen', *þægr* (*\*þēgia-*) 'pleasant', Old Swedish *þiggja* and Old Danish *tigge* also 'attain, achieve', Old English *ðicgan* stem V. 'attain, achieve, annehmen, consume', Old Saxon *thiggian* ds.;

Old Irish *techtaim* 'I have', bret. *tizaff* 'receive' (due to *eines \*tektā* 'das Empfangene, property'), cymr. *teg* 'beautiful, pretty' (compare to meaning Old Icelandic *þægr*), Old Irish *ētig* = cymr. *annheg* 'ugly' (*\*ŋ-teki-*); *o*-grade probably Old Irish *toich* 'naturgemäß' (different under *top-*);

Lithuanian *tenkù*, *tèkti* 'sich erstrecken, reichen, ausreichen, sufficient have; zuteil become, zufallen'; klr. *taknuty* 'feel; touch on'.

**References:** WP. I 715, Kuiper Indo Germanic Nasalprä. 186 f.

**Page(s):** 1057-1058

---

**Root / lemma:** *tek-3*

**Meaning:** to weave, plait

**Material:** Osset. *taxun* 'to weave', *an-dax* 'filament' (*x* from *k*); Armenian *t'ek'em* 'turn, twist, rotate, flechte, wickle', *t'iur* (*\*tēk-ro-*) 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved'; Old High German *tāht* 'wick, cord', Modern High German *Docht* = Old Icelandic *þātr* 'cord in a Seil', Swiss *dägel*, *dohe*, Bavarian *dāhen*, **elsäss.** *dōche* 'wick' (proto Germanic *\*þēh-*, *þēg-*); also Old Icelandic *þægja* 'press' actually 'zusammendrehen'? about Old Church Slavic *тъkati* 'to weave' see above S. 1032.

**References:** WP. I 716, WH. II 678 f.

**Page(s):** 1058

---

**Root / lemma:** *tekb-*

**Meaning:** to plait; woodwork; carpenter

**Material:** Old Indic *takṣati* 'behaut, bearbeitet, zimmert, verfertigt', lengthened grade *tāṣṭi* ds., participle *taṣṭá*, **common Old Indic -gh- > -kṣ- : Avestan -gh- > -xš-, -š-** Avestan *tašta-* and *tāšta-*; also *tašta-* n. 'cup, bowl'; Old Indic *tákṣan-* m. 'carpenter' (= Avestan *tašan-* 'molder, creator, god', gr. τέκτων), fem. *takṣṇī* (gr. τέκταινα), *táṣṭar-* 'carpenter' (compare Latin *textor* 'weaver');

Avestan *tašaiti* 'zimmert, cuts, slices to, verfertigt', *taša-* m. 'axe', np. *taš* ds., mp. *tāšīdan* 'do carpentry, do woodwork', ap. *us-tašanā* 'staircase' (*\*construction*);

**maybe alb.** *tas* 'deep bowl'

gr. τέκτων 'carpenter', fem. τέκταινα, τέκμαρ, -ωρ 'mark, token, sign', τέχνη 'handwork, art, artifice' (\*τεξνᾱ from älterem \*τεκτ[ε]σνᾱ); common Old Indic -ḡ<sup>w</sup>h- > -kṣ- : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek -ḡ<sup>w</sup>h- > -kt- : -tk- see **Root / lemma: ḡh<sup>o</sup>em-, ḡh<sup>o</sup>om-**, Gen.- ablative **ḡh(ō)m-es** : 'earth'

Latin *texō*, -ere, -ui -tum 'flax, wattle, braid, to weave', gelegentlich 'to build', *textor*, -ōris 'weaver'; *tēla* 'texture' (\**tekslā* = Slavic *tesla*, Old High German *dehsala*), *subtilis* (\*-*texlis*) 'fine, thin, tender; feinfühlig, sharp witted, shrewd', *subtēmen* 'Einschlag, Eintrag in texture; texture'; *testa* f. 'Platte, shard, bowl', therefrom *testūdō* 'turtle, tortoise' (compare above Avestan *tašta-*), perhaps also *tēlum* 'Fernwaffe, missile' (as 'kundig zugeschnitten, gearbeitet');

Maybe alb. (\**texere*) *tjerr* 'flax, wattle, braid'

Old Irish *tāl* 'axe' (\**tōkslo-*);

Old High German *dehsa*, *dehsala* 'Queraxt, hatchet, hack, mattock, hoe', Old Icelandic *Þexla* f. 'Queraxt'; Middle High German *dehsen* 'flax break, rupture', *dehse* 'spindle', Old English *ðeox* 'spear, javelin'; Germanic \**ḡahsu-* in Old High German *dahs*, Norwegian *svin-toks* 'Dachs = badger';

Lithuanian *tašaũ* -*yti* 'hew' (originally iterative); Latvian *tešu* (\**tekšio*) and *tēšu* (\**tēkšio*), *test* and *tēst* 'hew'; Old Church Slavic *tešp*, *tesati* 'hew', russ.-Church Slavic *tesla* 'axe', Czech *tes* 'Zimmerholz', russ. *tēs* 'gesägte Bretter';

Hittite *takš-*, *takkeš-* 'piece together a jigsaw puzzle, fit together, unternehmen'.

**References:** WP. I 717, WH. II 655, 656, 678 f., Trautmann 319 f., Vasmer 3, 99 f., Mayrhofer 468, 491, Durante, Ricerche linguistiche 1, 234 ff., Pedersen Hittitisch 141 Anm. 1; Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 239 f., Leumann Kratylos 1, 29.

**Page(s):** 1058-1059

---

**Root / lemma:** *tek<sup>w</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to run; to flow

**Material:** Old Indic *tákti* 'hurries, schießt dahin', *taktá-*, *táku-* 'hurrying, rash, hasty', *takvá-* ds.; *avatká-* 'herabfließend'; Avestan *tačaiti* 'running, hurries; flows', participle -*taxta-*, np. *tāxtan* 'run', *hantačina-* 'zusammenfließend' (= Lithuanian *tēkinas* 'running'), Avestan *vi-taxti* f. 'das Zerfließen, Schmelzen' (= Inf. Slavic \**tekti*); here perhaps as

`dahinschießend': iran. (skyth.) *\*taḥša-* (npers. *taxš*) `arrow, bow', from which gr. τόξον ds., Latin *taxus* `yew' (Benveniste Mél. Boisacq 1, 37 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 467 f.);

Avestan *taka-* m., np. *tak* `run, flow' (= Lithuanian *tākas*, Slavic *tokъ*); Avestan *tačar-* n. `run, flow, pathway', *tačan-* `hurrying'; *tači-āp-* `running water (containing)', iran. *\*tahra-* `quick, fast';

alb. *ndjek* `pursue';

Maybe alb. *ndjej* `smell, perceive, feel (the hunt?)', *ndjenjë* `feeling'.

Old Irish *techid* `flees' (Perf. *ō*-grade *tāich*), *ateoch* `beg' (*\*ad-tek<sup>w</sup>ō* `take meine Zuflucht'); brit. PN *Vo-tepo-rīx*, mcymr. *go-dep* `Zuflucht', *tebet* `escape'; bret. *tec'het* `flee', mcymr. 3. Sg. Konj. *ny ry-decho* `wer nicht flieht' (brit. *ch* from *ks*, *s*-Subjunktivstamm); Irish *intech* n. `way' (*\*enitek<sup>w</sup>om*, compare Old Church Slavic *tekъ* `run, flow');

Gothic *þius* `servant, farmhand' (= Old Indic *takvá-*, actually `runner', compare Latvian *teksnis* `Aufwärter, Bedienter'), Proto Norse *þewaR* `Lehensmann', Old English *ðeo(w)*, Old High German *deo* `farmhand, servant', Fem. Gothic *þiwi*, Old Icelandic *þý*, *þír*, Old Saxon *thiwi*, *thiu*, Old English *ðēowu*, *ðēowe(n)*, Old High German *diu*, *diuwa* `bondmaid, maid' (*\*tek-ūī*, development moviertes Fem. to *\*tekyó-s*, or to *\*tekú-s*: Old Indic *táku-*); with derivative as Gothic *widuwairna* `orphan' *\*þewernōn* in Old Icelandic *þerna* `slave', Old Saxon *thiorna*, Old High German *diorna* `virgin', Modern High German *Dirne*; *n*-extension in Old English *ðēowen* `bondmaid', Old Icelandic *þjōnn* `servant', whereof *\*þewanōn* `serve' in Old Icelandic *þēna*, *þjōna*, Old High German *dionōn*, *dionēn* `serve'; Gothic *anaþiwan* `subjugate, zum Sklaven machen', Old English *ðēowian*, Old Icelandic *þjā* ds.; lengthened gradees collective Gothic *þēwisa* n. Pl. `servant, Knechte' (*\*tēkueso-*);

Lithuanian *tekù*, *-ėti* `run, flow, rinnen; aufgehen (from the sun); marry (from the wife, woman)', Latvian *teku*, *tecēt* `run'; Old Prussian *tackelis*, Lithuanian *tekēlas*, Latvian *teciēls* m. `grindstone, whetstone'; Lithuanian *tékmē* `wellspring, river', *įtoka* `estuary'; Latvian *teksnis* m. `Bedienter'; Old Church Slavic *tekō*, *tešti* *τρέχειν*, serb. *těčēm*, *těci* `flow', etc.; Lithuanian *tākas* `path, track', Latvian *taks* ds., Lithuanian *įtakas* `estuary'; Old Church Slavic *tokъ* *πόσις*, *potokъ* *χείμαρρος*; Tocharian B *cake* `river'; Hittite *ya-tku-zi* `springt'.

**References:** WP. I 715 f., Trautmann 316 f., Vasmer 3, 89, 113 f., Mayrhofer 1, 466 f.

**Page(s):** 1059-1060

---



**Root / lemma:** *teleġh-*

**Meaning:** to hit

**Material:** Old Indic *tarh-* (*ṭṛṇédhi*, Perf. *tatarha*, participle *ṭṛdhá-*) 'shatter, crunch'; Lithuanian *su-talžti* 'durchprügeln', *tálžyti* 'thrash', *télžti* 'thrash, throw'; Latvian *talzīt*, *talstīt* 'durchprügeln'; with zweisilbiger root form Lithuanian *telėži-ju*, *-yti* 'vast, grand durchprügeln', *tàlažuoti* 'babble, chatter' (meaning as Modern High German *Klatschen*), *talāžius* 'babbler'.

**References:** WP. I 741, Mayrhofer 1, 522;

**See also:** compare under *telek-*.

**Page(s):** 1062

---

**Root / lemma:** *telek-*

**Meaning:** to push, hit

**Note:** only Celtic and baltoslavisch

**Material:** Cymr. *talch* 'piece, fragment, Mahlkorn', acorn. *talch* 'furfures' (*\*telko-*); proto Slavic. *\*tɛlkɔ*, *\*telkti* in Old Church Slavic *tɛlkɔ*, *těšti* 'κρούω' (Indo Germanic *\*telkō*), to Lithuanian *tilkstu*, *tilkti* 'tame, domesticated sein', *ap-tilkēs žmogūs* 'durchtriebener person'; ablaut. Slavic *tolkъ* m. 'Stampfe' and Slavic *tolkъno* n. in russ. *toloknó* 'gestoßenes Hafermehl'; Balto-Slavic *\*talkā* f. 'common work' in Lithuanian *talkà*, Latvian *tālka* 'zusammengebetene Arbeitsgemeinschaft', russ. *toloká* ds., also 'threshing floor, pasture' etc.

maybe alb. (*\*tolokā*) *troka*, *toka* 'land' from **Ukrainian:** *toloká* 'occasional help by fellow villagers, fallow land, pasture' [f ā], *tóloku* [Accs]

**References:** WP. I 741, Trautmann 321 f., Vasmer 3, 116 f.;

**See also:** compare above *teleġh-*.

**Page(s):** 1062

---

**Root / lemma:** *tel-1*, *tele-*, *tlē(i)-*, *tlā-*

**Meaning:** to transport, carry; to bear, suffer

**Material:** Old Indic *tulā* f. 'scales, weight', *tulayati* 'hebt auf, wägt' (with Ablautneuerung in addition *tōláyati* ds.), *tulima-* 'wägbar', *túlya-* 'gleichartig, comparable'; Armenian *t'otum* 'allow, dulde, ertrage';

gr. *ταλάσσαι* and *τλήναι* (Doric *ἐτλᾶν*), participle *τλᾶς*, *τλᾶσα*, Fut. *τλήσομαι*, Doric *τλᾶσομαι*, Perf. *τέτλᾶμεν*, *τέτλᾶθι*, *τετληυῖα*, *τετληότος* 'bear, endure, brook', participle *τλητός*, Doric *τλᾶτός* 'duldend, steadfast; erträglich' (= Latin *lātus*, cymr. *tlawd* 'arm', Indo

Germanic *\*tī-tós*), τάλᾱς, -αντος and (after μέλᾱς) -ανος, -αινα `ertragend, dulcend, leidend', τάλαντον (originally to τάλᾱς, n. τάλαν gehöriger Pl. τάλαντα (actually `die beiden Waagschalen') `scales; a certain weight', ἀτάλαντος `from same weight, equivalent, alike', πολύτλᾱς `wer viel ausgestanden has; very patiently'; PN Ἄτλᾱς, -αντος; τλήμων, Doric τλᾱμων `ertragend, dulcend', ταλαός ds., in compound ταλα-; e.g. ταλα-πενθής `affliction ertragend', τάλᾱ-φρων `ausharrenden Sinnes, beharrlich', next to which ταλασί-φρων and ταλαί-πωρος `\*Gefahren or Nachstellungen erdulcend' i.e. `afflicted, unlucky'; τάλᾱρος m. `(das, wherein man carries =) basket, pannier, Käsekorb etc.', \*ταλάτης `\*wer mühevolle Arbeit to ertragen has, specific from the spinnery as Arbeit the Frauen', whereof ταλάσια ἔργα, ταλασιᾶ `Wollspinnerei'; ὀ-τλος `pain' (prefix ὀ-); redupl. PN Τάνταλος, τανταλ-εύω, -ίζω, -όω `allow schweben, schwenke, swing, brandish'; gradation *o* in τόλμη, τόλμᾱ `boldness, das cart', τολμήεις `dulcend, steadfast, bold', τολμάω `ertrage, hold from, dulde; wage'; *e*-grade τελάσσαι τολμήσαι, τλήναι Hes., τελαμών `bearer, sling, strap, etc.', further as `aufheben = in die Höhe heave, life' ἀνα-, ἔξανα-τέλλειν `sich erheben, aufgehen, from constellation' (ἀνατολή `Aufgang from constellation'), ἐπιτέλλεσθαι, ὑπερτείλας ὁ ἥλιος, trans. (`aufheben and jemandem aufladen, auferlegen') ἐντέλλειν, -εσθαι `auftragen, order', ἐπιτέλλειν, -εσθαι ds., further: τέλος n. `payment, tribute, tax, Ausgabe, Kosten', εὐτελής `cheap, little kostend', πολυτελής `viel Aufwand erfordernd, precious', ἀτελής `frei from tributes and Leistungen, abgabenfrei', probably also (with formants as ἄχθος, πλήθος, perhaps through mediation eines Verbums \*τέλ-θω) τέλθος n. `Entrichtung, sacrifice, oblation';

venet. *tolar* 3. Sg. Deponens `bringt dar';

Latin *tollō, -ere* (*sustulī, sublātum*) `empor, in die Höhe heave, life etc.' (\**tīhō*, transfigured from \**tī-nā-mī*), *tolūtīm* `in Trabe' (actually `die Füße hebend'), *tolerō, -āre* `(er)trage, unterhalte', *tulī*, old *tetulī* Perf. to *ferō*, Old Latin Konj. *tulam* `bear, carry, bring', *lātus* `getragen' (= gr. τλᾱτός, cymr. *tlawd*);

Middle Irish *tlenaim* `steal' (\**tīnāmī*), cymr. *tlawd* `arm' (\**dulcend*), Irish *tlāith* `weak, gentle' (\**tīā-tī*); Old Irish *tol* f. `volition' (\**tolā*), whereof *tolnathar* `welcher gefällt'; at most Old Irish *tailm*, Gen. *telma*, bret. *talm* `loop, noose, snare, Schleuder', cymr. *telm* `Dohne' (: τελαμών?);

Gothic *þulan, -aida* `bear, endure, brook', Old Icelandic *þola*, Old English *ðolian*, Old High German *dolēn* ds., Old Icelandic *þol* n. `patience', Old High German *dult*, Old English *geþyld*, Modern High German *Geduld, dulden* `brook';

Latvian *iz-tīlt* 'bear, endure, endure', perhaps (compare Gothic *barn* 'kid, child', actually 'as foetus getragen') Lithuanian *tēlias*, Latvian *tel's, telēns*, Old Church Slavic *telьсь*, russ. *telēnok* (Pl. *teljāta*) 'calf'; different Būga Kalba ir s. 292 f.

Tocharian A B *tāl-* 'heave, life, bear, carry', causative *tlässi*, preterit A *cacäl*, B *cāla*.

**References:** WP. I 738 ff., WH. II 688 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 90, Mayrhofer 1, 516.

**Page(s):** 1060-1061

---

**Root / lemma:** *tel-2, telə-, telu-*

**Meaning:** flat, flat ground, board

**Material:** Old Indic *tala-* n. 'surface, plain, area, plain, palm, sole', secondary *talimam-* n. 'floor', *tālu* n. 'palate';

Armenian *t'at* 'region, Distrikt', *t'atar* 'irden, earthen vessel, earthenware', *t'atem* 'beerdige, vergrabe', very doubtful *t'it'e/n* 'leaf, Platte from metal';

gr. τηλιᾶ 'Würfelbrett, Küchenbrett and likewise';

Latin *tellūs, -ūris* f. 'earth', *meditullium* 'Binnenland' (\**telnos*, *tellūs* after *rūs* reshaped); whether *tabula* f. 'board' etc. from \**tal-d<sup>h</sup>lā*?

Old Irish *talam* (\**t<sub>e</sub>lə-mō*) Gen. *talman* 'earth', Middle Irish *tel, t(a)ul* n. 'forehead, shield boss', cymr. corn. bret. *tal* 'forehead'; in Irish is \**tal* with a variant Irish *tel, tul* 'shield boss' 'zusammengeflossen, see below \**tēu-* 'to swell';

Old Icelandic *þil(i)* n. 'Bretterwand', *þilja* f. 'floorboard, plank', *þel* n. 'ground, bottom', Old English *ðille* 'floorboard', *ðel* 'Schiffsplanke, metal sheet', Old High German *dil, dilo* 'Bretterwand, Bretterdiele', *dilla* (= Old Icelandic *þilja*, Old English *ðille*, whether these f.) 'board, floorboard, Schiffsdeck', Finnish (from dem Nord.) *teljo* 'thwart';

Old Prussian *talus* 'the ankle, ankle bone; the heel; a die (originally made of the ankle bones of animals)'; Lithuanian *pã-talas* 'bed', *tilės* f. Pl. 'Bodenbretter in barge'; Latvian *tilandi* m. Pl. ds., *tilinât, telinât* 'flat ausbreiten', *tilât, tiluôt* 'ds., ausgebreitet lie'; Old Russian *тъло* 'bottom'; *potolók* (\**tolu-ko-*) 'ceiling';

with formants *-to-*: Lithuanian *tiltas*, Latvian *tilts* 'bridge' = Old Indic *tata-* m. (Middle Indic for \**tṛta-*) 'bank, border, shore' (actually 'gangbarer floor')?

**References:** WP. I 740, WH. II 640 f., 655, Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 110, Mayrhofer 1, 469, 487, 499, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 23.

**Root / lemma:** *tel-3*

**Meaning:** to be still

**Material:** Old Irish *tu(i)lid*, *con-tu(i)li* 'sleeps' (Iter. \**tolejo*), *cotlud* 'sleep' (\**kom-toli-tu-s*);

Lithuanian *tyliù*, *tylėti* 'keep mum, keep quiet' (Balto-Slavic \**tilētēi* with secondary lengthening of *i* to *ĩ* and (*ap-*, *nu-*, *pr-*) *tjìù*, *tìlti* 'silent become', causative *tildau*, *tìldyti* 'silent make', *tylùs* 'schweigsam' (Indo Germanic \**tel-*); Old Church Slavic *tlějo*, *tlěti* 'vermodern, die, wilt, wither', serb. *zà-tljâm*, *zà-tljati* 'einschlummern wollen'; in addition the causative Slavic \**toliti* in Old Church Slavic *u-toliti* 'calm, appease', Church Slavic *toliti* 'placare'.

**References:** WP. I 742 f., Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 114 f.;

**See also:** perhaps *s-* loose variant to *stel-* (Old High German *stilli* 'still') above S. 1019.

**Page(s):** 1061-1062

---

**Root / lemma:** *tel-4*

**See also:** see above S. 1018 under *(s)tel-1*.

**Page(s):** 1062

---

**Root / lemma:** *telp-*

**Meaning:** space; spacious

**Material:** Old Indic *tálpa-* m., *tálpā* f. 'lair, Ruhesitz';

Old Irish *-tella* (analogical *-talla*) 'es is Raum, Möglichkeit vorhanden for etwas';

Lithuanian *telpù*, *tìlpti* 'Raum have', *talpà* f. 'ausreichender Raum', *talpinti*, ablaut. *tùlpinti* 'Raum make'; Latvian *telpu*, *tìlpt* 'Raum have', *tilpe* f. 'Kramkammer'; proto Slavic. \**tilpa* respectively \**tlpa* in Old Church Slavic *tlъpa*, russ. *tolpá* f. 'heap, troop, multitude, crowd';

Tocharian A *tsälp-* 'go, hinübergehen, erlöst become'.

**References:** WP. I 741 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 117, Mayrhofer 1, 489.

**Page(s):** 1062

---

**Root / lemma:** *tem(ə)-*

**Meaning:** dark

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *tem(ə)-* : 'dark' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dhem-*, *dheme-* : 'to smoke; to blow'.

**Material:** Old Indic *tāmas-* n. 'darkness, darkness' = Avestan *təmah-* ds., npers. *tam* 'Star of Auges', Old Indic *tamasá-* 'swart' (= Avestan *təmaṇha-* 'dim'), *tamsra-* 'dark, livid'; *tāmīsrāḥ* (= Latin *tenebrae*), newer *tāmīsrā* f., *tamisra-m* 'darkness'; *tāmasvān* (-*vant*) 'dim' = Avestan *təmahvant-* 'verblendet'; *tamrá-* 'verdunkelnd', *tāmra-* 'oxblood, indigo, kupferrot', *timirá-* 'dark, dim'; *tāmāla-* m. 'Xanthochymos pictorius' (tree with very dark bark); from *tāmāla-pattram* 'T.-leaf' derive gr. *μαλάβαθρον*, Latin *mālobat(h)rum*; Avestan *təḡra-* Nom. Pl. 'darkness', np. *tār* 'dim' = *\*tam-sra-*;

gr. (Aeolic) VN Τέμμικες (*\*tems-*);

Illyrian mountain-N Τόμαρος by Dodona;

Maybe alb. *dhjamë*, Pl. *dhjamra* 'fat burnt as sacrifice'.

Latin *tenebrae* 'darkness' (diss. from *\*temafrā* = Old Indic *tāmīsrāḥ* Pl.), *temere* 'blindlings, aufs Geratewohl' (Lok. *\*temesi* 'in Dunkeln [tappend]'), *temerō*, *-āre* 'blemish, disgrace' (actually 'unvorsichtig sanctify Dingen nahen'); Middle Irish *teim*, *temen* 'dark, gray', Old Irish *temel* 'darkness', Middle Breton *teffal* 'dim'; Old High German *demar* n. 'dawn, twilight'; Old Saxon *thimm* 'dark' (*\*Pimzā-*); Middle Dutch *deemster*, Old High German *dinstar* (and probably also Old High German *finstar*) 'dim' (*\*temsro-* = Old Indic *tamsra-*); Low German *dīsīg*, Dutch *dijzig* 'foggy, dark' (*\*Pemsīga-*); lengthened grade probably Old Icelandic *þām* 'obscuritas aeris', Norwegian *taam* 'unclear air, thin blanket of clouds';

Lithuanian *témsta*, *témti* 'dim become'; *tamsà* 'darkness', *tamsùs* 'dark', ablaut. Latvian *tima*, *timsa* and *tūmsa* 'darkness', Lithuanian *tinšras* 'schweißfüchsig, oxblood, indigo'; Latvian *tumst* (Inf. *tumt*) 'es dunkelt'; Old Church Slavic *tmā* 'darkness', Old Church Slavic *тъмънъ* 'dark'; russ. *témrivo* 'darkness'; whether Slavic *těnъ* 'shadow' as *\*tem-ni-s* anzureihen?

Tocharian B *tamāsse* 'dark'.

Maybe alb. *dimën* 'winter, long winter nights' origin of PIE root for winter???, maybe alb. *tym* 'smoke' dark smoke' similar to poln. *dym*???

**References:** WP. I 720 f., WH. II 656 f., 664, Trautmann 322, Vasmer 3, 92 f., 162.

**Page(s):** 1063-1064

---

**Root / lemma: *tem-1, tend-***

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Gr. τέμνω, hom. Ionian Doric τάμνω (hom. τέμει) 'cut, bite' (ἔταμον and ἔτεμον, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, τμητός); τομός 'incisive', τόμος 'break, section, part; band, strap (book)', τομή 'cut'; τέμαχος 'abgeschnittenes piece gesalzenen Fisches', τέμενος '(\*abgeschnittener, abgesonderter) göttlicher or royal district, region, area'; τμήσις 'cut'; τάμιος 'rennet' (because, it γάλα τέμνει, **id est** σχίζει, hence also γαλα-τμον λάχανον ἄγριον Hes.); ταμίας 'Verwalter', as the die Portionen aufschneidende, then also die Arbeit verteilende; other formations τμήγω (by Balbilla τμᾶγω) 'cut, bite' (3. Pl. Aor. Pass. τμᾶγεν); τένδω, τένθης see below; Phrygian Τήμνον ὄρος (: Church Slavic *těmę*);

Latin *aestumō, -āre* 'abschätzen, taxieren, assess' 'due to eines *\*ais-temos* 'ore incisive'; about Latin *temnō* see below *stemb-*; Old Irish *tamun* 'stump', *tamnaid* 'clips, cuts';

Balto Slavic *\*tīnō, \*tintī* from *\*temnō* (gr. τάμνω), *\*temētī* in Lithuanian *tinù, tintī* 'dengeln', slov. *tnēm tēti* 'hack', Old Czech *tnu, tieti* 'hew, hit', Old Russian *tnu* (*tnmetъ* is Druckfehler), *tjotī* 'hit', whereupon also *\*tonъ* instead of *\*tomъ* (= τόμος) in Lower Sorbian *ton* 'Aushau' etc.; Church Slavic *těmę* 'Scheitel';

**d-extension** (originally *d-present*): gr. τένδω 'benage, nasche', *d<sup>h</sup>-present* Attic τένθω ds., τένθης 'Näscher'; Latin (iterative) *tondeō, -ēre, totondī, tōnsum* 'abscheren, abscise' (in addition *tōnsa* 'rudder', *tōnsilla* 'Uferpfahl'); Middle Irish *tond, tonn*, (**common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-**), cymr. *ton* f. 'skin'; Middle Irish *teinnid, tennaíd* 'splits, breaks', *teinm* n. 'split, tear' and Scots Gaelic *tèum* = cymr. *tam*, corn. *tam*, bret. *tamm* 'morsel, mouthful, piece' (*\*tndsmn-*).

**References:** WP. I 719 f., WH. II 657, 689 f., 691, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 92, 111, 133.

**Page(s):** 1062-1063

---

**Root / lemma: *tem-2***

**Meaning:** enthralled, confused

**Material:** Old Indic *tāmyati* 'wird betäubt, wird senseless, unconscious, ermattet', participle Perf. Pass. *tāmṭá-*, Kaus. *tāmáyati* 'erstickt (trans.), stolen; looted the air' (Old Church Slavic *tomiti*), *támati* 'erstickt (intr.)', wird unbeweglich, wird hart', *tāmiṣcīf*. 'beklemmend, betäubend', *timitá-* 'unbeweglich', (*i* after *stimitá-* ds. from *\*stāi-* 'verdichten'); Armenian *t'm(b)rim* 'werde betäubt' (*\*tēmiro-*);

Latin *tēmētum* `intoxicating drink, mead, wine', *tēmulentus* `intoxicated, drunk', *abstēmius* `sober'; Middle Irish *tām* (\**tōmu-*) `disease, malady, Ohnmacht, death'; *támaid* `dies'; mcymr. *taw* `death'; Modern High German *damisch, dämlich* `betäubt, benommenen Geistes', westFaliscan *dümmeln* `choke; suppress, crush'; russ.-Church Slavic *tomiti* `torment, smite; distress; exhaust'.

**References:** WP. I 720, WH. II 657, 664, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 118, Mayrhofer 1, 495, 503;

**See also:** probably to consecutive (*tem(ə)-*).

**Page(s):** 1063

---

**Root / lemma:** *temp-*

**Meaning:** to extend, stretch, span

**Note:** extension from \**ten-* ds.

**Material:** Npers. *tāb-aδ*, Inf. *tāftan* and *tāb-ī-δan* `turn, spinnen', intr. `sich drehen, afflicted become' (from one to \**tap* = Indo Germanic \**tṛp-* analogical refined Kaus. \**tāpayati*), wherefore probably as iran.loanword gr. *τάπης, δάπις* `cover, rug';

Armenian *t amb* `(\*gestopftes Sattelkissen), saddle; das weiche flesh an Tierbeinen'; gr. PN *Τέμπη* (: Latin *tempus* `temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead');

here Latin *tempus*, *-oris* n. `temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead'

Maybe alb. Geg (\**tempus*) *tamth*, Tosc *tēmth* `temple' Latin loanword.

(from the thin gespannten skin, compare Old Icelandic etc. *þunn-vangí* m. `temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead') = Latin *tempus* `Zeitspanne', in addition *temperāre* `measure halten, measure give' (hence `mix'); *templum* `an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff' (\**ausgespannt* = *ausgemessen*); perhaps *antemnā* f. `sprit' (`die Aufgespannte') from \**an(a)-temp-nā*, *templa*, *-ōrum* `die gespannten Querhölzer, auf denen die Schindeln befestigt become'; *contemplāri* *ὀτενέειν* *βλέπειν*, *temptō*, *-āre* (iterative to \**tempō*) `touch, befühlen, assail, examine, auf die Probe place' (see Persson Beitr. 488 ff.);

Old Icelandic *þambr* `swollen, thick', *þqmb* Subst. `swollen Bauch, bowstring';

Lithuanian *tem̃pti* `through Ziehen spannen, dehnen', Iter. *tampýti* ds., *tim̃pti* `sich recken', *timpa* `sinew', *temptýva* `bowstring' = Old Church Slavic *tětiva* `sinew',

Lithuanian *įtampas* 'Anspannung, exertion' (ablaut. *įtumpas* 'beginning zum Sprunge'),  
*tamprūs* 'tenacious, elastic'; Latvian *tieptiēs* 'hartnäckig sein';

Old Church Slavic *тѣрѣ* 'obtus, crassus'? perhaps from 'gedunsen'; russ. *тѣпсті́* 'straff  
lure, tempt';

Tocharian A *tampe* 'power', AB *cāmp-* 'to be able, to be capable of'.

**References:** WP. I 721 f., WH. I 54, II 659 f., 662, Trautmann 317 f., Vasmer 3, 95, 101,  
153, Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. Arsskr. 57, 1951: 4.

**Page(s):** 1064-1065

---

**Root / lemma:** *tend-*

**See also:** see below *tem-1*.

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *tenegos, tēnegos*

**Meaning:** ground in water

**Material:** Gr. τέναγος n. 'ford'; Latvian *tīgas* (\**tingas*) 'Tiefe between zwei shallows'.

**References:** WP. I 724.

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *tengh-*

**Meaning:** to extend, stretch, span

**Note:** Aryan *\*thengh-*, yet probably nevertheless extension from *ten-1* ds.

**Material:** Avestan *θang-* (*θanjasāntē*, *θanjayentē*, participle *θaxta-*) 'ziehen, Bogen  
spannen'; but *θanvarə*, Abl. *θanvanānt* 'bow (as Schußwaffe)' after Mayrhofer through  
contamination with *\*danvan-* (= Old Indic *dhānvan-*, above S. 234) originated; osset. *t`injin*  
'distend'; Armenian *t`anjr*, Gen. *t`anju* 'dense, thick' (\**tŋghiu-*);

Latin *tēmō*, *-ōnis* m. 'shaft' (\**tenksmō*); Old Church Slavic *\*tęgnŋti* 'ziehen', *rastęgŋ*,  
*rastęšti* 'disträhere', russ. *tugŋj* 'straff, tight, firm, strong, heavy', poln. *tęgi* ds., Old Church  
Slavic *tŋga* 'συνοχή, περίσταςις', slov. *tŋga* 'sluggishness, Schwermut' etc.; die meaning 'heavy'  
also in Slavic *\*tęgъkъ*: Old Church Slavic *otęgъčiti* 'βαρεῖν', *tęžъkъ* 'βαρύς',  
*tęgostъ* 'βάρος', *tęgota* ds. etc.; also Old Church Slavic *istęskъ* 'emaceratus, tabidus',  
*istęskŋti* 'tabescere' with *sk-*suffix; here Old Church Slavic *tęža* 'litigation';

Lithuanian *tingùs* 'idle' (= Slavic *\*tęgъ* in *tęgostъ* etc., and: Old Icelandic *Þungr*, *tingiu*,  
*tingĕti* 'idle, unlustig sein', *ting-stu*, *-au*, *-ti* 'träge become');



Old Icelandic *þungr* `heavy', *þunga* m. `burden, load', *þyngia* `grouch', *þyngð* `Unannehmlichkeit, Verlegenheit', *þyngsl* `distress, crowdedness'; Old High German *dīhsala*, Old English *þīxl*, Old Icelandic *þīsl* `shaft' (proto Germanic *\*þenχslō* actually `Zugstange'); Tocharian A *tārk-*, B *tank-* `hinder'.

**References:** WP. I 726 f., WH. II. 658, Trautmann 318, Vasmer 3, 166.

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *teng-1*

**Meaning:** to soak, wet

**Material:** Gr. τέγγω `wet, befeuchte'; Latin *tingō* (older *tinguō*, das after *unguō*: *unxi* for older *\*tengō* eingetreten is), *-ere*, *-nxi*, *-nctum* `make damp, moisten; paint'; Old High German *thunkōn*, *dunkōn* `dip, immerse in a liquid'; Swiss *tink* `humid, wet'.

**References:** WP. I 726, WH. II 684.

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *teng-2*

**See also:** s. S. 1088 (*tong-*).

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *tenk-1*

**Meaning:** to extend, stretch, span

**Note:** (root-extension from *ten-1* ds.); only Germanic

**Material:** Gothic *þeihs* (*\*ténkos*), Pl. *þeihsa* n. `time'; with gramm. variation Old Icelandic *þing* n. `Gerichtsversammlung, property, object', Old English *ðing* ds., Old Saxon *thing*, Old High German *dīng*, Modern High German *Ding*, langob. *thinx* `rechtliche gathering, assembly, convention, congregation, meeting', Old Germanic GN *Mars Thinxus* (Germanic *\*Tius Þingsaz* `the god the congregation, meeting'); Old English *ðingan* `einen pact, covenant make', Modern High German *dingen*.

**References:** WP. I 724 f., Kluge-Goetze 137; identical with:

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *tenk-2*

**Meaning:** to clot, thicken; solid, thick

**Material:** Old Indic *tañc-* *tanákti* `zieht together', with *ā-* `makes curdle, coagulate, harden', *ātāngana-m* `Mittel zum Gerinnen, rennet', *takrá-m* `buttermilk' (*\*tṇk-ló-m*: *\*ténk-lo-m* in

isl. *þél*), npers. *talxīna* 'sour milk'; Avestan *taxma-* 'valiant, proficient, energetic, heldenhaft', compounds *tašyah-*, Sup. *tančišta-*; np. *tanjīḍan* 'pull together', afghan. *tāt* 'dense, thick' (*\*tahta-*);

Middle Irish *tēcar* 'protection', *tēcht* (*\*tenkto-*, compare Old Icelandic *þētt*) 'clotted, congealed, coagulated', *tēchte* 'proper, right', cymr. *teithi* 'characteristics', mcymr. *brenhin teithiawc* 'rex legitimus' (from 'tight, firm'), Old Irish *con-tēci* 'gerinnt' (= Gothic *þeihan*, Indo Germanic *\*ténkō*), *téchtaid* ds. (*\*tenktō*); ablaut. *tocad*, cymr. *tynged* 'luck', bret. *toñket* 'fate, destiny', PN *Tuncetace*, Latin Gen. in Wales; zero grade cymr. *tanc* f. 'peace' (*\*tṛkā*), *tangnef* ds.; compare Old Danish *taknem* 'grateful' under *tong-*; gall. PN *Tanco-rīx* 'Friedensfürst';

nisl. *þē*/n. 'buttermilk'; Old Icelandic *þētt* 'dicht', Middle High German *dīhte*, Modern High German *dicht* and dial. *deicht* (proto Germanic *\*þenχtu-*); nisl. *þētti* 'sour milk'; Gothic *þeihan* 'thrive', Old High German *gidīhan*, Old English *geðēon* ds., participle Old English *geðungen*, Old Saxon *githungan* 'perfect', in addition das Kaus. Old Saxon *thengian* 'vollenden' (of present *\*þīhan* from junction in die *Īrow*), Gothic *gaþaihan*, German *gediegen* 'solid', Middle Low German *dege* 'prospering; flourishing, advance'; Verschmelzung with cognate from Lithuanian *tinkù tiktī* 'be good for, be suitable for, passen', *patinkù* 'schmecke, behage', lter. *táikau, -yti* 'piece together a jigsaw puzzle, fit together, bring in order', *tikras* 'right', das to Lithuanian *tiēkti, teikti* belongs), Modern High German Bavarian *deihen* 'parch, dry and dadurch dichter become', compare with gradation *\*þanχ-* Modern High German steir. *dahen* 'dry, dorren' and die appellation the Tonerde Gothic *þāhō*, Old English *ðōhæ, ðō*, Old High German *dāha*, Modern High German *Ton* (*\*þanχōn*), Old Icelandic *þā* 'loam', Old Saxon *thāhi* 'irden';

Old Icelandic *þengill*, Old English *ðengel* 'prince, lord, master, mister' (*\*þangilaz*);

Old Icelandic *þang*, Middle Low German *dank* 'seaweed, Tang', Old English *ðung* 'Aconitum napellus', Low German *wodendung* 'Schierling' (*\*dichte mass, tussock* '?);

Lithuanian *tánkus* 'dense, frequent, often';

klr. *t'aknuty* 'use, take advantage of', slov. *tek* 'prospering; flourishing'; presumably Old Church Slavic *tqča* 'rain', slov. *t'qča* 'hail', and likewise; whether Gothic *þeihvō* 'thunder' belongs, with from 'Wetterwolke' verschobener meaning, is höchst dubious.

**References:** WP. I 725 f., Trautmann 313 f., Vasmer 3, 158 f. Marstrander ZcP. 7, 369 f., J. Loth RC. 41, 225 f.;

**See also:** root-extension from *ten-1* 'dehnen'.

**Page(s):** 1068

---

**Root / lemma:** *ten-1, tend-*

**Meaning:** to extend, stretch, span

**Grammatical information:** *ten-* bildet in Indo Germanic an unthematic root aorist (ved. *átan*, *átata* 'er has gespannt') and ein Perfekt (ved. *tatāna*, *tatné*, Latin *tetini*). Das present wird with *-eu*-extension (ved. *tanóti*, *tanuté*, gr. hom. *τάνυται*) or *-je/o*-suffix shaped (gr. *τείνω*); compare *tenu-s* 'thin' and die extensions *tengh-*, *tenk-*, *temp-*, *tens-*.

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ten-1, tend-*: 'to extend, stretch, span' derived from the extended **Root / lemma:** dh *ē-2*: 'to put, place'.

**Material:** Old Indic *tanóti* 'dehnt, spannt, erstreckt sich, dauert', Avestan *pairi-tanava* 1. Sg. Konj. Akt. 'I will fernhalten', *pairi-tanuya* 1. Sg. Opt. Med.; Old Indic *ut-tāna* 'ausgestreckt' = Avestan *ustāna* ds. ( *\*tṛnó-*, compare Old Indic *tani-man-* n. 'Dünne', also Lithuanian *tinti*, Latin *tenē-re*); np. *tanīḍan* 'turn, spinnen'; as *d*-present (as Latin *tendō*) Old Indic *tandatē* 'allows after, ermattet' (*tandrā* 'Mattigkeit, Abspannung');

participle Old Indic *tatā-* m. 'gestreckt' (= gr. *τατός*, Latin *tentus*); *tati-* m. 'row, cord, sacrifice, immolation' (= gr. *τάσις* 'Spannung, lengthening', Latin *in-, con-tentiō*), next to which zero grade *tánti-* 'cord, string, row', *tantu-* 'filament, cord, string, Aufzug of texture'; *tan-* 'Ausbreitung, Fortdauer, Fortpflanzung, progeny', Instr. *tanā* 'continuō', *tāna-* m. 'descendant', *tāna-m*, *tānā*, *tānas-* n. 'progeny'; *tāntra-m* 'Zettel, Aufzug am loom' = np. *tār* (Avestan *\*tāθra-*) ds., afghan. *tōr* 'net'; Old Indic *tāna-* m. 'clay, filament' (compare gr. *τόνος*); perhaps here *tanū-* f. 'body, person, Selbst' = Avestan *tanū-* f. ds. (Mayrhofer 475);

gr. *τάνυται* 'streckt sich' (= Old Indic *tanuté*), *τανύω* (*ἐτάνυσσα* etc.) 'strecke, dehne'; *τείνω* ds. (*τατός*), *πιταίνω* ds.; *ταινία* '(long) stripe, bandage' (due to eīnes Adj. *\*τανιός*); *τέτανος* 'Spannung, twitch'; *τετανός* 'gestreckt, long, straff'; *τένων*, -οντος 'sinew', *τένος* n. 'sinew, straff angezogenes Band' (= Latin *tenus*, -*oris*, compare also Old Indic *tānas-* n.), *ἄ-τενής* 'very gespannt, straff' (*ἄ-* probably with Ionian reduction = *sm-*), whereof *ἀτενίζω* 'hefte den Blick angespannt auf etwas'; *τόνος* 'Spannung, Anspannung; also the voice, lifting of Verses, musikalischer sound, tone' (: Lithuanian *tānas*); *τάσις* f. 'Spannung' (*\*tētis*); about *τανύ-* 'sich ausbreitend' see below *tenu-s*;

alb. *ndënj* 'breite from, pull, spanne die Saiten'; *katund*, *kētunt* (*\*ke-tṇ-t-*) 'village' ('\*ausgespanntes tent');

alb. Geg. *me ndjejt* 'to stay', past participle (*\*tentum*) *ndejtun* 'stayed'.

Latin *tendō, -ere, tetendi, tentum*, newer *tēnsum* 'spannen, distend, ausstrecken' (originally *d*-present) = Umbrian *an-*, *en-tentu* 'intenditō', *ustentu* 'ostenditō' etc., Latin *tentus, (in-)tentiō, teneō, -ēre, tenui* (Old Latin *tetinī* = Old Indic *tatanē*), *tentum* 'hold, stop etc.' (originally Durativ, trans. and intrans. 'somewhat gespannt halten', hence *tenēre* also 'endure' = vast, spacious sein), *at-tinēre, pertinēre, continuus, tenēre aliquid* originally with Akk. of Zieles 'auf etwas to ausgereckt, gespannt sein' (*tenē-re* belongs to Old High German *donēn* 'vast, spacious, ausgestreckt sein' and Lithuanian *tinstu, tinti* 'to swell'); *tenus, -oris* n. 'cord with loop, noose, snare' (= gr. τένοϛ), *tenor, -ōris* m. 'ununterbrochener run, flow, Fortdauer, connection; (jur.) sense, mind, content eines Gesetzes', *tenus* preposition m. Abl. Gen. Akk. 'sich erstreckend bis, bis an', *protinus* 'sich after vorn erstreckend, vorwärts' (compare Old Indic *nūtanāḥ, -tnāḥ* 'present, current', Latin *diū-tinus*, Lithuanian *dabartinis* 'present, current'), *tenāx* 'tenacious, tenacious'; Umbrian *tenitu* 'teneto';

Maybe alb. *tendos* 'strech' a Latin loanword.

Old Irish *tan* 'time' (*\*t<sub>e</sub>nā*), actually 'Fortdauer, zeitliche Ausdehnung' (*in tain* 'when, if') (: Latvian *tina*), Old Irish *tét* 'string' (*\*t<sub>h</sub>tā*) = cymr. *tant* ds. (compare Old Indic *tantu-*, isl. *þind*) = bret. *ar-dant* 'Pflöcke am cart zur Befestigung of Seiles'; Old Irish *tēit* 'goes' (*\*ten-ti*, alter root Aorist, originally 'streckte');

Gothic *uf-þanjan* 'sich distend, sich ausstrecken', Old Icelandic *þenja* 'ausspannen, ausstrecken', Old English *ðenian, ðennan* 'strecken, spannen', Old High German *den(n)en* 'dehnen'; Old Icelandic *þinull* 'rope, hawser, dasein net einfaßt and in addition dient, es to spannen', Old Icelandic *þind*, Norwegian *tinderf.* 'phren' (Old Irish *tēt*, Old Indic *tāntu-*); dh-present Old English *ðindan* 'to swell, angry, irate sein'; in addition Old Icelandic *þundf.* 'river'; Old English *ðunian* 'sich heben, sich dehnen, to swell', alike Old High German Middle High German *donēn* 'sich distend, to swell, strotzen'; *don* 'ausgespannt', Middle High German *done, don* 'Spannung', Old High German *dona*, Old Saxon *thona* 'twig, branch, tendril', Modern High German *Dohne*, Old English *ælf-ðone* 'Albranke, Solanum dulcamara'; Old Icelandic *þqn f.* 'Holzstäbchen, with dem Felle zum Trocknen ausgespannt become', Swedish *tana* 'sinew', Old Danish *tan* 'phren';

Lithuanian *tinstu, tinti* 'to swell', *tānas* 'swelling, lump, growth' ('\*sich distend', also of Spannen the skin an geschwollenen Stellen; gefördert through das reimende *tvinti* 'to swell'); Lithuanian *tiñ-klas* 'net', Old Prussian *sasin-tinclo* 'hare's snare', Latvian *tinu, tīt*

`flax, wattle, braid, coil, **wickeln**', *tina* `ein Setznetz' (: Old Irish *tan*), *tineklis* `somewhat Gewundenes, Gewickeltes'; Lithuanian *tandus* `idle';

Old Church Slavic *teneto*, *tonoto* `rope'.

**References:** WP. I 723 f., WH. II 662 ff., Trautmann 323 f., Vasmer 3, 93, Mayrhofer 1, 475, Bergin Ériu 12, 227 ff.

**Page(s):** 1065-1066

---

**Root / lemma:** *ten-2*

**See also:** see above S. 1021 under *(s)ten-1*.

**Page(s):** 1067

---

**Root / lemma:** *tens-*

**Meaning:** to extend, stretch, span

**Note:** extension from *ten-1* ds.

**Material:** Old Indic *taṁsayati* `zieht hin and her, schüttelt', *taṁsati* (uncovered), Aor. *á-tasat* `pull, with Gewalt set in motion', *tásara-m* `Weberschiffchen', *vítasti-* m.; Avestan *vitasti-* `span';

Latin *tōlēs*, *-ium* `crawl am neck', Demin. *tōnsillae* `die Mandeln in neck', *prōtēlum* `towing rope for Ochsen, ununterbrochener Fortgang', whereof *prōtēlāre* `in die Länge ziehen' (during *prōtēlāre* `drive away, fortjagen' as *tēlis* `prōpellerē' to understand, comprehend is); *tēnsa* `Prozessions- or Götterwagen', das subst. Fem. of participle *tēnsus*;

Gothic *atþinsan* `heranziehen', anld. *thinsan* `ziehen, rend', Old High German *dinsan* `ziehen, drag', Hessian *dinse*, *dans* `ziehen', participle Modern High German *gedunsen* (actually `aufgezogen'), Old High German *dansōn* `ziehen, dehnen';

Lithuanian *tęsiù*, *tęsti* `through Ziehen dehnen, verlängern', *pratęsà* `Verzug, Aufschub', *užtęsas* `Leichentuch', Intr. *tįstù*, *tįsti* `sich dehnen, sich recken', *tąsaũ -yti* (: Old Indic *taṁsayati*) `pull, recken', Old Prussian *tiēnstwei* `stir, tease, irritate', 2. Pl. Imp. *tenseiti*, participle *entensīts* `gefaßt', *teansis* `shaft'.

**References:** WP. I 727, WH. II 666, 688, 691, Trautmann 318 f., Mayrhofer 1, 465, 491, 532.

**Page(s):** 1068-1069

---

**Root / lemma:** *tenu-s, t<sub>en</sub>u-s*

**Meaning:** thin

**Grammatical information:** fem. *tenuī*

**Note:** to *ten-1* 'dehnen'

**Material:** Old Indic *tanú-*, fem. *tanvī* 'thin, tender, fragile, flimsy, insignificant' (*tánuka-* ds. = Slavic *тънѣкъ*); substantivized Old Indic *tanū-* f., *tanuṣ-* n., Avestan *tanū-* f., *tanus-* n., np. *tan* 'body, body';

gr. *τανυ-* 'long', fem. *τανεῖαι* 'long balk, beam'; *τανα(F)ός* 'langgestreckt, long'; perhaps eherzu 1. *ten-*, s. Specht KZ 59, 35, Sommer Zur Gesch. d. gr. Nominalkomp. 127;

Latin *tenuis* 'thin, fine, tender' (from fem. *\*tenuī* = Old Indic *tanvī*); gr. *ταναFός* kann from *\*τεναFός* assimilated sein;

Old Irish *tan(a)e* (with secondary *-e*), corn. *tanow*, bret. *tanao*, *tano* 'thin' (proto Celtic *\*tanauo-*; cymr. *teneu* verdankt sein *e* dem influence of Latin *tenuis*);

Old High German *dunni*, Old Saxon *thunni*, Old Icelandic *Punnr* 'thin' (*nn* from *ny*); here also *\*Pennō*, *\*Punnō* f. 'Stirne, temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead' in Old High German *tinna*, Middle High German *tinne*, *tunne* ds.; in den compounds. Old High German *tinna-bacho* 'temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead' and Old High German *dun-wangi*, *-wengi* n., Old English *ðun-wang(e)* f., Old Icelandic *Punvangi m.*, Swedish *tinning* 'temple, flattened region on either side of the forehead';

Lithuanian *tėvas*, Latvian *tiēvs* 'slim';

Old Church Slavonic *тънѣкъ* 'thin' (assimil. *\*тънѣкъ*, russ. *tónkij*).

**References:** WP. I 724, WH. II 666, K. Jackson Lang. and Hist. 376, Trautmann 319.

**Page(s):** 1069

**Root / lemma:** *tep-*

**Meaning:** warm

**Material:** Old Indic *tápati* 'erwärmt, burns' (also 'kasteit sich, übt penance, atonement'), participle *taptá-* 'erwärmt, erhitzt', *tápas-* n. 'heat, blaze, glow', *tápu-* 'burning, hot', Kaus. *tāpáyati* 'erwärmt, erhitzt'; Avestan *tāpaiti* 'is warm', Kaus. *tāpayeiti* 'erwärmt, erhitzt', Inchoh. *tafsaiti* (*\*tepəsketi*) 'wird hot', participle *tapta-* 'erwärmt, hot', *tafnu-* m. 'Fieberhitze, fever', *tafnah-* n. 'heat, blaze, glow; fever'; np. *tāftan* 'burn, warm, gleam, shine';

alb. Tosc *ftoh*, Geg *ftof* 'make cold, extinguish from, injure with words' (\**vētēp-skō* 'entwärme');

Latin *tepeō* -*ēre* 'lukewarm sein', *tepidus* 'warm', *tepor* 'warmth'; presumably Oscan *tefúrum* 'a kind of (blaze-) sacrifice, oblation' (\**teps-ro*-); Umbrian Abl. Sg. with postposition *tefru-to*, Akk. Pl. Umbrian *tefra* 'carnes cremandas';

Old Irish *tē* 'hot', Pl. *tēit* (\**tepent* = Old Indic participle *tapant*-); *ten* and *tene*, Gen. -*ed* 'fire' (\**tepnet*-), cymr. corn. bret. *tan* ds., corn. bret. *tana* 'kindle, inflame'; Old Irish *tess*, cymr. corn. *tes*, bret. *tez* 'heat' (\**teps-tu*-, to *es*-stem Latin *tepor*, Old Indic *tapas*-); Middle Irish *timme* 'heat, fear' (\**teps-miā*); cymr. *twym* 'heat', acorn. *toim* 'hot', Middle Breton *toem*, nbret. *tomm* 'hot' (\**tepesmo*-);

Norwegian *teva* 'vor heat keuchen', Old English *ðefian* 'pant, gasp', Old Icelandic *þefr* m. 'smell, odor, taste', *þefa* 'smell' trans., *þefja* 'smell' intr.; (Grundvorstellung of warmen Dampfes from Speisen);

Old Church Slavic \**tepъ* (in *teplostъ* 'θερμότης'), Czech *teplý*, russ. *těplyj* and (with *o* after *topiti*) Old Church Slavic *topъ* 'warm'; Kaus. serb. *tòpiti* 'melt', russ. *topítъ* 'heat; zerlassen'; Prussian PN *Taplawken* actually 'Warmfeld';

Hittite *tapasša* 'fever, heat' (Old Indic loanword?).

**References:** WP. I 718 f., WH. II 667 f., Trautmann 319, Vasmer 3, 111, Mayrhofer 1, 477, 569.

**Page(s):** 1069-1070

---

**Root / lemma:** *terd-*, *tred-*

**Meaning:** to drill

**Note:** (see also *ter-* 'malmendes insect'), extension from \**ter-* 'rub, durchbohren'

**Material:** Old Indic *tr̥ṇáttī*, Kaus. *tardayati* (*tardati* Gramm.), Perf. *tatárda* 'durchbohren, split', *tardman-* n. 'hole, aperture', *tardá-* m. 'ein insect', *tr̥dilá-* 'löcherig, durchbohrt', *tradá-* 'the (through Bohren) eröffnet'; Lithuanian *trėndu*, -*ėti* 'from Motten, Würmern zerfressen become', *trandė* under *trandis* 'maggot, Holzwurm'; ablaut. Latvian *trūdi* 'mould, dank decay', *trūdēt* 'verwittern, decayed'; Lithuanian *tridė* 'diarrhea'; Old Church Slavic *trpъ* 'tinder' and 'kind of disease, malady, δυσεντερία' (compare above S. 1073 Lithuanian *triedžiu* 'have diarrhea': cymr. *trwyddo* 'bore'), Czech *trud* 'Zitterich am face'.

**References:** WP. I 736, Trautmann 328, Vasmer 3, 144, Kuiper Indo Germanic Nasalprä. 96 f., 183 f., Mayrhofer 1, 521 f.

**Root / lemma:** *terk-*, *trek-* (*tork-*, *trok-*)

**Meaning:** to turn

**Note:** probably extension from *ter-3* `rub, drehend reiben'

**Material:** Old Indic *tarkú-* m. `spindle', *niṣṭarkyá-* `was sich aufdrehen allows'; figurative *tarkáyati* `assumes, sinnt after';

gr. ἄτρακτος m. f. `spindle (figurative: arrow, sprit)' ἄ = *η* `in', as ('Stäbchen zum Aufdrehen'), ἀτρεκής `unverhohlen, geradeheraus' ('unumwunden'); alb. *tjerr* `spin' (\**tērknō*);

maybe alb. (\**tērknō*) *tirk*, pl. *tirqe* `white felt, felt gaiters'

Latin *torqueō*, *-ere*, *torsī*, *tortum* `turn, coil, verdrehen, agonize' (*qu* is *k* + formant *u*, compare Old Indic *tarkú-* `spindle'), *torquēs*, *torquis* `necklace as jewellery', *tormentum* `Winde, manacle, Marterwerkzeug, catapult' (\**torqu[e]mentom*), *tormina* `Leibschmerzen', *torculum* `Drehpresse, Kelter', *nasturtium* `Kresse' (\**nāstorctiom* `quod nasum torqueat');

Irish *trochal* `Schleuder'; perhaps cymr. *torri* `break, rupture' (\**tork-s-*), Middle Breton *terryff* ds.;

Old High German *drāhsil* `Drechsler', Modern High German *drechseln*, probably also Old English *bræstan* `turn, zusammenwinden, press, afflict' (as Germanic \**brēxstjan*); if also Old Icelandic *pari* `Tang' (from \**parhan-*) actually `band, strap'?

Maybe alb. *dredh* (\**derk*) `turn, twist' common alb. *-k* > *-th*.

Old Prussian *tarkue* `Binderriemen (am Pferdegeschirr)' lies *tarkne* = \**tarkiné*; Old Church Slavic *trakъ* `band, strap, belt', russ. *tórok* m. `Sattelriemen', poln. *troki* m. Pl. `strap, Fesseln';

Tocharian AB *tsärk-* `torment, smite', A *tark-* `Ohrring', B *tärk-* `turn'.

A meaning `verdreht, quer' shows *die* with *tʰ*- anlautende family of Old High German *dwerah*, *dwerawēr* `slantwise, quer', Modern High German *zwerch*, *quer* and Middle High German *twerge* `Quere', *zweg* `quer', Old English *ðweorh* `inverted', Old Icelandic *þverr* `quer, obstructive', Gothic *þwaírhs* `angry, irate'; the anlaut *tʰ*- is perhaps through hybridization with \**tʰer-* `turn' to define.



**References:** WP. I 735 f., WH. II 692 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125, Mayrhofer 1, 484 f.

**Page(s):** 1077

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-1*

**Meaning:** to tremble, dabble

**Material:** Old Indic *taralá-* 'trembling, twitching, unstet'; alb. *tartatis* 'wriggle' (from redupl. \**tar-tar-*).

Maybe alb. *tarrallis* 'shake'.

**References:** WP. I 727 f., Mayrhofer 1, 481;

**See also:** extensions: *trem-*, *tres-* (Kombinationsform \**trem-s-*), *trep-*.

**Page(s):** 1070

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-2, teru-*

**Meaning:** feeble, fragile, weak

**Note:** (to *ter-* 'rub' as 'ab-, faded, weakened')

**Material:** Gr. τέρην 'tender', sabin. *terenum* 'molle', Latin (after *tenuis* reconverted with metathesis) *tener*, *-a*, *-um* 'tender, soft';

from the *u*-basis: Old Indic *táruṇa-*, dial. *táлина-* 'young, tender' (m. f. 'youngling, girl', n. 'sprout, stem'), Avestan *tauruna-* 'young', osset. *tārīn* 'knave, boy';

gr. τέρυ ἄσθενές, λεπτόν Hes., τέρυες ἵπποι 'abgejagte horse' (τερύσκετο ἐτείρετο Hes.: τέρυ = μεθύσκω : μέθυ), τερύνης τετριμμένος ὄνος, καὶ γέρων Hes.;

Latin *tardus* 'slow, slack, zögernd' as **do**-derivative of a reduced-grade \**teru-*?; Old Irish *terc* 'sparse, small';

zur τέρην-group as 'young, tender; young boy, the young of an animal' also **tomo-s** in Lithuanian *taĩnas* 'servant', Old Indic *tarṇa-*, *tarṇaka-* m. 'the young of an animal, calf'; Armenian *t'orn*, Gen. *t'orin* 'grandchild, grandson';

alb. *trim* 'valiant, gamy; m. young man', Pl. *trima* 'bewaffnete Gefolgsmänner' (*trmo-*), if 'young boy, jugendkräftig' die meaning-development war;

**Note:**

This seems wrong etymology since alb. maybe alb. *trim* 'brave, not scared' is related to alb. alb. Tosc *trēmp*, Geg *trem* 'I scare'; Latin *tremō*, *-ere* 'tremble' from **Root / lemma:** *trem-*, *trem-s-*: 'to thump; to tremble' (see below).

Armenian *t arm* 'young, fresh, green', perhaps Old Icelandic *þyrma* 'spare, look after' as derivative eines *\*þormaz* 'weak, tender'; is Latin *termes*, *-itis* 'abgeschnittener twig, branch' die lengthened grade in addition? *men*-forms in gr. *τεράμων* 'tender, light kochbar', *ἀτεράμων* 'hard, raw', hom. *ἀτέραμνος* 'hard, unerbittlich, unbeugsam'; presumably Gothic *þarihs* 'ungewalkt, new (from kerchief, cloth)', actually 'fresh'.

**References:** WP. I 728, WH. II 648 f., 665, 670 f., Mayrhofer 1, 483.

**Page(s):** 1070-1071

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-3*, *terə-* and *teri-*, *tri-*

**Meaning:** to rub

**Note:** also *teru-*: *treu-* (extended with *b*, *g*, *gh*, *ġh*, *k*, *p*); here *ter-2* 'tender' (actually 'faded', compare Latin *mollis*: *molō*), and *ter-6* in Worten for 'malmendes insect'

**Material:** A. Old Indic *turá-* 'sore' or 'sick', *ātura-* ds.;

gr. *τείρω* 'reibe (auf), bedränge, quäle, sadden', *τίτρημι*, newer *τιτράω* 'grind, pulverize, durchbohre' (Fut. *τήρω*; *τηρήτός* 'durchbohrt, durchlöchert', *τήρημα* 'hole'), *τετραίνω* ds. (compare Lithuanian *trĩnũ*); *κυκλοτερής* 'round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', *τέρετρον* 'borer', *τερέω* 'drill, wimble, bore a hole, drechsle'; *ἔτορε* 'durchbohrte' (participle present *ἀντι-τορεῦντα*, Perf. *τετορημένος*), *τόρος* 'chisel' (compare also *τορός* 'piercing loud' under *\*toro-s* 'loud'), *τορεύς* 'Grabstichel, chisel', *τορεία* 'das Verfertigen erhabener Arbeit in Stein or metal', *τορεύω* 'carve'; *τόρνος* 'Zirkel, Dreheisen; Kreisbewegung' (*τόρονος τόρνος*. *Ταραντίνοι* Hes., compare lak. *τορονευτός*); *τόρμος* 'hole'; about gr. *ἀτάρτηρος* 'inconsiderate' (?) s. Frisk 176;

alb. *tjer* 'spin' (*\*terō*); (common alb. Serbian *-e* > *-je*).

Latin *terō*, *-ere*, *trīvī*, *trītum* 'rub, grind', the prefixed present forms from the basis *trēi-*, *trī-*, likewise *dētrīmentum* (synonymous *termentum* by Paul. Fest. 498 L.) 'failure, damage', *trīticum* 'wheat' (*\*Dreschgetreide*), *triō* m. 'Pflugochse' ('a *terenda terra*'), *trībulum* 'a threshingsledge, wooden platform studded with iron teeth', *trībulāre* 'press; beset, plague (late)', *tetricus* 'grumpy, surly, sullen, dim', *intertrīgō* 'wundgeriebene place'; *teres*, *-etis* (actually 'glattegerieben') 'länglichrund, glattrund, slim, fine', *terebrā* 'borer'; *trīcae* 'Ränke' (Pl.) to *\*trīkā* 'tribulatio';

toch AB *trik-* 'in die Irre go, blunder ', B *traik-* 'in die Irre guide, lead', participle Perf.

Pass. *tetrīku*,

from the same basis ***trēi-***, ***trī-*** (as *trīvī* etc.) Middle Irish *trēith* 'weak', and gr. τριβω (τριψω, ἐτριβην) 'rub, grind, pulverize, weaken etc.', τριβή 'das Reiben etc.', τριβος m. f. 'abgetretener way, road; das Reiben, Verzug'; compare Church Slavic *trěbiti* 'clean, roden' from proto Slavic \**terb-* (τριβω : Latin *trī-* = Slavic *terb-* : Latin *ter-*); in addition Middle Irish *trebaid* (\**trb-*) 'pflügt, bewohnt', Old Irish *trebar* 'smart' (partly with *treb*, S. 1090, reduced);

Old Irish *tarathar*, cymr. etc. *taradr* 'borer'; Middle Irish *tuirenn* (\**torinā*) 'wheat' ('**Reibefrucht**');

Old High German *drāen* 'turn, work a lathe' (originally '\*drehend reiben or bore'), Old English *ðrāwan* 'ds.'; intr. 'sich umkehren' (engl. *throw* 'throw'), Old High German *drāt*, Old English *ðræd*, Old Icelandic *brāðr* 'wire, filament' (\**brēðu-z* actually 'the Gedrehte'), Old High German *drāti* 'quick, fast, rash, hasty, hasty' (actually 'be nimble **drehend**'); besides Germanic \**br-el-* in Low German *drillen* 'bore, torment, smite', Middle High German *gedrollen* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, rounded ', Modern High German *drillen* 'coil, bore, torment, smite', Old Frisian *thralle* Adv. 'quick, fast', Middle Low German *dral* 'round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, sich wirbelnd', Middle High German *drel*, Modern High German dial. *drell*, *drall* 'strong, tight, firm, strong', wherewith Old English *ðearl* 'stern, hard' perhaps identical is (\**tor-los*); Old Icelandic *þarmr*, Old English *ðearm*, Old High German *daram* 'intestine' (= gr. τόπος 'hole'); with *brē-* the changing by ablaut *brō-* in Gothic *brōþjan* 'train, practice' = russ. *tratitʹs* 'consume', Czech *tratiti* 'loose, ruin', to Lithuanian *trótinti* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter', žem. *trúotas* 'whetstone', Latvian *truōts* ds. (Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 133);

Gothic *þriskan*, Old Icelandic *þriskja*, *þryskva*, Old English *ðerscan*, Old High German *drescan* 'thrash', to Lithuanian *sutrėškinti* causative 'smash to pieces', also Middle Irish *tresc* 'offal, residuum' (whether not Old Icelandic loanword);

compare Lithuanian *treškėti* 'crack, crackle ', Church Slavic *trěskъ* 'fragor, fulmen', ablaut. *troska* ds. etc.;

Lithuanian *tiriù*, *tirti* 'research'; Old Church Slavic *trьq*, *trěti* 'rub' (proto Slavic. \**trō*, \**terti*); ablaut. Church Slavic *istor* 'damnum', russ. *tor* 'gebahnter way' (: gr. τόπος 'borer, chisel') from proto Slavic. \**tara-* m. 'Reibung'; Balto-Slavic \**tirti-* f. 'Zerreibung', in Old Czech *trt* ds., infinitive Church Slavic *trъti*, serb. *třti* = Lithuanian *tirti*, based on as Slavic infinitive \**terti* auf zweisilbiger basis, as also Balto-Slavic \**tirta-* 'pulverized, ground into

fine particles; crushed ' in serb. *třt* = Lithuanian *tirtas* 'durchforscht'; with *n*-suffix: Lithuanian *trinù* (*\*tr<sub>e</sub>nō*), *trinti* 'rub', Latvian *trinu*, *trit* 'rub, sharpen ' ; with figurative meaning also Old Prussian *trinie* 'threatens ', *trintawinnif.* 'avenger' and Lithuanian *trenėti* 'modern';

## B. root form *teru-* : *treu-*:

Old Indic *táruṇa-*, gr. τέρυ etc., see below *\*ter-2* 'tender'; gr. ατερίης (*\*ἀ-τερF-ης?*) perhaps 'unverwüstlich'; τρύω 'reibe auf, erschöpfe', τερύσκετο έτείρετο Hes.; τρύσκει τρύχει, ξηραίνει Hes., τρύμα, τρύμη 'hole', τρύτάνη 'das Zünglein an the scales ' (originally from the aperture, in the sich die tongue bewegt); τιτρώσκω 'I bewältige, damage, wound' (Fut. τρώσω), τρώω (*\*τρωFω*) 'durchbohre, wound, injure ', τρώσις, Doric Ionian τρώμα 'wound' (because of Attic τραῦμα ds. with *ō* from *ōu*);

cymr. *taraw* (*\*toraw*) 'hit', *trewis* 'er schlug', mcymr. *tereu* 'hits, knocks', Middle Breton *tarauat* 'rub', abret. *toreusit* 'attrivit' (*\*torōu-*: gr. τορεύω), compare nbret. Vannes *torein* 'hit' (Loth. RC 37, 47 f.);

Lithuanian *truniù*, *-ėti* 'decayed ', actually '\*become faded, rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle ', Lithuanian *triùškinu*, *trùškinu* 'crunch ', perhaps (as '\*noise as beim Darüberreiben'), *truškù*, *-ėti* 'crackle, rustle, beim breakage from wood ' (compare gr. τρύσκω 'rub');

Old Church Slavic *trovq*, *truti*, ablaut. causative *traviti* 'consume ' (Indo Germanic *\*treuō*: *\*trōueiō*); Old Church Slavic *trava* f. 'garden' (ablaut. *trěva* from *\*trēuā*), russ. *travá* 'grass' (in addition the Modern High German FIN *Trave*); ablaut. proto Slavic. *\*trūiō* 'rub' in Church Slavic *tryjō*, *tryti* (compare gr. τρύω 'reibe auf': τρύσι-βιος 'das Leben erschöpfend'); here also Church Slavic *trizna* 'Totenfeier' (from *\*tryzna*);

Old English *ðrōwigean* (*\*ðrōwōjan*) 'suffer, bear, endure, brook ', Old High German *drōa* 'onus, passio', *druoēn*, *druota* 'pati'; Old English *līcðrōwere* 'leper, outcast, one who is rejected by society', Old Icelandic *līkþrār* 'having leprosy, scabby '; Old Icelandic *þrā* f. (*\*þrawō*) 'heftiges, leidvolles desire', *þrā* and *þreyja* 'long, want, sich sehnen', *þrā* n. 'contrariness, pertinacia', *þrār* 'pertinax', Old English *ðrēa*, *ðrawu* f. 'affliction, tribulation; threat ', Old Saxon *thrāwerk* 'affliction' = Old English *ðrēaworc* 'woefulness ', Old High German *drawa*, *thrauwa*, *drōa* 'threat, Drohen', Old English *ðrēan* 'threaten, beset, plague', Old High German *drawen*, *drewen*, *drauwen*, *drōen*, Modern High German *drohen*, *dräuen*; with the meaning- development 'rub - squeeze, press': Old English *geðrūen* 'zusammengepreßt, verdichtet', *ðryñ* 'press';

Tocharian A *tsru* `little' (\**teruo*-).

**C.** As extension the *t*-basis kann gelten: **\*trēid-** in cymr. *trwyddo* `bore', Lithuanian *triedžiu* `have strong diarrhea'; compare under S. 1076.

**D.** extensions from **ter-** and **treu-**:

1. **terb-**: s. S. 1071 under.

2. **terg-**: Latin *tergō*, *-ere*, *tergēo*, *-ēre* `abwischen, clean', *mantēlum*, *mantēle* `towel' (\**man-terg-sli-*, to *manus* S. 740), changing through ablaut Umbrian Akk. Sg. *mantrahklū*, *mandraclo* `mantēle' (\*-*trāg-klā*); Gothic *þaírko* n. `hole', zero grade Middle Low German *dork* `Kielraum', Old English *ðurruc* `cumba', `caupolus';

*\*trōg-*, *\*træg-* in gr. τρώγω `zernage, knuppere, fresse Rohes' (Aor. ἔτραγον), τρωγάλια `Näschereien', τρώγλη `hole, cave', τρώξ `Kornwurm', τράγος `he-goat; billy goat'; Armenian *t'urc*, Gen. *t'rcoy* `mala, maxilla' (Nom. instead of \**t'ruc* from \**trōg-* through derailment after dem Gen. *t'rcoy*?) and *aracem* `graze' (\**træg-*); Tocharian AB *trāsk-* `chew'.

3. **terġh-**: Old Church Slavic *trězati*, *trьzati* `rend', with velar *trьgati*, *trьgnoti* ds.

4. **terp-**, **trep-** (only Balto Slavic): Latvian *tārps* `worm' (`the Zerbohrende'), Lithuanian *tárpas* `Zwischenraum, fracture, cleft, gap', *taĩp*, *teĩp* `between'; Lithuanian *trapūs* `brittle, light brechend', Latvian *trapjš*, *trapans* `friable', *trapains* `rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle, brittle, verwitternd', *trapēt*, *trepēt* `verwittern, faul, friable become'; unclear Old Church Slavic *trapъ* `pit, pothole' (\**torp-*), serb. *trap* `Rübengrube'.

5. **treugh-**: perhaps gr. τρῦχω `trúw', τρῦχος n. `das Abgerissene, rag', τρῦχηρός `abgerissen, zerlumpt'; Old Irish *trōg*, *truag* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky'; cymr. Middle Breton *tru* `woeful, wretched, miserable', gall. PN *Trougillus*, *Trōgus*.

6. **treuk-**: cymr. *trwch* `cropped, truncated, cut off', *trychu* `cut, clip' (\**truk-s-*); Old Icelandic *Prō*, Pl. *Prōrf*. `trough', Old English *ðrūh*, Gen. *ðrȳh* f. m. n. `ds., gully, coffin', Old High German *drūh drūch* (actually `\*Verbrecherblock') `Fußfessel, Tierfalle', Modern High German *Drauche* `dragnet, Wolfs- or Fuchseisen', Old Saxon *thrūh* `manacle'; with gramm. variation isl. *Prūga*, Norwegian dial. *trūga*, *tryge*, *trjug* `kind of snowshoe'; Old Icelandic *Prūga* `threaten' (see to meaning above Middle High German *drohen*); intensive Old Swedish *Þrykkja*, Old English *ðryccan* `press, urge, press, push, press', Old High German *drucken*, Modern High German *drücken*,

Lithuanian *trūk-stu*, *-au*, *-ti* `rend, break, rupture, burst', *trūkis* `crack, break, col, gap', Latvian *trūk-stu*, *-u*, *-t* `entzweigen, break, rupture; lack, blunder', *trūkums* `break; lack'; *traūks* `Geschirr, vessel', Lithuanian *traukai* `Gefäße' (\*ausgebohrtes, gehöhlttes Stammstück'), Lithuanian *traukti* `ziehen', Old Prussian *pertraūki* `verschloß' (actually `umzog'), Latvian *traukt* `hit'; Lithuanian *trūkti* `endure, wahren', *trúksčioti* `twitch'.

7. **trup-**: gr. *τρῦπάω* `drill, wimble, bore a hole, durchbohre', *τρῦπανον* `borer', *τρῦπη* `hole'; Old Prussian *trupis* `clot, chunk'; Lithuanian *trupù*, *-ėti* `crumb, spall, crumble', *trupūs* `crumbly', *traupus* `brittle', Latvian *sa-trupēt* `rotten, decayed, decomposed; brittle become'; russ.-Church Slavic *trupъ* (\**troupos*) `Baumklotz; corpse', Old Church Slavic *trupije* `θνησιμαῖα', Serbo-Croatian *trûp* `trunk' etc., Old Church Slavic *trupъ* `hollow'.

Maybe alb. *trup* `body, trunk' a Slavic loanword.

**References:** WP. I 728 ff., WH. II 649, 670, 672 f., 704 f., Trautmann 324 f., 326 f., 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97, 124, 130 f., 143 f., Frisk 177, Mayrhofer 1, 514.

**Page(s):** 1071-1074

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-4*, *terə-*: *ṭṛ-*, *trā-*, *teru-*

**Meaning:** to cross, transgress, to stay, etc..

**Material:** Old Indic *táratī* `places about, übertrifft, überwindet' (*tiráti*, *titartī*, *tīryatī*, *tarutē*), *tārāyati* `places about, führt hinüber', *tará-* `übersetzend, überwindend' (= Avestan *-tara-* `überschreitend, überwindend'); *tarāṇi-* `durchlaufend, vordringend, rasch, helpful', *táras-* n. `das Vorwärtsdringen, energy', Instr. *tárasā* Adv. `hasty, rash, hasty', *tará-* Adj. `strong'; *tarantá-* m. `sea'; *tīrthá-* n. `ford, Tränke' (\**ṭṛtho-*) besides \**tūrthá-* in präkr. *tūha-* `bank, border, shore', dardisch *tūrt* `ford'; compare pāmir *tūrt* `ford' (\**ṭṛto-*);

*u*-basis besides in *tarutē* also in *tūrvati* `überwältigt, besiegt', Inf. *turvánē*, Adj. *turvāṇi-* `überwältigend, victorious'; Avestan *tar-* `hinüber gelangen about' (present-stem *titar-*, *taraya-*, from the *u*-basis *taurvaya-*, Intens. *titāraya-*, participle *vī-tərəta-*), *taurvan-* `überwindend', mp. *tarvīñtan* `überwinden, afflict'; ap. *viyatārayāma* `we überschritten', osset. *tārīn* `drive, push, hunt, chase', Baluchi *tarag*, *tharay* `umwenden, umkehren';

Verbaladjektiv Old Indic *-túr* (-*ṭṛ*) in *ap-túr* `die Wasser überquerend', *āji-túr* `in fight, struggle überwindend', *ratha-túr* `cart überholend', *radhra-túr* `den Ermattenden rettend', etc.; compare gr. *véκ-ταρ* above S. 762;

alb. *sh-tir*, *sh-tij* `put about einen river, treibe an, stifte an'?

with the meaning from Old Indic *tarā-* (see above) probably Illyrian *Taros*, *Tara* river names;

gr. τέροπον `end, cusp, peak';

Hittite *tarḫzi* `besiegt, überwindet';

Old Indic *trā-* `(\*hinüberführen = rescue), shield, beware, guard' (*trā-sva*, *trāyātē*, *s*-Aor. *trādhvam*, Avestan *θrāzdūm* `schirmet!', Perf. Old Indic *tatrē*), Avestan *θrā-* ds. (present-stem *θrāya-*), *θrāti-* f. `shelter, protection'; Indo Germanic *\*trā-* because of gr. τρᾶνής, τρᾶνός `piercing = clear, bright vernehmlich, distinct' and Latin *intrāre* `hineingehen', *extrābunt* Afranius (see *trāns* beim prepositional *ter-*); *trāmes* `Seiten-, Querweg' from *\*trāns-* with (to Latin *meō*);

With **m**-formant: Old Indic *sutárman-* `good übersetzend', *tárman* (uncovered) `cusp, peak of Opferpfostens'; venet. *termo* `terminus' (Lejeune Latomus 12, 394 f.);

gr. τέρμα, -ατος n. `purpose, Endpunkt', τέρμων m. `limit, boundary', τέρμιος `am end situated, lastly';

Latin *termen*, *termō*, *terminus* `Grenzzeichen, boundary stone' (originally `Grenzpfehl'), Umbrian *termnom-e* `ad terminum', *termnas* `terminātus', Oscan *teremenniú* **termina** ', *teremnattens* `terminavērunt';

similarly Armenian *t`arm* (*\*tremo-*) `Endstück', gr. τράμις, τράμη `dam between After and the genitals' (Hes.: τὸ τρήμα τῆς ἔδρας, ὁ ὄππος, τινες ἔντερον), Old English *ðrum* (engl. *thrum*) in *tunge-ðrum* `das Zungenband', Middle Low German *drum*, *drom* **Trumm**, Endstück, Endstück eines texture, edge', Middle High German *drum* n. `Endstück, end, piece, splinter', Modern High German *Trumm*, *Trümmer*, Middle High German *drumze*, *drunze*, *trunze* `fragmented Speerstück, splinter';

Middle Low German *treme* `Querstange, Sprosse'; Old Icelandic *þrōmr* m. `edge, border'; compare - with *sm*-suffix - at most Old Irish *druimm*, Gen. *drommo* `back', perhaps borrowed from cymr. *drum* besides *trum* `ridge, back'? (*\*treusm̃*); Demin. Old High German *dremil* `balk, beam, bar, bolt'; Middle Low German *trāme*, Middle High German *drām*, *-e*, *trāme* m. `balk, beam, bar, bolt, piece, splinter' (formal near stands τρήμα `hole');

Hittite *tarma-* `peg, plug, nail'.

**References:** WP. I 732 ff., WH. II 671 f., 699, Mayrhofer 1, 480, 483, 484, 487, 497, 503, 506, 507, 520, 569;

**See also:** s. also under *tor-*, *toro-s* S. 1088 f.

**Page(s):** 1074-1075

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-5*

**Meaning:** over, etc..

**Note:** to *ter-4* `hinüber gelangen'

**Material:** Old Indic *tiráḥ* Adv. `away, in another place, **abseits**', preposition m. Akk. `through - toward, about - away' (later also m. Abl. `abseits from') = Avestan *tarē*, *tarō* Adv. `sideways, unvermerkt', preposition m. Akk. `through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg, out; apart from, besides'; Old Irish *tar* m. Akk. `about - out' (\**tares*, Indo Germanic \**teres*, compare *tairse*, *tairsiu* `trans eam, trans eos, eas, ea'), next to which *tairm-*, *tarmi-* ds., *trem-*, *tremi-* `through' (cymr. *trim-uceint* `30', `decade about 20 out'), transfigured nach *rem-* : *re* `vor, voran'; Old Indic *tiraś-cā* Adv. `quer through ' = Avestan *tarasča* m. Akk. `through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg'; Old Indic *tiryañc-*, *tirīcīna-* `in die Quere gerichtet, waagrecht' (den ending *-yañc-*, *-īc-* from *pratyañc-*, *pratīc-* attributed) place previous \**teri* ahead; besides \**trei* in acymr. *trui*, mcymr. *trwy*, *drwy*, bret. corn. *dre* (altbret. *tre*), Old Irish (with Proklisenkürzung) *tri*, *tre* `through'; Verstärkungspartikel mcymr. *trwy-* : *try-*;

Latin *trāns*, Umbrian *traf*, *trahaf* m. Akk. `beyond, about - hinweg', probably participle of Verbums \**trāre* (\**trānt-s*);

cymr. *tra-* e.g. in *trannoeth* `about night, am consecutive Tage' (geminated *n/*), etc., proclitic from \**trāns*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), accented mcymr. *traw*, *draw*, bret. *treu* `beyond'; with secondary *-s*: cymr. *traws* etc. `hostilely ', preposition *tros* `about';

with the same Verstärkung as Old Indic *tiraś-cā*, Avestan *tarasča*: Gothic *þairh*, Old High German *durh*, Old English *ðurh* m. Akk. `durch= through ' (\**ter-k<sup>(w)</sup>e*, \**t<sub>ṛ</sub>-k<sup>(w)</sup>e*); out of it evolved Old High German *derh* `durchbohrt', Old English *ðyrel* (\**þurhil*) `durchbohrt'; n. `hole', Old High German *dur(i)hhil* `durchbohrt, durchlöchert'.

**References:** WP. I 734, WH. II 671 f.; Mayrhofer 1, 503.

**Page(s):** 1075-1076

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-6*

**Meaning:** a kind of harmful insect



**Note:** to *\*ter-* 'rub, durchbohren'; compare widened *terd-*

**Material:** Gr. *τερηδών* f. 'Bohrwurm'; Latin *tarmes* (*termes*), *-itis* 'Holzwurm' (probably from an *o*-stem *\*termos* or *\*teramo-s*); cymr. *cynrhonyn* 'termes, lendix', Pl. *cynrhawn*, corn. *contronen* 'cimex', Middle Breton *controunenn*, nbret. *contronenn* 'ver de viande' (*\*kon-trōno-*); cymr. *ŵ(o)rog-en*, abr. *toroc*, bret. *teurok* 'mite' (*\*tōr-āko-*).

**References:** WP. I 735, WH. II 649.

**Page(s):** 1076

---

**Root / lemma:** *ter-7*, *terə-*, *terb<sup>h</sup>-*, *terd- terg- terp-*

**See also:** see above S. 1022 ff., 1031 f. under *ster-*.

**Page(s):** 1076

---

**Root / lemma:** *terp-*, *trep-*

**Meaning:** to be satiated, satisfied

**Material:** Old Indic *tr̥pyati*, *tr̥ṇóti*, *tr̥mpáti*, *tarpati* 'sättigt sich, wird befriedigt', Kaus. *tarpáyati* 'sättigt, befriedigt', *tr̥ptí-*, *tr̥pti-* f. 'satiation, satisfaction', Avestan *θraǵdā-* 'befriedigt, ausreichend versehen' (*\*tramptha-*: Old Indic *tr̥mpáti*), *θraǵs-* n. 'contentedness'; npers. *tulf* 'Übersättigung' (*\*tr̥fra-*); perhaps also Old Indic *-tr̥p-* 'stealing', Avestan *tarəp-* 'steal', Middle Persian *tirft* 'theft', sogd. *cf-* 'steal' ('sich of Besitzes erfreuen?'); gr. *τέρω* 'sättige, erfreue', *τέρωμαι* 'freue myself'; *τέρωσις* 'satisfaction';

perhaps Gothic *þrafstjan* 'comfort, ermahnen', *anaþrafstjan* 'refresh, zur Ruhe come let' (to *\*þrafsta-*, Indo Germanic *\*trop-sto-*?); also die group Gothic *þaúrban* (*þarf*, *þaúrbum*, preterit *þaúrfta*) 'bedürfen', Old Icelandic *þurfa* (*þarf*, *þurfum*), Old High German *durfan* (*darf*, *durfum*) ds., Gothic *þarbs* 'bedürftig, nötig', Old Icelandic *þarfr* 'useful', *þarfi* 'nötig', Gothic *þarba* 'lack, Dürftigkeit', Old Icelandic *þorff*. 'necessity, benefit', Old English *ðearf* 'necessary, benefit', Old High German *darba* 'Entbehrung, lack', Gothic *þaúrfts* f. 'necessary' (= Old Indic *tr̥pti-*), Old Icelandic *þurft*, Old High German *durft* ds.?.; die meaning- development could gewesen sein 'whereof satisfaction finden - bedürfen' (compare above S. 173 Latin *fruor* (ge)brauche);

Lithuanian *tarpà* 'prospering; flourishing, growth', *tarpstù*, *taĩpti* 'thrive, zunehmen', Latvian *tārpa* 'was gute Hoffnung gives, prospering; flourishing, growth', *tērpināt* 'verbessern', Old Prussian *enterpo* 'nützt', *enterpon*, *enterpen* 'useful';

Tocharian AB *tsārɥw-* 'sich freuen' (Pedersen Tocharian Sprachgesch. 19).

**References:** WP. I 736 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125 f., 134, Mayrhofer 1, 523 f.

**Root / lemma: *ters-***

**Meaning:** dry; thirst

**Material:** Old Indic *ṛṣyati* 'dürstet, lechzt' (= Gothic *þaúrsjan*), *tarṣáyati* 'allows dursten, languish' (= Latin *torreō*, Old High German *derren*), *tarṣa-* m. 'thirst', *ṛṣṭá-* 'arid, rough, jolting, hoarse', *ṛṣú-* 'greedy, lechzend' = Avestan *taršu-* 'dry, that is to say not fluid' (= apart from pronunciation of Gothic *þaúrsus*, Old Latin *torrus* 'torridus'); Old Indic *ṛṣṇā* 'thirst, yearning', Avestan *taršna-* m. 'thirst'; Old Indic *ṛṣṇá-j-* 'thirsty';

Armenian *t'arāmim*, *t'aršamim* 'welke', *t'ar'* 'shaft, pole zum Trocknen from Trauben' (\**ṛsā* or \**ṛṣiā*: gr. τρασιά);

gr. τέρσομαι (ἐτέρσῃν) 'werde dry', τερσαίνω 'make dry', τρασιᾶ, ταρσιᾶ 'Darre', ταρσός, ταρρός 'Darre, Dörr- or Trockenvorrichtung'; dubious τραυλός (\*τρασυλός?) 'lispings';

alb. *ter* 'trockne (trans.) an the air';

Latin *torreō*, *-ēre*, *-ui*, *tostum* 'dehydrate, desiccate, fry, rösten, singe' (*tostus* = Old Indic *ṛṣṭa-*), Old Latin *torrus*, extended *torridus* 'ausgetrocknet, arid', *torris* 'blaze, burning piece of wood', *torrens* 'burning, sengend, erhitzt; violent, roaring, rapid in the current', Subst. 'Wildbach' ('in summer austrocknend?');

here also Latin *terra* f. 'earth' (: *extorris* 'verbannt' = *tellus* : *meditullium*), Oscan *teer[úm]*, *terúm* 'territōrium', *teras* 'terrae' from Italian *\*terso-*, *\*tersā*, Indo Germanic *\*tērs-*, to Old Irish *tír* n. **es**-stem 'region, area', corn. bret. acymr. *tir* 'tellus', Old Irish *\*tīr*, *tirim* 'dry'; also basic form *\*tēros-*, *\*tēres-*; Latin *terres-tris*, *terrēnus* after *terra*; Old Irish *tart* 'thirst' (\**ṛsto-*);

Italian *terreno* : Spanish *tierra* : French *terrain* : Furlan *teren* : Portuguese *terreno* ; *terra* : Romagnolo *tirèn* : Sardinian Campidanese (\**terranca*) **tanca** ; *terra* : Albanian (\***tanca**) **toka** 'soil ; ground' ;

Gothic *gabairsan* stem V. 'wilt' (= gr. τέρσομαι); *gabauṛsnan* ds. = Old Icelandic *þorna* ds.; Old High German *dorrēn* ds.; Old High German *derren* 'dry make, dehydrate, desiccate', Old Icelandic *þerra* 'dry' (= Old Indic *tarṣáyati*, Latin *torreō*); Gothic *þaúrsjan* 'dürsten', Old Icelandic *þyrstr* (Gothic *\*þaursiþs*) 'thirsty', whereof Gothic *þaúrsteif.*, Old Icelandic *þorsti* m., Old English *þurst*, Old High German *durst* 'thirst'; Gothic *þaúrsus* (*s* instead of *znach þairsan* = Old Indic *ṛṣú-*), Old Icelandic *þurr*, Old English *þyrre*, Old High

German *durri* 'arid'; Old High German *darra*, Swedish *tarre* 'Gestell zum Trocknen, *Darre*'; probably also Old Icelandic *Þorskr*, Middle Low German *dorsch* 'codfish' ('\*the to Trocknende').

**References:** WP. I 737 f., WH. II 636 f., 694.

**Page(s):** 1078-1079

---

**Root / lemma:** *tet(e)r-*

**Meaning:** to quack (expr. root)

**Material:** Old Indic *tittirá-*, *tittirí-*, *tittíri-* m. 'partridge, game bird'; Armenian *tatrak* 'turtledove';

npers. *taðarv* 'pheasant' (also gr. τατύρας, τέταρος ds. are of pers. origin);

gr. τετράων, m. 'grouse' (\*τετραF-ων), τέτραξ (out of it Latin *tetrax*) 'Perlhuhn' (\**tetrks*), τετράδων, τετραῖον, τετράων Vogelname by Hesych., τέτριξ 'ein bird'; neologism Middle Irish *tethra* 'crow' (\**tetoriā*), Old Icelandic *Þiðurr* 'grouse' (\**Þeþuraz*); Old Prussian *tatarwis* 'Birkhuhn', Lithuanian *tetervas* ds., Latvian *teteris* (Gen. *teterja*, from \**tetervis*), Lithuanian *tētervinas* 'Birkhahn, grouse', *tetirvā* 'Birkhenne' (Latvian *tītars* 'Truthahn' influenced from *tītēt*, s. *tī-tī*), russ.-Church Slavic *tetrěvi* Akk. Pl. 'φασσιανούς', Serbo-Croatian *tětrijeb* 'grouse', Old Czech *tetrěv* ds., russ. *tétere*v 'Birkhahn' (*tetěrka* 'Birkhenne, Birkhuhn');

verbal gr. τετράζω 'gackere, gluckse (from the hen)', Latin *tetrinniō*, *-īre*, *tetrissitō*, *-āre* 'chatter (from Enten)';

also in other onomatopoeic words kehrt *t-* as characteristic element again, compare e.g. Latin *turtur* 'turtledove', \**storos* 'Star', the thrush-names (see 1096), *streīg-*, *streīd(h)-* 'hiss, schwirren', gr. τρύζω 'girre', τρυγών f. 'turtledove', τερετίζω 'zirpe'.

Maybe alb. *turtull* 'turtledove' a Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. I 718, WH. II 677 f., Trautmann 320 ff., Vasmer 3, 101; compare *tor-* S. 1088 f., Mayrhofer 1, 500.

**Page(s):** 1079

---

**Root / lemma:** *teuk-*

**Meaning:** sprout, seed, offspring

**Material:** Old Indic *túc-* f. 'Kinder, progeny' (besides *túj-* f. ds. with folk etymology extension of the Tenuis); *tokám* n. 'progeny, Kinder'; *tókman-* n. 'young stem, sprout', Avestan *taoxman-* n. 'seed, sperm, germ, sprout', Pl. 'kinship', Old pers. *taumā* f. 'family, seed, sperm, germ, sprout'; khotansak. *ttīman-* n. 'seed, sperm', np. *tum*, afghan. *tōma* 'seed, sperm'; Middle High German *diehter* 'grandchild, grandson'.

**References:** WP. I 713, Vasmer 3, 149, Mayrhofer 508, 527;

**See also:** perhaps to *teu-k-* 'to swell', above S. 1081 (*tēu-*).

**Page(s):** 1085

---

**Root / lemma:** *teu-1, teud-, teug-, teuk-, teup-*

**See also:** see above S. 1032 ff. under (*s*)*teu-*.

**Page(s):** 1079

---

**Root / lemma:** *teu-2*

**Meaning:** to listen to, observe

**Material:** Latin *tueor*, *-ēri*, *tuitus* and *tūtātus sum* 'betrachten, observe, shield', *intu(e)* or 'consider', originally *in-*, *ob-*, *con-tuor con-tuō*, *tūtus* 'certainly'; Old Irish *cumtūth* 'protection' (*\*kom-ud-toiūtus*), mcymr. *tuð* 'cover', *tuðed* 'sleeve, wrapping, dress', bret. dial. *tuec* (abret. *\*tuðoc*) 'Kissenbezug'; Old Irish *tūas-cert* 'northern', bret. *tus* 'links' (*\*teu-sto-*); Celtic *\*teu-to-* in mcymr. *tut* 'magician', Middle Irish *tūathaid* ds., Old Irish *tūaith* 'northern', Middle Irish *tūath* 'links, northern, mad, wicked, evil' (from '\*günstig, good' as Antiphrasis zur appellation the unglückbringenden Linken); in addition Gothic *þiub* 'das Gute', Old Icelandic *þýðr* 'mild, friendly', *þýða* 'friendship', Old English *geðiede* 'good, tugendhaft', *geðiedan* 'sich (friendly) anschließen'; probably also Old English *ðēaw* 'custom, custom', Old Saxon *thau*, Old High German *gethau* 'Disziplin' as '\*observantia'; perhaps also gr. τύσσει ἰκετεύει Hes. (denominative eines \*τυτός with similar meaning as Gothic *þiubjan* 'segnen' from *þiub*).

**References:** WP. I 705 f., WH. II 713 f., Loth RC 43, 160 ff.

**Page(s):** 1079-1080

---

**Root / lemma:** *teup-*

**Meaning:** to get down, conceal oneself

**Material:** Gr. ἐντυπράς Adv., Il. 24, 163, if meaning 'cowering, crouching'; presumably Old Icelandic *þopta* f. 'thwart' ('auf the gehockt wird'), Old High German *dofta* f., Middle Low German *ducht* f., Old English *ðoft* ds. (wherefore Old Icelandic *þopti* m. 'Mitruderer', Old English *geðofta* 'comrade', Old High German *gidufto* 'Mitruderer, comrade') and Gothic

*Þiubjō* `clandestine', *Þiubs* `thief', Old Icelandic *Þjōfr*, Old English *ðēof*, Old Saxon *thiof*, Old High German *diob* `thief';

Lithuanian *tūpiù*, *tūpti* `sich hinhocken, in die Knie place', *tūpiù*, *tupėti* `crouch, in den Knien sit', Latvian *tupt* `crouch'.

**References:** WP. I 714.

**Page(s):** 1085

---

**Root / lemma:** *təus-*

**Meaning:** to empty

**Material:** Avestan Kaus. *taošayeiti* `makes loose, allows loose' (*\*touseiō*), Inchoativ (*\*tus-skō*) Avestan *tusən* `sie verlieren die Fassung', baluči *tusag*, *thuay* `abandon become'; Old Indic *tucchá-*, *tucchyá-* (*\*tus-sko-*, *\*tus-sk-jo-*) `empty, bare, lacking, deserted, abandoned, forsaken, worthless', afghan. *taš* `empty, bare, lacking'; Latin *tesqua* n. Pl. `Einöden' (*\*tueskuā*); Old English *ðost* `manure', Old High German *dost* ds. (`Ausleerung'); Old Church Slavic *тъштъ* `κενός', russ. *tóščij* `empty, bare, lacking; lean, hager' etc. (= Old Indic *tucchyá-*).

**References:** WP. I 714, WH. II 675, Trautmann 333, Vasmer 3, 130, Mayrhofer 1, 508 f.

**Page(s):** 1085

---

**Root / lemma:** *teuə-*, *tuā-*

**Meaning:** to sift

**Material:** Old Indic *títau-* (dreisilbig, from *\*titavu-*?) `sieve, Getreideschwinge';

gr. σάω (Ionian), τῶ (Attic EM.), Attic διατπάω `sieve' (*\*τFάιω*), διάπτος m. `sieve' Hes., ἐπτημένα σεσημένα Hes., ἀλευρότησις f. `Mehlsieb' (EM.), σήθω `siebe'.

**References:** WP. I 713; Mayrhofer 1, 499 f.

**Page(s):** 1085

---

**Root / lemma:** *tēg-*, *tæg-*

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:** Gr. τήγανον, Attic through **metathesis** also τάγηνον `frying pan, Tiegel';

Old English *ðeccan* `burn' (is *ðäecelle* `torch' from *fæcele*, loanword from Latin *facula*, reshaped?), Old High German *dahhazzen* `lodern'.

**References:** WP. I 717 f.

**Root / lemma:** *tēu-*, *təu-*, *təuə-*, *tuō-*, *tū-*

**Meaning:** to swell; crowd, folk; fat; strong; boil, abscess

**Note:** extended with *b<sup>h</sup>*, *g*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*

**Material:** Old Indic *tavīti* 'is strong, has Macht', Perf. *tūtāva*; in addition *tavás-* 'strong, stalwart', as Subst. Akk. *tavásam*, Instr. *tavásā* 'power, strength'; *távyas-* *távīyas-* 'stronger', *távasvant-* 'strong', *táviṣmant-* 'strong, mighty', *taviṣá-* 'strong', *táviṣīf-* 'force, power'; ablaut. *tuvi-* in Kompositis 'very, mighty', *tuviṣṭama-* 'the stärkste': *tūya-* 'strong, fast, rapid, hurried';

Avestan *tav-* 'to be capable of', *tavaḥ-* n. 'power, force', *taviṣīf-* 'physical strength'; ap. *atāvayam* 'I am able', *tunuvant-* 'mighty', *tauvīyah-* 'stronger' (: Old Indic *távīyas-*), *tauman-* n. 'fortune, force, power';

Armenian *tiv* 'number'; doubtful *tup* (\**tū-pho-*) 'thicket, shrubbery, bush';

gr. Τιτύος the name of geilen Frevlers wider die Leto; ταῦς μέγας, πολὺς Hes. (\**təu-ú-s*), ταῦσας μεγαλύνας, πλεονάσας Hes.; σάος (Cypriot ΣαΦοκλέΦης), Kompar. σαώτερος, contracted Ionian Attic σῶς, σῶος 'heil, unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged; certain' (from \**təu-uo-s*); compare M. Leumann Gedenkschrift Kretschmer II 8 f.; in addition hom. σα(F)όω, hom. Attic σώζω (\**swiǵw*), Fut. σώσω 'rescue, receive', σωτήρ 'savior, redeemer' etc.; ('voll an body = fit, healthy'); σῶμα n. 'body' (\**tūō-mḥ* 'Gedrungenes'), σωματώ 'fest make, verdichten'; σώ-φρων (\**saó-φρων*) 'fit, healthy an Geist, vernünftig'; with the same Wurzelstufe still σωρός, S. 1083;

Latin \**toveō*, -*ēre* 'vollstopfen' as base from *tōmentum* 'Polsterung' (\**toɥementom*) and *tōtus* 'whole' (\**toɥetos* 'vollgestopft, compact');

russ.-Church Slavic *tyju*, *tyti* 'fett become', ablaut. serb. *tōv* m. 'Fettigkeit'.

1. *b<sup>h</sup>*-extension:

Latin *tūber*, -*eris* n. 'hunch, swelling, blister, tumefaction, knag'; compare Oscan-Umbrian gloss. *tūfera* and Italian *tar-tufo*, -*tufolo* 'terrae tuber';

gr. τύφη 'zum Ausstopfen from Polstern and Betten used Pflanze' (probably *ū*);

perhaps Old Irish *tūaimm* 'hill' (\**teub<sup>h</sup>-m<sup>h</sup>*), Middle Irish *tom* m. 'hill, bush', cymr. *tom* f. 'hill, Düngerhaufen' (\**tub<sup>h</sup>-mo-*, *-mā*); cymr. *tumon* 'la croupe'; also *ystum* 'bend' from \**eks-teub<sup>h</sup>-mo-*, different above S. 1034;

Old Icelandic *þūfa* 'elevation in the earth, Hügelchen', obd. *düppel* 'swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth'.

With the meaning 'tussock': Old English *ðūf* m. 'foliage bunch, ein from Federbüschen zusammengesetztes banner', *geðūf* 'blätterreich, luscious', *ðūft* 'ein Platz voll from Büschen', *ðýfel* 'bush, thicket, blattreiche plant', *ðūfian* 'sich belauben'; from the language Germanic Soldaten derives Latin *tūfa* 'a kind of Helmbüschel' (Vegetius).

## 2. *g*-extension:

Old Icelandic *þoka* 'fog', Middle Low German *dak(e)* (from \**dokē*) ds., Old Swedish *thukna* ds., Old English *ðuxian* 'dark make', Old Saxon *thiustri*, Middle Low German *dūster* (out of it Modern High German *düster*), Old English *ðīestre* 'dark' (\**Peuxstria-*).

## 3. *k*-Erweiterung: 'to swell; fat' (as Old Church Slavic *ty-ti* 'fett become'):

Latin *tuccētum* 'a kind of Bauernwurst', *tucca* 'κατάλυμα ζωμοῦ', Umbrian *toco* 'tuccas' (gall. loanword); Old Church Slavic *tukъ* 'fat'; Old High German *dioh*, Old English *ðēoh* 'thigh', Old Icelandic *þjō* 'the thick Oberteil of Schenkels, Arschbacke'; engl. *thigh*; Middle Irish *tōn* m., cymr. *tin* f. 'podex' (\**tuknā?*); Lithuanian *taukai* 'fat', *táukas* 'Fettstückchen' and 'uterus', *tunkù*, *tùkti* 'fett become', Latvian *tūkt* ds., *tūks* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tàuks* 'fat, fat, obese', *tàuki* Pl. 'fat, tallow, suet', Old Prussian *taukis* 'lard'; compare S. 1085 *teuk-* 'germ, sprout' and den gr. PN Τεῦκρος.

## 4. *f*-formations, partly as root-like \**t<sub>u</sub>-el-* appearing:

Old Indic *tūlam* 'Rispe, whisk, tussock, Baumwolle', *tūlī* f. 'paintbrush', pāli *tūla* n. 'hassock, clump of grass' etc.? compare Mayrhofer 1, 520;

gr. τύλη f., τύλος m. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, weal, callus, hump, hunchback', and 'peg, plug, nail, penis'; alb. *tu/* m. 'Fleischstück without bone, calf';

Latin *tullius* 'Schwall, downpour' (\**tul-no-* or *-so-*); perhaps also *Tullus*, *Tullius* originally name for thick, gedunsene Personen, whether not Etruscan;

Old English *geðyll* 'draught' (?), Old Icelandic *fimbul-þul* 'a mythical river'; Old Icelandic *þollr* (\**tul-no-* or *-so-*) 'tree, peg, plug', Swedish *tull* 'Baumwipfel', Old English *ðoll*

m. 'Ruderpflanz', Middle Low German *dolle*, *dulle* ds., Modern High German *Dolle* ds. and 'Krone eines Baumes, Blumenbüschel, tassel, Helmbusch', obd. *Dollfuß* 'angeschwollener foot, clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot', Tirol *doll* 'thick', Middle Low German westfäl. *dülle* 'swelling, blister'; perhaps the Germanic island name Θούλη;

Old Prussian *tūlan* Adv. 'much, a lot of', Lithuanian *tūlas* 'mancher';

Church Slavic *tylъ* 'nape'; also Old Church Slavic *\*tlъstъ*, russ. *tólstyj* etc. 'thick' (imitation of Endings from Slavic *gъstъ* 'dense, thick').

A extension with Baltic *ž* (Indo Germanic *ǵ* or *ǵh*) is Lithuanian *pa-tulžęs* 'swollen', Latvian *tulzums* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tulzne* 'blister, bubble'; Lithuanian *tulžis* 'gall';

redupl. perhaps Latin *tutulus* 'high kegelförmige Haartracht, Toupet'; the *pilleus lanātus* the Flamines and Pontifices and Latvian *tuntulēt* (also *tunturēt*) 'sich in viele Kleidungsstücke einhüllen'.

***tuel-*, *tul-***: gr. at most in σάλος n. 'Wogenschwall, uncontrollable Bewegung (of Meeres)', σαλῆσθαι 'jump', σαλεύω 'shake, shatter'; **schwanke**, κονίσ-σαλος m. 'Staubwirbel'; Middle Irish *tel* and *t(a)ul* 'shield boss', Old Irish Middle Irish *telach*, *t(a)ulach* 'hill', redupl. *tuthle* (*\*tu-tuel-*) 'swelling, lump, growth' (die *u*-forms through eine similar results of Anlauts *\*tū-* as Old Irish *cruth* from *\*kʷrtu-*); cymr. *twlch* 'round mass, hill, nipple'.

#### 5. ***m-*** derivatives:

Old Indic *tū-tumá-* 'wirkungsvoll', *túmra-* 'strong, thick', *tumala-*, *tumula-* 'geräuschvoll, lärmend', *tumala-m* 'din, fuss, noise' ('\*Schwall, das lärmende Durcheinander a zusammengedrückten Menge'); Avestan *\*tuma-* in *Tumāspana-* 'from *Tumāspa-* (that is to say einem, dessen Rosse fat, obese are) stammend'; gr. korkyr. τύμος 'τύμβος';

gr. τύμβος 'burial mound, hillock' = Middle Irish *tomm* m. 'hill, bush', cymr. *tom* f. 'hillock, Düngerhaufen', whether diese not but from *\*tub<sup>h</sup>-mo-*, *-mā-* (above S. 1080);

Latin *tumeō*, *-ēre* 'geschwollen sein', *tumidus* 'swollen', *tumor* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tumulus* 'Erdhaufen, hillock', *tumultus* 'lärmende restlessness, din, noise';

cymr. *twf* 'power, strength', *tyfu* 'zunehmen, grow' (*\*tūm-*), Middle Breton *tiñva* (*\*tūm-*) 'zusammenwachsen (from an wound); thrive';



Old Swedish *þumí* m. 'thumb', *þum* 'toll', Old Icelandic *þumall* 'thumb'; Old High German *dūmo*, Old English *ðūma* 'thumb', *ðȳmel* 'Fingerhut', Middle Low German *dūmelinc*, Modern High German *Däumling*, Middle High German *doum* 'spigot, bung, clot, thrombus' (meaning as gr. *τύλος*);

Lithuanian *tumėti* 'fat become, curdle, coagulate, harden', *tūm(s)tas* 'heap, bulk, mass', *tūmulas* m. 'piece';

Tocharian B *tumane*, *tmāne*, A *tmām* '10.000'.

6. **n**-formations, z. T. as root-like **\*tū-en-** appearing:

pre Modern High German *tünne* 'surge', Low German *düning*, *dünung* 'waves, billows gegen die Windrichtung'; but Old Irish *tonn*, (common Celtic **-ns-**, **-nt-** > **-nn-**), bret. etc. *ton* 'wave' from *\*tus-nā* (see 1084) or *\*to-snā* (see 971 f.); Low German *dūnen* 'to swell', Middle Low German *dūn(e)* 'swollen, dense';

Lithuanian *tvįstu*, *tvinaũ*, *tvinti* 'to bloat, bulge, swell (of water)', Kaus. *tvindau*, *-yti* 'answellen make' (with ablaut derailment *tvainýtis* 'buhlen', if actually 'to swell'), *tvānas* 'flood', *tvanūs* 'light tumescent (of river)', Latvian *tvans*, *tvana* 'vapor, haze, mist'.

With **-nk**-extension: Lithuanian *tvīñkti* 'to bloat, bulge, swell, fester' = Latvian *tvīkt* 'sultriness feel, vor Hitze languish'; Latvian *tvīcināt* 'make muggy, make thirsty', Lithuanian *tvīnkščioti* 'fühlbar hit (of Puls)', Lithuanian *tveñkti* 'swell make', *tvañkas* 'sultriness', *tvankūs* 'muggy' (ablaut derailment in Latvian *tveicināt* = *tvīcināt* and *tvāiks* 'vapor, haze, mist, sultriness'); with **t** Lithuanian *tūntas* 'heap, bulk, mass' = *tūmtas*, wherefore perhaps gr. *τύντλος* 'ordure, slime, mud' (as Rückstand of an inundation)?

Auf a **\*tū-ēn**: **\*tū-en-ós**, **\*tūn-** 'φαλλός' based on gr. *σάθη* 'penis' (formation as *πόσ-θη* : *πεός*), *σαίνω* 'schwänzeln, flatter', *σαίνα*, *σάννιον* 'αἰδοῖον' Hes. (-vv- hypocoristic doubling); in addition *σάννας* 'μωρός', *σαννίων* 'du idiot, du fool'; also probably *σανίς* 'picket, pole, balk, beam, board'.

7. **r**-formations:

Old Indic *turá-* in the meaning 'strong, rich' (wherefore *tuvi-* as composition form as e.g. *kūḍ-ró-ç* : *kūḍi-ánēipa*); Old Icelandic *þora* 'venture, risk', *þoran* 'courage, skillfulness', *þori* 'bulk, mass, lump';

gr. *τί:-τυπος* 'he-goat; billy goat, Satyr';

Avestan *tūiri-* n. 'caseous gewordene milk, whey'; gr. σωρός 'heap' (*\*tūō-ró-s*), in addition ablaut. *\*tū-ro-* in gr. τυρός 'cheese', βού-τυρον 'butter'; affiliation also from Old Bulgarian *tvarogъ* 'lac coagulatum' as a lengthened grade form is good possible; compare *tvorь* 'opus, creation' under *tuer-2*;

gr. Τυρώ, eine Heroine, probably actually 'die Strotzende, Schwellende'; also Illyrian PN *Turo*, *Turus*; Venetic PN *Turus*, gall. VN *Turones* 'Tours', PN *Turicum* 'Zürich'; Middle Irish PN *Torna* (*\*turonios*);

Latin *\*tūro-s*, *-m* 'swollen; clump' wird assumed through *ob-*, *re-tūrō* 'verstopfe'; *turgeō*, *-ēre* 'swollen sein, strotzen' perhaps derivative from a *\*tūr-igos* 'swelling driving', intrans. Gegenstück zur class of causative verbs auf *-(i)gāre*; late Latin *turiō*, *turgiō* (*-gi-* probably not originally, but verbalized for *ī*, or support in *turgēre*) 'young twig, branch, stalk, scion, shoot';

7.a: das word for bull: gr. ταῦρος, alb. *tarok*, Latin *taurus*, Oscan ταυρομ, Umbrian *turuf*, *toru* 'tauros', Old Prussian *tauris* 'Bison', Lithuanian *taūras* ds., Old Church Slavic *turъ* 'Aurochs' (Trautmann 315, Vasmer 3, 154), either from Indo Germanic *\*tauro-s* (compare Old Indic *túm-ra-* 'plentiful' as epithet of Stieres), or because of orientalischen Stierkultes with Proto Semitic *\*tauru* (arab. *twr*) connected with; gall. *tarvos* (Middle Irish *tarb*, cymr. *tarw*), venet. PN *Tarvisium*, probably after Celtic *carvos* 'deer' transfigured; Old Icelandic *þjōrr*, Dutch dial. *deur* etc., are after Old Icelandic *stjōrr*, Old High German *stior* unvocalized, deren meaning against from unserem words influenced is (see above Indo Germanic *\*steu-ro-* S. 1010);

doubtful Old English *ðēor* 'inflammation, ignition' (*\*tēu-ro-* '\*swelling, lump, growth'?).

8. *s*-formations, connected with the *es*-stem Old Indic *tavás-*, Avestan *tavah-* etc.:

Das Germanic and Balto Slavic word for 'thousand': Gothic *þūsundī* f., Old High German *thūsunt*, *dūsunt* f. under n., lex Salica *thūschunde*; Old Saxon *thūsundig*, *thūsind*, Old English *ðūsend* f. n., Old Icelandic *þūsund* f., *þūshund*, *þūshundraþ* (Germanic *\*þūs-hundi* 'vielhundert', Indo Germanic *\*tūs-kṛntī*);

Lithuanian *tūkstantis* m., Latvian *tūkstuots*, Old Prussian *tūsintons* (Akk. Pl.); besides Lithuanian *\*tūkstas* in *tūkstasis* and *tūkstinis* 'tausendster';

Old Church Slavic *tysęšta*, ablaut. *tysqšta* f., russ. *tysjača*, Serbo-Croatian *tisuća* etc. (*\*tūsentīā*, *\*tūsonṭīā*);

with the meaning 'Schwall, anschwellende Bewegung (also seelisch), Auflauf, tumult' : Old Icelandic *pausk* n., *pausk* f. 'din, fuss, noise, tumult', *peysa*, *pysja* 'vorwärtsstürmen', *pys*-s m. 'Getümmel', Old High German *dōsōn* 'roar, sough, rustle, rant, roister', Modern High German *tosen*, Old Icelandic *þjōstr* 'vehemency', *þýstr* 'rage, fury, gust of wind', nisl. *þusur* f. Pl. 'vehemency, Unbeherrschtheit', *þusumaður* 'heftiger person', Old English *ðyssa* m. 'Toser', *mægen-ðysse* 'violence, force';

with the meaning 'swelling eines Blütenstandes; tussock; heap, hill' etc.: gall. *tuðos*, *tuððos* 'Schichte'? (\**tus-to-*, Loth RC 43, 165; different - loanword from Vulgar Latin *tōstus* - Whatmough JC stem 1, 7 ff.), cymr. *tusw* m. 'bundle' (\**teus-t-uo-*), bret. *tossen*, Vannes *tosten* 'hill' (\**tus-tā*), bret. *tuchen* ds. (\**toust-jen*); whether Old Irish *tūaimm* 'hill' from \**teus-m*? different above 1.; Old High German *dosto*, *tosto* 'tussock, tassel' and 'Origanum vulgare' (Modern High German *Dost*, *Dosten*), Modern High German *dostig* 'ausgebreitet, turgid, swollen'; East Frisian *dūst* 'tassel', Norwegian *tūst* 'tuft, Haarzotte, tassel', *tūsta* 'tuft, knot, bundle, tree with buschiger Krone', isl. *þūsta* 'heap, mass';

possibly here Old Indic *tūṣa-* m. 'hem eines Gewandes', whether originally 'Quasten';

Latvian *tūska* 'swelling, lump, growth', *tūskis* 'Wassersucht'; *tušķis* 'wisp, small bundle' (could auch *sk-* derivatives besides Latvian *tūkt* 'to swell' sein); Modern High German *Dosche* 'bush, umbel, Krauthaupt, bouquet, tassel';

ein \**tuos-ti-* or \**tuəs-ti-* perhaps in Gothic *ga-þwastjan* 'make strong, tight, firm, certain', *þwastiþa* 'certainty', isl. *þvest*, *þvesti* n. 'steady parts of meat'.

9. ~~t~~-derivative **teutā** '(bulk, mass) people, land'; **teutono-s** 'Landesherr':

Illyrian PN Τέυτα, *Teutana*, *Teuticus*, Τεύταρος; Messapic PN *θεоторια*, Gen. *θεоторρας*; thrak. PN *Tauto-medes*; Oscan τωϜτο, *touto*, Umbrian Akk. *totam* 'civitas'; gall. GN *Teutates* (\**teuto-tatis* 'Landesvater' to *tata*, above S. 1056), newer *Toutates*, *Tōtates*, *Tūtates*, PN *Teutiō*, *Toutius*, *Tūtius*, *Toutonos*;

Maybe Illyrian TN *Taula-* *Taulant* common italic-Illyrian *-t-* > *-l-*.

Old Irish *tūath* 'people, stem, land', cymr. *tūd* 'land', corn. *tus*, Middle Breton *tut*, nbret. *tud* 'the people';

Gothic *þiuda*, Old High German *dioſ(a)* 'people', Old Saxon *thiod(a)*, Old English *ðéod*, Old Icelandic *þjóð* 'people, people', whereof Old High German *diutisc*, Modern High German *deutsch* (originally 'zum eigenem stem or Volk belonging', Weissgerber Deutsch

as people's name 1953, 261) and Old High German *diuten* `verständlich make (as though verdeutschen), define, clarify, indicate ', Old English *gebīedan* `übersetzen', Old Icelandic *þýða* `ausdeuten, signify'; Germanic VN *\*Theu-danōz*, keltisiert *Teutoni*, *Toutoni*, to Danish PN *Thyte-sysæl*, Gothic *þiudans* `king' ( *\*teutonos*), Old Icelandic *þjóðann*, Old English *ðéoden*, Old Saxon *thiodan* ds. (Illyrian PN *Teutana*, gall. *Toutonos*);

Latvian *tauta* `people', Old Prussian *tauto* `land', Lithuanian *Tautà* `Oberland, Germany ', Old Lithuanian (Daukša) *tautà* `people';

Hittite *tuzzi-* `master, mister, Heerlager ' (*\*tut-ti-?*).

**References:** WP. I 706 ff., WH. II 650 ff., 712 f., 714, 715 f., 718 f., 721, Trautmann 314 f., 331 f., Vasmer 3, 149, 154, 160 f., 161 f.; Krahe Sprache unter Vorzeit 65 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 490, 513 f.

**Page(s):** 1080-1085

---

**Root / lemma:** *ti-ti-, (ti)til-*

**Meaning:** chirping of birds

**Note:** barely ursprachlich

**Material:** Old Indic *titibha-* m. `Parra jacana'; Latvian *titilbis*, *titilbīte* `Wasserläufer', Lithuanian *tilvikas*, *titilvikas*, *titilvis* `Brachhuhn, Schnepfe'; gr. τίτυβίζω or τιτυβίζω `gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (of partridge, game bird, the swallow)'; Latin *titiō*, *-āre* `chirp, twitter, from sparrow'; Latvian *tītēt* `sing'.

**References:** WP. I 742, WH. II 686, Mayrhofer 1, 457.

**Page(s):** 1086

---

**Root / lemma:** *tiēgʷ-*

**Meaning:** to retreat in fear

**Material:** Old Indic *tyājati* (= gr. σέβω) `verläßt, stands from etwas back', with *ni-* `scare, frighten, verdrängen', with *niṣ-* `hinaustreiben, verjagen', participle *tyaktá-* (= gr. σεπτός), noun agentis *tyaktar-* (= gr. θεοσέπτωρ `Anbeter the divinity'), Kaus. *tyājáyati* `makes zurücktreten', *tyájas-* n. `Verlassenheit' = Avestan *iθyajah-*, *iθyejah-* n. ds.; Old Indic *tyāgá-* m. `Hingabe, Freigebigkeit' etc.;

gr. σέβω (only present and Impf.), σέβομαι hom. `(die gods) scheuen', nachhom. `(die gods) worship, honour', σεπτός `(venerates =) venerable, holy', σέβας, Pl. σέβη n. hom. `fromme fear, shyness, Ehrfurcht', nachhom. `holiness, majesty ', hom. σεβάσαστο `scheute ehrfürchtig', σεμνός (*\*σεβνος*) `admirable, venerable, convex, elevated, holy';

gravitatisch, einherstolzierend, prunkend', σοβέω `tue etwas from mir weg, entferne quick, fast, drive out'; intr. `go eilig, stolziere einher', σοβαρός `rash, hasty, quick, fast; hochfahrend, prunkend', σοβάς, -άδος f. `violent, vain', σόβη `Pferdeschwanz'. **Note:** common Illyrian *g<sup>w</sup>- > b-*.

**References:** WP. I 746, Mayrhofer 1, 529.

**Page(s):** 1086

---

**Root / lemma:** *to-1, tã-, tjo-*

**Meaning:** that, he (demonstr. base)

**Grammatical information:** Nom. Akk. Sg. n. *tod*, Akk. Sg. m. *tom*, f. *tãm*, Gen. Sg. m. *tosjo*, f. *tesias*

**Note:** (Nom. Sg. m. f. *so, sã*, see there)

**Material:** Old Indic *tád* (*tát*) `das', Avestan *tať*, Akk. Sg. Old Indic *tám* m., *tãm* f., Avestan *təm* m., *tãm* f., *tať* n., etc.; Armenian *-d* (e.g. *ter-d* `the master, mister da, du the master, mister', *ay-d* `the da'), *da* `this', *doin* `the same', etc.;

gr. τό, Akk. Sg. τόν, τήν (Doric τᾱν), τό etc.; το-vûv `nun' = alb. *ta-nĩ*;

alb. *kẽ-ta* `this, these' (\**tod*, out of it in proclitic:) *tẽ* (Ablat. \**tõd*) `where';

Maybe alb. (*a-tẽ*) *atẽ* `that'.

Latin *istum, -tam, -tud* etc., Umbrian *estu* `istum'; Latin *tam* `so' (old also temporal `tandem' from \**tãm-dem*; auf \**tãm* based on also (?) *tantus*, Oscan *e-tanto* `tanta', Umbrian *e-tantu* `tanta'), *tum, tun-c* `then, alsdann' = Avestan *təm* `then'; *topper* (\**tod-per*) `cito, fortasse, celeriter, tamen'; different about *tam* Szemerényi Gl. 35, 92 ff.;

Old Irish *tõ* `ja' (\**tod*); infix Pron. 3. Sg. m. *-d<sup>n</sup>* (\**tom*), n. *-d* (\**tod*), Pl. *da* (\**tõns*, f. \**tās*);

Gothic *pata* n., Akk. m. *pana*, Lok. *pei* etc., Old High German *der, diu, daz*, Old Icelandic *pat* etc.;

Lithuanian *tàs, tà, taĩ* etc. `der(selbe)'; Old Prussian Gen. Sg. f. *s-tessias*;

Old Church Slavic *тъ, та, то* `that';

Tocharian A *tãm* `this'.

An congruities or Ähnlichkeiten seien hervorgehoben:

1. gr. hom. Ablat. τῷ `then, in this **Falle**; darum', Lithuanian *tuõ* `with dem, sofort', perhaps Old High German *thuo*, *duo*, Old Saxon *thō* `da' (whether not from f. \**tā*); gr. ther. Megarian τῆ-δε `here', Gothic *þē* `um so', perhaps Old Icelandic *þā* `da, at that time, then' (if not = \**þan*), Old English *ðā* `then, darauf'; with it probably originally alike gr. τῆ `da, nimm!', Lithuanian *tė* ds.

2. **tor, tēr** `there': Old Indic *tar-hi* `to the time, then' (-*hi* to gr. hom. ἤ-χι), Gothic Old Icelandic *þar* `there', Old Saxon *thar*, Old Frisian *ther* (Old High German *dara*) `there'; Old Saxon *thār*, Old High German *dār*, Old English *ðær* (*ðara*) `there'.

3. **toti** `so many': Old Indic *tāti* ds. (*tāthá-* `the sovielte'), Latin *tot*, *totidem* (*tōtus* `the sovielte'), in addition gr. τόσ(σ)ος from \**toti-os* `so big, large, so much, a lot of'.

4. With **-tro**-suffix: Old Indic *tātrā* `there(toward)', Gothic *þaþrō* `from da from', Old Icelandic *þaðra* `there', Old English *ðæder* `the, dorthin'.

5. Old Indic *ta-dā*, Avestan *taḍa* `then', Lithuanian *tadà* (from \**tadān*, compare East Lithuanian *tadū*) `then, alsdann'; Old Indic *tadānīm* `then, at that time'.

6. Gr. τηλίκος `so old', Latin *talis* `so obtain **of such kind, such**', Lithuanian *tõlei* `bis dahin, solange'; Old Church Slavictoli `in dem Grade', *tolb* `so much, a lot of, so very', *toliko* ds.; after Szemerényi (Gl. 35, 113<sup>3</sup>) from \***to-ali-**.

**Maybe alb. (\**talis*) i tillë, i a-tillë, i kë-tillë** `of such kind, such'.

7. Gr. τῆμος, Doric τᾶμος `zur time, then', Old Church Slavic *tamo* `dorthin', Latvian *tām* in *nuo tām* `hence'.

8. Old Indic *e-tāvant* `tantus', Avestan *aē-tavant* ds. from Indo Germanic \**tāunt*, *tāunt-*; gr. hom. τῆος (newer τέως), τᾶFος; through influence of m. τᾶFo(ντ)ς wurde das to erwartende \*τᾶFα(τ) to \*τᾶFo(τ), from which τᾶFος; here also after Szemerényi Latin *tantus* (see above); compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 609 Anm. 5.

9. Der ending from τό-φρα `inzwischen' (in addition compare ὅ-φρα `solange as') perhaps to Tocharian A *ku-pre*, B *kwri* `if', *tā-pär(k)* `now, yet'.

10. Ein stem Indo Germanic **þio-** besides **to-** in Old Indic *tyā-* `that, that bekannte', alb. *së* (Gen. Dat. Sg. f.) etc. (*s-* from *þi-*), Proto Norse *þiṛ*, Old Saxon *thit* `dorthin' (Rosenfeld

Forsch. under Fortschr. 29, 177); Lithuanian *čia* 'here', *čion* 'here'; Old pers. *tya* 'welches, das', leg. *taya* (\**to* + *io-*), absents (Risch, Asiat. Stud. 8, 151 f.).

maybe alb. *a-ty*, *aty*, *atje* 'there'

**References:** WP. I 742 f., WH. I 721 f., II 644, 645 f., 648, Trautmann 311 ff., Vasmer 3, 113, 128, Szemerényi Gl. 35, 42 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 499.

**Page(s):** 1086-1087

---

**Root / lemma:** *to-2*

**Meaning:** prefix

**See also:** see above S. 71 and 129 (Messapic *tabara*)

**Page(s):** 1088

---

**Root / lemma:** *tolkʷ-*

**Meaning:** to speak

**Material:** Latin *loquor*, *-ī*, *locūtus sum* 'speak, say, name';

Old Irish *ad-tluch-* 'danken' (1. Sg. *atluchur*), *to-tluch-* 'bid, beg, ask' (*dotluchur*); Old Church Slavic *тѣкъ* (\**тъкъ*), russ. *tolkъ* 'interpretation, explanation' (Lithuanian *tùlkas* 'Dolmetsch' is Slavic loanword).

**References:** WP. 1 744 f., WH. I 821, Vasmer 3, 115.

**Page(s):** 1088

---

**Root / lemma:** *tong-1* (\**teng-*)

**Meaning:** to think, feel

**Material:** Latin *tongeō*, *-ēre* 'nösse, scīre', prä. *tongitiō* 'nōtiō'; Oscan Ablat. *tanginúd* 'sententia' (Messapic loanword?); alb. *tângë* 'resentment';

Gothic *þagkjan*, *þāhta* 'think; consider', Old Icelandic *þekkja* 'become aware, understand, comprehend, know' (*þekkr* 'pleasant'), Old High German *denchen* 'think', Old English *ðencan* ds.; Gothic *þugkjan*, *þūhta* 'seem, shine, appear, seem', Old Icelandic *þykkja* 'ds., gefallen', Old High German *dunchen* 'shine, appear, seem', Old English *ðyncan* ds.; Gothic \**þagks* 'gratitude', Old Icelandic *þökk* f. 'gratitude, contentedness', Old High German *dank* 'reasoning, thought, notion, gratitude', Old English *ðanc* 'thought, notion, emotion, contentedness, gratitude'; Middle High German *danknæme*, Old Danish *taknem* 'grateful';

maybe alb. (\**dunchen*), *dukem*, *duket* `seem, appear': Old High German *dunchen* `shine, appear, seem', also alb. *dukja* `appearance'.

Maybe alb. Geg *doke* `custom, ritual, tradition (observed)', *duk-* `to appear, seem' (see above).

Alb. shows that from **Root / lemma: *dek-1*** : `to take' derived the nasalized **Root / lemma: *tong-1* (\**teng-*)** : `to think, feel'.

Tocharian A *turik-*, B *tarikw* `love'.

**References:** WP. I 744, WH. II 690; besides \**tenk-* in Latvian *ticinat* `ausfragen', kuron. *teñcinât* ds., also Latvian *tēnkāt* `babble, chatter, danken, praise, laud'.

**Page(s):** 1088

---

**Root / lemma: *tong-2***

**See also:** see above S. 1055.

**Page(s):** 1088

---

**Root / lemma: *top-***

**Meaning:** to stay; place

**Material:** Gr. τόπος m. `place, place', τοπάζω `ziele hin, vermute, errate', τοπέιον n. `rope, hawser, rope, band'; Old English *ðafian* `zustimmen, grant, bear, permit; brook';

Lithuanian *tàpti* (*tampù*) `become', *pri-tàpti* `find, encounter, know lernen, learn', Latvian *tapt* (*tùopu*) `become, befall, reach', *tapīgs* `an able head', *tapināt* `(zukommen let) borgen, lend', *pa-tapt* `hingelangen, wherefore come can, leisure have', *sa-tapt* `meet, auf jemandentreffen';

whether Pedersen die gr. words right with Middle Irish *toich* `naturgemäß' (different under *tek-2*) and cymr. *tebyg* (\**tok<sup>w</sup>iko-*) `probably', *annhebyg* `incredible' zusammenstellt (compare gr. τοπικός `den Ort betreffend', ἄ-τοπος `wunderlich, auffallend'), would be for this a root *tek<sup>w</sup>-* : *tok<sup>w</sup>-* must be assumed and die Germanic and Baltic words therefrom to separate.

**References:** WP. I 743, Pedersen Celtic Gr. I 129; different about the Baltic words Stang NTS 16, 259 f. (to *tep-* `smear', Trautmann 139, Vasmer 3, 95, 120).

**Page(s):** 1088



---

**Root / lemma:** *tor-*, *toro-s*

**Meaning:** loud, distinct

**Note:** old Abzweigung in the meaning 'piercing, shrilly, screaming' from *\*torós* 'piercing', s. *\*ter-4* 'hinübergelangen, hindurchdringen'

**Material:** Old Indic *tārā-* 'piercing, shrilly, screaming'; gr. *τορός* 'piercing, loud, vernehmlich' (also 'quick, fast, agile', compare Old Indic *tarás* Adj. 'rash, hasty, piercing' under *\*ter-* 'hinübergelangen'), *τετορήσω* 'werde loud and distinct say';

Middle Irish *torm*, *toirm* n., newer f. 'din, fuss, noise' (*\*tor-smḡ*), Irish *torann* 'thunder', cymr. *taran*, acorn. *taran*, bret. *taran* ds., gall. *Taranis* GN.;

Lithuanian *tariù*, *taĩti* and *taraũ*, *taryti* 'say', *tarmẽ* 'Ausspruch', Old Prussian *tārin* Akk. Sg. 'voice', *ettrāi*, Inf. *attrātwei* 'antworten' (formal as Old Indic *trā-ti* 'rettet': *tirāti*); Slavic *tortoriti* in Czech *tratořiti*, russ. *torotóritʹ* 'babble, chatter', zero grade redupl. Old Church Slavic *tr̥torь* 'sonus';

Armenian *t'rt'arak* 'good speaker', if from *\*t'urt'urak*, Indo Germanic *\*tortoro-*;

Hittite *tar-* 'say, name'.

**References:** WP. II 744, WH. II 677, Trautmann 126, Vasmer 3, 126 f., Mayrhofer 1, 497;

**See also:** compare *tet(e)r-* S. 1079.

**Page(s):** 1088-1089

---

**Root / lemma:** *trāgh-*, *trōgh-* and *trēgh-*

**Meaning:** to drag; to move, run

**Note:** entspricht nicht the normal Indo Germanic root form; whether through contamination from d<sup>h</sup>*erāgh-*, d<sup>h</sup>*regh-* with *terk-* and *trek-* (above S. 1077) originated?

**Material:** Latin *trahō* 'pull' etc. (different above S. 257 under d<sup>h</sup>*erāgh-* 'ziehen'); *trāma* f. 'die chain of texture' (*\*trāgh-smā*);

gall. *ver-tragus* 'schnellfüßiger dog'; Old Irish *traig*, Gen. *traiged* (*\*traghetos*) 'foot', cymr. Pl. *traëd* 'Füße'; with unclear *ō*: cymr. Sg. *troed* (einsilb.), Pl. *traed* (disyllabic) 'foot', acorn. *truit*, mcor. *troys*, bret. *troad*, Pl. *treid* 'foot'; Middle Irish *trog* 'das parturition, progeny', *trogan* 'earth', *trogaid* 'brings zur Welt' (compare aserb. *tragъ* 'descendant');

with Indo Germanic *ā* or *ō*: Old Irish *trāgud* 'Ebbe', *trāig* 'beach, seaside', *trāgid* 'ebbt', cymr. *treio* 'refluere ut mare'; with Indo Germanic *ō*: cymr. *godro* 'milk', abret. *guotroit*

`demulgitis', Middle Breton *gorzo*, nbret. *goero* `milk'; cymr. corn. *tro* (*\*trogho-*) `turn; variation, time', cymr. *troi* `vertere, volvere'; with *ā* or *ō*. serb. *trâg* `Fußtapfe', *tráziti* `seek, feel', aserb. *tragъ* `descendant';

probably Gothic *þragjan* `run' (*\*troghejō*), Old English *ðrægan* ds. (*\*trēgh-*), *ðrāg* `time', actually `Zeitverlauf', and Old High German *drigil* `servant', if actually `runner', probably also Old Icelandic *þræll* `farmhand, servant' (> engl. *thrall*) from Germanic *\*þrāhilaz*,

besides *trāgh-*, *treggh-* stand in same or similar meaning *treg-* (see 1090), d<sup>h</sup>*reggh-* (above S. 273), d<sup>h</sup>*erāgh-* (above S. 257), d<sup>h</sup>*reg-* (compare also Anklänge under *der-* `flay': root form *dergh-*, *dreg-* and under d<sup>h</sup>*er-* `hold, stop': root form d<sup>h</sup>*eregh-*, d<sup>h</sup>*eregh-*) and *trek-* (see 1092).

**References:** WP. I 752 f., WH II 697 ff., Trautmann 325, H. Lewis BBCS. 9, 34 f.

**Page(s):** 1089

---

**Root / lemma:** *treg-*

**Meaning:** to make an effort; force, battle; solid

**Note:** probably as `sich strecken, stemmen' to *(s)terg-*, *(s)treg-* `stare' (above S. 1023)

**Material:** Old Irish *trēn* (*\*tregs-no-*) `valiant, strong' (from which probably cymr. *tren* `impetuous, strenuous', Subst. `force, rapidity' borrowed is), Kompar. Superl. Old Irish *tressa*, *tressam*, cymr. *trech*, *trechaf*, Old Irish *tress* (*\*tregso-*) `fight, struggle'; Old Icelandic *þrekr* m., *þrek* n. `strength, braveness', *þrekinn* `persistent', *þreka* `urge, press, push, press', Old English *ðrece* m. `Unterdrückung, force, might, fatigue', *ðræc* n. `Drängen, power, force, might', *ðracu* f. `Druck, rush, force, might', Old Saxon *mōd-thraka* f. `distress'; reduced grade *\*þruhtu-* in Old Icelandic *þrōttr* m. `power, endurance', Old English *ðroht* m. `exertion; drückend', russ. *trógaty* `touch', Latvian *treksne* `shove'.

**References:** WP. I 755 f., Vasmer 3, 139.

**Page(s):** 1090

---

**Root / lemma:** *treig-*

**See also:** see above S. 1036 under *(s)treig-*, wherefore still Tocharian A *trisk-* `sound, clink, din, drone'.

**Page(s):** 1092

---

**Root / lemma:** *treisti-* or *trīsti-*

**Meaning:** stubborn; in a bad mood

**Note:** only Latin and Germanic

**Material:** Latin *trīstis* 'finster gelaunt, sad; widerlich or sharp from Geschmack'; Old High German *drīsti*, Old Saxon *thrīsti*, Old English *ðrīste* 'audacious'.

Maybe alb. *trishtë* 'sad' a Latin loanword.

**References:** WP. I 754, WH. II 706 f.

**Page(s):** 1092

---

**Root / lemma:** *trei-*

**Meaning:** three

**Grammatical information:** Nom. m. *trejes*, Nom. Akk. n. *trī*, Akk. n. *trins*, f. *tis(o)res*, (dissimil. from \**tris(o)res*, etc.)

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *tráyah* m., *trī*, newer *trīṇi* n., *tisráh* f.; Avestan *θrayō*, *θrayas* m., *θri* n., *tisrō* f.; Armenian *erek* (*trejes*); gr. τρεῖς, gort. τρεες, m. f., alb. *tre*, f. *tri* (originally neutrales \**trj*); Latin *trēs* (Akk. also *trīs*), *tria* (*trī*- in *trī-ginta* '30'), Oscan *trīs* 'trēs', Umbrian *trif*, *tref*, Akk. 'trēs', *triia* 'tria'; Old Irish *tri*, f. *tēoir*, Akk. *tēora* (\**tisorās*, \**tri-sor-ḥs*); cymr. *tri* m., *tair* f., mcymr. bret. *teir* (\**tedres* < \**tisres*, das *e* after the Vierzahl), compare gall. *tidres* (?); Gothic *þreis*, Akk. *þrins*, n. *þrija*, Old Icelandic *þrīr*, Old High German *drī* etc.; Old Prussian *tris* (Gen. *treon*), Lithuanian *trỹs*, Latvian *trīs* (n. *tri* in Lithuanian *try-lika* 'dreizehn', compare Latin *trī-ginta* '30'); Old Church Slavic *trije* m. and *trif* n.; Hittite *tri-* 'drei'; Tocharian A *tre* m., *tri-* f., B *trai* m., *tarya* f.

composition form *tri-* in Old Indic *tripad-*, gr. τριπους, Latin *tripēs*, Old English *ðrifēte*, Lithuanian *trikōjis* 'dreifüßig'; Avestan *θri-kamərəda-* 'dreiköpfig', Armenian *ere-am* 'drei years old'; Illyrian PN Τρι-τεύτα, PN Τρι-κόρνιον; Celtic PN *Tri-toutos*, gall. *tri-garanus* 'with drei Kranichen'; Old Irish *triār* 'drei man' (\**tri-uir*); russ.-Church Slavic *trъ-gubъ* 'dreifach' (= Lithuanian *tri-gubas* ds); perhaps Latin *tribus* 'dividing off, partitioning off of people, administrative district', Umbrian *trifu*, *trifo* Akk. Sg. from \**tri-b<sup>h</sup>u-* (to \**b<sup>h</sup>eu-* above S. 146); Latin *trīga* f. 'Dreigespann' (shaped after *bīgae* Pl. 'Zweigespann' from \**bīgugae*, see above S. 230 and 508); unclear Old Irish *tre-thenc* 'Dreiheit' besides Middle Irish *dē-cheng* 'Zweiheit', compare Old Icelandic *þridjungr* 'Drittel';

'dreizehn': Old Indic *tráyodaśa-* = Latin *trēdecim* (\**trēs-decim*); compare gr. τρεις-καί-δεκα;

'dreißig': Old Indic *trīmśat-* f., Avestan *θrisat-*, gr. τριᾱκοντα, Latin *trī-ginta*, Old Irish \**trīcho*, Gen. *trīcho* (\**trī-komtos*), Middle Irish *trīcha*, bret. *tregont* (das *e* from *trede* 'dritter'), gall. Abl. Pl. *tricontis*, Tocharian A *taryāk*, B *täryāka* (\**trijākṇt-s*).

2. ordinals: altererbt Old Indic *ṭṛ-tīya-* = Old Prussian *tīrts*; otherwise is *trī-* for *ṭṛ-* eingetreten: Old Indic PN *Tritá-*, Avestan *ṣrita-*; Avestan *ṣritya-*, Old pers. *ṣritiya-* or *-tīya*; Armenian *erir*, *error*; gr. τρίτος; homer. τρίτατος extended as ἐβδόματος; Lesbian τέτρος from \*τρίτος; alb. *tretë*; Illyrian PN *Tritus*; Latin *tertius*, Umbrian *tertiu* 'tertio', *terti* 'tertium' (from \**trītio-*); gall. PN *Tritios*, cymr. *try-dydd*, bret. *trede*; Gothic *þridja*, Old High German *dritto* etc.; Lithuanian *trėčias*, Latvian *trešais* (*tre-* instead of *trī-* after \**trejes*? also:) Old Church Slavic *tretijъ*; Baltic *trit-* in Lithuanian *tritainis* 'Drittel';

Old Irish *tress* (newer *triss*) 'the Dritte' (\**tristo-*), *tre(λ)sse* 'triduum', compare Latin *testis* 'witness, testifier' (also 'testicle'); Ablat. Oscan *trīstaamentud* is probably from Latin *testamentum* borrowed;

Tocharian B *trit*, Hittite *tarrijanalli-* 'the dritte', [*te-ri*]-*ja-an-na* 'dritter'.

3. **tris** 'thrice, three times': Old Indic *trīh*, Avestan *ṣris*, gr. τρίς, Latin *ter*, older *terr* (from \**tris*), Old Irish *fo-thrī* 'thrice, three times'; extended Avestan *ṣrižvaī* 'thrice, three times', Old Icelandic *þrisvar*, Old High German *driror*, Old English *ðriwa*, *ðreowa* ds.; ein **uo**-suffix also in Avestan *ṣrisva-* n. 'Drittel' and gr. θρίων 'Feigenblatt' from \**τρίσFov*; in addition **\*tris-no-** in gr. θρίναξ 'Dreizack'; Latin *terni* (\**tri-no-*) 'je drei' (besides *trīni* by Pl. tantum from \**tris-no-* parallel with *bīni*, see below *dyōu*), Old Icelandic *þrennr* 'dreifach', *þrenner* 'drei' (by Kollektiven);

Maybe alb. *tresh*, *trish* 'in three'

auf \**trianon* goes back Old Irish *triān*, acymr. *trean*, cymr. *traean* 'Drittel', compare also gall. Akk. Pl. *trianis* 'Drittel'?

4. collective **trejo-**, **trojo-**: Old Indic *trayá-* 'dreifach', *trayam* n. 'Dreiheit', Lithuanian *treji*, f *trėjos* 'drei' (by Pluralsubstantiven), Latvian *treji*, f. *trejas* ds., Old Church Slavic *troji* m. Pl.; auf \**trejodjio-* based on Old Irish *trēode* 'dreifach'.

**References:** WP. I 753 f., WH. II 668 f., 702 f., Trautmann 327 f., Vasmer 3, 137, Wackernagel-(Debrunner) 3, 346 f.

**Page(s):** 1090-1092

---

**Root / lemma:** *trek-*

**Meaning:** to run

**Note:** equal meaning with *trāgh-*, *trōgh-*, *treggh-*

**Material:** Old Church Slavic *trъkъ* 'run, flow', *trъkaljati* 'wälzen', serb. *trčati* 'run', *trakánac* 'track', Bulgarian *trčǎ* 'laufe', *trъkalo* 'wheel, circle';

Middle Irish *tricc*, nir. *tric* (expressives *kk*) 'rash, hasty';

eine variant auf palatal *trek-* perhaps in Avestan *udarō-θrąsa-* 'auf dem Bauch sich bewegend, kriechend (from Schlangen)';

**References:** WP. I 755, WH. II 699.

**Page(s):** 1092

---

**Root / lemma:** *trem-*, *tremś-*

**Meaning:** to thump; to tremble

**Note:** (contaminated with *tres-*); the same double meaning by *trep-*.

**Material:** Gr. *τρέμω* 'tremble' (= Latin *tremō*, alb. *trem*); *ἀτρέμας*, *ἀτρέμα* 'unbeweglich, peaceful', *ἀτρεμής* 'fearless', *τρόμος* m. 'das Zittern', *τρομέω* 'tremble', *τρομερός* 'timorous', redupl. *τετρεμαίνω* 'schaudere' (unclear *ταρμύσσω* 'frighten');

alb. Tosc *trëmp*, Geg *trem* 'I terrify';

maybe alb. *trim* 'brave, not scared'

**Note:**

Common alb. *m* > *mp*, *mb*.

Latin *tremō*, *-ere* 'tremble', *tremor* 'das Zittern', *tremulus* 'trembling', Umbrian *tremitu* 'tremefacito';

Gothic *þramstei* 'locust, grasshopper' (Indo Germanic *\*tremś-*, as in Old Church Slavic *tręsq* amalgamation from *trem-* and *tres-*); Old Saxon *thrimman* stem V. 'to bloat, bulge, swell' or 'bekümmert become'; Old Icelandic *þramma* 'trample, heavy go', Middle Low German *drammen* 'rant, roister, violent urge, press, push', *dram* 'din, fuss, noise, crowdedness, Getümmel' (: Latvian *tremt*); *-mm-* intensive gemination?

Lithuanian *trimti* 'erzittern', *trėmti* 'niederstoßen; verbannen, austreiben', *sutraminti* 'leiseanstößen', Latvian *tremt* 'wegjagen', *tramš* 'schreckhaft (from horses)', *tramîgs* 'shy, bashful', *tramdīt* 'frighten, hunt, chase'; klr. *tremčú*, *tremtíty* 'tremble, quiver'; Old Church Slavic *tręsq*, *tręsti* 'shake, upset', *sę* 'tremble', *tręsb* 'σεισμός' (Slavic *\*tremś-*, *\*tromś-*, see above);

Tocharian A *träm-* 'in rage, fury geraten', B *tremi* 'rage, fury'.

**References:** WP. I 758, WH. II 701, Trautmann 329 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 146 f.

**See also:** compare *ter-1* 'wriggle', from *\*trem-* and *\*tres-* extended are.

**Page(s):** 1092-1093

---

**Root / lemma:** *trenk-1*

**Meaning:** to push; to oppress

**Note:** s. also *trenk-* 'wash, bathe'

**Material:** Avestan *θraxtanəm* Gen. Pl. 'zusammengedrängt' (in the meaning to Germanic stimmend);

Latin *truncus* 'tree trunk, trunk', Adj. 'mutilated, the Äste or Glieder stolen; looted', *truncō, -āre* 'mutilate'; gall. *trincos* 'a kind of Gladiatoren' (Vendryes RC. 39, 404 f.); perhaps ('es drängt myself') Old Irish *di-fo-thracc-* 'wish', verbal noun *dūthracht*, probably (as 'abgedrängt become') Old Irish Middle Irish *trēicim* 'leave, retreat', cymr. *trenigi* 'wilt, wither, die', *tranc*, Pl. *trangau* m. 'Abschied, death, end';

maybe alb. *trung* 'stump', alb. Geg (*\*truncus*) *truni* '(\*a dolt, blockhead), brain, head' from Latin *truncus -a -um* 'maimed, mutilated, cut short. M. as subst. truncus -i, a lopped tree, the trunk of a tree; the trunk of a human body. Transf. a dolt, blockhead'. also alb. *tragull, trangull* 'cucumber; a dolt, blockhead'.

Gothic *Preihan* 'urge, press, push' (from Proto German *\*Prenχō, \*Pri<sup>n</sup>χō*, through ablaut derailment *Práih, Práihans; faihu-Praihna* (Dat. Sg.) 'richness'; also Old Saxon *thrēgian*, Middle Low German Dutch *dreigen* 'threaten'? Ein West Germanic *\*Prih-* = Gothic *Preih-* certainly in Middle High German *drīhe* 'Stecknadel, Handgerät of Flechtens and Webens'; with gramm. variation Old Icelandic *Þryngja, -va, Þröng* 'press, urge, press, push, press' (for *\*Þringa* probably after dem Adj. *Þröngr* 'narrow' from *\*Þrangu-*), Old Saxon *thringan*, Old English *ðringan* stem V., Old High German *dringan* ds. (Middle High German *dringen* also 'flax, wattle, braid, to weave', see above *drīhe* and compare above *\*terk-* 'turn'); Kaus. Old Icelandic *Þröngja* 'urge, press, push, constrain, oblige, in die clamp bringen', Middle High German *drengen* 'urge, press, push'; Old Icelandic *Þröngr* 'narrow' (= Lithuanian *trankùs*), Middle High German *drange, gedrange* Adv. 'narrow'; Old Icelandic *Þröng*, Gen. -varf. 'crush, narrowness', Old English *drang* m. 'crush, gedrängte troop, multitude, crowd', Middle High German *dranc* 'Drang', Old High German *drangōn* 'urge, press, push' (= Lithuanian *trankaũ*);

Old Icelandic *þræta*, *þrætta* `quarrel, sich quarrel, squabble, bestreiten' (\**þranʰatjan*); Old English *þræll* `farmhand, Unfreier' etc. (\**þranhilaz*);

ngr. ὄροῦγγος, late Latin *drungus* and Old Irish *drong* `troop, multitude, crowd' are genuine Celtic (\**dʰrungho-*) and keine Germanic loanword; wrongly above S. 255;

Lithuanian *treĩkti* `dröhnend bump, poke', Frequent. *trankaũ*, *-yti* (= Old High German *drangōn*), *traĩksmas* `crush, resonance', *trankùs* `bumpy' (actually `pushing, thrusting' = Old Icelandic *þrąngr*); *trenkù*, *triĩkti* `wash' (see also \**trenk-* `wash'), *trinkiu*, *-ėti* `din, drone'; Latvian *triecu*, *triekt* `grind, crush, squeeze hard, squash; wegjagen'; *triecināt* `upset', *truoksnis* `din, fuss, noise, Gepolter'; Old Prussian *pertrinktan* `verstockt'; russ. *trutyť* `press, bump, poke', serb. *trũćiti* `schmeißen';

Anlautdublette in slov. *drókatí* `bump, poke, stomp, squeeze', Old Church Slavic *udrǫčiti* `niederdrücken, torment, smite'?

**References:** WP. I 758 f., WH. II 710 f., Trautmann 328 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 145.

**Page(s):** 1093

---

### Root / lemma: *trenk-2*

**Meaning:** to wash, bathe

**Material:** Irish *fothrucud* `bathe', bret. *gozronquet* ds. (\**tronk-*), cymr. *trochi* `mergere, balneare' (-*ch-* probably from *-nk-s-*); about Lithuanian *trenkù*, *triĩkti* `wash' see above.

**References:** WP. I 759;

**See also:** probably identical with *trenk-1*; compare above S. 819 about Lithuanian *peĩti*.

**Page(s):** 1094

---

### Root / lemma: *trep-1*

**Meaning:** to trample, tread

**Material:** Old Indic *trprá-*, *trpála-* `hasty, unsted' (probably from `trippelnd'); afghan. *drabel* `jiggle, shake, herabdrücken'; gr. τροπέω `keltiere' (`trete die Trauben from'), ἀτραπός, hom. ἀτραπός `Fußsteig' (ἀ- `copulativum', actually `ausgetretener way'), τροπέοντο ἐπάτου Hes., Οἰνοτρόποι `Gottheiten of Weinbaues'; alb. \**trip* = gr. τραπ- in *sh-tip*, *sh-typ* `zertrete, grind, crush, zerquetsche', *për-t(r)yp* `chew', *sh-trip*, *zdryp* `steige herab';

Latin *trepidus* `anxiously umherlaufend', *trepidō*, *-āre* `walk on tiptoe; trip, from Geschäftigkeit or fear';



Old English *ðrafian* 'press, urge, press, push, drive, push; rebuke, reproach'; engl. dial. *thrive, threave* 'drift, trailing, herd', Old Saxon *thraþōn* 'trot', Middle High German *draben* ds. (= russ. *tropátb*), Swedish *trav* 'festgefahrener Schnee auf Wegen', *travla* '(snow) feststampfen' (besides probably through hybridization with Germanic *\*trep-*, *\*trem-*, see below *der-* 'run', Middle Low German *drampen* 'trample', East Frisian Dutch *drempele*, Low German *drumpele* 'threshold', Middle Low German *dorpele* 'threshold');

Lithuanian *trepsėti* (3. Pers. *trèpsi*, old *trèpsti*) 'with den Füßen trampeln', *trep-(l)ėnti* ds., *trypsėti* ds., ablaut. *trypiù*, *trỹpti* 'trample' (for *\*trip-*); *trapinėti* 'with den Füßen bump, poke', Old Prussian *trapt* 'tread', *ertreppa* 'sie übertreten';

Old Church Slavic *trepetb* 'das Zittern, Beben', *trepetati* 'tremble', *trepati* 'palpare', Bulgarian *trópam* 'stamp, trample, trapple', *trópot* m. 'Getrampel', russ. *tropátb* 'stomp, trample, with den Füßen treten', *tropáf.* 'path, track; Fährte'.

**References:** WP. I 756, WH. II 701 f., Trautmann 329, Vasrner 3, 136, 140 f.

**See also:** As *trem-* and *tres-* probably extension from *ter-1* 'wriggle'.

**Page(s):** 1094

---

**Root / lemma:** *trep-2*

**Meaning:** to turn; to bow the head (of shame)

**Material:** Old Indic *trápatē* 'schämt sich, wird verlegen', *trapā* f. 'the genitals, Verlegenheit';

gr. *τρέπω*, Doric Ionian *τράπω* 'wende', *τροπή* 'reversal', *τρόπος* 'turn', *τρόπις* 'keel, Grundbalken of Schiffes' (actually 'Wender'), *τρωπάω* 'wende, verändere', Med. 'turn, twist, rotate myself um, kehre um', *ἐν-τρέπομαι* 'wende myself jemandem to, schäme myself vor jemandem', *εὐτράπελος* 'movable, nimble'; *τερπικέραυνος* in spite of *τερπώμεθα* *τερπώμεθα* Hes. not 'fulmina torquens', but to *τέρπειν*, -εσθαι as 'the Blitzfrohe';

Latin *trepit* 'vertit'; *turpis* (*\*tr̥pis*) 'ugly, nasty' (*\*wovor* man sich abwenden muß', formation as Gothic *brūks* 'usable'), -*ur-* instead of -*or-* dialect.

Maybe alb. (*\*turpis*) *turp* 'shame'

**References:** WP. I 756 f., WH. II 702, 719, Mayrhofer 530.

**See also:** Indo Germanic *trep-* 'turn' extension from *ter-3* 'rub, drehend reiben, turn'?

**Page(s):** 1094

---

**Root / lemma:** *trep-3, treb-*



**See also:** see above S. 1037 under (s)trep-.

**Page(s):** 1095

---

**Root / lemma:** *tres-*, *ters-* (\**teres-*)

**Meaning:** to tremble

**Material:** Old Indic *trásati* 'trembles' (= gr. *τρέω*), *trastá-* 'trembling' Kaus. *trāsayati* 'makes erzittern'; Avestan *taršta-* (Aryan \**tr̥šta-* 'timorous'), *tərəsaiti*, ap. *tarsatīy* 'fürchtet' (\**tr̥s-[s]kō*) = Lithuanian *trišù*; Kaus. Avestan *Prāṇhayete* 'versetzt in fright'; perhaps Armenian *erer* 'tremor, Beben, Zittern' (\**tres-ri-*);

Latin *terreo*, *-ēre* 'in Schrecken versetzen, daunt, scare' (das *e* instead of kausativen *o* derives from:) *terror* 'fright'; Umbrian *tursitu* 'terrētō, fugātō';

gr. *τρέω* (Aor. hom. *τρέσσαι*) 'tremble, flee', *ἔτερσεν ἐφόβησεν* Hes., *ἄτρεστος* 'unerschrocken', *τρηρός* (\**τρασρός*), *τρήρων* 'timorous, fleeting';

Middle Irish *tarrach* 'timorous' (\**tr̥s-āko-*); Old English *ðræ̆s* 'fringe' (compare Old Indic *trasaṇa-m* 'eine bewegliche, zitternde ornament, decoration');

Lithuanian *trisù* 'tremble' (\**tr̥s-[s]kō*); Latvian *trisas* f. Pl. 'Zittern', *trisēt* 'tremble, quiver', perhaps Lithuanian *tresiù*, *trēsti* 'läufig sein'.

**References:** WP. I 760, WH. II 674 f., Trautmann 329;

**See also:** to 1. *ter-1* 'wriggle'.

**Page(s):** 1095

---

**Root / lemma:** *tr-eu-d-*

**Meaning:** to press, push, \*displeasure

**Note:** probably extension to *ter-3*, *tereu-* 'rub'

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *tr-eu-d-*: 'to press, push, \*displeasure' derived from **Root / lemma:** *dreġh-*: 'unwilling, displeased' [common Illyrian-Baltic *-ġh-* > *-d-*, Illyrian alb. *-g* > *-th*].

**Material:** Alb. *treth* 'castrate, clip' (\*'smash, crush testicles') = Latin *trūdō*, *-ere* 'bump, poke, fortstoßen, urge, press, push' (*trūdis* 'eisenbeschlagene shaft, pole zum Fortstoßen');

Maybe nasalized alb. *ndrydh* 'twist', also prefixed *shtrydh* 'squeeze'.

mcymr. *cythruð* 'torment, smite', *godruð* 'wild', *gorthruð* 'oppression, depression, exploitation, suppression' (\*-*treudo-*); Middle Irish *troid* 'streitet' (\**truzd-* from \**trud-d-*), cymr. *trythill*, *drythill* 'lustful' (out of it Middle Irish *treitell* 'Liebling'); Old Irish *tromm*, cymr.

*trwm* 'heavy' (\**trudsmo-* 'drückend'); Gothic *usPriutan* 'beschwerlich fall', Old Icelandic *Þrjōta* 'lack', Old English (*ā-*)*ðrēotan* unpers. 'exhaust, überdrüssig become', Old High German (*ar-*, *bi-*)*driozan* 'beset, bother, annoy', Modern High German *verdrießen* 'to irritate somebody'; Old Icelandic *Þrjōtr* 'widerspenstiger person', Old High German *urdrioz* 'displeasure'; Old Icelandic *Þrautf.* 'Kraftprobe, crowdedness', Old English *ðrēat* m. 'crush, Gewalttätigkeit, threat', Middle High German *drōz* 'displeasure, load, complaint' (= Slavic *trudъ*); Old English *ðrēat(n)ian* 'urge, press, push, torment, smite, scold, chide, threaten';

Old English *ðrīetan* 'exhaust (tr.), urge, press, push', Old Icelandic *Þreyta* 'power aufwenden, withstand, exhaust (tr. and intr.)'; Old Icelandic *Þrýsta*, Old High German *ðrūstīt*, Old English *geðryscan* 'distress', *ðrysmān* 'erdrücken, choke; suppress, crush', Middle Low German *drussemen* 'throttle, strangle, erdrücken'; Old Church Slavonic *trudъ* 'toil', *truždō*, *truditi* 'grouch, torment, smite'.

Maybe alb. *trys*, *trysa* (aor.) 'press, compress, squeeze', *trondit* 'torment, overwhelm'.

**References:** WP. I 755, WH. II 710, Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 143, Loth RC 41, 226 ff.

**Page(s):** 1095-1096

**Root / lemma:** *trēb-*, *trōb-*, *tr<sub>a</sub>b-* or *trēb-*, *trb-*

**Meaning:** building, dwelling

**Material:** Latin *trabs* and *trabēs*, *-is* f. 'balk, beam', *taberna* 'Bude, Wohnraum' (dissim. from \**traberna*);

Oscan *trībúm* 'domum, aedificium', *trībarakavúm* 'aedificare' (\**trēb-*), Umbrian *tremnu* 'tabernáculo', *trebeit* 'versatur' (\**trēb-* or \**trēb-*); acymr. *treb*, ncymr. *tref*, abret. *treb* 'dwelling', Middle Irish *treb* 'house, estate', Old Irish *d̪F-thrub*, cymr. *dī-dref* 'desert, waste, wasteland, Einsiedelei', Old Irish *atreba* (\**ad-treb-*) 'besitzt, dwells', cymr. *athref* 'dwelling, Besetzung', gall. VN *Atrebates* 'possessöres or Seßhafte'; about Middle Irish *trebaid* 'bebaut, bewohnt', see above S. 1071;

Old English *ðorp*, *ðrop* 'estate, courtyard, village', Old Frisian *therp* and *thorp*, Old Saxon *thorp*, Old High German *dorf* 'village', Old Icelandic *Þorp* 'homestead', Gothic *Þaúrp* 'field, farmland'; Old Icelandic *Þrep* n. 'Oberboden, Lattenboden, Galerie, terrace, bench, step', *Þrepi* m. 'erhöhte Unterlage' (besides also *Þrafni* m. 'staff, balk, beam', *Þref* n. ds. from a root variant auf Indo Germanic *p*, as presumably gr. τράπηξ - Attic inschr. τράφηξ - Aeolic τρόπηξ Hes. 'picket, pole, Schiffsbord');

ablaut. Lithuanian *trobà* (Akk. *tróbā*) 'house, edifice, building', Latvian *trāba* 'edifice, building', Old Prussian in PN. *Troben*;

a full root form *terəb-* in gr. τέραμνα, assim. τέρεμνα Pl. 'house, dwelling' (*\*terəb-no-*), from which borrowed Old Church Slavic *trěmъ* 'tower', etc.; about gr. θεράπνη 'dwelling' s. Kretschmer Gl. 24, 90 f.

**References:** WP. I 757 f., WH. II 696 f., Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97.

**Page(s):** 1090

---

**Root / lemma:** *trēu-*

**Meaning:** to prosper

**Note:** extended *treu-s-*

**Material:** Avestan Perf. 3. Sg. Med. *tuθruyē* (i.e. *tuθruwē*) 'has aufgezogen, entertain', present-stem *θraoš-* (*θraošta*) 'zur ripeness, consummation, Vollkommenheit gelangen or bringen', *θraošti-* ' ( ripeness) consummation, end';

Old High German *triuuit* (Alemannian *t-* for *p-*) 'excellet, pollet, floret'; *trowwen* (*\*braujan*) 'pubescere, crescere', Middle High German *ūf gedrouwen* 'aufgewachsen, grown'; Old Icelandic *brōask* 'zunehmen, thrive, ripen' (*\*brōwōn*), Middle High German *druo* f. 'fruit', older-Modern High German *druhen, truhen* 'thrive, zunehmen', Swiss *trüehen* ds.; Old Icelandic *brūðrf.* 'power', Old English *ðrȳð* ds.; Old Icelandic *proskr* (*\*trusko-*) ' ( mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned, vollwüchsig) strong', *proski* m. 'strength', *proskask* 'strong become'.

**References:** WP. I 754.

**Page(s):** 1095

---

**Root / lemma:** *trijeto-*, *trīto-* (*\*tristhon-*)

**Meaning:** sea, watery

**Material:** Old Irish *triath*, Gen. *trethan* 'sea' (proto Celtic *\*triaton-*); gr. Τρίτων, son of Poseidon or Nereus and the Ἀμφι-τρίτη, also river name, Τρίτωνίς f. 'sea in Libyen'; Τρίτογένεια 'epithet the Athene' can be elucidated rather as Τρίτογενεια 'am 3. days born' with metr. lengthening of ι.

**Note:**

The origin of gr. Τρίτων 'son of Poseidon or Nereus' derived from the **trident** weapon of the sea god. It was initially a number and later it became the name for the sea (see **Root / lemma:** *trei-* : 'three' *tris-no-* in gr. θρίναξ 'trident, three pronged weapon of Poseidon').

**References:** WP. I 760.

**Page(s):** 1096

---

**Root / lemma:** *tris-*

**Meaning:** stalk; vine

**Material:** Gr. θρινία ἄμπελος ἐν Κρήτῃ (\**trisiñā*); alb. *trishë* 'Pfropfreis, sprout'; Serbo-Croatian *trs* 'vine, reed' (*trsje* 'Weinberg'), Czech *trs* 'stalk of the plant', *vinný trs* 'grapevine', slov. *ters* 'grapevine' (Slavic \**tr̥so-*).

**References:** WP. I 760 f.

**Page(s):** 1096

---

**Root / lemma:** *trozdos-* : *tʀzdos-*

**Meaning:** blackbird

**Note:** compare above S. 1079

**Material:** Latin *turdus*, -ī m. 'thrush, Krammetsvogel; ein fish' (\**tʀzdos*, with dial. *uʔ*); Middle Irish *truit*, *druit* f., nir. *tuid*, *druid* 'Star' (\**trozdī-*); from Irish borrowed mcymr. *trydw*, *drydw* (after *drud* 'toll' transfigured to *drudw*), bret. *dred*, *tred* (older Pl.), acorn. *troet* m., ncorn. *tros*, Pl. *tryjy*, *treyju*, Singulativ f. mcorn. *trozan*, besides abret. *tra[s]cl*, nbret. *drask(l)* m., Vannes also *taraskl*, f. cymr. *tresglen* 'thrush'; Old Icelandic *þrǫstr* (\**þrastu-z*, compare to *u*-stem cymr. *trydw*) 'thrush', Norwegian *trost*, *trast*, unclear Middle High German *drostel*, Old English *drostle* (Germanic \**þrustalō-*), Old High German *droscā-(la)*, Middle High German Bavarian *dróschel*, schwäb.-Alemannian *drostlā* (Germanic \**þrau(d)-sk-*, *-st-*), Old English *ðrysce* (\**þruskjōn*, engl. *thrush*), Middle Low German *drōsle*, Old Low German *thrōsla* (reshaped from \**throstla* after \**ōsla* = Old English *ōsle*, Modern High German 'blackbird'); proto Germanic *-au-* and *-u-* perhaps through influence an onomatopoeic words Schallippe with *u*, as in gr. τρύζω 'girre', τρυγών 'turtledove', poln. *trucać* ds., etc.; Balto-Slavic \**trazda-* m. 'thrush' in Old Prussian *tresde* f., Lithuanian *strāzdas*, Latvian *strāzds* m.; Slavic \**drozdъ* in russ. *drozd* (Gen. *drozdá*) etc.

**References:** WP. I 761 f., WH. II 718, Trautmann 327, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 49.

**Page(s):** 1096

---

**Root / lemma:** *truĥ-*

**See also:** see below *tʀerĥ-*.

**Page(s):** 1097

---

**Root / lemma:** *trus-*

**Meaning:** reed

**Material:** Gr. θρύον `bulrush' as \*τρυhov (?), \*trusom to Old Church Slavic trъstъ, Serbo-Croatian trst, trska etc. `reed', Lithuanian tr(i)ušis ds., strūstė, strustis, srustis `Rohrspan or Baststreifen'. Doubtful, da bulrush and Schilf zwei totally various things are.

**References:** WP. I 762, Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 141, 145.

**Page(s):** 1097

---

**Root / lemma:** trūof-

**Meaning:** leprosy

**Material:** Old Irish trosc `leprosy' (\*trūds-ko-); bret. trousk `dandruff', trouskan `moss', cymr. trwsg(l) `raw'; Gothic þrūts-fill n. `leprosy', Old English ðrūstfell (for \*ðrūts-) `leprosy'; compare gr. τρύω `reibe auf', Lithuanian trunėti `modern' (see ter(eu)- `rub', basic meaning then perhaps `kratzig') and Latin trūdō etc. (see \*treud-).

**References:** WP. I 762, I. Williams BBBS. 11, 142 f.

**Page(s):** 1096-1097

---

**Root / lemma:** tu, tutu

**Meaning:** chirping of birds

**Material:** Old Indic thuthukṛt- m. `a certain bird, dove, wood pigeon'; gr. τυτώ ή γλαύξ Hes., τοῦτις ό κόσσυφος Hes.; Latin tutubāre `cry' (from the owl), compare Plaut. Men. 653 f. `vīn adferri noctuam, quae tū, tū usque dicat tibi?'; Lithuanian tūtūoti `toot', tutlīs, tutūtis `hoopoe'; in Germanic created anew (or with faltering consonant shift in onomatopoeic word) Middle Low German (Modern High German) tūten `toot', Old Icelandic tauta, tutla `murmur'; as old type (\*tū with d-present) Old English ðūtan `einen Tonausstößen', Old Icelandic þjōta `howl, einen strong Ton give', Old English ðēotan `howl, resound, rant, roister', Old High German dīozan `loud sound, clink', Old Icelandic þytr `strong sound, tone, Geheul', Middle High German dūz, dīez, dōz `clangor, noise', Gothic þuthaúrñ `Tuthorn, trumpet', Old Icelandic þyss `din, fuss, noise', Old English ðyssa m. `Toser'.

**References:** WP. I 745, WH. II 724, Mayrhofer 1, 542.

**Page(s):** 1097

---

**Root / lemma:** tʏak-2

**Meaning:** to bathe

**Material:** Old Prussian twaxtan `Badequast' (\*tʏakstom);

Gothic þwahan, þwōh, Old Icelandic þvā, Old English ðwēan `bathe', Old High German dwahan, dwōg, twuog `wash', Old Icelandic þvātrr (\*þwahtu-) `the washing' etc.; Old Icelandic þvāl n. `soap', Gothic þwahl n. `spa, bath', Old High German dwahal ds., Old

English *ðwéal* m. n. 'washing'; Old Saxon *twahila* f. 'towel', Old High German *dwahila* m. ds., Franconian *\*thwahlja* ds., out of it French *touaille*, from which engl. *towel*.

**References:** WP. I 747, Trautmann 333, Johannesson 451.

**Page(s):** 1098

---

**Root / lemma:** *tvakos*

**Meaning:** skin

**Grammatical information:** n.

**Material:** Old Indic *tvacas-* 'skin' (in compound as *hiranya-tvacas-* 'goldfellig' and in *tvacasya-* 'located in the skin'), besides *tvák-* f. 'skin, fell, fur'; gr. σάκος 'shield' (of skin, leather), φερε-σσάκης 'common skullcap'; Hittite *tuēkkas* 'body, person, selbst'.

**References:** WP. I 747, Mayrhofer I, 537 f.

**Page(s):** 1099

---

**Root / lemma:** *tvāk-1, tuk-*

**Meaning:** to pull together, close up

**Material:** Old Indic *tvanakti* 'zieht sich together' (unbel.);

gr. Attic σάπτω, Ionian σάσσω (ἔσαξα, Ionian ἔσσασα; ἐσεσάχατο) 'ausrüsten, bewaffnen; fill, feststopfen' (*\*tvākjiō*), σακτός 'vollgestopft', with gr. γ (derailment) σάγη 'armament, armor, Geschirr, saddle, clothing', σάγμα 'covering, clothing, large cloak, covering of a shield, pack-saddle, pile, ' (> Latin *sagma* > Old High German *soum*, Modern High German *Saumtier*)

Maybe alb. haplology *samari* 'pack-saddle' a Latin loanword;

gr. σαγήνη 'fishing net', σάγουρον γυργάθιον Poll., σαγίς πήρα Hes., and *theban*. σάκτᾱς 'physician, medicine man' and das dem Latin *sagana* 'Zauberin' the basic liegende \*σαγάνη; σηκός, Doric σᾱκός 'hurdle, stall, sacred place'; σηκάζω 'pferche ein, sperre ein', Doric σᾱκῖτᾱς 'in the Schäferei aufgezogenes lamb', σηκίς, -ίδος 'slave'; also probably σηκῶ 'wiege', σήκωμα 'weight; Gegenwert, guerdon, reward, recompense, prize, trophy'; with gradation ὀ probably hom. σῶκος 'strong', σωκέω 'bin strong, have power'; zero grade συχνός 'gedrängt, numerous' (*\*tuk-snos*).

**References:** WP. I 746 f., WH. II 463, Kuiper Indo Germanic Nasalprä. 122.

**Page(s):** 1098

---

**Root / lemma:** *tvēi-2*, extended *tvēi-s-*

**Meaning:** to excite, shake, move around; to shimmer

**Grammatical information:** (s-present; to *es*-stem *tueios-*, *tueies-*, Avestan *ṣwayah-*)

**Note:** = *tueis-* 'sparkle, glitter', da 'lebhaftige Bewegung - flicker, sparkle, glitter' ein common Bedeutungsverhältnis is.

**Material:** Old Indic *tvīṣ-* 'excited, aroused sein; sparkle, glitter, gleam' (present *tvēṣati* Gramm., *átvīṣur* 'sie waren excited, aroused, bestürzt', 3. Sg. *átvīṣata*, *titvīṣé*), *tveṣá-* 'boisterous; scintillant, flickering, sparkling, gleaming', *tvīṣ-*, *tvīṣi-* f. 'excitement, impetuosity, hastiness; radiance'; Proto Indic (Mitanni) PN *Tuṣratta* maybe from *\*Tviṣ(a)-ratha-* = Old Indic *tveṣá-ratha-* 'dessen cart boisterous vordringt';

Avestan *ṣwy-ant-* participle 'fear erweckend', *upā-ṣwayeiti* 'be afraid, ängstigt sich', *ṣwyā* 'Schrecknis, danger', *ṣwayah-* n. ds. (therefrom *ṣwayan̄ha-* n. 'gefährlicher state, status, danger', *ṣwayan̄hant-* 'terrible, dangerous'); *ṣwaēsō* n. 'fear, a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm'; *ṣwisra-* 'luminous' (would be Old Indic *\*tvicchra-*);

gr. *σειώ* 'shake, swing, brandish, shatter' (*\*tueisō*; ἐπι-σειών; σέσεισμαι), zero grades participle *σιών* (: Old Indic *a-tvīṣ-ata*), *σεισμα*, *σεισμός* 'tremor, Erdbeben'; from a *\*tueis-* *ros* 'scintillant, flickering, sparkling' derives *σειριος* 'blazing, burning (hochsommerlich); Hundstern (Sirius), star generally', *σειρ*, *σειρός* ὁ ἥλιος καὶ *σειριος* Suidas (to consonant-stem probably after ἀστήρ has changed); if *σιγαλόεις* 'glimmering' (*σιγαλόω* 'glätte, make blank') here anzureihen is (: *tuis-* + γαλ[ήνη]), is es perhaps as *tuisi-* (composition form besides *\*tueis-ro-*) + γαλος, perhaps 'vonfunkelnder brightness' to analysieren

**References:** WP. I 748, Mayrhofer 1, 540.

**Page(s):** 1099

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuēgh-*

**Meaning:** to oppress

**Material:** Avestan *ṣwāzjaiti* 'gerät in crowdedness' (Avestan *\*tuānzghati* with *-zgh-* from Indo Germanic *-gh + skō*), to Old Saxon *thwingan*, Old High German *dwingan* 'press, zwingen, unterdrücken', Old Icelandic *þvinga*, *-aða* 'constrain, oblige, bother, annoy, plague', Old English *ðwinglian* 'aufbinden'; but Old High German *dūhen* 'press, niederdrücken' (Modern High German *deuhen*, *dauhen*), Old English *ðȳn*, *ðēon* (preterit *ðȳde*) 'press, bother, annoy, constrain, oblige, bump, poke, prick' from *\*būhjan* (*\*bunhian*), whereupon also Middle Dutch *dūwen*, *douwen* 'press, press, and probably also anfrk. *bethūwen* 'deprimere' and Old English *ðȳwan* 'press, beset, scold, chide, bestrafen' go back, belong to (s)teuk-, above S. 1032.



**References:** WP. I 748 f., Kuiper Nasalpräas. 126.

**Page(s):** 1099-1100

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuen-*

**See also:** see below *tēu-6*.

**Page(s):** 1099

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuerk-*

**Meaning:** to cut

**Material:** Avestan *θwarəs-* 'cut, clip, schnitzend gestalten', participle *θwaršta-*, *θwōrəštar-* or *θwarəxštar-* 'creator, god, molder': Old Indic GN *Tváṣṭā* (-ar-) from \**Tvárṣtar*, in addition probably gr. σάρξ, -κός 'flesh', Pl. 'Fleischstücke' (Aeolic σύρκες), σαρκάζειν 'tear, sich auf die Lippen beißen, mock', σαρκό-φαγος 'carnivorous', Subst. 'Sarg = coffin' (> Latin *sarcophagus* > Old High German *sarch*, Modern High German *Sarg*); if as 'Querschnitt' here also die family of Old High German *dwerah* 'quer' (etc., see below *terk-* 'turn')?

Ein from *türk-* entstandenes \**truk-* seeks man in Latin *trux*, *trūcis* 'rough, prickly, durchbohrend (of look), abstoßend, fierce, grim, defiant', *truculentus* 'dim in den Mienen, griesgrämig', *trucidāre* 'niedermetzeln' (from \**truci-caidos* to Latin *caedō* above S. 917), to Old Irish *trū* (\**truk-s*) 'totgeweiht', Gen. *troch* (\**trukós*).

**References:** WP. I 751, WH. II 695, 709, 711 f., Mayrhofer 1, 539.

**Page(s):** 1102

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuer-1*: *tur-* and *tūr-*

**Meaning:** to turn, whirl

**Note:** from which partly *tru-*

**Material:** A. Old Indic *tváratē*, *turáti* 'hurries', *tūryatē* ds., *tūrṇa-*, *tūrṇi-* 'hasty', *turá-* in the meaning 'rash, hasty' (not to *turá-* 'strong', das to *tēu-* 'to swell'), *turáṇa-* 'hurrying', *turanyáti* 'hurries' (: ὀτρύνω from ὀ-τρυ-ν-ιω), Avestan *θwāša-* (Aryan \**tvárta-*) 'hasty'; *turaga-* 'horse' ('rusher, racer');

Maybe alb. *turrem* 'hurry'.

gr. ὀ-τρύνω (ὀ prefix) 'treibe an', Med. 'hurry', ὀτραλέος (\*τFρα- = Indo Germanic *tūr-*), ὀτρηρός 'nimble, agile' (compare without prefix τρηρόν ἐλαφρόν Hes.); τορύνη 'Rührkelle', τορύνω 'rühre um' (\*τυρυνᾶ);



Latin *trua* f. `scoop, also zum Umrühren beim Kochen', *trulla, truella* `scoop, paten', *trulleum* `bowl, washbasin', probably also *amptuō, -āre* `bei den saliarischen Religionsfeiern tanzen and jump';

Old High German *dweran* stem V. `quick, fast herumdrehen, durcheinander rühren, mix' (Modern High German Bavarian *zweren*), Old English *ðweran* `bestir', *ge-ðwer* `curd', Swedish *tvära* `stir'; Old Icelandic *þvara* `verticil, whorl, group of parts (leaves, flowers, etc.) arranged in a circle', Old English *ðwære, ðwēre* f. `tudicula'; Old Icelandic *þyrill*, Old English *ðwirel*, Old High German *dwiril* `verticil, whorl, group of parts (leaves, flowers, etc.) arranged in a circle, Rührstab'; Middle Low German *dwarl, dwerl* `whirl, curl'; isl. *þyrla* `whirl', Modern High German *дорlen* `sich drehen'; Old Icelandic *þorim*. `bulk, mass, greatness, bulk, extent, allotment', of **onomatopoeic words Schalleindruck** a durcheinanderwirbelnden Menge from probably also Old Icelandic *þyrja* `run, buzz, whirr', *þurs, þors* `fiend, demon, giant', Old English *ðyrs* `giant, demon', Old High German *thuris, dur(ʰ)s, turs* ds.;

**B.** with **þ**-Erweiter.: gr. *σύρβη*, Attic *τύρβη* `din, fuss, noise, perplexity', Adv. *σύρβᾱ*, Attic *τύρβᾱ* `durcheinander'; Latin *turba* f. `die lärmende Unordnung a Menge, perplexity, Getümmel', *turbō, -āre* `bewilder, durcheinanderbringen', *turbō, -inis* m. `whirlwind, whirl, drehende Bewegung, Kreisel'; Middle Irish *torbaid* `baffle', cymr. *twrf* m. `din, fuss, noise' (Latin loanword *torff*.), *tyrfu* `rant, roister' (M. O'Brien Ériu 11, 91); Old Icelandic *þorp* `Menschenhaufen', *þyrpa* `urge, press, push'; perhaps Hittite *tarup(p)-* `unite, versammeln';

**C.** with *m*-formants: Latin *turma* `troop, multitude, crowd, swarm'.

Alb. *turma* `crowd' a Latin loanword.

Old Icelandic *þruma* f., *þrymr* m. `din, fuss, noise, crash, blast', Old English *ðrymm* m. `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, power, glory, magnificence, radiance', *ðrymma* `warrior'; Old Saxon *heru-thrum* `verderbliche Gewalt of Schwertes'; Middle High German Modern High German dial. *drumeln* `sich in Wirbel drehen, lurch', Swiss *drümmel* `dizziness, giddiness; swindle', and Middle High German *\*durm, turm* `whirl, dizziness, giddiness; swindle', Middle High German Modern High German dial. *durmel, dürmel* (*t*) `dizziness, giddiness; swindle, dizziness, whirl', *durmig* (*dürmig, dürmisch*) `betäubt taumelnd, dizzy; tobend, boisterous, angry, irate';

**D.** in Germanic eine bedeutungsgleiche family with anlaut. *s*- and den ablaut Germanic *\*stur-* and *\*staur-*: Old High German *stōr(ʰ)en* (*ga-, ar-, zt-*) `disturb, bother, in Verwirrung

bringen', Modern High German *stören* `disturb, bother' (*stören* `in Lande herumfahren, auf die *stör* go', *zerstören*, *verstört*, Old Frisian *tōstēra* `destroy' (compare Latin *turbāre* : *disturbāre*); ablaut. Old Icelandic *stýrr*, Gen. *stýrjar* m. `Getümmel, perplexity, noise', Old English *styrian* `move, bewilder, agitate, tell', *gestyr* n. `movement', Old High German *irsturien*, Middle High German *stürn* `stochern, set in motion ', Modern High German *stüren* `in etwas herumstöbern or dig'; Old Icelandic *sturla* `in Unordnung bringen, disturb, bother', Middle High German *stürel* `tool zum Stüren'; mit *m*-suffix (see above) Old Icelandic *stormr* `storm, restlessness, Kampfessturm', Old English *storm*, Old High German *sturm* `storm', Swiss *sturm* `dizzy ', *stürmi* `dizziness, giddiness; swindle '.

**References:** WP. I 749 f., WH. I 42, II 708 f., 718, 719, Mayrhofer 1, 514, 539, 569 f.

**Page(s):** 1100-1101

**Root / lemma:** *t̥uer-2*: *tur-*, *t̥uerə-*

**Meaning:** to grab, to enclose

**Material:** Gr. σειρά:, ep. Ionian σειρά f. `rope, cable, band, strap' (\**t̥ueriā*), παρά-σειρος (ἵππος) `Handpferd', compare περίδες σείραι and σείρι[ς] ξωστήρ Hes.; with *α*-gradation σορός f. `Urne' (\**t̥uoros*); perhaps Σειρήν, -ήνος `siren (death goddess); eine wild Bienenart, ein small bird', whether originally `Umstrickerin', to σείρᾱ `rope, band'; σαργάνη f., -ίς, -ίδος f. `basket, wickerwork ', compare Attic ταργάναι πλοκαί, συνδέσεις, πέδαι Hes.; perhaps extension \**t̥uer-g-*, compare \**t̥uer-p-* in gr. τάρπη f. `large basket', whether here \**t̥u-p-* to \**t̥p-* dissimilated, thereafter also ταργ- besides σαργ-;

after Loth RC 40, 475 f. here bret. *torn-aod* `Steilküste', gall. *turno-* `height' in PN wie *Turno-magus*, *Turnācum* etc.;

Lithuanian *tverīu*, *tvėrti* `catch, to hem, gird, border, umhegen, form, mould', Latvian *tveŗu*, *tveŗt* `grasp, catch, hold, stop', ablaut. Lithuanian *turiu*, *turėti* `hold, stop, have', Latvian *туру*, *turēt* ds., Old Prussian *turīt* `have, sollen'; Lithuanian *āp-tvaras* `paddock ', *tvārtas* `Einzäunung', *tvarstýti* `mehrfach to hem, gird, border', Latvian *tvaŗstīt* `grasp, catch, capture '; Church Slavic *tvorъ* `forma', Old Church Slavic *tvoriti* `create, make', Old Russian *tvorъ* `appearance ', serb. *tvórac* `creator, god'; lengthened grade Lithuanian *tvorà*, Latvian *tvāre* `fence', Old Church Slavic *tvarъ* `creation, creature'; in addition russ. *tvaróg* m. (from which Modern High German `Quark = curd'), compare zur formation Latin *formaticum*, French `fromage', originally participle: Lithuanian *tvir-tas*, Latvian *tvirts* `strong, tight, firm' (\**t̥uĩ-to-*), Old Church Slavic *tvъrdъ*, russ. *tvěrdyj* ds. (\**t̥uĩ-*; the variation *t*: *d* from originally konson. Stammzu define); in addition still Old Russian *tvъrdъ* f. `vault of the sky, firmament, heavens, skies, fortification '.

**References:** WP. I 750 f., Trautmann 333 f., Vasmer 3, 85 ff., Hofmann Gr. etym. Wb. 305, 308, 353.

**Page(s):** 1101

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuēi-1*

**Meaning:** to cut down, hack, hit

**Material:** Old English *ðwītan* stem V. 'cut, clip, abscise' (would be *ɔ*-present; in addition) *geðwīt* 'chip, splinter', Old Icelandic *þveitr* 'Querhieb, incision', *þveita* 'hew, hit, bump, poke'; Lithuanian *tvýskinu*, *-inti* 'vast, grand anklopfen', *tvóju*, *tvóti* Scherzwort for 'proficient thrash'; in Folge of **onomatopoeic words Schall** characters the Lithuanian words dubious Vergleich.

**References:** WP. I 747 f.

**Page(s):** 1099

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuīb<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** hollow

**Note:** only gr. and Latin

**Material:** Gr. σῖφων, -ωνος m. 'Abzugsröhre, Weinheber, Feuerspritze, Weinschlauch', σιφνεύς 'mole' ('röhrenförmige Gänge burrowing'), σιφνὸς κενός Hes. (actually 'hollow'), probably also σιφλός 'hollow, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lame', σιφλοῦν 'spoil'; Latin *tibia* 'Schienbeinknochen; gerade whistle, flute', belongs barely to *stīb(h)-* 'shaft, pole' (above S. 1015), das festes *s-* **has**.

**References:** WP. I 751 f., WH. II 680.

**Page(s):** 1102

---

**Root / lemma:** *tuō[u]- : tuəu- : tū-l-*

**Meaning:** tube

**Material:** Old Indic *tūṇa-* m., *tūṇīf-* 'quiver', *tūṇava-* m. 'flute' (\**tū-l-n-*): Old Church Slavic *tuľ* 'quiver'; gr. σωλήν 'gully, duct, tube, pipe, canal'; with reduplication-stem \**tuəu-*: \*σαυρος or \*σαυρα 'duct, tube, pipe am unteren end the lance', in σαυρωτήρ 'ein about das untere Lanzenende gestülptes, röhrenartiges piece', with *n*-forms σαυνίον 'τὸ ἀνδρεῖον αἰδοῖον' (\*'duct, tube, pipe'), in the Koine 'spear, javelin, spit, pike'.

**References:** WP. I 752, WH. II 688, Vasmer 3, 150, Mayrhofer 1, 518, J. Hubschmid, Bibl. Faculté de Philos. et Lettres de l'Univ. de Liège, Fasc. 129 (1953), 194.

**Page(s):** 1102

---

**Root / lemma:** *tū-lo-*

**Meaning:** sluggish, lazy

**Material:** Latvian *tūla*, *tūlis* 'wer with nichts fertig wird', *tūlūot*, *tūlat*, *tūlūotiēs* 'säumen, slowly sein, zögernd an die Arbeit go; babble, chatter'; Old Icelandic *Paul* f. 'Festsetzung', *mæla sik í Paul* 'beim Sprechen stocken', nisl. *Paul-reið* 'anhaltender ermattender Ritt', *Paul-sætinn* 'cunctabundus', Norwegian *tūla* 'heavy work', *týla* 'hesitate', Latvian *tūlūotiēs* ds.; with other forms perhaps Latvian *tauñūotiēs* 'hesitate, vacillate, nicht fertig become, slowly sein'.

**References:** WP. I 745 f., Holthausen Altwestn. Wb. 313.

**Page(s):** 1098

**Root / lemma:** *tū*

**Meaning:** thou

**Grammatical information:** Gen. *t(e)ye*, Dat. *toi*, *teb<sup>h</sup>(e)i*, Akk. *te*, stem *tū-*, *teyo-*, *teye-*, *tuo-*, *tue-* and *te-*

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *tū*, *tū* 'yet' (zur hervorhebenden and auffordernden particle has changed), Avestan *tū* ds., enkl. 'du'; Aryan *\*tuṣ-ám* (after Old Indic *ahám*) in Old Indic *tuvám*, *tvám*, Gatha-Avestan *tvām*, jav. *tūm*, ap. *tuvam* 'du'; Armenian *du* 'du';

gr. Doric *τύ*, hom. Ionian Attic *σύ* (σ- from the **Kas** obl., where σ- from τF-), hom. *τῦνη*, lak. *τούνη*, Boeotian *τουv* (after ἐγώ-v, -vη); alb. *tí* (\**tū*); Latin *tū*, Old Irish *tū* (\**tū* or \**tū*), *tu-ssu*, -*ssu* (\**tū*) 'du', cymr. *tí* etc. (\**tū*); Gothic *pu*, Old Icelandic *pū* and suffix *pu*, *po*, Old Saxon *thū*, Old High German *dū*, *du*, Lithuanian *tū* (\**tū* or \**tū?*), Old Prussian *tou* (\**tū*) 'du'; Old Church Slavic *ty*, Tocharian A *tu*, B *t(u)we*, Hittite *zik*, *zikka* 'du' (\**tega* from \**te* + \**egō*), *tuk*, *tukka* 'dir, you', enclitic -*du-* (\**tu*) and -*ta* (\**te* or \**toi*) 'dir, you';

2. Indo Germanic \**teye-* 'dein', Celtic \**toye* in Old Irish *toí*, mcymr. *teu* 'das Deinige', preceding Celtic \**tou* > Old Irish *do* 'dein', cymr. *dy*, corn. *the*, bret. *da* ds.; Hittite -*tí* 'dein'.

3. Possessivum *teyo-s*, *tuo-s*: Old Indic *tvá-ḥ*, Gatha-Avestan *ṣwa-*, Avestan *tava-*, hom. Ionian Attic *σός* (\*τFός), hom. Lesbian Doric *τεός*, Boeotian *τιός* (\*τεFός); alb. *y-t*, Akk. *tén-t* (Verschmelzung of article with dem Poss.); Latin *tuus* (from \**tovos*), Umbrian *tover* 'tui', Oscan *tuvaí* 'tua'; Lithuanian *tāvas*, Old Church Slavic *tvójь*.

**References:** WP. I 745, WH. II 712, Trautmann 315, 331, Jackson Lang and Hist. 657, Mayrhofer 1, 507, Vasmer 3, 102 f., Pedersen Hittitisch p. 58.

**Page(s):** 1097-1098

**Root / lemma:** *ub-*

**Meaning:** to drag, press

**Material:** Old Indic *ubjāti* 'hält low, base, presses together', Avestan *ubjyāite* 'wird niedergedrückt (auf the Wage)';

Prussian-Lithuanian *ũbyti* 'zur haste, hurry urge, press, push'.

**References:** WP. I 193 f., Mayrhofer 1, 107.

**Page(s):** 1103

---

**Root / lemma:** *udero-*, *uēdero-*

**Meaning:** belly

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *udāra-m* 'belly, intumescence of Leibes, the thick Teil eines Dinges, cavity, the interior', *anūdara-* 'bauchlos', Avestan *udara-* ds.; gr. ὄδερὸς γαστήρ Hes. (because of Asper rather for \*ὄδερὸς); Latin *uterus* 'lower abdomen, belly, esp. womb, uterus' (*t* for *d* am ehesten zugleich with dem phonetic alteration from \**udris* 'hose' to \**utris*, *uter* eingetreten); Old Prussian *weders* 'belly, stomach', Lithuanian *vėdaras* 'intestines, entrails of fish, intestines, entrails; Wurstmagen', Latvian *vēders*, *vēdars* 'belly, stomach';

zur preposition *ud* belong perhaps gr. ὤστος γαστήρ Hes. (\**ud-sto-s* 'vor-stehend') and ὤστέρα 'womb, uterus' (*ud* + compounds-suffix *tero-*).

2. Latin *venter*, *-tris* 'belly' (could be \**uend-rī-*).

3. Latin *vē(n)sīca* f. 'the bubble', Old Indic *vastī-* m. 'bubble, bladder' (\**uṇḍ-ti-*?); *vanīṣṭhú-* 'Mastdarm, or ein in the Nähe of Netzes liegender Körperteil'; compare ἧνυστρον 'Labmagen', Old High German *wan(a)st*, *wēnist* 'paunch', Modern High German *Wanst* also 'psalterium', ablaut. isl. *vinstrf.* 'psalterium', Norwegian dial. *vinstrf.* 'Labmagen' (\**uēnistrō*); compare also Lidén KZ 61, 19 ff.

maybe alb. \**vē(n)sīca*, *vēsca*, *veshka* 'bladder' a Latin loanword.

4. Germanic \**wanpa-* in Middle Low German *ingewāt*, *ingewant*, *ingewende* ds., Dutch *ingewand*, das -ge- from *ingewāt* is from *Eingeweide*, Dutch *geweide* (see 1122) herübergenommen.

**References:** WP. I 190 f., WH. II 750 f., 846, Trautmann 343 f., Vasmer 1, 177, Liebert Nominalsuffix *-ti-* 196 f.

**Page(s):** 1104-1105

---

**Root / lemma: *u-1*****Meaning:** expr. root**Material:** A. As imitation of Eulenrufes:

Proto Germanic *\*uwwōn* in Swiss *huw(e)*, *hu(e)* 'owl'; Deminut. *\*uwwilōn* in Old High German *ūwila*, Middle High German *iuwel*, *iule*, Modern High German *owl*, Old English *ȝl-twist* 'bird trap' (with Lockeule), besides *\*uwwalōn* in Old High German MN *Ūl-*, Middle Low German *ūle*, nnl. *uil*, engl. *owl*, Old Icelandic *ugla*; compare Modern High German *Uhu* (md.) and (with *p*-Erweit.) Germanic *\*ūf-* in Old Icelandic *ūfr*, Old English *ūf*, Old Bavarian *ūvo*, Bavarian-österr. *auf*,

in addition Latvian *ūpis* 'eagle owl', *ūpēt* 'cry (from Eulen and Tauben)', Lithuanian *ūpas* 'echo', Old Russian *vyplb*, Church Slavic *vyрbъ* 'seagull', russ. *vyр m.*, *vyрb f.* 'bittern' (somewhat different Latvian *ūbuôt* 'coo, from Tauben', *ūbele* 'turtledove'); compare Old Indic *uhū-* 'schreiend' and Latin *ulula* 'Kauz' under *ul-*.

B. *k*-extension ***uk-, ouk-***: Old Irish *uch* 'wehe!' and 'sigh', Middle Irish also *och*, *ach* ds.; perhaps Gothic *auhjōn* 'rant, roister', *auhjōdus* 'din, fuss, noise, Getümmel' (*áu*, *ai?*), Latvian *aūka* 'whirlwind', Old Prussian *aukis* 'Greif', Lithuanian *apúokas* 'a night-owl, an owl', Latvian *ūkšuoť* 'jubilate', serb. *ukati*, *učati* 'hu call, shout, cry', *ūka* 'clamor'.

**References:** WP. I 187, WH. I 119, Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240, Kluge-Götze<sup>16</sup> 182, 881 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin 4, 409.

**Page(s):** 1103**Root / lemma: *u-2*****See also:** s. *au-4* S. 73 f.**Page(s):** 1103**Root / lemma: *ul-*****Meaning:** to howl**Note:** various redupl. ***ulul-*****Material:** Old Indic *úlūka-* m. = Latin (gloss.) *ulucus* 'Kauz, owl';

Old Indic *ululí-*, *ulūlú-* 'ululabilis', *ululatus*, gr. *ύλάω*, *ύλακτέω* 'bark', Latin *ululāre* 'howl', *ulula* f. 'Kauz',

maybe alb. (*\*ululāre*) *ulēras*, *ulērij* 'howl'.

Lithuanian *ulula baĩgos* `es heulen die waves, billows', *ulūlóti, ulóti* `hallo call, shout, cry', *ulbúoti, ūlbauti* `call, shout, cry, sing, cry';

but Old Irish *ilach* `clamor' ( *\*eluko-*), Middle Irish also *ulach* ds., nir. *olchobhchán, ulchobhchán, ulgadán* `owl ' probably to *el-, ol-*.

**References:** WP. I 194, WH. II 813 f.; compare *el-, ol-* S. 306.

**Page(s):** 1105

---

**Root / lemma:** *upér, upéri*

**Meaning:** over, above

**Note**

Centum languages prove that **Root / lemma:** *upér, upéri*: `over, above' derived from an older **Root / lemma:** *\*hukwér, \*hukwéri*: `over, above', later the old laryngeal was lost. What becomes clear is the common gr.- celt. *-kw-* > *-p-*. Therefore **Root / lemma:** *upér, upéri*: `over, above' derived from the same root as the cognates for horse. This root developed from the concept of climbing a horse: **Root / lemma:** *ekyo-s*: `horse'. The sky above was seemly called according to the horse goddess : gall. *Epona* `The Celtic horse goddess whose authority extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey'.

**Note:** related with *upo* s. d.

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *upári*, Avestan *upairi*, ap. *upariy* `about, about - toward, about - out (Akk.); about - toward (Instr); about (Gen.)'; Armenian probably *i ver* `hinauf, above' (probably *\*uper*, besides from Kasusformen from *\*upero-*;) *i veroy* `if, oberhalb', *i veray* `above, darauf' (these as preposition beim Gen. `about, auf');

gr. *ὑπέρ*, preverb `about, about - out' and preposition `about - toward, oberhalb, about - out (Akk.); about' also in sense from Latin *dē*, `zum protection, zum Besten (m. real Gen.; Arcadian with Dat.-Lok.)'; Latin Umbrian *super* (to *s-* see below *upo*) preverb `about, drüber' and preposition `about, about - toward, about - out (Akk.); about' (`Abl.' = Lok.); Old Irish *for-*, *for* preverb `about, auf' and preposition `about, about - toward, about - out (Akk); about auf (`Dat.' = Instr. or Lok.)', cymr. *gor-*, *gwar-*, corn. *gor-*, bret. *gour-*, gall. *uer-tragus* `a kind of schnellfüßiger Hunde', PN *Ver-cingeto-rīx* (das **insel** Celtic-*o-* after Irish *fo-*, brit. *gwo-*);

Celtic *\*vertamo-* `the höchste' in VN *Vertamo-cori(ī)*, changing through ablaut cymr. *gwar-thaf* `height' ( *\*vortamos*); keltiber. *ueramos* `summus' ( *\*uperamos*);



Gothic *ufar*, Old Icelandic *yfir* (\**úper*); Old High German *uber* (\**upér*), with in Satzinlaut preserved *í*; Old High German *ubari*, *ubiri* preverb 'about' and preposition 'about, about - toward, about = out (Akk.); about' ('Dat.' = Instr. or Lok).

2. Old Indic *úpara*- 'the untere, nähere' = Avestan *upara*- 'the obere'; gr. ὑπερος 'Mörserkeule', ὑπέρῳ 'upper rope, band' (ὑπερώα 'palate', ὑπερώιον 'upper chamber' are unclear);

Latin *super*, *superus* 'that is above, upper, higher', Oscan *supruis* 'that is above, upper, higher' (therefrom Latin *suprā* Adv. over, on the top; of time, before, previously; in writing, above; of amount, etc.. over, more, beyond; Prep. with acc. above, over; of time, before; of amount, more than, above, beyond', *superior*, *suprēmus*, Umbrian *subra* 'above', *supru* Adv. 'above'; Latin *supernus* 'that is above, celestial, supernal', Umbrian *superne* m. Akk. 'over, above, upon, on'); Gothic *ufarō* Adv. 'about, above', Old High German *obaro* Adj. 'that is above, upper, higher', Old English *yferra* ds. (\**uþerizō*, Superl. *yfemest* see below *upo*).

**References:** WP. I 192, WH. II 613 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 518 ff. Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

**Page(s):** 1105-1106

---

**Root / lemma:** *upo*, *up*, *eup*, (*e*)*up-s-*

**Meaning:** under, from under, etc..

**Note:** from the meaning 'from under hinauf' die meaning 'hinauf, about', die partly here, esp. but in related \**upér(i)* (see d.), as well as in the group ὑψηλός etc. ausgeprägt is; Indo Germanic *upo* is preverb (e.g. Old Indic *úpa-i-*, gr. ὑπ-εἰμι, Latin *sub-eō*) and preposition by variant case.

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *úpa* preverb and preposition 'toward - to (Akk.); an, by, to (Lok.); in Laufe from, gemäß, with in sense the accompaniment (Instr.)', Avestan *upa*, ap. *upā* preverb and preposition 'toward - to, in, auf (Akk.); by, in (Lok.)';

gr. ὑπό preverb and preposition 'under an etwas heran, under etwas (Akk.); under an, under ('dative', actually Lok. and partly perhaps Instr.); under; of Urheber beim Passiv (Gen. of Bereiche); from under away, under - hervor (Abl.)';

Latin *sub* (*s-* from \**[e]ks-*, compare gr. ἐξυπερθεν; -*b* from -*p* as in *ab* = gr. ἀπό), preverb and preposition 'under an etwas heran, under etwas' (Akk.; also temporal, e.g. *sub noctem*); under an, under ('Abl.', actually Lok.), as Oscan *sub meḍikiai* (partly perhaps Instr., as Umbrian *su maronato* 'sub \*maronatu'), besides *subs-* (as *abs*) in *sustineō* and in *susque deque ferō* 'aequō animō ferō' (Gell.), compare also under die group from ὑψι,



Umbrian *sub-*, *su-*, Oscan *σutt*; Old Irish *fo* preverb and preposition 'under' (Akk., 'Dat.' = Lok. or partly perhaps Instr.), acymr. *guo-*, *gu-*, *gua-*, ncymr. *go-*, *gwa-*, corn. *go-*, *gu-*, bret. *gou-* preverb and in compound gall. *vo-* (*Voretus*), *ve-* (gr.-Celtic-Latin *parave-rēdus* 'Extrapostpferd', from which Modern High German *Pferd*);

maybe alb. (*\*subeo, subito*) *shpejt* 'sudden, fast'.

perhaps cymr. *gorau* 'best' from *\*uper-esu* (= gr. *ὑπέρ-εὔ* 'very good', L.-P. S. 186) or from *\*uper-gousom* (compare S. 399) after Binchy J. C. stem 1, 148 ff.; das *o* from Celtic *vo-*; with Old Indic *upa-sthāna-m* 'Bedienung', *úpa-sti-*, *upa-stí-m*. 'subordinate, servant' compare Middle Irish *foss* 'servant' (*\*upo-sto-*), cymr. bret. *gwas*, corn. *guas* ds., gall. PN *Vasso-rīx* etc., Middle Latin *vassus*, *vassallus*, sämtlich zur root *stā*-S. 1005, 1008, as also Old Irish *foth* 'replacement, equivalent' (*fo* + *tā*) but Middle Irish *fothae* 'foundation, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor' from *fo* + *suide* (see 885);

Gothic *uf* (*ub-uh*) prefix 'auf, under', preposition 'under' (Akk., 'Dat.' = Lok. and partly perhaps Instr.), Old High German *oba*, Middle High German *obe*, *ob* 'if, about' (*\*upō*), but Old Icelandic *of* 'about, an, in', Old English *ufe-* (*\*úpo*), Old High German *ūf* (*ūfan*) 'auf' (to Old High German *ū* compare under Old Church Slavic *vysoкъ*); besides with *-pp-* Old Saxon *uppa*, *up*, Old English *uppe*, *up*, Old Icelandic *upp* 'auf, aufwärts' and (with one only in Old Irish *ōs*, *uas*, cymr. *uch* wiederkehrenden lengthened grade) Gothic *iuppa* 'droben', *iup* 'after, above'; Hittite *up-zi* 'geht auf' (from the sun).

maybe alb. (*\*upa*) *hyp*, aor. *hupa* 'climb, mount (a horse)'

2. supplementary: Old Indic *upamá-* 'the oberste, höchste, nächste', Avestan *upəma-* ds., Old English *ufemest* (and *yfemest*) 'the höchste, oberste';

Latin *summus* (*\*supmos*) 'the höchste' = Umbrian *somo* 'summun', compare also gr. *ὑπτατος* 'the höchste, first'. - Gr. *ὑπτιος* 'zurückgelehnt, backwards, to the rear' (? after Sittig from *sup-ti-* 'sleeping' - above S. 1048 -, compare Kretschmer Gl. 22, 247), Latin *supīnus* 'auf dem back lying, backwards bent, sparse, reduced ansteigend', Old Latin *suppus* (short form to *supīnus*?) ds., *suppō*, *-āre* 'supīnāre, auf den back lay, place, backwards, to the rear hold out, stretch forth', Umbrian *sopam* 'suppam'.

alb. *shumë* (*\*summus*) [adv] 'considerably, greatly, very'

*upélo-s* in Gothic *ubils*, Old English *yfel*, Old High German *ubil* 'evil', Middle Irish *fel* 'evil, bad'.

**upes-** in Gothic *ubizwa* f. 'Vorhalle', Old Icelandic *ups* f., *upsi* m. 'Vorhalle a Kirche', Old English *efes*, *yfes* 'Dachtraufe', Old High German *obosa*, *obasa*, *obisa* 'Vorhalle';

**ups-** (compare above Latin *subs-*, *susque*) in gr. ὑψι Adv. 'high' (seems übrigens as ὑπ-σι ein Lok. Pl. to sein, as Old Irish *ōs*, *uas* from \**oup-su*), whereof ὑψίτερος, ὑψίων 'higher', ὑψιστος 'the höchste'; ὑποῦ, ὑπόθι, -όσε ds., ὑπόθεν 'from hoch herab', τὸ ὕψος 'height, acme, apex', ὑψηλός 'high'; with lengthened grade Celtic *ou* (probably Indo Germanic *eu*, compare Gothic *iupa*): Old Irish *ōs*, *ūas* 'above, about' (\**oup-su*) = cymr. *uch*, corn. *ugh*, bret. *uc'h* ds., wherefore Adj. Old Irish *ūasal* 'high', cymr. *uchel* (compounds *uch*, Sup. *uchaf*) corn. *huhel*, bret. *uc'hel* 'high', gall. Οὔξελλον, -α, *Uxello-dūnum* (\**oupselo-*), further Old Irish *ūall* 'Übermut' (\**oupslā*) and Old Irish *ōchtar*, *ūachtar* 'das Obere', cymr. *uthr* 'dreadful, erstaunlich' (\**oup-tro-*, maybe from \**oupstro-*, or after dem relationship \**eks* : \**ektro-* dafür eingetreten); here das Old Irish preverb *uss-*, *oss-* (\**uχs* < \**ups*) e.g. in Old Irish *osnad* 'sigh' (see 38), cymr. *uch-enaid*, bret. *huanad* ds., where \**uχs* through \**ouχs* replaced worden is; original \**uχs* and \**ud-s-* (see above under *ud-*) are phonetically otherwise not to distinguish, discern; compare Thurneysen Gr. 5, 526; keltiber. PN *Vxama*, gall. *Vxisama* (: cymr. *uchaf* 'höchst');

proto Slavic. \**ūpsa-* 'high' placed in Old Church Slavic *vysokъ* etc. 'high'.

**References:** WP. I 192 f., WH. II 612 ff., Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 522 ff., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 242, Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

**Page(s):** 1106-1107

---

**Root / lemma:** *uad<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** pledge

**Material:** Latin *vas*, *vadis* 'Bürge', *vadimōnium* 'Bürgschaft', praes. -*dis*, older *prae-vides* 'Bürge'; Gothic *wadi* n. 'pledge, Handgeld' (*wadjabōkōs* 'Pfandbrief', *gawadjōn* 'betroth'), Old Icelandic *veð* n. 'pledge, anvertrautes blessing', Old Frisian *wed* 'pact, covenant, promise, Bürgschaft, certainty', Old English *wedd* 'pledge, pact, covenant', Old Saxon *weddi* 'pledge', Old High German *wetti*, *weti* 'Pfandvertrag, Rechtsverbindlichkeit, pledge', Middle High German also 'Einsatz bei a Wette, Schadenersatz', Modern High German *Wette*; Old Icelandic *veðja* 'aufs Spiel place, wetten, under Hinterlegung a Bürgschaft Berufung einlegen', Old English *weddian* 'pact, covenant make, promise, verheiraten' (*weres weddian* 'sich einem Manne betroth', engl. *wed* 'marry'), Middle High German *wetten* 'pledge give, Strafgeld entrichten, wetten', Modern High German *wetten*;

Lithuanian *vãdas* `pledge, Bürge', *vadúoti* (Latvian *vaduôt*) `somewhat Verpfändetes einlösen', *už-vadúoti* `for jemanden eintreten'.

**References:** WP. I 216 f., WH. II 735 f.

**Page(s):** 1109

---

**Root / lemma:** *uai*

**Meaning:** woe!

**Material:** Avestan *vayōi*, *avōi*, *āvōya* `wehe!' (*voya*- `Wehruf'): Armenian *vay* `Wehe, misfortune' (*v-* instead of *g-* from Indo Germanic *u-* through nebenherlaufende neologism); similarly gr. *ὠά* (as Latin *vah!*) and from alexandrinischer time *οὠά*, *οὠᾶ*, *οὠαί*, ngr. *βái* (Neuschöpfungen); alb. *vaj* `affliction, lament';

Latin *vae*; Middle Irish *fāe*, cymr. *gwae* `weh!'; with one perhaps with Latvian *vaĩdī* connected with *d(h)*-suffix presumably Middle Irish *fāed*, *fōid* `scream, sound, tone', cymr. *gwaedd* `clamor, eiulatus';

here as `Heuler': Armenian *gail*, gall. *\*uai-lo-s* in PN *Vailo*, *Vailico*, abrit. Gen. *Vailathi*, Old Irish *Faílán*, Middle Irish *fáel*, *fáel-chú* `wolf' = cymr. *gwell-gi* `ocean';

Gothic *wai*, Old Icelandic *vei*, *væ*, Old High German Old Saxon *wē*, Old English *wā* `wehe!', Gothic *wai-nei* `if yet!' (actually `wehe, daß nicht!') in compounds of schlechten, fehlerhaften Zustandes, e.g. Gothic *wajamērjan* `blaspheme', *waidēdja* `Übeltäter', Old Icelandic *veill* `lax, weak' (*\*wai-haila-*), *væla*, *vāla*, *vēla*, *veila* `lament'; Old English *wælan* `afflict' (*\*sick make*, from a *\*wā-hāl* = Old Icelandic *veill*); Old High German *wēwo*, *wēwa* `Wehe, pain, affliction', Old Saxon *wē*, Gen. *wēwes*, Old English *wāwa*, *wēa*, Old Icelandic *væ*, *vē* ds., Finnish (Lw) *vaiva* `plague, woefulness'; Old High German *weinōn* `weep, cry', Old English *wānian*, Old Icelandic *veina* `lament', whereof probably as `bejammernswert' Gothic *wainags* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', Old High German *wēnag* `woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky', Middle High German also `weak, small, little', Modern High German *wenig*,

Latvian *vaĩ* `wehe, ach', *vaijāt* trans. `wehe tun', *waĩdēt* `lament, weep', *vaĩdī* Pl. `lamentation, misery, need' (see above); serb. *vâj* `wehe!' is neologism.

Alb. *vaj* `lament', *vajtoj* `to lament'

**References:** WP. I 212 f., WH. II 724, Trautmann 338.

**Page(s):** 1110-1111

---

**Root / lemma:** *yal-*, *yal-d(h)-*

**Meaning:** to be strong

**Material:** Latin *valeō*, *-ēre* 'bei Kräften sein, stark sein; gelten, to be capable of', Oscan *Ἔλε* 'valens' or 'vale', Paelignian *Ualesies* = Latin *Valerius*; here also Latin *volēnum* (*volaemum*) *pirum* 'a kind of large pear', to Oscan *ualaemom*, *valaimas* 'optimus' with unclear *-aimo-*, perhaps Superl. to *\*valaio-*? or imitation from Oscan *maimo* 'maximus'?

Old Irish *fa-l-n-*, *fo-l-n-* 'rule, reign' with originally present formation *-n-*; Old Irish *flaith* f. (*\*ulati-*) 'power, rule, prince, lord' = cymr. *gwlad*, acorn. *gulat*, mcor. *gulas*, Middle Breton *gloat* 'land', nbret. *glat* 'fortune'; Old Irish *flaithem* 'ruler' (*\*ulaṭiomos*), mcymr. *guletic*, ncymr. *gwledig* ds., gall. *Vlatos* ds.; abrit. *Cuno-vali* Gen. to *\*Cuno-valos* 'strong as ein wolf', mcymr. *Cynwal*, Old Irish *Conall* ds.; cymr. *gwaladr* 'ruler' (*\*valatros*), with metathesis acymr. *gualart* in PN *Cat-gualart*, abret. *Cat-uualart*,

eine dental extension is in Germanic (proto Germanic *\*t*) and Baltic-Sl. (*d* or *dʰ*) frequent, often: Gothic *waldan*, Old Icelandic *valda* (*\*uulþōm*), Old Swedish present also *valla* (*\*valþan*), preterit also *valt* (*\*vevald*), Old High German *waltan* etc. 'walten, rule, reign, effectuate'; Old Icelandic *vald* n. 'force, might, power, rule', alts. *giwald* f. 'power, rule', Old Frisian *wald*, Old English *geweald* ds., Old High German *giwalt* ds.; Old Icelandic *einvaldi* 'Alleinherrscher', alts. *alowaldo*, Old High German *al(e)walto* etc.;

Lithuanian *veldėti* 'regieren, possess, control', *paveldėti* 'erben': Old Prussian *weldīsnan* Akk. 'heir, inheritance', *weldūnai* m. Pl. 'Erben'; Iterat. Lithuanian *valdyti* 'regieren', Latvian *vāldīt* 'rule, reign', Lithuanian *valdōnas* (Latvian *valduons*, *vāldiniēks*) 'ruler', Old Prussian *wāldnikans* Akk. Pl. 'Könige'; Lithuanian *valsčius* 'Amtsbezirk', Latvian *vālstis* 'empire, Staat, Gemeinde'; ablaut. Lithuanian *pavildēs* 'beherrscht';

Old Church Slavic *vladq*, *vlasti* 'rule, reign', Old Russian particle present *voľodyj* 'the herrscht', Old Czech *vladu vlasti* 'rule, reign' etc.; Old Church Slavic *vlastь* f. 'power, rule', sloven. *vlast* 'Grundeigentum, possession' etc.;

Tocharian B *walo*, A *wāl*, Obliq. *lānt*, *lānte* 'king' (*\*ule-nt*), Tocharian A *wālts*, B *jältse* 'thousand'.

**References:** WP. I 219, WH. II 727 f., Trautmann 340 f., Vasmer 1, 209, 219, 222.

**Page(s):** 1111-1112

---

**Root / lemma:** *yank-*

**Meaning:** beam

**Material:** Old Indic *vámśya-* 'crossbar, crossbeam'; Middle Irish *fēice* 'ridgepole, roof-tree, summit'; compare Old Indic *vámśá-* 'reed', *a-vámśá-* 'das Balkenlose'.

**References:** WP. I 218, WH. II 722 f.

**Page(s):** 1112

---

**Root / lemma:** *ɥap-1*

**Meaning:** to chatter

**Material:** Old English *wæflian*, isl. *vaflla*, Norwegian dial. *vavla*, *vabla*, bayr. *wabeln*, Lithuanian *vapù-*, *-ėti* 'babble, chatter'.

**References:** WP. I 217, Johannesson 104, WH. II 733.

**See also:** compare the following: *ɥap-2*, *ũp-*

**Page(s):** 1112

---

**Root / lemma:** *ɥap-2*, *ũp-*

**Meaning:** to call, cry

**Material:** Avestan *ufyeimi* 'invoco'; Old Church Slav. *въpiti* 'call, shout, cry', Czech *úpěti* 'lament', ablaut. Church Slav. *върѣ* and *върѣ* m. 'larus', russ. *вър* m. and *върѣ* f. 'bittern';

perhaps in addition Latin *vāpulāre* 'Prügel bekommen', whether originally 'ein Wehgeschrei erheben'; gr. ἠπύω, Doric ἀπύω 'shout, cry' could only here belong, whether anlaut. F through dissimilation gegen den consecutive labial dwindled would be.

**References:** WP. I 217, WH. II 733 f., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240;

**See also:** compare *u-1* in onomatopoeic words.

**Page(s):** 1112-1113

---

**Root / lemma:** *ɥazd<sup>h</sup>-* (better *ɥozd<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** long, wide

**Material:** Latin *vastus* 'wide, ungeheuer big, large, unförmlich'; Old Irish *fot*, Dat. *fut* 'length', *fotae* 'long', nir. *fad*, *fada*, manx *foddey*.

**References:** WP. I 220, WH. II 737; Szemerényi Archiv. Linguist. 4, 48 f., where er den Latin alteration from *zd<sup>h</sup>* to *st* probably makes.

**Page(s):** 1113-1114

---

**Root / lemma:** *ɥāb-*

**Meaning:** to call, cry, complain

**Material:** Gothic *wōpjan* schw. V. 'call, shout, cry', Old Icelandic *þpa* schw. V. 'call, shout, cry, wail', *þp* 'shout, call, clamor, lamentation', Old High German *wuoffen*, Middle High German *wüefen* schw. V. 'lament, weep'; Old High German *wuofan*(wiaf) ds. (wuof 'Jammergeschrei'), Old Saxon *wōpian* (wiop) ds. (wōp 'misery'), Old English *wēpan* (wēop) 'weep, cry' (wōp 'shout, call, clamor, Weinen');

Old Church Slavic *vabljō, vabiti* 'send for, call out to, summon, herbeilocken', Latvian (from dem Slavic) *vābīti*, Lithuanian *vōbyti* 'vor Gericht arrogate'.

**References:** WP. I 217, WH. II 726, 733 f., Trautmann 336 f., Vasmer 1, 161;

**See also:** further to *uap-*.

**Page(s):** 1109

---

**Root / lemma:** *uādh-*, *uēdh-*

**Meaning:** to go, march

**Material:** Armenian *gam* 'I come'; Latin *vādō*, -ere 'go, schreite', *vadum* 'shallow place im Wasser, ford' (therefrom alb. *va*, Gen. *vau* ds.), *vādō*, -āre 'auf a Furt übergehen, durchwaten';

Old Icelandic Aor. present *vaða* stem Vb. 'go, vorwärtsdringen, (through)-wade', Old English *wadan*, Old Frisian *wada*, Middle Low German *waden*; Old High German *watan*, Middle High German *waten* ds.; moreover Germanic \**waða*- 'ford'; Old Icelandic *vað* n., Old English *wæd* n. 'water, sea', *gewæd* 'ford', Middle Low German *wat* 'shallow place', Old High German *wat* 'ford', Old Icelandic *vaðill* 'ford', compare Modern High German PN Salzwedel.

**References:** WP. I 217, WH. II 723 f.

**Page(s):** 1109

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāgh-*, *suāgh-*

**Meaning:** to cry, sound

**Material:** Gr. *ῥχή*, Doric *ᾠά*: f. 'clangor, noise', *ῥχώ*, -οῦς f. 'clangor, sound, tone, Widerhall', *ῥχος* (Arcadian *Ἔχος*) m. ds., *ῥχέω* 'schalle, töne', *ῥχέτα*, *ῥχέτης* 'bright sounding', *δυσ-ῥχής* 'adverse sounding', ablaut. ἀμφιαχυῖα 'ringsum schreiend', *ἰαχή* (\**FiFαχā*), *ἰακχή* f. 'clamor', *ἰάχω* (\**FiFάχω*), *ἰαχέω* 'cry', αὐίαχος 'zusammenschreiend' (\**ᾠFiFαχος*);

perhaps with moveable *σ* here:

Gothic *ga-swōgjan*, *swōgatjan* `sigh', Old Icelandic *sōgr* m. `din, fuss, noise' (*\*swōgi-*), Old English *swōgan* `sound, clink, buzz, whirr, roar, bellow', *swēg*, *swæg* m. `din, fuss, noise, sound', Old Saxon *swōgan* `sough, rustle', holl. *zwoegen* `groan, moan'; zero grade probably Old Icelandic *svagla* `splash', *arn-sūgr* `the rustling of Adlerflugs';

Lithuanian *svagėti* `sound, clink', Latvian *svadzēt* `rattle, clash';

for isl. *sukka* `rant, roister', besides *svakke*, is though comparison with Norwegian dial. *søykia* `bark, bay' and Lithuanian *saugti* `eigenartig sing', Old Lithuanian *sugti* `howl, whimper', Latvian *sudzēt* `wail', *sūkstitiēs* `sigh' (besides *k*-forms as Lithuanian *saukiù* through influence of *kaũkti* `howl', *šaukti* `cry') under Indo Germanic *\*s(e)ug-* possible; Gothic *swēgnjan* `frohlocken' could due to from Germanic *swōg-*, *swag-* as onomatopoeic word ins Leben gerufen worden sein; das *-kk-* in Old Icelandic *sukka* is intensivierend.

**References:** WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.

**Page(s):** 1110

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāg-1*

**Meaning:** cover; sheath

**Material:** Latin *vāgīna* f. `vagina, esp. of Schwertes'; Baltic *\*uāžjō* `stülpe' in Lithuanian *vóžiu*, *vóžti* `etwas Hohles about etwas cover, stülpen', Latvian *vāžu*, *vāst* `cover auflegen, stülpen';

on the other hand could Latin *vāgīna* (compare Modern High German *Scheide* to *scheiden*) also to a root *uāg-* `split, break, rupture' belong, die Frisk (see 13) in gr. ἄγνυμι `rupture', with Redupl. and Ablautιωγή (< *\*F<sub>1</sub>-F<sub>ωγ</sub>-ή*) `protection gegen den wind', whether actually `das Sichbrechen of Windes', ἄγμός m. `break, steiler slope' and in tochar. *wāk-* `sich split', Kaus. `split, distinguish, discern', *wākām* n. `Besonderheit, Vorzug' find will.

**References:** WP. I 214, WH. II 725, Frisk 13, Trautmann 343.

**Page(s):** 1110

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāg-2*

**Meaning:** to cry

**Note:** perhaps from an onomatopoeic word *uā-*

**Material:** Old Indic *vagnu-* m. `sound, tone, shout, call', ved. *vagvaná-* `lärmend', *vagvanú-* m. `din, noise'; Latin *vāgiō*, *-īre* `cry, wimmere', *vāgor*, *-ōris* m. `Widerhall' (das *ā* lengthened grade, from a *i*-stem *\*uāgi-s* derive ); Lithuanian *vógrauti* `whimper, cry'.

**References:** WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.;



**See also:** in addition belongs das following: *uāgh-*, *suāgh-*

**Page(s):** 1110

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāi-*, *uī-*

**Meaning:** weak, miserable

**Material:** Old Indic *vāyati*, *vāyatē* 'wird faint, languid, exhausted', *abhi-vāta-* 'sick' (*vāta-* 'dry, arid'), *vāyá-* 'tired';

cymr. *gwael* 'ärmlich, low' (*\*uai-lo-*); acymr. *guoilaut*, cymr. *gwaelod* etc. 'residuum';

Old English *wīl* 'crowdedness, need', Old Icelandic *vīl* ds.;

Lithuanian *vójes* participle 'leidend', Latvian *vājš*, f. *vāja* 'lean, weak, sick, woeful, wretched, miserable', *vājums* 'faintness, disease, malady'.

Maybe alb. Geg *vojte*, Tosc *vuajtje* 'suffering', *vaj* 'lament', *vajtojčë* f. 'professional mourner' Baltic loanwords.

**References:** WP. I 213 f., WH. II 789 f., Loth RC. 39, 417.

**Page(s):** 1111

---

**Root / lemma:** *uākā*

**Meaning:** cow

**Material:** Old Indic *vasā* 'cow (die weder trächtig is, still ein calf nourishes)', *vāsītā* 'rindernde cow; brünstiges Tierweibchen überhaupt'; Latin *vacca* 'cow'; Latin -cc- would be as consonant stretch in Tiernamenverständlich.

**References:** WP. I 214, WH. II 722.

**Page(s):** 1111

---

**Root / lemma:** *uā-1*, *uō-*, *uθ-*

**Meaning:** to hit, wound

**Note:** also with *t*-forms

**Material:** Gr. ἄω 'harm, injure', Med. 'in Verblendung handeln'; besides ἄται only Aoristformen ἄσα, -άμην, kontr. ἄσα, ἄσθην; primarily Verb, Aor. \*ἄFǎ-σαι, themat. present \*ἄFά-εται > ἄται, in addition σκ-formation ἄσκει φθείρει, βλάπτει Hes.; verbal nouns ἄFǎ-τη > ἄτη 'damage, blame, Verblendung, penance, atonement', therefrom ἄτηρός 'verblendet'; hom. ἄσι-φρων 'geschädigt am Verstande' (incorrect ἄσι-φρων);



with ~~h~~formants: gr. οὐτάω, οὐτάζω (\*οὔτα-μι, compare 3. Sg. Aor. οὔτᾰ) 'wound', ἄουτος, ἀνούτατος 'unverwundet'; ὠτειλή f., Aeolic ὠτέλλα f. 'wound' from \*oFa-τ-ελλᾱ, compare γατάλαι (i.e. Fa-), recte γατειλαί Hes. 'Wunden', βωτάζειν βάλλειν Hes.

Latvian *vāts* 'wound' = Lithuanian *notis* 'offenes ulcer', Demin. *notēlis*.

**References:** WP. I 211, Frisk 2, 178, 251, 291, H. Seiler Festschrift Debrunner 409 ff.;

**See also:** in addition das following: *uen-*.

**Page(s):** 1108

---

**Root / lemma:** *uā-2*

**Meaning:** apart

**Material:** Diese root, welche possibly eine Reihe from extensions has (see below), lies after aller probability vor in Latin *vārus* 'apart gebogen, auswärts gebogen; dachsbeinig; entgegengesetzt', *vāricus* 'Füße apart spreizend', *vāricō*, *-āre* 'Füße apart spreizen', *vāra* 'gabelförmige shaft, pole, fork, transom'; whether here *varius* 'mannigfaltig, changing, different, varicolored', *variō*, *-āre* 'mannigfach make, varicolored sein'?; whether perhaps in Old Indic *ūrū* m. 'thigh, hip'?

**References:** WP. I 212, WH. II 734 f., Mayrhofer 1, 116.

**See also:** extensions the root shine, appear, seem, mostly with the meaning 'bent, curved sein', vorzuliegen in den roots *uāt-*, *uag-*, *uek-*, *uək-*, *ueng(h)-*, *uenk-*.

**Page(s):** 1108-1109

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāsto-s*

**See also:** see above S. 346; in addition after Lloyd Jones (Ét. Celt. 7, 234) mcymr. *gwaws* 'terrible'.

**Page(s):** 1113

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāt-1*, better *uōt-*

**Meaning:** spiritually excited

**Material:** Latin *vātēs*, *-is* (probably Celtic loanword?) 'Weissager, seer', gall. οὐᾶτεις N. Pl. ds., Old Irish *fāith* 'seer, Prophet', Middle Irish *fāth* (\**uātu-*) 'Prophezeiung, Ursache' = cymr. *gwawd* 'poem'; Gothic *wōds* 'besessen', Old Icelandic *ōðr*, Old English *wōd* ds. (\**wōda-*), Old High German *wuot* 'insanitus'; Old Icelandic *ōsa* 'frenziert, verrückt make', Old English *wēdan*, Old High German *wuoten*, alts. *wōdian* 'rage, frenziert, verrückt sein'; Old High German \**wuot* (Gen. *wuoti*), Middle High German *wuot* 'intense Gemütsstimmung, fury', in addition Old Icelandic *Öðinn*, Old Saxon Old English *Wōden*,

Old High German *Wuotan*; auf Germanic *\*wōpa-* point at Old Icelandic *ōðr* m. 'poetry', Old English *wōp* 'song, sound, voice, poem';

Thieme (*Asiatica*, *Festschrift Weller* 656 ff.) interprets Old Indic *api-vat-* as originally 'anblasen, inspirieren' (different above S. 346), and places es to our family, die then as extension from *\*auē-* 'blow' (above S. 81 ff.) aufgefaßt become could.

**References:** WP. I 216, WH. II 737 f.

**Page(s):** 1113

---

**Root / lemma:** *uāt-2*

**Meaning:** to bend, curve

**Material:** Latin *vatāx*, *-ācis* 'krumme or schiefe Füße habend', *vatius* 'einwärtsgebogen, crooked', *vatia* 'someone with crooked Beinen', *vascus* (*\*vat-scos*) 'quer, slant, skew'; Germanic *\*wapwan-* 'curvature, bend', then with engerer meaning 'calf, knee-bend': Old Icelandic *vpðvi* m. 'Muskeln, esp. thick Muskeln an Armen and Beinen', *afl-vpðvi* 'biceps', Norwegian *vodve* 'thick Muskeln an arm and leg' etc., Old High German *wado* m. 'sura, suffrago', Middle High German *wade* 'calf', alts. *uuathan* 'suras', mndd. *wade* 'calf', Middle Dutch *wade* f. 'knee-bend, popliteus';

Connection with Latin *vārus* 'apart gebogen, auswärtsgehend, dachsbeinig' etc. (root *\*uā-*) is probably.

Maybe alb. *var* 'hang'

**References:** WP. I 216, WH. II 736 f.

**Page(s):** 1113

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueb<sup>h</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to weave, plait

**Material:** Old Indic *ubhnāti*, *umbhāti*, *unābdhi* 'schnürt together', with *āpa-* and *prā-* 'binds', *ūrṇā-vābhi-* m. 'spider' (actually Wollweber); newer *-vābhi-* after *vā-* 'to weave' (Indo Germanic *\*uē-*, above S. 75); Avestan *ubdaēna-* 'from Webstoff, from Zeug gemacht' (from a *\*ubda-* 'Gewebtes', Indo Germanic *\*ub<sup>h</sup>-tó-*); np. *bāfad* 'er webt';

gr. ὑφή 'the weaving', ὑφώωσι η 105, otherwise ὑφαίνω 'weave', ὕφος n. 'the weaving' (after denvorigen from *\*Fέφος* unvocalized);

alb. *venj* 'I weave' (*\*ueb<sup>h</sup>ηiō*);

Old High German *weban* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, spinnen', Old English *wefan* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, tie, bind, knot', Old Icelandic *vefa* 'to weave, flax, wattle, braid, schlingen' (participle *ofinn*), *vefja* (\**uob<sup>h</sup>eið*) 'wickeln, wrap' = Old English *webbian* 'to weave'; Old Icelandic *veptr*, Old English *weft*, *wift*, *wefta* 'Einschlagfaden', Middle High German *wift* 'fine filament, texture; Honigwabe'; Old Icelandic *vaf* 'diaper', *vafi* 'entanglement, Unordnung'; Old High German *waba*, *wabo* 'Honigwabe', Old Icelandic *vefr* (\**waþja*) 'texture, Aufzug, gewobenes Zeug' = Old English *webb*, Old Saxon *webbi*, Old High German *weppi* ds.; Old High German *wuppi* 'texture', Swedish *öu* (Old Icelandic \**yfr*) 'Einschlag';

ǣ-grade Old Icelandic *kongurvāfa*, Old English *gangelwæfre* 'spider';

Tocharian B *wāp-* 'to weave', *wapātsa* 'weaver', *wpelme* 'texture'.

**References:** WP. I 257, Mayrhofer 1, 107;

**See also:** belongs to *au-5* 'to weave' S. 75; in addition \**uob<sup>h</sup>sā* 'wasp'.

**Page(s):** 1114

**Root / lemma:** *uob<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to wander, roam, swarm

**Material:** Middle High German *weben* 'move, swing', *weberen* 'sich tummeln', *webelen* 'waver', Modern High German East Prussian *wibbeln*, Middle High German *waben*, *waberen*, *wabelen* 'in unsteter Bewegung sein', *wappen* 'hin and her schwanken', Modern High German (Low German) *wabbelig* 'wackelnd, e.g. from Gallertigem', Old English *wafian* (esp. *with handum*) 'sich bewegen', Middle English *waveren*, engl. *waver* 'wobble, waver', Old Icelandic *vafla* 'wobble, sway', *vafra* 'sich unстет hin and back bewegen, wabern' (*vafrlög* 'Waberlohe'), *vefjast* ds.;

Old Icelandic *vāfa* 'schweben, dangle', Old English *wæfre* 'unstet, flackernd';

Lithuanian *vebžd-ù, -ėti* 'wimmeln, sich verwirren, durcheinander bewegen';

in addition Old High German *wibil* m. 'beetle, chafer, Kornwurm'; Old Saxon *wivil*, Middle Low German *wevel* ds., Old English *wifel* 'Kornwurm', Old Icelandic \**vifill* in *torðyfill* 'Mistkäfer', Old English *wibba* 'Roßkäfer'; Lithuanian *vābalas* 'beetle, chafer', *vabuolas* ds., žem. *vabolē* 'Mistkäfer', Latvian *vabuolis* 'beetle, chafer' (besides East Lithuanian dial. *vóbuolas* 'beetle, chafer', žem. *varībolē*, Latvian *vambale*, *vambuole* 'Mistkäfer').

**References:** WP. I 257 f., WH. II 733, Trautmann 336, Vasmer 1, 176;

**See also:** moreover: *uēd-*

**Page(s):** 1114-1115

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēd<sup>h</sup>-1*

**Meaning:** to push, hit

**Material:** Old Indic *vadhati*, *āvadhīt* 'hit, bump, poke, destroy', Kaus. *vadhayati*, *vadhá-* m. 'killing, Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras projectile); blow, knock, annihilation' = Avestan *vada-* m. 'wedge zum Spaltendes Holzes', Old Indic *vádhar-* n. 'Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras projectile)' = Avestan *vadar-* n. 'weapon (for hitting)', *vádhrām* 'Lederriemen', Old Indic *vadhasná-* m. ds., Avestan *vādāya-* 'zurückstoßen' (lengthened grade as gr. ὠθέω);

gr. ἔθει φθείρει. ἐρεθίζει Hes., hom. ἔθων 'pushing, thrusting, zerwühlend', ἔθειρα 'hair of the head, mane'; ὠθέω 'poke, push' (: Avestan *vādāya-*), ὦσις 'shove', ἔνοσις 'tremor' (\**en-uēd<sup>h</sup>-tis*); also in ἐνοσίχθων, ἐννοσίγαιος, εἰνοσίφυλλος (ἐνν-, εἰν- metr. lengthening);

Old Indic *vádhrī-* 'castrated' ('with zerstoßenen testicles') = gr. ἐθρίς τομίας, κριός Hes.; secondary ἴθρις, ἄθρις;

Lithuanian *vedegà* 'a kind of axe', Latvian *vedga* 'Eisaxt, crowbar', Old Prussian *wedigo* 'Zimmerbeil', Old Irish *fodb* 'Waffenbeute' (\**uēd<sup>h</sup>-uo-*); is also Avestan *vaḍayan-* 'EN eines glaubensfeindlichen Fürsten' as 'axe, Schläger' to deuten?

ein *sk*-present seems Irish *fāisc-* 'press', mcymr. *gwascu*, bret. *gwaska* 'press' (certainly ablaut *ō: o*).

**References:** WP. I 254 f., Frisk 446 f., 449 f.

**Page(s):** 1115

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēd<sup>h</sup>-2*, vor Nasalen *uēd-*

**Meaning:** to lead

**Material:** Old Indic *vadhū-* f. 'bride, young wife, woman', Avestan *vaδū-* ds., *vāḍayeiti* (Kaus.) 'leads, zieht', with *upa-* 'eine Frau zur matrimony give', with *us-* '(Frauen) entführen, rob', *vaḍrya-* 'heiratsfähig (from girl)';

Old Irish *fedid* 'leads, goes, carries, brings', mcymr. *go-dī-wawð* 'overtaken', Old Irish *to-fed-*, *to-dī-fed-* 'guide, lead', cymr. *arweddu* 'guide, lead, bring', Verbalnom. mcymr. *arwein* (\**are-uēd-no-*), *cyweddu* 'guide, lead, **wohin bringen**', Verbalnom. *cywain* (\**kom-uēd-no-*), cymr. *dy-weddïo* 'marry', corn. *d-om-ethy* ds., Middle Breton *d-im-iziff*, nbret. *dimizi* 'marry, get married';

Lithuanian *vedù*, *vesti* 'lead, guide; marry (of husband)', Latvian *vedu* ds., Präter.-stem \**uedē* in Old Prussian *weddē*, Lithuanian *vėdė*, Latvian dial. *vede* and Old Church Slavic *vedě-aše*, Lithuanian *vedỹs* 'suitor', *vedėklis* 'marriageable, young man', *nau-vedà*, -*vedỹs* 'bridegroom' ('leading home anew'), Latvian *vedekle* 'daughter-in-law', *vedama* 'bride';

Maybe alb. (\**vashta*) *vashë*, *vajzë*, *varshë* (\**vadeš*) 'young girl, virgin' common alb. -*d*- > -*l*-, -*r*-, -*j*-.

Old Church Slavic *vedq*, *vesti* 'guide, lead', seldom 'marry', Iter. *voditi*, (but Old Church Slavic *nevěsta* 'bride' rather 'the stranger', as 'die noch nicht Heimgeführte', Vasmer 2, 206);

Note:

Old Church Slavic: *nevěsta* 'bride, daughter-in-law' [f ā] derived from Lithuanian *nau-vedà*, -*vedỹs* 'bridegroom'

Iterat. Lithuanian *vadžióti* and *vadyti*, Latvian *vadīt* 'guide, lead', and *vadāt* 'him and her guide, lead'; about Lithuanian *vadúoti*, Latvian *vaduoť* 'auslösen, loskaufen'; see above S. 1109; Old Church Slavic *voždq*, *voditi* 'guide, lead', Old Russian *voditi ženu* 'eine Frau heimführen'.

In addition probably *\*ued-mno-*, the word for the purchase price the bride:

Gr. ἑδνῶν (for \*Fḗδnov with Spir. asper after \*Fhāδύς 'pleasant'), hom. Pl. ἑδνα 'bride-price or wedding-gifts'; but also 'dowry of the parents', ἑδνώω, hom. ἑδνώω 'to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth', hom. ἑδνώτης 'a betrother; (the daughter equipping) father of the bride', ἄν-ἑδνος 'without bride-price; also of the husband, bringing no gifts' (ἄ[F]ἑδνος and ἑ[F]ἑδnov with α and ε as suggestion vowels);

Old English *weotuma*, *wituma*, *wetma* m. 'purchase price of the bride', Old Frisian *wetma*, *witma* ds., Burgundian *wittemo*, Old High German *widomo*, *widemo* 'dowry', Middle High German *wideme*, *widem*, Modern High German *Wittum* (in addition Old High German *widimen*, Middle High German *widemen*, *widmen* 'ausstatten', Modern High German *widmen*); gr. Slavic -*no-* maybe from -*mno-* and with dem Germanic -*men-*stem comparable; dubious Old Church Slavic *věno* 'dowry, payment for the bride', whether from \**uedno-*, compare also \**uesno-*;

doubtful alb. *vigjē* 'gift to the wedding, to the birth of children, by the construction of a house' (*ued(h)-l-?*). common alb. *-dz-* > *-gl-*, *-gj-*.

**References:** WP. I 255 f., Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 177, 182, 212, Frisk 442 f.

**Page(s):** 1115-1116

---

**Root / lemma:** *ued<sup>h</sup>-3*

**Meaning:** to bind, attach

**Material:** Old Indic *vī-vadhā-* m. 'Schulterjoch zum Tragen from Lasten, Tragholz, Proviant'; *vadhra-* m. n. 'Lederriemen';

gr. ἔθμοι πολλοί. δεσμοί. πλόκαμοί Hes.;

Old Irish *fedan* f. 'yoke, pair of harnessed oxen, Geschirr', *fedil* 'yoke' (*coibdil* 'companionship', *coibdelach* 'Blutsverwandter'), *air-com-fed-* 'damage', mcymr. *ar-gy-wedu*, abret. *ar-co-gued* ds.; cymr. *gwedd* 'yoke'; *arwest* f. 'string, band, strap';

Gothic *gawidan* 'connect' (*gawiss* 'connection'), Old High German *wetan* 'bind, ins yoke spannen, connect'; zero grade perhaps Swedish dial. *ydd* 'Ox's rope, rein' from \**ud<sup>h</sup>etā*.

Hittite *ueda-*, *uete-* 'to build' (from dem from Ruten geflochtenen Hause).

**References:** WP. I 256, Pedersen Hittite 118;

**See also:** in addition *uend<sup>h</sup>-1* S. 1148.

**Page(s):** 1116-1117

---

**Root / lemma:** *ued-*

**See also:** s. *ued<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Page(s):** 1115

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueg-*

**Meaning:** to weave, bind

**Material:** Old Indic *vāgurā* 'Fangstrick, net zum Wildfang, thread, string'; Latin *vēlum* 'sail, sleeve, wrapping, kerchief, cloth, curtain' (therefrom *vēlāre* 'veil, cover'), Demin. *vēxillum* 'banner, ensign, flag, Fähnchen'; Old Irish *figim* 'weave', *fige* 'the weaving', abret. *gueig* 'textrix', nbret. *gwea* ds., acymr. *gueetic* 'textilis', ncymr. *gweu* 'to weave, tie, bind, knot', *gwe* (\**uego-*) 'texture', acorn. *guiat* gl. 'tela', ncorn. *gwia* 'to weave'; Middle Irish *indech*, cymr. *anwe* 'texture'; gall. *veadia* (\**vegiadia*) 'Spinnwirtel' (J. Loth RC. 38, 86);

Old English *wice* `wick', Modern High German Bavarian *wichengarn* `Baumwolle to Dochten', Norwegian *vik* f. `Fitze or Docke thread, string' (diese and other *i*-forms through interference from *ueik-*, *ueig-* `bend, coil' under S. 1130, Persson Beitr. 323a 3?); Middle High German *wiht* `wick'; Old English *wecca* `wick', Old Low German *wekko*, Middle Low German *wecke* `wick, Lunte', Middle High German *wicke* `wick, Scharpie', Modern High German dial. *wicke* `the um die spindle gewickelte Flachs', Old High German *wickilī(n)* `Wickel zum Abspinnen', Modern High German *Wickel* `as much, as jedesmals zum Abspinnen um den distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) gewickelt wird', Middle High German Modern High German *wickeln*; *ō*-grade Old English *wōcig* `loop, noose, snare, Fallstrick' (in ablaut and meaning genau to Old Indic *vāgurā* stimmend); Norwegian dial. *ōke* `verfetzte mass, e.g. from Zwirn' (von Torp 473 as `connection' to *ok* = *iugum* placed, but probably with Anlautdehnung from \*[w]ōkan-); zero grade (\**ueg-* or \**ug-* with takeover from *w-* from den lengthened grade forms) Middle Low German *wocke*, *wocken* `distaff; flax or Wolle auf dem Rockenstock', Old Saxon *wocco* `cicindela (wick, Lunte)'; auf redupl. \**ue-ug-* based on probably Old English *wēoce*, Middle Low German *wēke*, *weike*, Old High German *wiocha* `gedrehtes thread, string, Lunte', Modern High German dial. *Wieche*.

**References:** WP. I 247 f., WH. II 745 f.;

**See also:** here *uokso-* `wax'.

**Page(s):** 1117

**Root / lemma:** *uegh-*

**Meaning:** to move, carry, drive

**Note:** a zero grade *uegh-* only in Aryan and probably also in Alb.

**Material:** Old Indic *vāhati* `leads, travels, zieht, führt heim, heiratet', also `flows' and `allows flow', Aor. *a-vākṣ-am* (participle *ūḍhā-*, in addition neologism *ūhati* `pushes, wheels, slides, throngs', Leumann IF. 57, 221); common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-gh-* > *-xš-*, *-z-*

Avestan *vazaiti* `leads, zieht, flies' (participle *vašta-*, wherein *št* instead of *-zd-* after Partizipien from nicht auf Aspirata auslautenden Wzln.); Old Indic *vāhāyati* `er allows führen', *vahana-* `führend, fahrend', n. `das Führen, Fahren, ship' (zero grade *vāhana-* `führend, bearing, carrying', n. `draft animal, cart, ship'), Avestan *ātrə-vazana-* `Feuerwedel' (compare die Germanic Celtic *no*-formations); Old Indic *vahitra-* n. `vessel, ship' (: Latin *vehiculum*), Old Indic *vaha-* `fahrend, führend' (= Slavic *vozъ* `cart'), *vāha-* m. `shoulder of Jochtieres', *vahāt-* f. `river, vessel', *vahyā-* `zum Fahren suitable', n. `vehicle, Tragsessel, couch, bed, place for resting', Avestan *vazya-* n. `load, Tracht' (= Old



Saxon *wigg* n. 'horse'), Old Indic *vōḍhar-* 'fahrend, führend', m. 'Zugpferd, Zugochs; Heimführer eines Mädchens; Lastträger', Avestan *vaštar-* 'draft animal' (= Latin *vector*), next to which with *žd-* *važdra-* 'the vorwärts brings', *sāy-uždri-* EN actually 'dessen female Zugtiere dappled, dotted, spotted are' (\**uždrīf-* to \**uždar-*); Old Indic *vāhā-* 'führend, bearing, carrying', m. 'draft animal, vehicle', Avestan *vāza-* 'fahrend, fliegend', m. 'Ziehen, pull, draft animal' (: Gothic *wēgs*), Old Indic *vāhiṣṭha-*, Avestan *vāzišta-* 'the at best vorwärtsbringt'; Old Indic *vahas-* 'fahrend' (: ἔχος n.), *vāhas-* n. 'vehicle, das die Götter herbeiführende laudation', Avestan *vazah-* 'fahrend, führend';

gr. ἔχεσθιν ἄρμασιν Hes., pamphyl. Φεχέτω 'er soll bringen', Cypriot ἔφεξε 'brachte dar', ὄχος n. 'cart', (ὀ- instead of ἐ- after) ὄχος m. 'cart', ὀξέω 'lead, guide', ὀξέομαι 'let me bear, carry or drive, reite', αἰγί-οχος 'die Aegis schwingend', γαιή-οχος (hom.), γαιᾶ-οχος (Doric), γαιᾶΦοχος(lak.) 'the die Erde heiratet' (Beiw. of Poseidon, Borgeaud KZ 68, 222), ὀχετός m. 'gully, canal, water pipe', ὀχετεύω 'leite Wasser in a gully, a canal'; ὀχλεύς 'lever' (: Old Icelandic *vag/* 'Hühnerstange'), ὀχλέω, ὀχλίζω 'bewege fort, rolle or wälze fort';

alb. *vjedh* 'steal'; zero grade probably alb. *udhë* 'way, journey; law - instruction', whereof with formants *-rā* perhaps also *urë* 'bridge' (\**ud<sup>h</sup>-rā*);

#### Note:

Wrong etymology because alb. *ura* 'bridge' derived from a truncated gr. γέφυρα (\**géphura*) 'bridge', Armenian Կամուրջ *kamourg* 'bridge'. Also alb. *udhë* 'way, journey' did not derive from Old Indic participle *ūdḥá-* 'lead' but from gr. ὁδός, ἡ (οὐδός once in Hom., Od.17.196): l. 'of Place, way, road'.

see **Root / lemma: sed-** : to sit.

Latin *vehō, -ere, vēxi* (: Old Indic *ávākṣat*, Old Church Slavic *věsъ* Aorist), *vectum* 'drive, guide, lead, bear, carry, bring' (in addition probably also *con-, dē-, sub-vexsus*), Umbrian *aṛveitu, arsueitu, arueitu* 'to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place; and pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc..', *kuveitu* 'he/she shall carry together, collect, store', Latin *vehis* f. 'cart, Fuhre, Fuder', *vehemēns* actually '\*einerfahrend', hence 'violent, stormy, hot tempered, stormy', *vectis* 'lever, Hebebaum, crowbar', originally abstract noun '\*das Heben, Fortbewegen', *vectīgālis* 'to den tributes an den Staat belonging' (places ein \**vectis* in the meaning 'das Herbeibringen, Ablieferung' ahead), *vectīgal* 'tribute, tax an den Staat, Gefälle, tax', *vēlōx* 'quick, fast' (\**uegh-slo-*), *vēles* 'Leichtbewaffneter'; *veia* 'plaustrum';



Old Irish *fēn* 'kind of cart' (*\*ueġh-no-*; compare Old Indic *vahana-* and Old High German *wagan*) = cymr. *gwain* ds., abrit. *covinnus* 'Sichelwagen', (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *amwain* 'herumführen', *arwain* 'guide, lead', *cywain* 'drive'; Old Irish *fecht* 'journey, time, mal', mcymr. *gweith*, ncymr. *gwaith* 'work, work, mal', corn. *gweth*, *gwyth* 'mal', acorn. *gueid-uur* 'opifex', bret. *gwez*, *gweach* 'mal', gall. PN *Vectirix*, *Vecturius*;

Gothic *gawigan* 'move, shake', Old Icelandic *vega* 'move, swing, heave, life, wiegen', Old High German *wegan* 'sich bewegen, wiegen' (Modern High German *bewegen*, *erwägen*, *wägen*, *wiegen*), Old Saxon *wegan* 'wägen, consider', Old English *wegan* 'bring, guide, lead, wägen', Gothic *gawagjan* 'move, shake' (= ὀχέω, Slavic *voziti*, lengthened grade Old Indic *vāháyati*) = Old High German *weggen* 'move'; iterative Old Icelandic *vaga* 'hin - and herbewegen', Old English *wagian* 'sich bewegen', Old High German *wagon* 'sich bewegen, vibrare' (wherefore as post-verbal Old High German *waga* 'movement' Wissmann, Nom. postv. 1, 14); Gothic *wigs*, Old Icelandic *vegr*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English *weg* 'way'; Old Icelandic *vigg*, Old Saxon *wigg*, Old English *wicg* n. 'horse' (= Old Indic *vahya-*); Old Icelandic *vētt*, *vætt* f. 'weight' (= Latin *vectis*), Old English *wiht* n. ds., Middle High German *gewiht* n. ds.;

Old Icelandic *voğ* f. 'lever', Pl. *vagar* 'sled', *voğur* (and *vāgir*) f. Pl. 'barrow, bier'; Old High German Old Saxon *waga* 'cradle', Old Icelandic *vagga* ds., Old High German *wiga* 'cradle'; Old High German *wagan*, Old English *wægn*, Old Icelandic *vagn* 'cart' (ablaut. with Irish *fēn*); Old Icelandic *vagl* m. 'Hahnenbalken', Norwegian 'Hühnerstange' (\**Tragstange*, compare formal ὀχλ-εύς, -έω);

Maybe alb. *vig* 'hand-barrow'

Gothic *wēgs* 'Wogensschlag', Pl. 'Wogen', Old Icelandic *vāgr* 'sea, Meeresbucht', Old High German *wāg* 'surge', Old Saxon *wāg* 'hochflutendes water', Old English *wæg* 'surge'; Old Icelandic *vāg* 'lever, Wage, weight', Old High German *wāga* 'Wage, weight, risk' (Middle Low German Middle High German *wāgen* 'in die Wage lay, place, aufs Geratewohl dransetzen, *venture*, *risk*'), Old Saxon *wāga* 'lanx', Old English *wæg*, *wæge* 'Wage, a certain weight';

Lithuanian *vežù*, *vèžti* 'drive', *vežimas* 'cart', *vėžė* 'Wagengeleise', *pravėžà* 'Wagengeleise'; Old Bulgarian *vezq*, *vesti* 'vehere', *veslo* 'rudder' (*\*ueġh-slo-*), *vozъ* 'cart', *vožq*, *voziti* 'drive, guide, lead'; also Old Russian *věža* 'Wohnwagen, tower'.

**References:** WP. I 249 f., WH. II 742 f., 744, Trautmann 356 f., Vasmer 1, 178 f.

**Page(s):** 1118-1120

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueġ-*

**Meaning:** fresh, strong

**Grammatical information:** stative verb *ueġē-*

**Material:** Old Indic *vāja-* m. 'power, quickness, contest, price of the battle, cut-throat price', *vājáyati* 'regt an, treibt an, läuft um die Wette'; *vájra-* m. 'thunderbolt, club, mace, joint' = Avestan *vazra-* 'club, mace, joint', Old pers. *vazrka-*, npers. *buzurg* 'big, large', derivative from \**uazar* n.;

Latin *vegeō*, *-ēre* 'bin alert, awake, smart', trans. 'erregē', *vigil* 'watchful, wakeful' and 'Wache, Wächter' (\**vegilis*), thereafter *vigilāre* 'awake sein'; *vegetus* 'strenuous, alert, awake, smart';

Maybe from Latin *ex vigilāre* derived Italian *svegliare* = alb. *zgjoj* 'wake up' (common alb. *gl-* > *gj-*).

Alb. *vigjëlloj* 'guard' a Latin loanword.

Gothic *gawaknan* 'wake up, arouse' = Old Icelandic *vakna* ds., Old English *wæcnan* (preterit *wōc*), *wæcnian* 'be born'; Old Icelandic *vakinn* 'awake'; Kaus. Gothic *uswakjan* 'awaken' (besides the abbreviation = Old Indic *vājáyati*) = Old Icelandic *vekja*, Old High German etc. *wecchan* 'waken, arouse, revive'; Zustandsverb Germanic \**wakēn* in: Gothic *wakan*, Old Icelandic *vaka* (schw. Verb) 'watch', Old English *wacian*, Old Saxon *wakōn*, Old High German *wahhōn*, *wahhēn* 'watch', Old High German *wachal* 'awake', Old English *wacol* (\**wakala-*), Old Icelandic *vakull* (\**wakula-* : Latin *vigil*); Gothic *wōkains* f. 'das Wachen'; Old Icelandic *vakr*, Old English *wacor*, Old High German *wachar*, *wakar* 'active, fresh, wacker' (formal = Old Indic *vájra-*, Avestan *vazra-*); Old Icelandic *vaskr* 'alert, awake, smart, agile' (\**vak-ska-*); perhaps also Old High German *wahs* 'sharp'.

Tocharian AB *wásir* 'lightning';

**References:** WP. I 246 f., WH. II 741.

**See also:** compare *auġeg-*, *aug-* above S. 84 f., from dem *ueġ-* barely to separate is.

**Page(s):** 1117-1118

---

**Root / lemma:** *uegʷ-* : *ūgʷ-*, *ukʷs-*

**Meaning:** wet; to irrigate; ox (?)

**Material:** Gr. ὑγρός 'humid, wet, fluid'; Latin *ūvidus* 'humid, wet, damp' (out of it *ūdus*, whereof *ūlīgo* 'die natürliche dampness of Bodens'), *ūvor*, *-ōris* 'dampness, damp',

*ūvēscō*, -ere `humid, wet become, sich betrinken', *ūvēns* `humid, wet, damp' (place a \**ūvos* from \**ūgʷo-s* ahead); *ūmeō*, -ēre `humid, wet sein', *ūmor* `dampness', *ūmectō* `befeuchte' (based on auf \**ūgʷsmos*); Middle Irish *fūal* `urine' (\**uogʷ-lo-*);

Old Icelandic *ʋokr* (Akk. *ʋokuan*) `humid, wet', *ʋokví* m., *ʋokva* f. `damp', wherefore Old Icelandic *ʋokva*, *vekkja* `(blood) shed, flow let', *ʋok* f. (\**ʋakvō*) `offene (nasse) place in Eise', Middle Low German *wake* f. `hole in Eise', Dutch *wak* `humid, wet, damp', engl. (from dem Nord.) *wake* `Kielwasser';

**s**-Erweit.: Old Indic *ukṣāti* `befeuchtet, besprengt', Avestan *uxšyeiti* `sprüht' (of water and fire); common Old Indic -*ġh-* > -*kṣ-*: Avestan -*ġh-* > -*xš-*

in addition (with the same Verhältn. as Old Indic *ʋrṣan-* `virile', Latin *verrēs*: Old Indic *varṣá-m* `rain', s. *ʋer-* `feuchten') Indo Germanic ***ukʷsen-*** `bull, Tiermännchen' in: Old Indic *ukṣā* m., Avestan *uxšan-* `bull' (in addition? fem. \**ukʷsōr* `die Besprengte' > Latin *uxor* `wife'); cymr. *ych* `ox' (= Indo Germanic \**ukʷsō*, urbrit. \**uchū* > -*ī*, with umlaut *ych*), Pl. mcymr. *ychen*, ncymr. *ychain*, bret. *ouhen*, *oc'hen*, corn. *ohan* `Ochsen', Middle Irish *oss* `deer'; PN *Os-car* `hirschliebend', Demin. *Oíssín* `Ossian'; Gothic *auhsus* (Gen. Pl. *auhsne*), Old Icelandic *oxi*, Old English *oxa*, Old High German Old Saxon *ohso* `ox'; Tocharian B *okso* `rother, cattle, bull'.

Maybe zero grade in alb. (\**oxa*) *ka* `ox', (\**oxie*) *qe* Pl. `oxen'.

**References:** WP. I 248 f., WH. II 815, 849, Mayrhofer 1, 98.

**Page(s):** 1118

---

**Root / lemma:** *ʋeib-*

**See also:** see below *ʋeip-*.

**Page(s):** 1124

---

**Root / lemma:** *ʋeǵh-*, *ʋidh-*

**Meaning:** to separate; widow

**Note:** probably from \**ʋi-* `apart' and \**dhē-* `place' grown

**Material:** Old Indic *vidhyati* `durchbohrt' (lengthened grade partly *vēdh-*, partly *vyadh-*, latter probably previously through imitation from *vyath-*: *vith-* `waver'); *viddhá-* `durchbohrt, durchschossen', *nirviddha* `auseinanderstehend, voneinander apart, separated', *vindhátē* `wird empty, bare, lacking, has Mangel an etwas', *vidhú-* `vereinsamt', *vidhurá-* `apart, separated, remote, distant from, lack, be short of'; *vehát* `infertile' i.e. `the empty', Sommer Münchner Studien z. Sprachwiss. 11, 20;

Latin *dīvidō*, -ere 'separate, divide', Umbrian *uef* Akk. Pl. 'partes', *vetu* 'dividito' (\**vēf-tu*); Lithuanian *vidùs* m. 'the interior', *vidurỹs* m. 'center', Latvian *vidus* m. 'center, the interior, region';

Maybe nasalized alb. *vend* 'region, place'

ablaut. Lithuanian *veduõlis* 'inside withered tree';

Maybe alb. (\**veduõlis*) *vejushë* 'widow' [common alb. -d- > -j-].

in addition (compare the above *u*-stem) Old Indic *vidhāvā* 'widow', Avestan *viḍavā* ds., gr. ἡ[φ]ίθεος 'Junggeselle', Latin *vidua* 'widow; geschiedene or unverheiratete Frau', *viduus* 'stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking from etwas', Old Irish *fedb* 'widow', corn. *guedeu* ds., cymr. *gweddw* 'widower', Gothic *widuwō* 'widow' (furthermore *widuwaírna* m. 'orphan'), Old English *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, Old High German *wituwa* 'widow', Old Prussian *widdewu*, Old Church Slavic *вьdova* ds.; Indo Germanic \**uidʰeuo-* Adj. 'apart, separated', in Fem. substantivized 'widow';

*s*-present etc. Old High German *wīsan* 'vermeiden', *urweis* Perf. 'subterfūgī', Middle High German only participle *entwisen* 'abandon from, empty, bare, lacking from'; Old Frisian *wēsa*, Old High German *weiso*, Modern High German *Waise* 'orphan' (Germanic *waisan* < \**uoidʰ-son*).

**References:** WP. I 239 f., WH. I 359, Trautmann 358;

**See also:** compare *uidʰu-* 'tree'.

**Page(s):** 1127-1128

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueid-1*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Note:** extension from \**uei-* ds.

**Material:** Old Indic *vēdā-* m. 'tussock of strong Grasses, besenförmig gebunden, zum Fegen etc.'; hom. ἰδνόμεναι 'bend myself, krümme myself' (from a \**Fīḍ-vó-ς* 'gebogen'); Latin *vidulus* 'geflochtener basket'; Latvian *vīdināt* 'flax, wattle, braid'.

**References:** WP. I 236, WH. II 785.

**Page(s):** 1124

---

**Root / lemma:** *u(e)id-2*

**Meaning:** to see; to know

**Grammatical information:** (originally Aorist), Zustandsverbum *u(e)idē(i)-*, nasalized *ui-n-d-*, Perf. *uoid-a-* 'have seen, white', whence the meaning 'know, have knowledge of' also auf other forms übertragen wurde; from the meaning 'behold' derives 'find'

**Material: A.** Old Indic *vetti*, *vidmāsi vidānti* 'know, have knowledge of' (present reshuffling of Perf. *vēda vidmā*), *vēdate* (also), *vidāti* (also) 'know, have knowledge of', Perf. *vēda vidmā*, Opt. *vidyāt*, participle *vidvān*; Avestan *vaēḍa vīdarə*, Opt. *vīdyāt*, *vīdvā* 'know, have knowledge of' (the meaning 'see' in *aiwi. vīsəm* 'have wahrgenommen', *paiti. vīsəm* 'wurde aware', *fravōizdūm* 'nehmt wahr'); *to*-participle Old Indic *vitta-* 'recognized, known', Avestan *vista-* 'known as' and Old Indic *viditā-* (probably to basis *\*uidēi-*); Inf. Old Indic *vidmāne* (= gr. ἴδμεναι) 'know, have knowledge of', Gatha-Avestan *vīdvanōi*; Kaus. Old Indic *vedayati* 'allows know, have knowledge of, kündigt an, bietet an', Avestan *uzvaēḍayeiti* 'allows know, have knowledge of';

In the meaning 'find': Old Indic *vindāti* (*vétti*, *vittē*), *ávidat*, *vivéda*, *vévidat*, *vittá-*, Kaus. *vēdayati*, Avestan *vīḍaiti*, *vīnasti*, *vīvaēḍa*, *vōivīdaiti* (Konj.), Kaus. *vaēḍayeiti* 'allows attain, makes teilhaftig', participle *vista-* '(vor)gefunden, vorhanden'; the separation from the forms the meaning 'see, know, have knowledge of' is not quite sharp durchzuführen, compare Old Indic *vindāti* 'white', South Baluchi *gindag* 'see';

Armenian *egit* 'er fand' (= Old Indic *ávidat*, gr. ἔβιδε), *gtanem* 'find'; reshaped from Perf. *\*uoida gitem* 'I know' (*i* from *oi*; in addition *gēt*, *gitak*, *gitun* 'wissend, wise'); results of nasal present (= Old Indic *vindati*, Irish *finn-*, see below) perhaps in Armenian *gint* 'profit, gain', if from *\*uind-*;

Gr. εἶδομαι 'erscheine, scheine, gebe mir den Anschein'; οἶδα 'white', ἴδμεν, Konj. εἶδω, participle εἶδώς (\*Fειδ-), ἰδύιαι; Aor. εἶδον (ἔβιδον) 'sah', ἰδεῖν (: Old Indic *ávidat*, Armenian *egit*), participle ἄ-ιστος, ἰστέον; gr. Ἀῖδης, Attic Ἄιδης probably ἄ-βιδ- 'unsichtbar, not anzusehen' s. lastly Frisk 33 f.; nasalized ἰνδάλλομαι 'erscheine, zeige myself; gleiche';

also Celtic *vindo-* 'white' (Old Irish *find*, cymr. *gwynn*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), gall. PN *Vindomagus*, *-bona*);

Latin *videō*, *-ēre* 'see' (from the basis *\*u(e)idē-*, compare Old Church Slavic *viděti*, Lithuanian *pavydėti*, Gothic *witan*, *-aida* 'observe' etc., and with zero grade *\*u(e)idī-* the 2. syllable Old Church Slavic present *viditъ*, Lithuanian *pavýdime*, Latin *vīdi-s-tī*, Old Indic Aor. *avēdīt*, *vēdi-tár-*, *vēdi-tum*, *vidi-tá-*; Umbrian *uirseto* 'visa' or 'visum', *auirseto* 'unsichtbar': Latin *vidēre* = *tacitus* : *tacēre*, Perf. *vīdī* (= Old Church Slavic *vědě*), participle *vīsus* (as *vīsus*, *-us* 'das Sehen, sight' with *ī* for *ǣ* after *vīdī* and *vīso*);

Latin *vīsō*, -ere 'besuchen' (i.e. 'to sehen wish'), Umbrian *revestu* 'revisito' (\**ueid-s-ō*); similarly Gothic *gaweisōn*, Old Saxon Old High German *wīsōn* 'besuchen';

Old Irish *ad-fiadat* 'sie erzählen' (etc.); compounds unseres Verbs are *do-adbat* 'er shows', *do-adbadar* 'wird gezeigt', *as-ind-et* 'expounded'; nasal present (see above Old Indic *vindāti*) *nad-finnatar* 'sie wissen nicht', *rofinnadar* 'pflegt to wissen' (\**ui-n-d-nə*), (common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-), *as-fēnimm*, *doaisbēna* 'points, shows, evinces, shows' (from \**uid-nə*) mcymr. 1. Sg. *gwnn*, corn. *gon*, Middle Breton *goun* 'I know' (die weiteren brit. Präsensformen, e.g. 2. Sg. mcymr. *gwydost*, *gwdost*, 1. Pl. ncymr. *gwyddom*, are against it of Perf. derive ); Perf. Old Irish *rofetar* 'I know', *rofitir* 'er white' = cymr. *gwyr* (\**uid-rai*); Old Irish *rofess* 'scitum est' (\**uid-to-m*, compare also *fiss*, ncymr. *gwys* 'das Wissen' from \**uid-tu-s*), *fess* 'scita' (Pl. neutr.), mcymr. *gwyss*, Middle Breton *gous* 'wurde gewußt'; Old Irish *toīsech*, cymr. *tywysog* 'guide, leader' (\**to-uisākos*, Ogam Gen. TOVISACI), Old Irish *tūus* 'beginning', cymr. *tywys* 'guide, lead' (\**to-uisus*, Indo Germanic \**-uid-tus*); here probably also Old Irish *fōid* 'send', e.g. 3. Pl. *fōidit* (= Old Indic *vēdayati*, Old Icelandic *veita* ds); Old Irish *fiado* 'master, mister' (\**ueidont-s*);

Gothic *fraweitan* 'avenge' ('animadvertere'), Old High German *firwīzzan* 'tadelnd vorwerfen, verweisen', *wīzzan* 'bemerken, look out auf', Old Saxon Old English *wītan* 'reproach, rebuke, reproach' (therefrom Old Icelandic *vīti* n. Old English *wīte*, Old Saxon *wīti*, Old High German *wīzzi* n. 'punishment'), Gothic *in-weitan* 'die worship, veneration prove'; with ostentatious meaning-development Old English *gewītan* 'leave, depart, die', Old Saxon *giwītan* 'go', Old High German (Hildebrandlied) *giweit* 'er walked', (Tatian) *arawīzan* 'discedere'; Gothic *fairweitan* 'gespannt hinblicken auf, perhaps zur basis auf -ē. -ī-, as certainly die ē-verbs Gothic *witan*, -aida 'auf etwas sehen, observe', Old Icelandic only participle *vitaðr* 'beobachtet, bestimmt', Old English (be)witian 'betrachten, decide, define, ordain, determine'; preterit present Gothic *wait*, *witum* 'know, we know, have knowledge of' (Inf. *witan*, participle *witands* neologism), Old Icelandic *veit vitum* (*vita*, *vissa*) 'know, have knowledge of', also 'bemerken, erforschen, indicate, gerichtet sein after, look after, go after', Old English *wāt*, *witon* (*witan*, *wisse wiste*), Old High German *weiz*, *wizzumēs* (*wizzan*, *wissa*, *wessa*) 'know, have knowledge of' nominalized participle Gothic *weitwōps* 'witness, testifier' (: εἰδώς, ἰδούα 'witness, testifier'); *to*-participle Gothic *unwiss* 'ungewiß', Old High German *giwis(s)*, Old Saxon Old English *wiss* 'certainly' (Old Icelandic *vissa* 'Gewißheit'); Kaus. Old Icelandic *veita* 'grant, leisten, help; also Wasser in eine Richtung leiten', Old High German *weizen* 'show, beweisen'; to Fiðeiv seems as Injunktiv Old English *wuton* (with folgendem Inf.) from \**witon* 'laßt uns' (older 'laßt uns zusehen, tendamus') to belong;

Lithuanian *vėizdmi* (for *\*veidmi* after dem Imper. Old Lithuanian *veizdī* = *\*u̯eid-dʰi*, compare Old Indic *viddhī*), *veizdėti* 'see, hinblicken', *pavýdžiu*, *-výdime -vydėti* 'invidere' (see o); of old Perf. from Old Prussian *waisei*, *waisse* 'du weißt' (= Old Church Slavic *věsi*) *waidimai* 'we know, have knowledge of', Inf. *waist*, Old Church Slavic *viždq*, *vidiši*, *viděti* 'see', previous Perf. Med. *vědě* (= Latin *vīdī* 'white'), present reshaped *věmb*, *věděti* 'know, have knowledge of'; *pověděti* 'know, have knowledge of let' (probably reshuffling eines Kaus. *\*u̯oidéiō*, Slavic *\*věditī*, after *věděti* 'know, have knowledge of'); *izvēstb* 'known, certainly'.

## B. nominal formation:

root nouns Old Indic *-vid-* 'kennend, expert, skillful' (e.g. *aśvavid-*), Avestan *vīd-* 'teilhaftig'; gr. *νῆ-ις*, *-ιδος* 'ignorant';

Gothic *unwita*, Old High German *unwizzo* 'Unwissender', Old High German *forawizzo* 'praescius', Old English *wita* 'weiser man, Ratgeber', *gewita* 'witness, testifier', Old High German *wizzo* 'weiser man', *giwizzo* 'witness, testifier' post-verbal *en*-stem; but Old Irish *fiadu* 'witness, testifier' (*\*u̯eid-u̯ōt-s*) secondary *n*-stem;

Old Indic *vidā* 'knowledge', cymr. etc. *gwedd* f. 'sight, apparition'; Old Indic *vidyā* 'Wissen, doctrine', Avestan *viōya* ds.; Old Irish *airde* n. 'mark, token, sign' (*\*[p]ari-vidīom*) = cymr. *arwydd* m. ds., Old Saxon *giwitt*, Old High German (*gi*) *wizzi* n. 'Wissen, reason', Old English *witt* 'reason, Besinnung', Gothic *unwiti* n. 'Unwissenheit, Unverstand', compare also Old High German *wizzī* f. 'Wissen, reason, Besinnung' in addition Old High German *gi-*, *ir-wizzēn* 'look out' (Modern High German *Witz* m.), Middle Low German *witte* f. ds.;

**es**-stem: Old Indic *vēdas* n. 'knowledge, Umsicht, sacred Schrift', gr. *εἶδος* n. 'appearance, shape', Lithuanian *vėidas* 'front' (to glottal stop see below), Old Church Slavic *vidъ* (serb. *vīd*) 'sight, appearance' (from ehemaligen Neutra), so probably also: Middle Irish *fiad* m. 'Ehrenbezeugung', Old Irish *fiad* (*\*u̯eidōs*) with Dat. 'coram', cymr. *yngwydd* ds., *gwydd* 'Anwesenheit', Middle Breton *a goez*, nbret. *ac'hoez* 'öffentlich' ('angesichts'); cymr. *ad-wydd* 'cruel, savage', *gwar-adwydd* 'insult'; other formations in Gothic *unweis* 'ignorant, ungebildet', *fullaweis* 'vollkommen weise', Old Icelandic *vīss*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English *wīs* 'wise' (*\*u̯eid-s-o-*), Old High German *wīs(a)* '(\* appearance =) kind of, way', Old English *wīs(e)* 'way, state, status, direction', Old Icelandic *qðruvīs* 'different', perhaps also *ιδέα* 'outer apparition, shape, sight' (if *\*Fīdēsō*);

gr. *ῥοις*, *-ιος* 'wissend, expert, skillful', Old Icelandic *vitr* 'sensible, wise';



gr. (hom.) εἰδάλιμος `beautiful from Gestalt', εἰδάλλεται φαίνεται Hes., due to eines \*εἶδαλο- wherefore with suffix vowel gradation εἶδωλον `shape', ἀεῖδελος `unsichtbar'; Lithuanian *vaidalas* `apparition', *pavidalas* `shape' (\*-elo-); gr. εἰδυλῖς, -ίδος `εἰδυῖα, ἐπιστήμων', Old Indic *vidura-* `smart, sensible, wise', Lithuanian *pavidulis* `Ebenbild', *akiẽs pavydulis*, Old Prussian *weydulis* `eyeball', Gothic *faírweītl* `Schauspiel';

Old Indic *vidmán-* m. `wisdom' (compare also Inf. *vidmanē*, ἵδμεναι), gr. ἵδμων, -ονος `expert, skillful'; ἵδμήν φρόνησιν Hes.;

gr. ἴστωρ, Attic ἴστωρ, Boeotian Φίστωρ `wissend, expert, skillful; Schiedsrichter', ἱστορεῖν `erkunden', ἱστορία `occurrence' ;

in Baltic gives es eine Reihe from words with dem ablaut *ēi ī*: Lithuanian *véidas* (compared with serb. *vîd* from \**uēidos*), *véizdmi*, *vyzdỹs* `eyeball', *išvỹsti* `become aware', *pavydėti* `envy', *pavỹdas* `envy', Old Prussian *aina-wīdai* Adv. `alike'; the originator seems das lengthened grade present \**uēid-mi*.

perhaps here Old Church Slavic *věžda*, Old Russian *věža* `eyelid' (proto Slavic. *vědja*, Vasmer 1, 178) and Church Slavic *nevežda* `Ungebildeter', Old Russian *věža* `Wissender'.

Maybe in *-t* suffix in alb. *vetull* `eyebrow' : Old Prussian *weydulis* `eyeball'.

**References:** WP. I 236 ff., WH. II 784 f., Trautmann 338, 357 f., Vasmer 1, 176 ff., 192, Frisk 33 f., 451 f., M. Leumann Celtica 3, 241 ff.

**Page(s):** 1125-1127

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-1*

**Meaning:** to choose, filter

**Material:** Old Indic *vinákti*, *vivékti*, *vevekti* `sondert, siebt, sichtet', particle *viktá-*; Kaus. *vecáyati*, Avestan *ava-vaēk-* `ausscheiden, aussuchen'; from the meaning `to gottesdienstlichen Zwecken aussondern' entspringt die of `Weihens', wherefore here Latin *victima* `sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation', being based on auf einem *i*- or *u*-stem, \**vikti-s* respectively \**viktu-s* `Weihung'; Gothic *weihs* `holy', Old Saxon *wīh*- ds., Old High German *wīh*, *wīhi* ds., compare Middle High German (*ze*) *wīhen nahten*, from which Modern High German *Weihnachten*; Old Icelandic *vē*- n. `shrine, temple', Old Saxon *wīh* m. `temple', Old English *wēoh*, *wīg* m. `Götterbild'; derived Vb. Gothic *weihan*, altisl. *vīgja*, Old Saxon *wīhian*, Old Frisian *wīa*, *wīga*, Old High German *wīhen* `consecrate'; with intensive gemination Germanic \**wik-kan-* `magician': Old English *wicca* m. ds., *wicce* `Zauberin' (engl. *witch*); md. *wicken* `conjure, perform magic', *wicker* `magician, Wahrsager'; without



gemination: Old English *wigol* 'zum Wahrsagen belonging', *wiglian* 'forecast, soothsay', Middle Low German *wickelen*; eine variant \**ueig-* (?) in Umbrian *eveietu* 'electum' (\**ek-ueigētum?*).

**References:** WP. II 232, WH. II 782;

**See also:** relationship to *ueik-*, *ueigh-* 'bend' etc. is not ausgeschlossen.

**Page(s):** 1128

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-2*

**Meaning:** force, energy (victory, battle, etc..)

**Material:** Latin *vincō*, -ere, *vīcī*, *victum* 'die Oberhand gewinnen, win, triumph; defeat, conquer', *pervicāx* 'hartnäckig, steadfast', Oscan *vincter* 'convincitur';

Old Irish *fichid* 'fights', *d̪í-fich-* 'punish, curse', *fīch* m. 'discord, rage, fury', *feuchuir* 'stern' (\**uikaris*), *feuchrae* 'austerity, severity' (unclear is das *ch* in acymr. *guich[i]r* 'wild'), *fecht* (\**uiktā*) 'campaign = acymr. *guith*, cymr. *gwyth* 'rage, fury', abret. *uueith-* in PN; gall. VN auf -vices (abrit. *Ordo-vices* 'Hammerkämpfer'), PN *Victo-valos* etc.; with full grade *Vēctī-rīx*, *Vēco-rīx* = Old Irish PN *Fīachraí*, Gen. *Fīachrach* (Ogam VECREC);

Gothic *weihan* 'fight', *wigana* Dat. Sg. 'fight, struggle, war, fight'; Old English Old High German *wīgan* (Old High German only in participle *wīgant*, *wīhant*, *gawigan* 'decrepitus', *irwigan*, confectus, 'abgekämpft') 'fight, quarrel', Middle High German *anwīgen* 'assail'; Middle High German *wīhen* 'exhaust, weaken', Modern High German dial. *sich weihen* = 'sich weigern', *anweißen* 'anfechten'; aorist- present Old Icelandic *vega*, *vá* 'fight, slay', Old High German *ubarwehan* 'überwinden' (with false consonant), Middle High German *widerwehen* 'with blanken Waffen kämpfen'; Old Icelandic *vēla* (\**vīhalian*) 'sort, order, arrange, sich with etwas abgeben'; Old Icelandic *vīg*, Old Saxon *wīg*, Middle Low German afr. *wīch*, Old High German *wīc*, *wīg* etc. 'fight, struggle', Old Icelandic Adj. *vīgr* 'kampftüchtig', Gothic zero grade *waihjō* f. 'war, fight, fight, struggle'; *o*-grade in Germanic \**waigō*-f. 'power', therefrom derived Old Saxon *wēgian*, Old English *wægan*, Old High German *weigen* etc. 'bother, annoy, torment, smite', Norwegian *veiga* 'swing'; ein *ro*-Adj. is Old High German *weigar* 'sich widersetzend, stout, proud', Middle Dutch *weiger*, *wēger* 'widerwillig', therefrom Old High German *weigarōn* etc. 'sich weigern';

Lithuanian *veikiù*, *veikti* 'somewhat make, work', *apveikiù* 'bezwinge', *pérveikiu* 'bewältige', *véikus* 'fast, rapid, hurried', *veiklūs* 'active, geschäftig', *viēkas* 'power, life', *vỹkis* m. 'life(digkeit)', *vikrūs* 'alert, awake, smart'; Latvian *vēikt* 'align' etc.; *veīklis* 'nimble, fit, healthy', *vīkt* 'thrive';

Old Church Slavic *věkъ* m. `power, Lebensalter', Czech russ. *věk* ds.;

perhaps here also Latin *vix* `barely, with accurate need', as `alle Kraft zusammennehmend'.

**References:** WP. I 232 f., WH. II 791 f., Trautmann 339, Vasmer 1, 179.

**Page(s):** 1128-1129

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-3*

**Meaning:** to come together, become equal

**Material:** Gr. εἰκών (Cypriot Φεικόνα) f. `Bild', hom. εἶκε Impf. `es schien good', herakl. εἶξαν `siehielten for good, regelten', hom. ἔοικε `es schickt sich, paßt' (FέFoικε; 3. Du. εἶκτον, etc.), Attic εἰκώς (\*FεFικFώς) `suitable, fitting, fitting', hom. εἶσκω (\*FεFικσκω), ἴσκω (\*Fίκσκω) `vergleiche', (F)εἶκελος, (F)ἴκελος `similarly', ἐπιεικής `suitable; fitting', Ionian ἀεικής `unpassend', Attic αἰκής (\*αFικής) `schmählich', αἰκία `maltreatment', εἰκάζω (ἐFικάζω) `bilde after, vergleiche, vermute';

Lithuanian *j-vỹkti* `eintreffen, zutreffen, wahr become', *pavéikslas* `example', *paveikslùs* `musterhaft', Latvian *vīkst* `vorbereiten'; eine Abgrenzung compared with den under *\*ueik-2* genannten words, as Lithuanian *véikus* `fast, rapid, hurried', *veĩkti* `do, make', is though not with confidence vorzunehmen.

**References:** WP. I 233, Frisk 38, 454 f.

**Page(s):** 1129

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-4, ueig-*

**Meaning:** to curve, bend; to go round, to exchange

**Note:** (extension from *\*uei-* `bend').

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *vīci-* f. `deception, seduction' (Rv. 10, 10, 6; probably `\*Krummheit');

with voiced-nonaspirated Old Indic *véjate*, *vijáte*, participle *vikta-*, *vigna-* `vor etwas zurückfahren, davoneilen', *pra-vij-* `Einsturz threaten', *abhi-vij-* `umkippen', *vēga-* m. `Zittern, intense Bewegung, rush', Avestan *vaēg-* (*vaējə-*) `(a projectile) swing', *vaēya-* m. `Anprall, blow, knock, prank', *nivixta-* `herabgeschwungen, herabgeschleudert', npers. *vēxtan* `toss, fling', osset. *vēγun* `upset, move', balūčī *gējag* `swing, toss, fling'; Intens. Old Indic *vēvijyate* `fährt los';

Old Indic *vi-vyákti* `umfaßt', *vyácas-* n. `further Raum', Avestan *vyāxa-*, *vyāxman-* `congregation, meeting' (?);

gr. εἶκω, Aor. ἔ(F)είξε Alkman `recoil, nachstehen, unterliegen', (Boeotian) γῖξαι (i.e. Φείξαι) χωρήσαι Hes.;

Latin *vicia* f. `vetch': nasalized *vinciō*, *-īre* `umwinden, bind', Umbrian *previslatu* `praevinculātō';

Gothic *waihsta* `angle, point, edge', Middle High German *weigen* `waver'; Old English *wicga* `beetle, chafer'; Middle Low German nnd. *wichele* `Weidenbaum' from *\*wīgele*, diminutive to Old Saxon *\*wīga*, westfäl. *wīēzə* `Weidenbaum', ablaut. Old Frisian Old English *wāg*, Old Saxon *wēg* `wall', (*\*uoiko-* `geflochtene wall'); also Middle High German *gewīge*, Modern High German *Geweih*, dial. *Gewicht(eln)* ds. (originally probably *\*Gezweig*);

Latvian *vīkstu*, *vīkt* `sich biegen, ductile become', *vīksts* `ductile, soft', *vīkne* `tendrill'; Latvian *vīcināt* `wave, tummeln', refl. `sich schwenken, bend make'.

With Indo Germanic *g*: Old Icelandic *vīkva*, *ȳkva* (*w*-present), *vīkja*, preterit *veik* `from the Stelle move, (sich) bewegen, sich wenden', Old Saxon *wīkan* `withdraw' (: εἶκω), Old English *wīcan* stem V. `withdraw, crumple', Old High German *wīthan* stem V. `eine Richtung nehmen, withdraw'; Old Icelandic *veikr* (and *veykr* with *-w-* after *vīkva*) `soft, weak', New Norwegian also `pliable' (compare Old Icelandic *veikja* `bend'), Old English *wāc* (out of it Old Icelandic *vākr*) `soft, weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', Old Saxon *wēc* `weak', Old High German *weich* `soft, weak, timorous'; Old English *wice* f. `Rüster', Middle English *wiker* `Weidengerte'; Middle Low German *wīk* m., *wīke* f. `Entweichen, escape', Middle High German *wīch* m. `groin, flank', formal = Old Icelandic *vīk* `small bay', Old English *wīc* f., Middle Low German *wīk* ds.; Norwegian dial. *vīk* n. `small point, edge or bend'; Old High German *wīhhōn* `spring, dance, jump', Modern High German Hessian *wicken* `rash, hasty and violent hin and her bewegen', Swedish *vicka* `sich unbeständig bewegen, wippen';

Lithuanian *vigrūs*, *vīglas* `rash, hasty, adroit', Latvian *vīgis* `light', slov. *věg* `bent', *végati* `waver', *věžen* `gebogen'.

2. Latin *vicis* (Gen.), *vicem*, *vice*, Pl. *vicēs*, *vicibus* `variation, Abwechslung'; perhaps Old Irish *fiach* `mutuum, Geschuldetes, blame'; Old Icelandic *giafa-vīxl* `exchange of gifts', *ā vīxl* `kreuzweis' (*vīxla* `swap, vary, exchange'); Old Saxon *wehsāl* `trade, currency', Old High German *wēhsal*, *wehsil* `variation, exchange, trade' (Old Saxon *wehslōn*, Middle High German Modern High German *wechseln*); with sicherem Indo Germanic *g* Gothic *wikō* `die an jemanden kommende order', Old Icelandic *vika* `Woche' (originally *\*variation*), also

`Seemeile' (\*variation the oarsman'; also Middle Low German *weke sēs* `Seemeile'), Old English *wicu*, *wucu* `Woche', Old Saxon *wika* in *crūce-wika* `Kreuzwoche', Old High German *wēhha*, *wohha* `Woche';

unclear is because of Gutturals Old Indic *viṣṭi-* (*\*uik-*) `work, Dienstleistung', *tri-viṣṭi* (Instr.), after Wackernagel (KZ 67, 173) `alterant, changeable', after G. Liebert (Nominalsuffix *-ti* S. 138 f.) though `dreifache Dienstleistung'.

**References:** WP. I 233 ff., WH. II 781 f., 791 f., Trautmann 338 f., Frisk 454.

**Page(s):** 1130-1131

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-*, *uik-*, *uoiko-* (*\*d̥uei- k̥sayati*)

**Meaning:** house, settling

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ueik-*, *uik-*, *uoiko-* (*\*d̥uei- k̥sayati*): `house, settling' derived from **Root / lemma:** *k̥pei-*: `to settle': **Root / lemma:** *k̥pē(i)-*, *k̥pa(i)-*: `to acquire, possess'.

**Material:** Old Indic *viś-* f. `Wohnsitz, house', PL *viśaḥ* `people, citizen', Avestan *vīs-* (e.g. Akk. *vīsam*, ap. *viḥam*) `house, village, Clan', Old Indic *viś-pāti-* `householder, Gemeindehaupt', *viś-pātnī* `housewife', ablaut. Old Indic *vēśman-* n., jav. *vaēsma-* m. `house, dwelling', Old Indic *vēśā-* m. `Nachbar' (as Latin *vīcīnus*); verbal (see below) Old Indic *viśati* `tritt ein, geht ein', *niviśati* `kehrt ein', Avestan *vīśaiti* `geht ein, tritt ein to etwas';

Maybe from Skt. *viś-* (RV+) `settlement, community, tribe' derived alb. (*\*vīś*) *fis* `settlement, community, tribe', *vis* `territory, spot, place'

**Note:**

Alb. cognate has derived from Sanskrit not from Slavic.

gr. οἶκος, Foikos `house', οἰκία ds., οἰκέω `inhabit', οἰκέτης `housemate', τριχά-Φικες epithet the Dorer `in drei Phylen zerfallend'; alb. *vis* `place', *amvisë* (*amë* `mother') `housewife';

Latin *vīcus*, dial. *vēcus* `Häusergruppe, village, dot, Stadtteil' (= gr. Foikos), Umbrian *uocu-com*, Akk. *vuku* if `aedes'; Latin *vīlla* `Landhaus, estate' (*\*uoik-slā*, with Latin suffix-*slā*, or *\*ueik-s-lā* to *es*-stem from Gothic *weihs*);

Gothic *weihs* n., Gen. *weihsis* `village, spot';

Old Prussian *waispattin* Akk. `housewife', Lithuanian *viēšpat(i)s* `master, mister', *viēšpati* `noble wife, woman', verbal Lithuanian *váišinti* `host', *viešėti* `to Gaste sein', Latvian *vīesis* `guest'; Old Church Slavic *vъsbъ* `village'.

**References:** WP. I 231, WH. II 782 f., Trautmann 363 f., Vasmer 1, 193.

**Page(s):** 1131

---

**Root / lemma:** *uei-1, ueje-* : *uī-*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend, wind, \*branch out

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *uei-1, ueje-* : *uī-* : 'to turn, bend, wind, \*branch out' derived from **Root / lemma:** *duō(u)* : 'two' through an Illyrian-Baltic intermediary root since the shift *d-* > *zero* is a unique Illyrian-Baltic.

**Material: A.** Old Indic *váyati* 'webt, flicht' (paradigmatic certainly with Perf. *ūvuh*, participle *ūtá-*, Inf. *ótum* zusammengefaßt, die zur root \**au-*, presumably the base from *uei-*, belong); *vāya-* m. 'weaver, the weaving', *vāyaka-* 'weaver, Näher'; *vyáyati* 'winded, wickelt, hüllt' (: Latin *vieō*), participle *vītá-* 'winded, gewickelt', *vyāna-* n. 'das Winden, Umhüllen'; *vayā* 'twig, branch, bough', compare lengthened grade Old Church Slavic *věja* 'twig, branch, bough'; about *vēvīyate* 'flattert' see above S. 86;

gr. γίς (i.e. Fic) ἰμάς Hes., uίήν ἄμπελον, uίόν ἀναθενδράδα (u- = F-), εὐιάδες ἄμπελοι Hes.;

alb. with *g(h)*-suffix *vik*, *vigu* 'geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel';

**Note:**

alb. *degë* 'Zweig, Ast, Gebüsch' (\**duoi-ghā*) : *vik*, *vigu* 'geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel', common Illyrian-Baltic *d-* > *zero*. **Root / lemma:** *uei-1, ueje-* : *uī-* : 'to turn, bend, wind, \*branch out' derived from **Root / lemma:** *duō(u)* : 'two'.

Latin *vieō*, *viēre* 'bind, flechte' (*viē-*: Old Indic *vyā-na-*), *vītīlis* 'twisted';

Old Irish *fe-n-* (\**ui-nə-*) in *ar-fen-* 'abschließen', *im-fen-* 'umhegen', verbal noun *imbe* n., Middle Irish *tech fíthe* 'a wicker house'; cymr. *gwial-en* 'twig, branch'; Middle Irish *fē* 'rod' (\**uīiā*);

Gothic *waddjus* 'Wall, wall' (originally from wickerwork) = Old Icelandic *veggr* 'wall' (proto Germanic \**wajjus*);

Lithuanian *vejū*, *výti* 'coil, turn', *výtas* 'winded, twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved' (= Old Indic *vītá-*), Old Church Slavic *vbĭq*, *víti* 'turn, flax, wattle, braid, coil', Latvian *vĭja* 'geflochtener fence', *vĭjas* 'tendrils', Old Church Slavic *věja* 'twig, branch,

bough' (lengthened grade besides Old Indic *vayā* ds.); ablaut. Church Slavic *povoĭ* m. 'fascia'.

**B.** With *ǵ(h)*-extension presumably here:

Lithuanian *vyžà* 'Bastschuh', Latvian *vīze* 'geflochtener Bastschuh'.

**C.** With *f*-formant:

Old Icelandic *vēl* (\**uēi-lā*) 'art, Kniff, tool', *vēla* 'bestricken', Old English PN *Wēlund*, Old High German *Wialant*, Old English *wīl(e)* 'artifice, deceit';

Lithuanian *vielà* 'wire', *vielióti* 'wickeln', *vylė*, Latvian *vīle* 'hem, Strieme'; Lithuanian *ap-vilti* 'lie', *vylūs* 'fallacious', *výlius* 'lie, falsity', Old Prussian *pra-vilts* 'betray'; russ. *viljátʹ* 'die Richtung beim Laufen change, wedeln, Winkelzüge make', *vilój* 'winded, gekraust', *víllica* 'ivy'.

Maybe alb. *vile* 'bunch of grape', *vjel* 'harvest grapes'

**D.** With *m*-formant:

Old Indic *vēman*-n. 'loom (from \**uei-men*, at first to *váyati*); Latin *vīmen* 'rod zum flax, wattle, braid, wickerwork'; Middle Irish *fiam* 'chain'; Middle Low German *wīm(e)* 'Lattenwerk, Stangen'; with dem concept the drehenden Bewegung isl. *vīm*, *vīma* 'dizziness, giddiness; swindle, anesthetization', Norwegian dial. *veima* 'lurch, waver', Modern High German Hessian *wīmeln* 'waver'; whether here gr. εἰμάδες ποιμένων οἰκίαι Hes. as 'from Ruten geflochtene Hütten' (\**Fει-μα* = Latin *vīmen*)?

**E.** With *n*-formant:

Gr. ἰς, ἰνός 'sinew' (\**Fī-v-*: Czech *vínek* 'band, strap, headband' or \**Fīσ-v-* zur root form *ueis-2*); Old Church Slavic *věnъcb* 'Kranz'; probably Old English *wine-wincla* (besides *pīne-wincle*) 'Uferschnecke', *wining* 'bandage'; about gr. ἰς compare Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 570<sup>2</sup>;

barely here the name of Weins: gr. οἶνος (myk. *vo-no-*) 'wine', οἴνη 'grapevine', οἰνός, -άδος 'grapevine, vine, wine', Armenian *gini* 'wine', (\**uoi-niom*), alb. *vënë*, Tosc *verë* 'wine' (\**uoinā*), Latin *vīnum*; latter is not bare die wellspring from Old Irish *fīn*, cymr. *gwin* and from Gothic *wein*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English Old Church Slavic *vīn* (from which again Old Church Slavic *vino* and from dem Slavic Lithuanian *vīnas*), but probably also die from Faliscan Volscan *uinu*, Umbrian *vinu*, *uinu*, da the Pontus the

originator of the Weinkultur war, handelt es sich wohl um ein vorderasiat. word; compare Proto Semitic \**wainu* (arab. äthiop. *wain*, hebr. *jajin*, assyr. *īnu*) and Hittite *wi-ja-na-a-*, Hieroglyphic-Hittite *wa(i)ana-*, Luvian dial. *win-*; s. lastly Laroche BSL 51, XXXIII, A. Kammenhuber Münch. stem f. Spr. 6, 53 f.

#### F. With *ʀ*-formant:

Gr. ῥίς `rainbow' (Ῥίς) = ῥίς and Ἐίς (ἔῬίς) `the as Götterbotin personified rainbow'; Old English *wīr* `Metalldraht, gewundener jewellery', Middle Low German *wīre* `Metalldraht', Late Old Icelandic *vīra-virki* `work from Metalldraht'; besides Germanic *wīra-*, das because of gr. Ῥίς probably auf Indo Germanic \**uī-ro* goes back, stands Germanic \**wēira-* from \**uēi-ro-* in Old High German *wiara* `gold- or Silberdraht'; Old Irish *fiar* `slant, skew', cymr. *gŵyr* `recurvus, limus', (\**uēi-ro-*), bret. *goar, gwar* `courbe'; Latin *viriae* `a kind of Armschmuck' is Celtic loanword;

Lithuanian *j-vairūs* `tortuosus, mannigfaltig, verschiedenartig'.

#### G. With *ʃ*-formant:

Old Indic *vēta-*, *vētasá-* m. `rankendes Wassergewächs, reed, horsewhip', *vētra-* m. `Rohrstab, duct, tube, pipe', Avestan *vaēiti* `willow, Weidengerte'; participle Old Indic *vītá-* (see above);

gr. ἰτέα `willow'; οἰσύη, οἰσουον `eine Weidenart' (\**Foιtuο-*, -uā), οἶσος m. `Dotterweide', οἶσον `rope'; ἴρυς, -υος, Aeolic *Ῥίρυς* f. `rim of the wheel, Schildrand, willow' (= Latin *vitus*);

Latin *vītīlis* `twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved', *vītīs* `vine' (= Lithuanian *výtis*); *vītēx*, -*icis* `Keuschlamm, (ein tree)', *vitus* f. `rim of the wheel' (gr. loanword??), *vitta* `bandage' (from \**vītā*, dem Fem. of participle \**uītōs*, through consonant increase);

Maybe alb. *vetull* `eyebrow'.

Old Irish *fēith* f. `fibra' (\**veiti-*), cymr. *gwden* from \**gwyden* (\**uēitinā*) `vinculum, ligamen, virga contorta'; Middle Irish *fēithlenn* `Epheu' (?); but cymr. *gwythien*, corn. *gwyth*, abret. *guithennou* `vein(n)' are loanword from Latin *vitta*;

Old Icelandic *vīðir* `willow', Old English *wīðig* `willow' (see above Latin *vītēx* etc.), Middle Low German *wīde*, Old High German *wīda* `willow' (in addition *o*-grade as gr. οἰσύα : Norwegian dial. *veid* `willow, Wicken'), Old English *weðel* `bandage'; Modern High German *Eingeweide*, Middle High German (*īn*)*geweide*: Old High German *wid(i)* `rope from



gedrehten Reiser'n', *kuna-with* `manacle', Gothic *kuna-wida* `manacle', Old Icelandic *við*, -*jar* `gedrehtes band, strap', *viðja* ds. = Old English *wiððe* `Weidenband', Old High German *witta* `bandage', Old English *wiðo-*, *wiðe-winde* `convolvulus', Middle Low German *wede-winde* `ds., ivy, Geißblatt', Old English *wiðu-winde* `Geißblatt', Old Icelandic *við-vindill* ds.; also (compare Gothic *inwinds* `inverted', *inwindiþa* `Ungerechtigkeit' to *windan*) Old Saxon *inwid* `malice, Tücke', Old English *inwidd* `wicked, heimtückisch', Old Icelandic *iviðgjarn* `wicked';

Lithuanian Inf. *vyti*, *vytis* (Akk. *vytį*) `Weidengerte', ablaut. *žil-vitis* `Grauweide'; Latvian *vīte* `tendril', *vītūōls* `willow', Old Prussian *witwan* `Weide', *apewitwo* `Uferweide' (: īru-ς); ablaut. Old Church Slavic *větъ* `twig, branch';

Old Church Slavic Inf. *vitj*, *vitъ* (= Lithuanian *vytis*) `res torta in modum funis', *pavitъ* `tendril', *sz-vitъkъ* `(book)rolle', russ. *vítvina* `twig, branch, rod, horsewhip', sloven. *vitika* `ring'.

**References:** WP. 1223 ff., WH. II 799 f., 802 ff., 806, Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 193 f. 195 f., 201, 205 f., Morris-Jones Welsh Gr. 101, Frisk 462.

**Page(s):** 1120-1122

**Root / lemma:** *wei-2*, *weje-* : *ũ-*

**Meaning:** to wither

**Note:** extended *ũ-t-* and *wei-s-*

**Material:** Latin *viēscō*, *-ere* `wither, verschrumpfen', *viētus* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, verschrumpft';

Maybe alb. Geg *vyshk-et*, Tosc *fishk* `wither' a Latin loanword.

Old Irish *feugud* gl. `marcor' has derived from *fēo* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered' (\**ui-uo-*) = cymr. *gwyw* ds.;

Old Icelandic *visinn* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', participle of \**wisan*, whereof Germanic \**wis-n-ōn*, *-ēn* in Old Icelandic *visna*, Old English *wisnian* and (with gramm. variation) *weornian*, Old High German *wesanēn* `wither, wilt' (also Modern High German *verwesen* belongs as Old English *forweoren* `verwest' shows, originally here); Middle High German *wesel* `weak, faint, languid', engl. dial. *weasel*, *weazen* `thin, lean', Old Icelandic *vesall* `woeful, wretched, miserable', *vesligr* ds., Norwegian *visa* `weak person', Swedish *vesa* `exhaust';



Lithuanian *výsti* 'wither, wilt' (preterit *výtau*), *výtinu*, *pa-vaitinù* 'make wilt', Latvian *vietēt*, *vītēt* ds.

**References:** WP. I 227 f., WH. II 787 f.;

**See also:** relationship to *yeis-* 'deliquesce' is probable.

**Page(s):** 1123

---

**Root / lemma:** *yei-3*, *yeie-* : *yī-*

**Meaning:** to reach towards smth., to pursue or wish smth.; to be strong

**Material:** Old Indic *vṛ́ti*, 3. Pl. *vyánti*, also *váyati* 'verfolgt, strives, leads (the weapons), drives, lenkt', also 'enjoys', participle *vītá-* 'pursued, liked, beloved, fancied', Adj. 'straight, in a straight line', *vītā-* 'row', *vīthí-*, *vīthīf.* 'row, way', *pravayaṇa-* 'zum Antreiben helpful', m. 'Stachelstock', *pravé́tar-* 'charioteer', *vīti-* 'horse' ('\*pursuer, follower?'); *pada-vīf.* 'way, path, track', *padavāyá-* 'signpost, leader' (lengthened grade); with the meaning 'strive - have gladly'; *vītá-* 'liked, beloved, fancied, gladly genossen', *vītí-* 'eat, drink; relish, enjoy, enjoyment, meal', *deva-vī-* 'the pleased gods', *devá-vīti-* 'enjoyment, feast for the gods';

Avestan *vōi* Inf. 'to cheer, to **gefallen**'; *vāy-* (*vayeiti*, *vīvāiti* 'chases away', 3. Pl. *vyeinti*) 'pursue, hunt, chase', *vyāna-* 'the victim of persecution', *vōiθwa-* Adj. 'to hunt, chase, jagend to pursue', *vītar-* 'pursuer', *vātay-* 'pursuit';

with the meaning 'fly' Old Indic ved. *vēvīyatē* 'flies' and Avestan *ā-vayeinti* 'they fly up'; Old Indic *vēnati* 'longs', *vēná-* 'yearning, longing';

gr. *ἔμαι* 'bewege myself vorwärts, hurry, strive, lust, desire', (reshuffling of a \**Fī-ἰομαι*; Asper after the Medium from *ἵημι*), *ἱέμενος* 'cupidus', *εἴσατο* (F-), *ἐ[F]είσατο* 'walked loose', *οἶμος* 'gait, way, pathway', (\**Foîmos*), hom. *ἰωκή* 'pursuit' (F-), Akk. *īwka* ds., *īwχμός* (ī metr. lengthening) 'Schlachtgetümmel', *παλιώξις*, *παλι-ίωξις* 'Wiederzurückdrängen in Kampfe', korinth. *Fiώκει* 'verfolgt' (compare *διώκ-ω* : *διέμαι*); *ιέρως* (*Fiερος*), Doric *Fiαρὸς* (*öpviς*) 'nimble, quick, fast' (ī metr. lengthening), besides \**Fī-πος*, assumed through ep. Ionian *ἵρηξ*, *-ηκος* 'hawk' (the schnelle), Attic (through engeren connection an *ιέρως*) *ιέρᾱξ*, *-ᾱκος* 'hawk';

*ἰς* 'power' (= Latin *vīs*, *vim*), *γίς* *ισχύς* Hes., *ἰφι* 'with power' (Instr. in *-bʰi*), whereof *ἵφιος*; about *ἰς* 'sinew' see above S. 1121;

Latin *via* f. 'way'. Oscan *viú*, Umbrian ablative *vea*, *via* ds., Oscan *amvían(n)ud* 'Straßenviertel, road' (\**yēiā*); Latin *vīs* 'du willst' (\**yei-si* = Old Indic *vṛ́ṣi*), *vīs*, *vim* 'power,

force, might' (= gr. ἰς ds.), Pl. *vīrēs* (from an *s*-stem); *invītāre* 'host, invite', with *in-* 'ein'- compared with verneinendem *in-* 'un'- in *invītus* 'wider Willen' (: Old Indic *vītā-* 'liked, beloved, fancied'); whether *vindex* 'Bürge, avenger' as 'Bestimmer the atonement' to Old Church Slavic *vīna* 'blame'?

(about Old Irish *fiad* 'Wild', *fiadach* 'hunt' etc. see below *\*u<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>u-* 'tree');

mcymr. *gwi<sup>t</sup>* 'dish, food', *me<sup>t</sup>-wi<sup>t</sup>* 'honey' (: Old Indic *vītī-* 'enjoyment, meal'), lfor Williams BBCS. 11, 143;

Old Icelandic *veiðr* 'hunt', Old English *wāð* 'hunt, journey' = Old High German *weida* 'food, Weide, hunt (Waidwerk), Fischerei', also 'Fahrt, journey', Middle High German *anderweide* 'zum zweitenmal', Modern High German *anderweit*, Middle High German *dri<sup>-</sup>weide* 'zum drittenmal', Old Icelandic *veiða*, Old English *wæðan* 'hunt, chase, umherstreifen', Old High German *weidōn* 'hunt, chase; food seek': Indo Germanic *\*u<sup>h</sup>oi<sup>-</sup>tā* 'das Drauflosgehen, Jagen'; Old Saxon *wī* in PN *Wī-rīc*, *Gēr-wī*: Latin *vīs*;

Lithuanian *vejū*, *výti* 'hunt, chase, pursue', *výtas* (= Old Indic *vītā-*) 'verfolgt', *vajó<sup>-</sup>ju*, *-ti* 'mehrfach nachjagen', *pavijys* 'Strecke Wegs', Latvian *vajāt* 'pursue', *āt<sup>-</sup>vejai* 'Rückfälle from Krankheiten', *āt<sup>-</sup>veja* 'mal' (\**gait* 'compare Middle High German *anderweide* 'zum zweitenmal'); *ō*-grade Lithuanian *pavõjus* 'danger', *pavojus* 'dangerous'; Old Church Slavic *vojъ* 'warrior', *vojъna* 'war, fight', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *povinqti* 'subject, subdue', *vъzviti<sup>e</sup>* 'profit, gain' (\**Erjagtes*); with the meaning 'Verfolgung eines Übeltäters' probably Old Church Slavic *vīna* 'blame, punishment', ablaut. Latvian *vaīna* 'blame', Lithuanian *vainóti* 'vilify, scold, scold, chide', Old Prussian *etwinūt* 'entschuldigen';

Czech etc. *vítati* 'greet' reminds an Latin *invītāre*; unclear is the relationship to russ. *vítatъ* etc. 'stay, dwell', and to Lithuanian *vietā*, Latvian *vieta* 'place' (\**u<sup>h</sup>eitā*), Trautmann 345, Vasmer 1, 205;

maybe nazalized alb. (\**vietā*) *vend* 'place'

*es*-stem, respectively *s*-extension: Old Indic *váyas-* n. 'vitality, youth strength, Jugendalter', *vīdayati* (\**u<sup>h</sup>i<sup>-</sup>z<sup>-</sup>d-*) 'makes strong, tight, firm', *vīdū-* 'tight, firm', *vivēṣṭi*, *véṣati* 'is active, wirkt, brings zustande, richtet from', Latin *vī<sup>-</sup>r-ēs* (see o).

**References:** WP. I 228 ff., WH. I 713 f., II 749 f., 800 f., Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 201, 215;

**See also:** compare also *u<sup>h</sup>iro-s* 'man'.

**Page(s):** 1123-1124

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueip-*, *ueib-*

**Meaning:** to turn, sway

**Material:** 1. *ueip-*: Old Indic *vēpatē*, *-tī* `regt sich, trembles', *vēpáyati*, *vipáyati* `makes tremble', *vípra-* `excited, aroused, begeistert', *vip-* if `rod, horsewhip', *vipātha-* m. `a kind of arrow' (compare *tela vibrāre*); Avestan *vip-* `throw, entsenden (Samen)';

cymr. *gwisgi* `restless, mature, ripe, mellow, seasoned' (from Nüssen) from *\*uip-skī-mo-*?

Gothic *biwaibjan* `umwinden', Old High German *ziweibjan* `scatter'; Old Icelandic *veifa* `in schwingender, zitternder Bewegung sein, toss, fling, schlingen, umwickeln', Old English *wæfan* `bekleiden'; Old High German *weibōn* `waver, schweben, unstet sein'; Old Icelandic *vīfa* `umhüllen', nisl. *vífla* `bewilder', *vífl* `Klöptel'; Old English *wifel*, *wifer* `arrow, Wurfpeil' (: Old Indic *vipātha-*); in addition *wāfian* `vor astonishment erstarren', *wæfer-hūs* `Theater'; perhaps Old High German *wīb*, Old Saxon Old English *wīf*, Old Icelandic *vīf* n. `woman, wife' as `die verhüllte Braut'; compare against it Tavernier-Vereecken RB Ph H 32, 97 f.;

Old Prussian *wipis* `bough', Latvian *viepe* `cover, wrapping of the Weiher', *viepl'is* `Verkleidung, mask', *viept* `veil, cover', *wīpnuot* `smile (das Gesicht verdrehen)', ; Lithuanian *atvīpti* `herabhängen, from scrap, shred, Lippen', *vaipýtis* `das Maul verziehen, gawk', *vypsaũ*, *-óti* `with open mouth dastehen, gawk'; (with Baltic *é* from *ē[ɫ]*;) Lithuanian *vēptis* `den Mund verziehen', *vėplýs* `gawper, starrer', Latvian *vēplis* `Maulaffe, lubber' etc.; with secondary ablaut *a* (: *ě*) in addition Lithuanian *vamplýs*, *vamplė* `jemand, the with open mouth dasteht, dummer person', *vampsaũ*, *-óti* `with open mouth dastehen'.

## 2. *ueib-*, *ui-m-b-*:

Gr. γίμβαναι ζεύγαναι Hes., ἱμψας ζεύξας. Θετταλοί, Ἰμψιος Ποσειδῶν ὁ ζύγιος Hes. (also probably ἱψόν τὸν κισσόν Hes.);

Latin *vibrō*, *-āre* `in zitternde, schwingende Bewegung place, sich trembling bewegen'; *vībix*, *-īcis* (in Glossen also *vīpex*, *vīmex*) `Strieme, weal, callus from Schlägen'; compare under Latvian *vībele*;

perhaps Middle Irish *femm* `tail, stalk, kelp', *femman* `kelp', cymr. *gwymon*, bret. *gwemon*, *goumon* ds. (*\*uimb-*, compare Old English *wimpe*), O'Rahilly Ériu 13, 162 ff., different Thurneysen KZ 48, 67;

Gothic *weipan* (stem V.) 'bekränzen', *wipja* 'Kranz'; Old Icelandic *veipr* 'head fascia, Kopftuch', *veipa* 'female Kopftracht', Norwegian dial. *veipa* 'wickeln, eine Peitsche schwingen', Old High German *weif* 'bandage, head fascia', Middle High German *weifen* 'swing, haspeln', *wīfen* (stem V.) 'swing, coil', Middle Low German *wīp* 'tussock, wisp', Old English *wīpian* 'abwischen', Norwegian *vīpa* 'stiff straw or stiff hair, Spelze', Middle Low German *wīpen* 'toss, fling, sprinkle'; Old High German *wipf* 'Schwung', Middle High German also *wif* = holl. *wip* ds., Old High German *wipfil*, *wiffil* 'Baumwipfel', Modern High German (actually Low German) Middle Low German Middle English *wippen*, Middle High German *wipfen*, *wepfen* 'jump', Norwegian *vippa* 'wisp, whisk', nasalized Old English *wimpel* 'Wimpel, Schleier', Old High German *wimpal* 'Stirntuch, Schleier';

Latvian *viebt*, *viebties* 'sich drehen, verdrehen; das Gesicht verstellen', Lithuanian *vỹbur-iu*, *-ti* and *-ioju*, *-ioti* 'wedeln'; Latvian *vībele* 'weals, marks from blows'.

**References:** WP. I 240 ff., WH. II 779 f.;

**See also:** compare *sueip-* above S. 1042.

**Page(s):** 1131-1132

---

**Root / lemma:** *veis-1*

**Meaning:** to sprout, grow

**Material:** Latin *vireō*, *-ēre* 'green sein, be green', *viridis* 'green';

Old Icelandic *vīsir* 'germ, sprout, scion, shoot', Norwegian *vīse* 'ds., Rispe, Stiel and leaves, bloom, blossom, Fruchttansatz' (changing through ablaut *vise* 'germ, sprout' and probably also *veis* 'saftiger stalk'); Old English *wīse* 'scion, shoot, stalk'; Old High German *wīsa*, Middle Low German *wese*, Modern High German *Wiese*, Old English *wīsc*, Middle Low German *wīsch(e)* ds.;

Lithuanian *veĩsti* 'sich vermehren', *veislūs*, *vislūs* 'fertile', *veislẽ* 'brood', Latvian *viestis* 'sich mehren, thrive', Lithuanian *vaĩsius* 'fruit', *vaisà* 'fertility', Latvian *vaisla* 'brood', Lithuanian *j-vĩsti* 'sich vermehren'.

**References:** WP. I 242, WH. II 797.

**Page(s):** 1133

---

**Root / lemma:** *veis-2*

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Note:** extension from *vei-* 'turn'

**Material: A.** Old Indic *vēṣa-* m. 'Tracht, suit' (compare *vēṣṭayati* 'umwindet, umkleidet'); *vēṣṭatē* 'be winded', *vēṣṭáyati* 'umwindet', participle *vēṣṭitá-* 'umhüllt, dressed', *vēṣṭá-* m. 'loop, noose, snare, bandage', *viṣṭā* ds.; Armenian *gi*, Gen. *giroy* 'juniper' (after den biegsamen, to Flechtarbeiten verwendeten Zweigen: *\*ũiso-* or *\*ueiso-*, *\*uoiso-*); about gr. ἵς see above S. 1121;

New Swedish *vese* m. (Old Icelandic *\*veisi* or *\*vis*) 'tussock, zusammengedrehter knot'; in addition Dutch *wier* = Old Frisian *wīr* 'Alge, Tang' (Old English *wīr* 'Myrte', *wīr-treo* 'Myrtenbaum', Tertium comparationis, presumably 'immergrün'), Old English *wār* 'Alge, Tang', *wāroð* ds. as 'Wasserschlingpflanze';

Old Church Slavic *vichrъ* 'whirlwind' (*\*uēisura-*), Lithuanian *viesulas* ds., russ. *vichatъ* 'upset, move'; Lithuanian *výstas* 'Schnürbrust', *výstyti* 'einwickeln', Latvian *vīstīt* ds., *vīsts* 'bundle' etc.

Czech *vích*, *věch* (*\*uoiso-*) 'wisp, Strohvisch; Schankzeichen', *věcha* ds., russ. *věcha* 'twig, branch zum Bezeichnen of Wegg, Absteckpfahl', *vichór* 'topknot', slov. *véhet* 'tussock (hay)';

#### **B. With *k*-extension:**

Old Indic *veṣ-ká-* m. 'loop for strangling'; ablaut. Old Icelandic *visk* f. 'bundle from straw or reed', Swedish *viska* 'small besom',

Old High German *wisc* 'wisp, Strohvisch' (therefrom Middle High German Modern High German *wischen*), Old English *wiscian*, newer *weoskian* (*\*wiskōn*) 'eine hurdle from Ruten flax, wattle, braid'; Latin *viscus*, *-eris* 'intestines, entrails'; as 'drehende, vibrierende Bewegung' here probably also Lithuanian *viskiù*, *viskėti* 'quiver'; by East Frisian *wisk* 'rasche Bewegung, Husch', Middle High German *wischen* 'sich leicht and quick, fast dahinbewegen', Modern High German *entwischen* kann secondary development from 'fleeting about etwas wegwischen' vorliegen;

Maybe alb. (*\*vistula*) *vetulla* 'eyebrow'.

besides Germanic *p*-Varianten on the one hand in ndd. *wispeln* 'sich hin- and herbewegen', Swedish *visp*, *visper* 'changeable person', on the other hand in Norwegian *visp* m. 'tassel, tussock', Swedish *visp* 'verticil, whorl, group of parts (leaves, flowers, etc.) arranged in a circle from Ruten'.

#### **C. With *g*-extension:**

Latin *virga* 'thin twig, branch, rod, rod' (from \**uiz-gā*), in addition *virgō* 'girl, virgin';

Maybe alb. *vargu* 'row, line'

Maybe alb. (\**verga*) *varzë* 'girl' : Italian *vergine* : Spanish *virgin* : French *vierge* : Catalan *verge* : Latin *virgo* : Portuguese *virgem* : Sardinian Campidanese *bìrgini* : Valencian *verge* : Breton *gwerch'hez* : Welsh *gwyrif* 'virgin'.

Lithuanian *vizgù*, *vizgėti* 'tremble', *vizgóti* 'waver'.

**References:** WP. I 242 f., WH. II 799, 802, Trautmann 345, 347, Vasmer 1, 195, 207, 243.

**Page(s):** 1133-1134

---

**Root / lemma:** *ueis-3*

**Meaning:** to flow; poison

**Material:** Old Indic *vēṣati* 'zerfließt', *viṣá-* n. 'poison', Adj. 'giftig', *viṣ-* (Nom. *viṣ*) and *viṣthā* 'excrement, ordure', also 'tierischer Samen', *viśrá-* 'muffig smelling'; Avestan *viš-*, *viša-* 'poison', *vaēśah-* 'mould, dank decay, Verwesung'; Armenian *gēš* 'carrion';

gr. *ῥός* 'poison' = Latin *vīrus* 'tough Flüssigkeit, mucus, juice, sap, poison, sharpness' = Middle Irish *fī* 'poison'; Latin *vēna* f. 'vein' from \**ueisnā*, cymr. *gwyar* 'blood' (\**ueisaro-*); in addition Celtic FIN cymr. *Gwy* (\**Ueisā*), engl. *Wear* (abrit. \**Uisuriā*), gall. *Visera* > French *Vesère*, *Visuvia* > French *la Vezouse* etc.; Old Germanic FIN *Wisura* 'Weser', Latin *Visurgis* ds.: compare russ. FIN *Vechra* (to Sož), ablaut. *Víchera* (zur Kama); here the FIN *Weichsel* (from Old Prussian \**Vīkslā*, older \**Vīsklā*, from Pre Baltic \**Vīstlā* from \**ueis-tlā*), Latin *Vistula* (from Germanic \**Wīstlō* in Old English *Wīstlawudu*, but Old English *Wisle* from Slavic *Visla*);

**Note:**

the rhotacism *n-* > *r-* in \**ueisnā*, cymr. *gwyar* 'blood' (\**ueisaro-*) : Celtic FIN cymr. *Gwy* (\**Ueisā*), engl. *Wear* (abrit. \**Uisuriā*), gall. *Visera* > French *Vesère* : Illyrian *Illuria* 'Illyria'.

Old Icelandic *veisa* f. 'swamp, marsh', Old English Old Frisian *wāse*, engl. *ooze* 'slime, mud'; perhaps Old High German *weisunt*, *weisont*, *weisant* 'arteriae' (the flowing); wherefore Old English *wāsend*, engl. *weasand* 'windpipe, gullet', further Old High German *wisunt*, *-ant*, Middle High German *wisent*, Old Icelandic *visundr* (\**uis-onto-*) 'Bisonochse' (from dem Germanic derives Latin *bisōn*, *-ontis* and gr. *βίσων*); in addition Old Prussian *wis-sambrs* 'Auerochse', Old Church Slavic *zqbrъ* ds.; after dem smell, odor named, as also nisl. *visla*, Old High German *wisula*, Old English *weosule*, *wesle*, engl. *weasel*

`weasel' and **Ittis** 'polecat' (above S. 304), the Germanic \**wis(j)ō* 'polecat' assumes; compare Vulgar Latin *vissiō* 'breaking wind, fart, fetidness'; Marstrander compares (Ériu 5, 207) still nir. *fíal* 'Frettchen' (\**uiselo-*);

Maybe alb. (\**vikse*) *vithe* 'buttock' common alb. *-k > -th*.

perhaps moreover Indo Germanic ***uīks-*** 'Mistel and other leimliefernde tree' in gr. ἰξός m. 'Mistel, Vogelleim', Latin *viscum* ds., Old High German *wichsila*, Middle High German *wīhsel* 'Weichsel(kirsche)', russ. etc. *višnja* 'cherry' (out of it Latvian *viksna*, Old Prussian *wisnaytos* 'Kirschen') - Kirschgummi and Mistelbeere become as Vogelleim verwendet;

Maybe alb. *vishnja* 'cherry' a Slavic loanword.

after Specht (Indo Germanic Dekl. 206) in addition further Lithuanian *viksvà* 'sedge' from \**vis-k-vā* besides *vizgà* 'grass', Old Prussian *wissene* 'Porsch'.

**References:** WP. I 234 f., WH. II 746, 800, 801 f., Vasmer 1, 208.

**Page(s):** 1134

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēk-ti-*

**Meaning:** thing

**Note:** (*uēk<sup>w</sup>-ti-*?)

**Material:** Gothic *waihts* f. 'thing', Old Icelandic *véttr*, *væ(t)r*, *vitrf*. 'living being, übermenschliches creature, thing', Old English *wiht* f. 'thing, entity, demon', Old Saxon *wikt*, Middle Low German *wicht* 'entity, creature', Old High German *wiht* 'living being, demon, thing', Modern High German *Wicht* 'living creature, goblin, ugly mischievous sprite'; Gothic *ni-waiht* 'nichts', Old English *ná-wiht* (engl. *naught*, *no*) Old High German *niwiht* and *neowiht* 'not, nichts';

Old Church Slavic *veštъ* f. 'thing'; compare wruss. *rečb* 'thing': russ. *réčb* 'discourse, word'.

**References:** WP. I 246, Vasmer 1, 196;

**See also:** perhaps to *uēk<sup>w</sup>-* 'speak'.

**Page(s):** 1136

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēk-*, *uē-n-k-*

**Meaning:** to bend



**Material:** Old Indic *vāñcati* 'geht crooked or slant, skew', *vacyátē* 'schwingt sich, flies', *vakrá-* 'gebogen, crooked', *vankú-* 'fliegend', *vánikri-* f. 'rib', *varika-*, *varikara-* m. 'Flußkrümmung', *varikṣana-* m. 'groin, flank', *vakṣāṇā* 'belly, groin, flank, riverbed'; Avestan *-vašta-* 'writhed, crooked, humped'; common Old Indic *-gh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-gh-* > *-xš-* > *-š-*

Armenian *gangur* 'crispus, flexus' (\**uṇkuro-*);

Latin *convexus* 'arched, writhed, crooked, humped', *subvexus* 'schräg aufwärts führend';

Middle Irish *feccaid* 'bückt sich', with the preposition *for* 'wendet sich gegen, beginnt to' (with expressive *-kk-*); gall. FIN \**Vocalus* (Matres *Vocallinehae*), germanisiert *Vacalus*, *Va(c)halis* 'Waal'; Lithuanian FIN *Voké* (\**uōkīā*);

Indo Germanic *uonko-* in Old Indic *varika-*, Gothic *un-wāhs* 'untadelhaft', Old English *wōh* 'crooked, inverted', Old Saxon *wāh* n. 'evil, wickedness', Old Icelandic *vā* f. (\**uonkō*) 'angle, mischief'.

**References:** WP. I 246, WH. I 268 f.: after Kuiper, Nasalprä. 142 zur root *uā-* (see above S. 1108), where besides dem present \**uə-n-ék-mi* ein Konj. \**u(ə)-énu-kō* stand; consequently further zur root *uā-*, *uəg-*, *uək-*, *ueng(h)-*, see there.

**Page(s):** 1134-1135

---

**Root / lemma:** *uək-*

**Meaning:** to wish

**Material:** Old Indic *vás-mi*, *váṣṭi*, *uś-mási*, Avestan *vasəmī*, *usēmahī* 'want, desire, will, wish', participle Old Indic *uśánt-*, f. *uśatī* 'willing', Avestan *an-usant-*, *-usaitī* 'widerwillig, ohne es to want, desire, will', Avestan *vasah-* (Nom. *vasā*) 'wollend = after seinem Willen', *vasō*, *vasē* 'after wish, beliebig' (Akk. Sg. of n. \**vasah-*), *vasō-xšaθra-* 'after Gefallen schaltend' etc., Old Indic *vasī-tva-* n. 'Willensfreiheit'; ap. *vašnā*, Avestan *vasnā* (Instr. Sg.) 'after dem Willen' (Armenian *vasn* 'because of' loanword);

gr. (previous participle) ἐκὼν (Cretan Φεκὼν), ἐκούσα 'freiwillig' (the Asper after ἔ 'sich', as though 'from sich selbst heraus'), ἀέκων, ἄκων 'wider Willen, ohne Vorsatz', f. Doric ἀέκασσα, compare Cretan γέκαθα ἐκούσα Hes., Φέκα in οὐφεκα οὐκ ἀρεστῶς Hes., i.e. οὐ Φέκα, in ἔνεκα, hom. εἵνεκα 'because of' (\*ἐνΦεκα; ἐν is die preposition ἐν), hom. ἐκά-εργος 'after Belieben wirkend', ἐκή-βολος 'after Belieben treffend' (metr. lengthening for \*ἐκα-βολος), out of it extended ἐκατη-βόλος, -βελέτης; Boeotian Φἑκα-δαμος (with versch.



assimilation out of it thes. Φεκέδαμος, Attic Ἀκάδημος); ἔκητι, Doric ἔκατι `after dem Willen, because of, (unclear)', ἀεκαζόμενος `not wollend, widerstrebend' (after ἀναγκαζόμενος);

Hittite *uek-* `wish, arrogate'.

**References:** WP. I 244 f., Frisk 473 f., 477, 479.

**Page(s):** 1135

---

**Root / lemma:** *uek<sup>w</sup>-* (*\*huek<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to speak

**Note:**

labialized old laryngeals (*\*hue-*)

**Material:** Old Indic *vákti*, *vívakti* `says, talks, speaks', Aor. *ávōcam* (= εἶπον, see below), participle *uktá-*, Kaus. *vācayati*, Avestan *vak-* `speak', *ūxta-*, Old Indic *vacas-* n. = Avestan *vačah* (= gr. ἔπος) `discourse, word', Old Indic *vacaná-* `redend, sagend', *vāc-*, Nom. Sg. *vāk* = Avestan *vāxš* (= Latin *vōx*) `voice, discourse, word', Old Indic *vācāla-* `gabby, gossip, loquacious, garrulous, blithering', *vākyam* `Ausspruch, discourse'; *vaktram* `mouth';

Armenian *gočem* `cry, shout, shout to mir, lade ein, name' (?);

**Note:**

labialized old laryngeals (*\*hue-*)

common Armenian Celtic *\*hue-* > *gwo-* > *go-*.

gr. ἔπος, el. Cypriot Φέπος n. `word', Aor. εἶπον `sprach', Lesbian Φεῖπην etc. (= Old Indic *ávōcam*, Indo Germanic *\*e-ue-uk<sup>w</sup>-om* with Diss. from -FεF- to -Fει-), ὄπα Akk. `voice' (also probably εὐρύοπα as `den weithin schallenden'), ὄσσα f. `voice', ἐνοπή `shout, call, clamor';

Maybe alb. *fem*, *them* `say'

Latin *vox*, *vōcis* `voice', *vocō*, *-āre* `call, shout, cry', Umbrian *sub-ocau*, *-ocanu*, *-oco* `call, anbeten';

Old Irish *foccul* `word' (= Old Indic *vaktram* `mouth') < *\*uok<sup>w</sup>-tlo-m* = cymr. *gwaethl* `fight'; *fūaimm* `din, fuss, noise' (*\*uok<sup>w</sup>-sm̥*); common Illyrian-celt. *-k* > *-th*.

gall. *Vepo-litanos* `breitgesichtig', cymr. *gweb* `face';

Old High German *giwahanen*, *-inen* `mention, commemorate' (\**gawahnjan*, Denom. \**uok<sup>w</sup>-no-*, compare Old Indic *vacanā́*; in addition tread in paradigm connection old *ō*-grade Pf.:) *giwuog*, Middle High German *wüegen* `commemorate make, in Erinnerung bringen', Old Icelandic *vātr* `Zeugnis' (\**wahtaz*, compare Old High German *giwaht* m. `mentioning, Ruhm'), *vātta* `bezeugen'; Old Icelandic *ōmun* f. `voice', nisl. *ōmur* `sound', Old English *wōm(a)* `din, fuss, noise' (\**wōhm-*);

Old Prussian *wackītwēi* `entice', *enwackēmai* `we rufen an';

Note:

The origin of labialized old laryngeals:

Hittite *huk-*, *huk-* `adjure', Tocharian A *wak* f., B *wek* `voice'.

**References:** WP. I 245 f., WH. II 823 ff., Trautmann 339 f., Vasmer 1, 196, Bergin Ériu 12, 136 f.

**Page(s):** 1135-1136

---

**Root / lemma:** *ue-2*, *ue<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** `braid, plait, fold, roll up, twist, curl'

**See also:** see above S. 75 f. (*au-*).

**Page(s):** 1114

---

**Root / lemma:** *u<sup>h</sup>elk-1*

**Meaning:** to drag

**Material:** Avestan *varək-* `ziehen, drag' only with **Präverbien:** *aipivarəčainti* `ziehen ein Kleidungsstück darüber an'; Lithuanian *velkù* (*vīlkti*), Old Church Slavic *vlěkŏ* `pull, drag' = gr. ἄλ[ε]ξ (by Hom. for ὠλξ einzusetzen), Attic out of it reconverted with metathesis ἄλοξ; ὠλαξ (hybridization from ὠλξ with αὐλαξ) `furrow', with Vokalvorschlag \*ǎ-F<sub>0</sub>k- in αὐλαξ `furrow', \*ǎ-F<sub>0</sub>k-ǎ in lakon. εὐλάκᾱ `plough'.

**References:** WP. I 306, Trautmann 349 f., Frisk 77; after Specht KZ. 66, 25 to *s<sup>h</sup>elk-*, as *selk-* above S. 901.

**Page(s):** 1145

---

**Root / lemma:** *u<sup>h</sup>elk-2*, *u<sup>h</sup>elg-*

**Meaning:** wet, damp

**Material:** 1. *u<sup>h</sup>elk-*: Old Irish *folc* `Wasserflut', *folcaim* `bathe, wash', cymr. *golchi*, corn. *golhy*, bret. *gwalc'hi* `wash'; Old High German *welh* (besides *welc*, see below) `humid, wet,

milde, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered ', (*ir*) *welhēn* `soft, weak become', Middle Low German *welen* `wither, wilt', Old English *wealg* `geschmacklos, widerlich', engl. *wallow*, nisl. *valgr* `lukewarm'; probably also Norwegian *valen* `insensible or erstorben vor Kälte'; Latvian *valks* `humid, wet', *valka* `running Wässerchen, damp place'; Illyrian FIN *Volcos*, PN Οὐολκαῖα ἔλη.

maybe alb. *vlagë* 'moist of ground'

2. *velg-*: Old High German *welc* `humid, wet, milde, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered ', Middle Low German *walcheit* `macies', *welk* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, dürrer', Middle English *welkin* `wither, wilt'; with other the vowel Stellung Old English *wlæc*, *wlacu* `lukewarm ', Middle Low German *wlak* ds. (with anl. *s-* Middle High German *swelk* `wilted; faded, flaccid, withered ', *swelken*, Old High German *swelchen* `wither, wilt'); presumably Old High German *wolchan* n., *wolcha* f., Old Saxon *wolkan* n. `Wolke';

Lithuanian *vilgau*, *-yti*, *válgyti* `moisten ', *vilkšnas* `humid, wet', ablaut. Old Prussian *welgen* n. `catarrh', Latvian *valgums* `dampness ', *vēlgans* and *vālgas* `humid, wet', also Lithuanian *vālgis* `dish, food', *válgau*, *-yti* `eat' (of concept the flüssigen, breiigen nourishment, food from, compare russ. *vológa* `flüssige nourishment, food');

Slavic *\*vьlgъkъ* `humid, wet' in russ.-Church Slavic *вѣлгъкъ*, in addition poln. *wilgnać* `humid, wet become', russ. *volǵnutъ* ds., ablaut. *\*uōlgā* in Old Church Slavic *vлага* f. `dampness ', russ. *vológa* `liquid, Zukost', in addition *volóžitъ* `moisten, with butter cook'; here the russ. FIN *Wólga* (= Czech FIN *Vlha*, poln. FIN *Wilga*) from Slavic *\*Vьlga*.

**References:** WP. I 306, Trautmann 358, Vasmer 1, 216 f., 219.

**Page(s):** 1145-1146

**Root / lemma:** *vel-*1

**Meaning:** to see

**Material:** Latin *vultus*, *vultus*, *-ūs* m. `Gesichtsausdruck, Miene, appearance, shape' (*\*v̥l-tu-*) stellt sich to Irish *fil* `es gives', older Imper. *\*vele* (compare French *voilà*!), cymr. *gweled* `see', bret. *guellet* `la vue', Old Irish *fili* (Gen. *filed*, pre-Irish Ogam VELITAS) `seer, bard' (*\*velēts*); the name the Germanic Seherin *Veleda*; in Germanic seems eine probably from *\*vel-* abgeleitete root *\*uleid-* (*\*ul-ei-d-*): Gothic *anda-wleizn* n. (?) `front ', Old Icelandic *líta*, Old English *wlitan* `see, see, show'; zero grade Gothic *wlits* `front, shape', Old Icelandic *litr* (Akk. Pl. *litu*) `appearance, paint, color', Old Saxon *wliti* `radiance, appearance, shape', Old Frisian *wlite* `front, appearance ', Old English *wlite* ds., also `radiance ', *wlitu* f. `form, kind of'; *o*-grade das causative Gothic *wlaiton*, Old Icelandic *leita* (*\*wlaitōn*) `sich

umsehen after, seek ' (wherefore as post-verbal *leit* f. 'das Suchen', Wissmann Nom. Postverb. 1, 11), Old English *wlatian* ds.;

also Germanic *\*wulpu-* m. 'glory, magnificence' (*\*prestige*): Gothic *wulbus* 'glory, magnificence', Old Icelandic *Ullr* (*\*wulpuz*) 'god's name', Old English *wuldor* 'gloria', compare Gothic *wulþs* 'value, worth', *wulþriza* 'herrlicher'; further *wulþags* 'ἐνδοξος'.

**References:** WP. I 293, WH. II 831.

**Page(s):** 1136-1137

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-2, ulei-, ulē(i)-*

**Meaning:** to wish; to choose

**Material:** A. Old Indic **unthemat.** 3. Sg. Med. Aor. *avṛta*, Opt. *vurīta*, participle *urāṇá-*; *vṛṇīṭé*, *vṛṇnāṭi*, *vṛṇóṭi*, *vṛṇutē* 'choose, vorziehen, love', *vṛtá-* 'gewählt, desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted', *vára-* m. 'wish, Gegenstand des Wunsches', *vara-* 'vorzüglich, -st, better, best', *varīyams-* 'better', *variṣṭha-* 'best', *varya-* 'wählbar, vortrefflich, distinguished', *varaṇa-* n. 'das Wählen, Wünschen', *vāra-* m. 'Kostbares, treasure, tribute' etc., *vṛthā* 'futile', Avestan ap. *var-* 'choose, want, desire, will' (3. Pl. preterit Med. *varatā*, Opt. *vairīmaidī*, *vərən[a]-* (1. Sg. Med. *vərənē*, *vərənav-* (3. Du. Med. *vərənvaitē*, participle Perf. Pass. *varəta-*, *vairya-* 'the beste, delicious, worth'; also Avestan *var-* 'believe';

Armenian *geł* 'pleasure, beauty' (presumably from *\*uel-no-*, compare cymr. *gwell* 'better'); Venetic PN *Volti-χnos*, *Voltiomnus*, Illyrian *Voltius*, *Voltisa* etc. (M. Lejeune BSL. 49, 41 ff.) from *\*ulti-*;

gr. λείω, λήω 'will', after Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 676 from *\*ulē(i)mi*, Pl. *\*uleimé* (?); Latin *volō* (*\*velō*), *vult* (*\*velt*), *velle* 'want, desire, will' (Opt. *velim*), *voluntas*, *-ātis* f. 'good volition' (previous participle *\*volunt-tāt-s*); *nōlo*, *nevis*, *nevolt* 'I will not' (*\*ne-volō*); *mālō* 'I pull vor', back formation after *mavolt* (*magis volt*); Umbrian *eh-veltu* 'jubētō', *veltu* 'dēligitō', *ehvelklu* 'dēcrētum, ēdictum';

mcymr. corn. bret. *guell* 'better', ncymr. *gwell* (*\*uel-no-* 'Vorzug, choice', or to *uer-2*, see there); gall. VN *Vellavī*, *Catu-vellaunī* (compare den Ligurian PN *Genava* 'Genf': raet. VN *Genaun*);

Gothic *wiljan*, Old High German *willu*, *wili*, *wēllan* etc. 'want, desire, will'; Gothic *wilja*, Old High German *uillo*, *willio* etc. 'volition'; Kaus. Iter. Gothic *waljan*, Old Icelandic *velja*,

Old High German *wellen* 'choose' (= Old Indic *varáyati* 'wählt for sich', Old Church Slavic *voliti*); Old High German *wala* f., Old Icelandic *val* n. 'choice' (: Old Indic *vára-* m.);

Lithuanian *pa-vélmi*, 3. Sg. *pa-vélti*, Infin. *pa-vélti* 'want, desire, will, allow', ablaut. *viltis* f. 'hope' (*\*ultis*), *viliúos* 'hoffe'; Old Church Slavic *veljǫ*, *veléti* 'want, desire, will, order', ablaut. *volja* f. 'volition', therefrom *voljǫ*, *voliti* 'want, desire, will, wish', in weiteren ablaut *do-vьljǫ*, *do-vьlěti* 'suffice' (*\*uolē-*);

about Gothic *waīla*, Old High German *wela*, *wola* etc. 'probably' compare Feist<sup>3</sup> 543.

**B. *d*-extension** (*d*-present): gr. ἔλδομαι, hom. ἐέλδομαι 'sehne myself, demand after etwas', ἐέλδωρ n. 'wish, desire';

Irish *fled*, cymr. *gwledd* 'Gastmahl, festival' (*\*uldā*); gall. PN *Vlido-rīx*.

**C. *p*-extension**: hom. ἔλπω 'allow hoffen', ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι 'hoffe', Perf. poet. ἔολπα; ἐλπίς, -ίδος f. 'hope', ἐλπίζω 'hoffe', hom. ἐλπωρή 'hope', zero grade *\*ἄλπιστος*, Sup. to ἀλπαλέος, dissim. ἀρπαλέος 'desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted, charming', ἔπαλπνος 'desirable, worth having, welcome, wanted' (*/r/*-stem); Latin *volup(e)* Adv. 'vergnüglich, gerne', (*\*uolpi-*, *\*ulpi-*), *voluptās* 'pleasure';

doubtful hom. εἰλαπίνη 'festival', Aeolic ἐλλαπίνα (*\*έ-Flap-ivā?*).

**References:** WP. I 294 f., WH. II 828 f., Trautmann 348 f., Specht KZ 62, 59 f., Vasmer 1, 180, 224, Frisk 78, 455, 485, 502 f.

**Page(s):** 1137-1138

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-3*

**Meaning:** to press, push

**Material:** Hom. εἶλω (*\*Fél-vw*); Inf.-Aor. ἔλσαι and with suggestion ἐέλσαι, Aor. Pass. ἐάλην, ἀλήμεναι, ep. Ionian εἰλέω (*\*Fελ-véw*), Attic εἶλλω (*\*εFελίω* with Vorschlags-ε), Doric el. Fηλέω, redupl. ἴλλω (*\*Fí-Flw*) 'dränge, push, press, presse'; lakon. βήλημα κώλυμα, φράγμα ἐν ποταμῷ Hes., messen. ἦλημα, Ionian εἶλη 'troop, multitude, crowd' (*Fελν-*), next to which probably with *i = e* (as πίλναμαι) Attic ἴλη, Doric ἴλᾱ 'troop, multitude, crowd' (*\*Fιλnā*), hom. (*\*ίλαδόν* 'scharenweise', pamph. Φίσιος Gen. from -ις 'crowdedness';

hom. (Aeolic) ἀελλής (*\*ἄFελνής*) 'dense zusammengezogen' (κονίσσαλος) and ἀολλής (*\*ἄFολνής*) 'versammelt' (with Aeolic -ολ-); compare die auf *\*ἄFαλλής* from *\*ἄFαλνής*, *\*ἄFλνής* zurückgehenden Ionian ἄλής, ἄλής 'versammelt', ἀλίζω 'assemble', ἄλή 'congregation, meeting', Doric ἄλία and ἀλιαία ds. (); Attic ἡλιαία 'place of Gerichts, das

höchste court in Athen' together with ἡλιάζω, ἡλιαστής is borrowed from argiv. ἄλιαϊᾶ, ἄλιάζω, with Ersetzung from Doric α through Attic η, das as the Asper an ἥλιος eine pad fand; das anlaut. ᾱ- is kopul. ᾱ-;

ἄλις 'scharenweise, sufficient' (Hom.), γάλι ἱκανόν Hes.; hom. οὐλαμός 'Getümmel, scuffle' (because of γόλαμος διωγμός Hes. metr. lengthening for \*Fολαμος), Attic ἐξούλη 'Verdrängung from Besitzrechten' (\*Fol-vā);

Lithuanian *vālinas* 'Wall', *valinỹs* 'Tuchecke', Latvian *valnis* 'edge', *su-valyti* (corn, grain) zusammenbringen, reap', Lithuanian *iš-valyti* 'heraus-, fortschaffen', *valyti* 'clean'; Old Church Slavic \**velb* (: gr. ἄλις) in *velb-mi*, *-ma* 'very, excessive', *velb-lěrb* 'very beautiful', *velijb*, *velikb* 'big, large', \**valb* 'heap, bulk, mass' (\**υῶλος*) in russ. *válo* 'in bulk, mass', *navál* 'great heap', *zavál* 'Verstopfung, Sperre', *privál* 'Landen' (\*Andrängen), *válbmja* 'haufenweise' etc.;

**g**-extension is probably Latin *volgus*, *vulgus* 'das people' (= 'big, giant bulk, mass of people', compare above russ. *valomъ*, *valbmja*) = Old Indic *varga- m.* 'dividing off, partitioning off, group', Middle Breton *gwalch* 'Überfluß', nbret. *a-walc'h* 'sufficient' (compare ἄλις), *gwalc'ha* 'satisfy', cymr. *gwala* 'bulk, mass, sufficient'; Tocharian B *walke* 'long'.

**References:** WP. I 295 f., WH. II 826 f., Frisk 71 f., 74, 117, 455 ff., Vasmer 180, 181;

**See also:** original resemblance with \**uel-7* 'turn' is possible, da 'press, to press together' originally 'zusammenwinden' sein kann.

**Page(s):** 1138

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-4*, *uelə-*

**Meaning:** hair, wool; grass, forest

**Note:** relationship to \**uel-* 'turn' ('curly hair') or \**uel-* 'rend, pluck' is possible

**Material: A.** Old Indic *ūṛṇā* f. (compare Old Indic *ūṛṇā-vábhi-* 'spider', above S. 1114) 'wool', Avestan *varənā* ds., gr. λῆνος, Doric λᾶνος n. 'wool', Latin *lāna* ds., *lānūgō* 'fluff, underfur of Barts, Milchhaare', Gothic *wulla*, Old High German *wolla* etc. 'Wolle = wool', Lithuanian *vilna* 'Wollfaser', Pl. 'wool', Latvian *vilna* 'wool', Old Prussian *wilna* 'Rock', r.-Church Slavic *vlъna*, serb. *vŭna* 'wool'; schwächere Ablautform \**ulənā* in cymr. *gwan*, corn. *gluan*, bret. *gloan* (brit. loanword is Middle Irish *olann*) 'wool';

other vowel gradation in Latin *vellus*, *-eris* 'fleece' (*villus* 'das zottige, wollige Haar the animal') = Old English *wil-mod* 'colus' (i.e. 'Wollstange', as *wul-mod*), probably also Armenian *getmn* 'wool, fleece'; relationship to Latin *vellere* (*uel-8*) from \**uel-s-ō* lies near;

\**ulō-* in gr. λῶμα n. 'hem, Gespint', Germanic \**wlōha-* (under B) and Indo Germanic \**ulō-ro-* (*uel-7*) S. 1143.

### B. guttural extensions:

Old Indic *valká-* m. 'bast, splint', *valkala-* 'Bastgewand', *vrkala-* n. 'Bastgewand; a certain intestine, entrails'; isl. *lōf* f., Danish *lu* 'Tuchflocke, das Rauhe an Kleidern', Old English Old Saxon *wlōh* 'fibre, filament, fringe, Flocke' (Germanic \**wlōha-*); Old Icelandic *lagðr* 'tuft of Wolle or Haar' (\**wlagaba-*); Old Church Slavic *vlakno*, russ. *voloknó* 'fibre, filament'; with Indo Germanic *k̑*: Old Indic *válśa-* m. 'sprout, twig, branch' (these point at auf 'flexible rod') and Avestan *varəsa-*, npers. *gurs* = Old Church Slavic *vlasъ*, russ. *volos* 'hair'; to a from beiden root form belongs gr. λάχνη f. 'krauses hair' (\**ulksnā*), λάχνος m. 'wool';

compare under \**uel-* 'turn' die likewise auf \**uolk-* indicating Old English *wielgan* 'roll', Old High German *wal(a)gōn*.

### C. Dental extensions:

Gr. λάσιος (\**Flatios*, Indo Germanic \**ult-ijos*) 'dense with Wolle or Haaren, also brushwood bewachsen'; Old Irish *folt* 'hair', cymr. *gwallt*, acorn. *gols*, abret. *guolt* ds., therefrom abret. *guiltiat*, *guilliat*, *guoliat*, Middle Breton *guilchat* 'fleece, Tonsur' and cymr. *gwellaiif*, acorn. *guillihim* 'scissors', perhaps also cymr. *gwellt*, corn. *gwels* 'grass', abret. *gueltiocion* 'fenosa' (or to Middle Irish *geltboth* 'pābulum', *gelid* 'grast' S. 365, with *gw* after *gwallt*?);

Old High German Old Saxon *wald* 'wood, forest', Old English *weald* ds., Old Icelandic *vǫllr* 'meadow'; after E. Lewy (KZ. 40, 422) and Holthausen (KZ. 46, 178) würde *Wald* as \*(*s*)*ualtus* to Latin *saltus* 'defile, narrow passage between mountains, mountain forest', belong, das then from *saltus* 'spring' to separate would be (above S. 899), during Ernout-Meillet 2889 both unite (compare *Pas de Calais* etc.); other place *Wald* to Gothic *wilpeis* 'wild', Old Icelandic *villr* 'wild, verrückt', Old English *wilde*, Old Saxon Old High German *wildi* 'wild, unbebaut' (\**ueltio-*), Modern High German *Wild* (\**ueltos*), wherefore further cymr. *gwyllt* 'wild, phrenetical, quick, fast' (\**uelti-*), corn. *guyls* 'wild, unbebaut', abret. *gueld-enes* 'insula indomita' (Middle Irish *geilt* 'Wahnsinniger' is probably brit. loanword);

Lithuanian *váltis* 'Haferrispe, Haferspelte' (also 'thread, string'), Old Prussian *wolti* 'ear', ukr. *volóty* 'Rispe', serb. etc. *vlât* 'ear';

with voiced-aspirated Old Church Slavic *vladъ*, Old Russian *volodъ* 'hair'.

**D.** Old Indic *vāla-*, *vāra-* m. 'tail (haar), Haarsieb', ablaut. Lithuanian *valaĩ* 'Schweifhaar of the horse'.

**References:** WP. I 296 ff., WH. I 756, II 745, Trautmann 341, 359, Vasmer 1, 220 f.

**Page(s):** 1139-1140

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-5*, *uelə-*

**Meaning:** to deceive

**Material:** Lithuanian *vilti* 'cheat, deceive', Latvian *vīlt* ds., Old Prussian *prawilts* 'betray', Lithuanian *vỹlius* 'deceit, artifice', zero grade Old Prussian *po-wela* 'sie verrieten', Latvian *velts* 'futile', Lithuanian *vėltas* 'useless'; (gr. οὔλος = ὀλοός above S. 777); Middle Irish *fell* 'deceit' (Middle Irish *fall*, newer *fail* 'Nachlässigkeit', cymr. *gwall* 'ds., lack', bret. *gwall* 'evil, bad' are probably as eigene group for sich to place); after Būga Kalba ir sen. I 34 f. belong the Baltic words to *uel-2*.

A extension from *\*uel-* perhaps in:

gr. ἐλεφαίρομαι 'cheat, deceive, swindle; betray, be disloyal; gull, fool, injure' (*\*uel-eb<sup>h</sup>-*), ὀλοφώιος 'deceitful'; Lithuanian *vilbinti* (*\*ul<sup>h</sup>-b<sup>h</sup>-*) 'entice, äffen, zum besten have'.

**References:** WP. I 298; Frisk 493; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin IV 534, 596.

**Page(s):** 1140

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-6*

**Meaning:** warm

**Material:** Armenian *gol* 'heat', *golanam* 'sich wärmen'; Lithuanian *vilditi* 'lukewarm make'.

**References:** WP. I 302;

**See also:** perhaps to S. 1142 under (*uel-7*).

**Page(s):** 1140

---

**Root / lemma:** *uel-7*, *uelə-*, *ulē-*

**Meaning:** to turn, wind; round, etc..

**Note:** extended *uel(e)u-*, *ul-ne-u-*, *u(e)lei-* (diese also 'umwinden, einwickeln = einhüllen')

**Material: A.** Old Indic *vālati*, *-te* 'wendet sich, dreht sich' (?), Kaus. *vālayati* 'makes sich wenden, roll', *valanam* 'das sich Wenden, sich Biegen, surge, Wogen', *valá-* m.

'Bedeckung, cave' (or to *\*uer-*?), *vala-*, *valaka-* m. perhaps '(round) balk, beam, shaft, pole', lengthened grade *cakra-vāla-* n. 'hoarfrost, ring, circle, bulk, mass', *āla-vāla-* n.



'immersion um die root eines Baumes' (compare Mayrhofer 1, 79 f.), probably also *vāra-* m. `(\* turn) row, Folge, mal, Wochentag' = npers. *bār`mal*;

from *uḷ-mi-*: Old Indic *ūrmí-* m. f. `surge, wave', Avestan *varəmiš* ds.

from the *u*-basis: Old Indic *vr̥ṇóti*, *ūr̥ṇóti* `umhüllt, bedeckt, umschließt, umringt, hemmt, wehrt', Avestan *varənavaiti* `bedeckt hüllend' (contain partly Indo Germanic *\*uēr-5*), das Avestan word also `wendet (sich)' as Old Indic *válati*, compare S. 1160;

Old Indic *varútra-* (= gr. ἔλυτρον) n. `Überwurf, i.e. was man umlegt' (uncovered, *úlva-*, *úlba-* m. n. `wrapping of embryo, womb, uterus' (compare Latin *volva*);

from the *ī*-basis: Old Indic *valaya-* m. n. `circle, round Einfassung, bracelet ', *valitá-* `gewendet, gebogen', *valli-*, *vallī-* `Rankengewächs, Schlingpflanze', *vallari-*, *vallarīf-* `tendril, Rankengewächs';

Armenian *gelum* (Aor. *gel*) `turn, turn over; turn round, coil ', Med. `turn, coil ' (das present zur *u*-basis, compare thematic Latin *volvo*), *gelumn* `gyration, Umwindung' (= Latin *volūmen*, εἰλῦμα?), *glem* `rolle, throw, cast low, base' (*\*gilem* from *\*uēl-* or *\*gulem* from *\*uōl-*), *gil* (*\*uēl-*) `round Wurfstein' (compare gr. ὄλμος, russ. *valún* `round pebble'), presumably *lamb* (*-i*, *-iv*) `ring, circle ' from *\*uḷ-m-bʰi-* (due to of *n*-stem, compare Lithuanian *vilnis*, Old Church Slavic *vlъna*, Old High German *wēlla*);

gr. εἰλέω `turn, twist, rotate, coil' (\*Fελ-v-έω), ἴλλω ds. (probably \*Fí-Fλ-ω, in addition ἱλλάς `rope, band; close-packed, herding together, of cattle; ἱλιάς = Troy, the Troad ', ἱλλός `squinting (the eye) ', Boeotian Fίλλων, ἴλλαι συστροφαί, δεσμοί Hes.), Attic εἴλλω ds. (\*έ-Fέλλω); from Aeolic ἐλλέω (\*Fελνέω): ἐλλεδανός `rope, the band for binding corn-sheaves ', εἰλιγξ and εἰλιγγος `whirl, turn, dizziness, giddiness; swindle ' (after εἰλέω), ἔλμις, Pl. ἔλμεις, ἔλμιγγες, ἔλμινθες f. `intestinal worm ', εὐλή `worm' (\*έ-Fλ-ᾱ), ὑάλη σκώληξ Hes. (i.e. Fάλη), ἐλένη `plaited basket', ὄλμος `a round smooth stone (from which passage it was taken to signify the human trunk; any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body: mortar, kneadingtrough, hollow seat on which the Pythia prophesied, support, drinking-vessel, mouthpiece of a flute, stone used as a weight ', hom. οὔλος `frizzy, fleecy, woolly, woolen; of plants, twisted, curling; twisted, crooked ' (\*Fόλνος), redupl. ἰούλος `Milchhaar, Korngarbe, ein Insekt', οὔλος `fascicle, sheaf ', οὔλον `the gums' (as `torose, rounded ');

from the *ī*-basis: ἔλινος `vine-layer, vine-tendril, the vine ', ἐλιξ `winded', f. `bracelet ', therefrom ἐλίσσω, Attic ἐλίπτω, and (after εἰλέω) εἰλίσσω `curl, wind, turn; making it roll; turn round, to turn a chariot round the doubling-post; of any rapid motion, esp. of a circular

kind; to roll or wind round, as the wool round the distaff; metaph. to turn in one's mind, revolve; to turn oneself round, turn quick round, turn to bay; of a serpent, to coil himself, of a missile, to spin through the air; to turn hither and thither, go about; to whirl in the dance ', ablaut. ἀλίνδω, Attic ἀλινδέω `turn, twist, rotate, roll'; ἀλίζω ds.; about Ἑλῖς s. S. 1142;

from the *u*-basis: ep. εἰλύω `wrap, envelop, cover; to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man ', Med. `writhe, drag oneself along' (\*Fελνύω, compare κατὰ εἰλυον), compare participle εἰλυφόωντες; εἰλῦφάζειν `whirl, turn, roll' (due to from \*Fελ-νυ-ς); εἰλυός, εἰλυθμός `hiding place, nook, bolt-hole', εἰλεός (after εἰλέω) `intestinal obstruction, twisting of the bowels, cramp of the intestine, volvulus; lurking-place, den, hole; butcher's block; a kind of vine'; ablaut. \*FολοFό- `whirl, gyration' in ὀλ(ο)οί-τροχος `running in whirl' = `rolling stone'; Fελυ- in Aor. Pass. ἐλύσθη `wurde geschleift, gewälzt', ἐλυσθείς `wrapped', Ionian Attic ἔλυτρον (Hes. γέλουτρον) `bow-case; sheath of a spear; mirror-case; case of a shield; sheath of the spinal cord, the shard of a beetle's wing; shell of a crab; of the eyelids; of the umbilical cord; husk or capsule of seeds; the body, as being the case or shell of the soul; reservoir for water; tank for fish; container', ἔλυμος `case, quiver, a kind of Phrygian pipe, made of box-wood, with a horn tip and bend in the left pipe, millet; sheath', ἐλύτης `kind of pastry, perhaps pretzel' (besides εἰλύτας, ἐλλύτας); hom. εἶλαρ n. `a close covering, shelter, defence, fence, protection' (\*FέλFαρ, with prior dissimilation to \*ἔλFαρ; compare ἔλαρ βοήθεια Hes.; basic meaning probably `barrier or netting from winding branches'); \*Fλῦ- in πέλλῦτρον `sock or bandage worn by runners on the ankle; foot-wrapper', Perf. εἴλῦμαι, εἰλῦμένος `veiled'; secondary u: in εἴλῦμα `sleeve, garment, wrapper, ' (Latin *volūmen*, Armenian *gelumn*);

in addition also ἐλίκη `willow', Ὠελικῶν `\*mountain pasture, of osiers, of the willow-copse' (Fελικῶν of Korinna-Papyrus), like Old English *welig*, etc. `willow', different from Indo Germanic \*salik- `willow';

after Frisk 36, 42, 80 here αἰέλουρος m. f. `tomcat, cat' or `weasel', also αἰλουρος (from αἰόλος + οὐρά `tail') and αἰόλος `quick, fast, movable, nimble, shimmering, varicolored; wriggling; changeful of hue, gleaming, glancing, of arms and armour; changeful, shifting, varied; shifty, wily, slippery' from \*(F)αι-Fόλ-ος; ἄλυσις f. `chain, manacle' (\*Fάλυ-τις);

Maybe Αἰόλος, ου, ό, lord of the winds, properly the rapid or the changeable, Od.

alb. *vjel* `harvest; vomit' (\**uel̥uō*); *valë* f. `surge of kochenden water; wave, surge' (\**uel̥ənā*);

Note:

Wrong etymology, since alb. *vjell* 'vomit' derived from abbreviated Lithuanian *vém̃ti* 'vomit', *vém̃alaĩ* 'vomit' > maybe truncated alb. (\**vém̃alaĩ*) *vjell* 'vomit', see **Root / lemma: *uem-*, *ueme-*** : to spit, vomit.

Latin *vola* f. 'roundness, cavity the hand or the Fußsohle' (compare Old Icelandic *valr* 'round', Old Indic *vala* m. 'cave'); from the *u*-basis *voluō*, *-ere*, *-ī*, *volūtum* 'roll, kollern, wälzen, turn, whirl' (\**ueluō*), *volūmen* 'pulley', *involūcrum* 'sleeve, wrapping, sheath', *involūcre* 'Serviette', probably also *volva*, *vulva* 'womb, uterus, Eihaut the Pilze';

reduced grade *vallus* 'picket, pole, palisade, fence made from stakes; protective fence made from poles that are inserted into the ground', wherefore as collective *vallum* 'Pfahlwerk, Verschanzung' [out of it borrowed Old Saxon *wal*, Old English *weall*, Middle High German *wal(l)* 'Wall']; *vallēs*, *vallis* 'valley' ('incurvation') = gr. \**Fāλις* > \**Ηλις* (\**uelnis*), *valvae* 'die Türflügel, Doppeltüre', *valvolae* 'Schoten' (\**ueluā*);

Old Irish *fillid* 'bends' (previous *n*-present), bret. *goalenn* 'twig| sprout| stalk' ('flexible rod'); Old Irish *félmae* (= *fělmae*) 'hedge; fence, anything planted/erected to form surrounding barrier' (presumably 'wickerwork'); *ō*-grade Middle Irish *fāl* m. 'fence, paddock', cymr. *gwawl* 'wall, rampart, entrenchment';

doubtful Middle Irish *fail*, *foil* (Gen. *falach*) 'ring' (\**uelik-*, ablaut. with *ēλιξ*?);

Old Icelandic *vil* Pl., Gen. *vilja* 'intestines, entrails', Old English *we(o)loc*, *weolc*, *uioloc* 'Trompeterschnecke', Dutch *welk*, *wulk* ds. from Germanic \**weluka-*, probably zur *u*-basis, as certainly Gothic *walwjan* 'wälzen', *walwisōn* 'wallow', Old English *wielwan* 'wälzen, roll' (\**walwjan*), *walwian* tr. intr. 'wälzen, roll'; Old Icelandic *valr* 'round', Old English *walu* f. 'Strieme after a blow, knock' (\**uolo-*, *-ā*, compare Latin *vola*), Middle Low German *walen* 'turn, wälzen, roll', Old High German *wulsta* f. 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'; Gothic *walus* 'staff', Old Icelandic *vqlr* 'round staff', Old Frisian *walu-bera* 'Stabträger', Old English *uyrt-wala* ('Wurzelstock'), Old High German *wurzala* 'root'; *n*-present Old High German *wellan* 'round, roll', Old Saxon *biwellan* 'blemish' ('in smut herumwälzen'), Old Frisian *biwullen* participle 'befleckt', wherefore Old High German *wella* 'Welle = wave', compare with formants *-mī-* (as Old Indic *ūrmī-*, Avestan *varəmi-*) Old High German *walm* 'Aufwallen, Sieden, heat', Old English *wielm*, *wylm* 'surge, Wallung, Sieden';

with the meaning 'waves, billows throw' (compare Old High German *wella* etc.), 'to bubble up, boil up, surge up' (from Quellen and esp. from siedendem Wasser, from which partly also words for 'vapor, heat' entsprangen) besides Old High German *walm*, Old English *wielm* also Old Icelandic *vella*, *vall* 'effervesce, simmer, seethe, boil, boil', Old High

German (etc.) *wallan*, *wiel* `wogen, *wallen*, to bubble up, boil up, surge up, simmer, seethe, boil, cook', Kaus. Old Icelandic *vella* `zum Sieden or Schmelzen bringen, zusammenschweißen', Middle Low German Middle High German *wellen* ds., Old Icelandic *vella* f. `Sieden', Old Frisian *walla*, Old English *wiell* f. `wellspring, Sieden', zero grade Norwegian *olla* f. `wellspring', Gothic *wulan* `simmer, seethe, boil', Old Icelandic *ylr* `Wärmedunst', *ylja* `warm', *olmr* `furious ': Old High German *walo* Adv. `tepede', *walf* `tepor'; here *uel*-6 S. 1140?

lengthened grade Old English *wæ*/m. n. `whirlpool, pool', *wælan* (\**wōljan*) `wälzen', Middle Low German *wōlen* ds., Old High German *wuolen* `dig, aufwühlen' (compare zum ablaut Old Church Slavic *valiti* `wälzen', and to meaning `aufwühlen' also Modern High German *Wal*, *Wehle*, *Wuhle* `of Wasser ausgewaschene immersion');

Lithuanian *veliù*, *vėlti* (heavy basis) `walken', *váltis* `thread, string, fishing net' (= russ. *vólotʹ* `filament, fibre ' besides the intonation), Latvian *vēlt* `wälzen, walken', Lithuanian *apvalūs*, Latvian *apáļš* `round ', Old Prussian *walis* `Zugscheit am cart ', Lithuanian *volė* `wooden beetle, hammer', *pavōlai* `Walzen', Latvian *vāle* f. `Waschbleuel', *vī-vala* `the Laufstock beim Garnwinden' (: *vīvaluot* `be exuberant '); Lithuanian *vėlei*, *vėl* `against, noch einmal', Latvian *vēl* `still, further' (`against' from `turn ') and with meaning-development `sich entwinden, sich winden = hesitate' perhaps Lithuanian *vėlūs*, Latvian *vėls* `late', Lithuanian *valandà* `while ' (out of it russ. *valánda* `Saumseliger');

Slavic \**valʹ* m. in Church Slavic *valʹ* `wave', russ. *valʹ* `wave, surge, Walze' (Balto Slavic \**uōla-*), *obválʹ* `Erdrutsch', *proválʹ* `Einsturz'; Old Church Slavic *valiti se* `κυλίσθαι', russ. *valítʹ* `wälzen', Iter. serb. *váljati*, russ. *valjátʹ* `wälzen, walken', ablaut. russ.-Church Slavic *obʹlʹ* `round ', russ. *óblyj* `roundish' (\**ob-ʹlʹ*); about russ. *vólotʹ* see above;

Balto Slavic \**uīlnā-* (\**uīlnā*) f. `wave' in Lithuanian *vīlnis*, *vīlnià*, Latvian *vīlna* `wave'; Slavic \**ʹlʹna* in Old Church Slavic *ʹlʹna*, russ. *volná* ds.; in addition Old Church Slavic *ʹlʹati* `in Wallung bringen'.

Tocharian A *walyi* Pl. `worms '.

**B. *ǵ*-present** (respectively *ǵ*-Erweiterg.): Old Icelandic *velta*, *valt*, Old High German *walzan*, Middle High German *walzen*, *wielz* `sich wälzen', Old High German also `volvère animo' (wgrm. *ǵ*-present to a Perf. with Indo Germanic *o* neologism with Unterstützung of Iterativs:) Gothic *waltjan* `wallow', *uswaltjan* `umwälzen', Old Icelandic *velta*, Old English *wieltan*, Old High German *welzan* trans. `wälzen, roll, turn', Old Norse *valtr*, Old English *wealt* `rollend, wälzbar, unbeständig'; Old English *wlatian* unpers. `nauseare', *wlæta*,

*wlætta* m. `disgust, repulsion, loathing' (\**wlātiþa*), *wlætan* `foedare', Middle Low German *wlaten* `disgust' (*ulē-d- : ulə-d-*); also besides Old High German *wal(a)gōn* `wallow, roll' stands Middle High German *walgunge* `disgust, repulsion, loathing feel', *walgunge* `seasickness', also Norwegian dial. *valg* `widerlich, evil' (see below);

*ɔ*-Erweit. also in Latvian *velde, veldre* `das of rain niedergelegte (as gewälzte) corn, grain'; compare from the *ɪ*-basis above gr. ἀλινδω, ἀλινδέω, ἀλίζω.

### C. further formation:

*ulei-s-, uli-s-* in: Old Irish *flesc* `rod' (\**uliskā*), Gothic *wlizjan* `hit, chastise, castigate' (if derivative from a \**wliza-* `rod'), Slavic \**lěska* (\**vloiskā*), russ.-Church Slavic *lěskovъ* `from dem wood of Styraxbaumes gemacht', serb. *lijěska* `hazel shrub' etc.; about russ. *lés* `wood, forest, wood' (\**lěsъ*), *lesá* `fishing line, fence', which perhaps belong here, s. Vasmer 2, 33 f. and above S. 665.

Maybe alb. *lis* `oak, oak forest' a Slavic loanword from **Old Church Slavic**: *lěsъ* `forest, wood(s)', **Russian**: *les* `forest, wood(s)', **Ukrainian**: *lis* `forest, wood(s)'.

*ulē-ro-, ulō-ro-, ulə-ro-*: gr. εὔληρα, Doric αὔληρα Pl. `rein', ἄβληρα ἡνία Hes. (\*έ-, ἄ-Flηπο-), Latin *lōrum* `strap', *lōrica* `a leather cuirass, corselet of thongs; a defence, breastwork, parapet: pinnae', Armenian *lar* `rope, cord, bowstring, muscle', compare above S. 1139.

### D. guttural extensions:

*uolg-* in Old Indic *vālgati* `(\*dreht sich), hüpf, springt', with *sam-* `places sich in rollende Bewegung', with *abhi-* `wallt auf', *valgā* `bridle, rein, rein', Latin *valgus* `säbelbeinig', Old English *wealcan*, *wéolc* `roll (tr. and intr.), sich hin and her bewegen, volvere animo', Old High German *walkan*, Middle High German *walken*, *wielc* `trample, felt, thrash', Middle High German also `wallow', Old Icelandic *valk* n. `das Hinundhergeworfenwerden, esp. auf the sea', Old English *gewealc* n. `das Rollen', *wealca* m. `surge'; \**walkōn* in Old Icelandic *valka* `from place to place drive, push or ziehen, plague, volvere animo', Old English *wealcian* `roll' (intr.), engl. *walk* `wander', Middle Low German *walken* `drum, tumble, full, mill, flex, bend, knead'; Latvian *valgs* `rope, cord';

nasalized Old Saxon *wlank* `minxish, wanton, bold', Old English *wlanc* `minxish, wanton, stout, proud, stately', if from the meaning `jumping' (: Old Indic *vālgati*) evolved.

**μolk-:** in Middle Low German *walgen* 'wrestle, struggle, fight, feeling of sickness', Norwegian *olga* 'be disgusted', Old High German *wal(a)gōn* 'wallow, roll', trans. 'writhe, twist, be tormented (by pain), roll', Middle High German unpers. m. Dat. 'disgust, repulsion, loathing feel', *walgunge* 'seasickness'.

**References:** WP. I 298 f., WH. I 822, II 728 ff., 825, 832 ff., Trautmann 349, Vasmer 1, 165 f., 234, Frisk 36, 42, 457 f., 461 f.;

**See also:** compare *μel-3*.

**Page(s):** 1140-1144

---

**Root / lemma:** *μel-8*

**Meaning:** to tear, wound; to steal

**Note:** with the ablaut *μol-* : *μōl-*, die perhaps as independent group (A.) abzulösen are

**Material: A.** Old Irish *fuil* f. 'blood', Middle Irish *fuili* 'bloody Wunden', cymr. *gwelli* (\**μoliso-*?) 'wound', corn. *goly*, Pl. *golyow*, Middle Breton *goulyow* ds.; Old Icelandic *valr* m. 'die Leichen auf the battlefield', Old English *wæl* n. 'ds., battlefield, Blutbad', Old High German *wal* n. ds. ('*Walstatt*'), Old Saxon *wal-dād* 'murder', Old Icelandic *valkyria* 'Walküre', Old English *wælcyrige* 'erinyas, Zauberin' m.; lengthened grade Old High German *wuol* 'beating, ruin, epidemic' (but *wuolen* 'dig' see below \**μel-* 'turn'), Old Saxon *wōl*, Old English *wōl* m. f. 'epidemic, pestilence, plague';

klr. *valjava* 'with Gefallenen bedecktes battlefield', Czech *váleti* 'fight, battle', *válka* 'war, fight', wruss. *valka* 'fight, struggle', **Holzfällen**, *valčíc* 'win, triumph', Old Prussian *ūlint* (from \**wālint*) 'fight';

Lithuanian *vėlės* or *vėlės* 'the ghostly figures of the deceased', *vėlinas*, nowadays *vėlnias* 'devil' (originally 'ghost' as Old Lithuanian *veluokas*), Latvian *veli* 'the spirits of the deceased'.

**B.** Gr. ἀλίσκομαι 'werde gefangen' (Thessalian Φαλίσσκῃται, Arcadian Φαλόντοις), Aor. (F)αλῶναι, ἔαλων (\*ἥ-Φάλων), ἀλωτός 'gefangen', presumably also Ionian Attic εἰλωτες, εἰλῶται 'Heloten' (from lak. \*ἥλωτες for \*ἔ-Φελωτες); ἀνᾱλίσκω (\*ᾱνα-Φαλίσκω), Fut. ἀνᾱλώσω 'aufwenden, consume, slay' (\*zum Gebrauch hernehmen, an sich reißen'), ἀνᾱλόω 'destroy, smash';

hom. Attic οὐλή 'wound, scar' (\*Fολνᾱ or \*Fολσᾱ), np. *valāna*, *vālāna* 'wound', Latin *volnus*, -eris 'wound' (\**μlsnos* = Old Irish *flann* 'blood; blutrot'); γέλλαι τίλαι Hes. (i.e. Φέλλαι; Fick KZ. 44, 438);

Latin *vellō*, *-ere*, *velli* and *volsi* (*vulsi*), *volsum* (*vulsum*) `pluck, tear, rend; ausreißen, ausrupfen, abzupfen';

Gothic *wilwan* `rob', *wulwa* `robbery';

Hittite *ṽalḫmi* `bekämpfe';

in Germanic further formations Middle Low German *wlete* f. `wound, Schmiß', Middle High German *letzen* `injure' (Indo Germanic *\*ṽ[el]ed-*), probably also Old Frisian *wlemma* `damage, injure', Middle Low German *wlame* `disability, Sündhaftigkeit';

Hittite *hullāi-*, *hullija-* `fight, struggle' (?).

**References:** WP. I 304 f. WH. II 729 f., 827, Trautmann 348, Frisk 74;

**See also:** perhaps in addition *ṽelk-1* `ziehen'.

**Page(s):** 1144-1145

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṽe-4*, *ṽo-*, *ṽes-*

**Meaning:** `down, downward'

**See also:** see above S. 73 (*au-*).

**Page(s):** 1114

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṽe-5*, *ṽo-*

**Meaning:** `those, that, pronoun used to indicate specific people or objects'

**See also:** see above S. 75 (*au-*).

**Page(s):** 1114

---

**Root / lemma:** *ṽem-*, *ṽemə-*

**Meaning:** to spit, vomit

**Material:** Old Indic *vāmi-ti*, newer *vamati* `ausspeien, vomit', *vānta-* `gespion', *vamathu-* m. `Erbrechen', Avestan *vam-* `vomit'; npers. *vātāk* `saliva' (*\*ṽn̥-to-*);

gr. ἐμέω (for *\*ṽμε-μι*), Aor. ἐμέσσαι `vomit', ἔμετος m., ἔμεσις f. `Erbrechen' (ἐμός `Sumpfschildkröte?');

Latin *vomō* (*\*ṽemō*) `erbreche', *vomitus* `Erbrechen', *vomica* `ulcer, abscess, boil';

Norwegian dial. *vimla* `nausea feel', *vimra* `nausea cause', Old Swedish *vamí* m. `disgust, repulsion, loathing'; Old Icelandic *vāma* `nausea', *vāmr* `disgusting person';



Lithuanian *vėmti* 'vomit', *vémalaĩ* 'vomit', *vĩmdyti* 'erbrechen make', Latvian *vemt* 'sich erbrechen';

maybe truncated alb. (\**vémalaĩ*) *vjell* 'vomit', older *vel* 'overeate, feel nausea', a Lithuanian loanword

very dubious is kinship from Gothic Gen. Pl. *wammē* 'stain', *gawamms* Gen. Pl. 'befleckt, impure, unclean', Old Icelandic *vamm* n. 'fault, error, disability', Old English *wamm* m. n. 'stain, disability, wrong; injustice', Adj. 'mad, wicked, evil, bad', Old Saxon *wam* n. 'evil, harm', Adj. 'mad, wicked, evil' (\**uom-no-*); compare Weisweiler IF 41, 46.

**References:** WP. I 262 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 350, Frisk 504 f., 508.

**Page(s):** 1146

---

**Root / lemma:** *uend*<sup>h</sup>-1

**Meaning:** to turn, wind, plait

**Material:** Old Indic *vandhúra*-m. 'Wagensitz', originally 'Wagenkorb' (from netting), Armenian *gind* 'ring', *gndak ort'oy* 'vine-layer, Rebschoß';

**Note:**

The inanimate suffix **-ur-**: Old Indic *vandhúra*-m. 'Wagensitz', originally 'Wagenkorb': 'Ιλλυριοί, οί, Illyrians, 'Ιλλυρία, ἡ, Illyria, also 'Ιλλυρίς, ἡ, Adj. 'Ιλλυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Illyrian: -κή, the region or province of Illyria, 'Ιλλυρίζω, speak the Illyrian language, 'Ιλλυρία:--hence Adv. 'Ιλλυριστί.

gr. rhod. ἄθρας 'cart' Hes., κάvv-αθρον 'Korbwagen' (\**uend*<sup>h</sup>-ro-); Umbrian *pre-uendu* 'advertitō', *aha-uendu* 'avertitō';

rich evolved in Germanic: Gothic Old English Old Saxon *windan*, Old High German *wintan*, Old Icelandic *vinda* 'coil', Kaus. Gothic *wandjan* etc., Modern High German *wenden* 'turn', Old Icelandic *vindr* 'slant, skew', Gothic *inwinds* 'inverted', Middle High German *windeht* 'winded', Old High German *wanda* 'turbo', Old Icelandic *vandr* 'genau, difficult, hard' (\*'inverted, verdreht'), *vandi* m. 'Schwierigkeit, Ungemach', Old English *wandian* 'hesitate, achten, scheuen', Gothic *wandus* = Old Icelandic *vǫndr* 'horsewhip, rod', *vandahūs* 'Haus from wickerwork', Swedish dial. *vann* 'Schlingfaden in plants', (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), Old Icelandic *vǫndull* 'zusammengedrehtes bundle from Heu', Modern High German *wandern*, *wandeln* 'change' among others m.



**References:** WP. I 261, WH. II 787;

**See also:** \**uend<sup>h</sup>*- is perhaps nasalized Forme to *uēd<sup>h</sup>*-` tie, bind, knot, bind'.

**Page(s):** 1148

---

**Root / lemma:** *uend<sup>h</sup>-2*

**Meaning:** to disappear

**Note:** see above S. 1047 (*s*)*uend<sup>h</sup>*- ds.;

**Material:** unclear is the relationship to Old Church Slavic *pri-svędati*, *pri-svęnōti* `marcescere, torrefieri', Old Czech *svadnúti*, Czech *vadnouti* `wither, wilt', poln. *świędzić* `itch', *swąd* `Brandgeruch, fetidness ' etc.; compare Holub 406.

**References:** WP. I 261 f.

**Page(s):** 1148

---

**Root / lemma:** *uend<sup>h</sup>-3*

**Meaning:** hair, beard

**Material:** Gr. ἰοῦθος m. `root of a/the hair, young beard, **Gesichtsausschlag**' (\**ui-uond<sup>h</sup>os*), ἰοῦθᾶς `villous, shaggy';

Middle Irish *find* `hair of the head', Old Irish Gen. Pl. *finnae* (\**uend<sup>h</sup>u*), **(common Celtic -ns-, -nt- > -nn-)**, newer Nom. Sg. Middle Irish *finna* ds., nir. *fionnān* `marsh grass', from which mcymr. *gwynnawn* ds.; Middle Irish *fēs* `Schamhaar, hair' (\**uend<sup>h</sup>-s-o-*); Old High German *wintbrāwa* `eyelash' (Haarrand); Old Prussian *wanso* f. `the first beard', Old Church Slavic *вѣсъ, ѡсъ* `barba, mystax' (Balto Slavic \**uond<sup>h</sup>-s-o-, -ā*).

**References:** WP. I 262, Trautmann 341, Vasmer 3, 189 f., Frisk 729 f.

**Page(s):** 1148

---

**Root / lemma:** *ue-n-gh-*

**Meaning:** to be bent

**Material:** Germanic \**wanga-* `field' in Gothic *waggs* m. `Paradies', Old Icelandic *vangr*, Old Saxon *wang*, Modern High German-Bavarian-österreich. *Wang* `Aue' etc. (actually `bend'); with schwacher inflection Old High German etc. *wanga* `cheek', derivative Gothic *waggareis* m. (or -i n.) `pillow', Old High German *wangari* ds. and Old Icelandic *vengi* (\**wangia*), Old High German *ōr-wengi* ds.; here also Middle Low German *wingeren* `crook oneself, grovel, truckle, creep '.

**References:** WP. I 218, WH. I 268 f.; after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 216 could though also \**uēnk-* for unsere words angesetzt become, whether man endbetontes Indo Germanic \**uonkó-* etc. annimmt.

**Page(s):** 1149

---

**Root / lemma:** *uē-n-g-*

**Meaning:** to be bent

**Material:** Old Indic *vāṅgati* 'goes, hinkt' (Gramm.), *vañjula-* 'name of different plants', e.g. 'calamus Rotang' etc.;

alb. *vank*, *vangu* 'Felge', *vek* 'handle, part of an object designed to be gripped by the hand', *vegēlē* 'handle, hold, grasp' (*uṅg-*);

Old High German *winchan*, Middle High German *winken* 'waver, wave, beckon', Old High German *winch*, Middle High German *winc* 'beckoning gesture, Wanken', compare Old English *wince* 'Winde', engl. *winch*; Old English *wincian* 'wave, beckon, nod, die Augen shut', Middle Low German *winken* ds., Old High German *winkil* 'angle, earth';

ablaut. Old Icelandic *vakka* 'umherirren, amble', Old Saxon *wancon*, Old High German *wankon*, Middle High German Modern High German 'wanken = wobble'; Old English *wancol* 'unbeständig', *wencel* n. 'kid, child, maid', nengl. *wench*;

Lithuanian *vėngiu*, *vėngti* 'avoid, vermeiden', actually 'veer, swerve, turn about'; ablaut. Iterat. *vāṅgstyti* und *vangùs* 'idle'; *vingis* 'bow, curvature', *išvėngti* 'vermeiden', *vingiuoti* 'bow, Umwege make', *vingrùs* 'sich schlängelnd, sharp witted, shrewd'; Old Prussian *wīngriskan* Akk. Sg. 'artifice', *wangan* Akk. Sg. 'end'; Latvian *vingrs* 'fresh, nimble, skilful'.

**References:** WP. I 260, Trautmann 350 f.; Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 40, 110; Jokl Lingunder-k.-Unters. 102 ff.;

**See also:** compare *uā-*, *uēk-* etc.

**Page(s):** 1148-1149

---

**Root / lemma:** *uē-n-k-*

**See also:** see above S. 1134 f. (*uēk-*).

**Page(s):** 1149

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēn-1*, *uēnə-*

**Meaning:** to strive; to wish for, to love

**Material:** Old Indic *vánati*, *vanóti* 'wünscht, loves, gewinnt, siegt', participle *vaníta-*, *-vāta-*, *vāni-tr-*, *vantṛ-* 'gainer', Avestan *vanaiti*, *vanaoiti* 'siegt', Middle Persian *vanītan* 'defeat, conquer, hit'; Old Indic Aor.-present *vanāti* in same meaning; Kaus. *vanáyati* and *vānáyati* (previously not covered); as *-sk-*present Old Indic *vāñchati* 'wünscht', compare *vāñchā* f. 'wish'; *vanas-* n. 'lust' (compare Latin *Venus*), *vani-* f. 'desire, wish', wherefore *vanīyati* 'bettelt', *vanīyaka-* 'beggar', *vanú-* as noun agentis m. (compare Avestan *-vanuš* in Nom. Prussian); in compositions erscheint *ványa-*; s. further *vantā-* as Nom. Sg. m. (Avestan *vantar* 'victor'), *vanti-* Nom. Act. (uncovered, yet compare Avestan *-vantay-*); Old Indic *vāma-* 'left' and *vāmá-* 'lieb(lich), lascivious';

venet. VN *Venetī* from *\*uēnetos* 'geliebt'; compare die *Venostes* in den Alpen, die *Venetulani* in Latium (Krahe IF. 58, 137); Latin-Germanic *Venethi* (Plin.); Old High German *Winida* 'Wende' point at auf proto Germanic *\*Venéto-*, against it Latin-Germanic *Venedi* (Tacitus), Old English *Winedas* 'Wenden' auf *\*Venetó-*;

Maybe alb. (*\*venedi*) *vendi* 'country, homeland', *vendos* 'place, put, settle, judge, decide'

Latin *venus*, *-eris* f. 'love, Liebesgenuß, Liebreiz', *Venus* name the Liebesgöttin, *venustus* 'graceful, charming, mellifluous', *veneror*, *-āri* 'with religious fear, shyness worship, huldigen, humbly bid, beg, ask', originally 'die love bezeugen'; here also *vēnor*, *-āri* 'pursue ein Wild, hunt, chase';

Old Irish *fine* (*\*venjā*) 'kinship, stem, family', Middle Irish *fin-galach* 'parricidalis', *coibnius* 'kinship' (*\*con-venestu-*), abret. *coguenou* 'indigena', Middle Breton *gouen* 'Rasse', cymr. *gwen* 'smile' (out of it Middle Irish *gen* ds.?);

extraordinary reich vertreten is die root *uēn-* in den Germanic Sprachen:

auf Indo Germanic *\*uēnī-s* goes back gall. *Veni-* in PN *Veni-carus* etc., Old Icelandic *vinr* 'friend', Old Saxon Old High German *wini*, Old Frisian Old English *wine*; eine *jā-* derivative is Gothic *winja* 'willow, food', Middle Low German Old High German *winne*, Old Icelandic *vin* f. 'meadowland' (compare Old Irish *fine* 'kinship'); zero grade Old High German *wunnia*, *wunna*, *wunnī* 'lust, Wonne', Old Saxon *wunnia*, Old English *wynn* ds. (Middle High German *wunne* 'meadowland', only in the Formel *wunne and weide* 'graze' replacement for the old *winne*);

Indo Germanic *\*uēnistro-* wird through Old Icelandic *vinstri* 'left', Old Saxon *winistar*, Old Frisian *winister* etc. assumed, eine Komparativbildg. as Latin *sinister* etc. (compare moreover Old Indic *vāma-* 'left');

frequent, often is the junction to 'befriedigt sein, sich accustom' in Germanic; compare zero grades Gothic *unwunands* 'sich nicht freuend', Old Icelandic *una* (\**wunēn*) 'zufrieden sein with', Old Frisian *wonia*, Old Saxon *wonōn*, *wunōn* 'stay, dwell', Old High German *wonēn* 'habitual, customary sein, sich accustom, abide, remain, *wohnen*'; Old Saxon *giwono*, *giwuno*, Old English *gewun*, Old High German *giwon* 'habitual, customary'; Old Icelandic *o*-grade *vanr* ds.; derived Old Saxon *giwono* (\**-wunan-*) 'consuetude' etc., Old Icelandic *van* m. ds.; Old Icelandic *venja* (\**wanjan*), Old Saxon *gi-wennian*, Old English *wennan* etc. 'accustom'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

maybe alb. *vonē* 'late', *vonoj* 'delay, stay late'

die lengthened grade has Germanic meaning 'hoffen, expect' angenommen; Gothic *wēns* (*i*-stem) 'expectation, hope', Old Icelandic *vān*, Old Saxon *wān* ds., Old Frisian *wēn* 'opinion', Old High German *wān* also 'Vermutung, *Wahn*, intention' etc.; Adj. necess. Old Icelandic *vāenn* (\**vēnja-*) 'to hoffen, pretty, pleasant', wherefore Old Icelandic *vænd* (\**vēniþō*) 'hope, expectation', Gothic *wēnjan* 'expect, hoffen', Old Icelandic *vāena* ds., *vāenask* 'boast', Old Saxon *wānian* etc.; zero grade Old Icelandic *ōsk* (\**wunskō*) 'wish', Old English *wūsc-*, Old High German *wunsc* 'wish' etc., Old Icelandic *ōskja* 'wish', Old English *wȳscan* ds. (compare *gewȳscan* 'adoptieren'), Old High German *wunscen* ds. etc. (compare above Old Indic *vāñchat*);

the meaning 'work, suffer, bear, endure, quarrel, gain' shows sich Germanic in the family Gothic *winnan* 'suffer, bear, endure', Old Icelandic *vinna* 'work, align, überwinden', Old Saxon *winnan* 'quarrel, fight' etc., Old English *wiðerwinna* m. 'adversary', Old High German *widarwinno* ds.; Gothic *winnō*, *winna* 'affliction, -schaft', Old Icelandic *vinna* 'work', Old High German *winna* 'fight', Middle High German *winne* 'pain'; schließlich Gothic *wunns* 'affliction'; (under the influence of common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*).

Church Slavic *uniti* 'velle', *unjii*, *uněji* 'better';

Hittite *uēn-*, *uēnt-* 'futuere'; Tocharian A *wañi*, B *wīn-* 'pleasure'.

**References:** WP. I 258 f., WH. II 752 f., Vasmer 3, 184.

**Page(s):** 1146-1147

**Root / lemma:** *uēn-2*

**Meaning:** 'punch, hit, strike'

**See also:** see above under *uā-1*.

**Page(s):** 1147

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēn-*

**Meaning:** to hit, wound

**Note:** (: *uā-*, similarly as *g<sup>w</sup>em-* : *g<sup>w</sup>ā-* 'go, come')

**Material:** Armenian *vandem* 'destroy, smash'; Gothic *wunds* 'verwundet', Old High German Modern High German Old Saxon Old English *wund*, Subst. Old High German *wunta*, Old English *wund*, Old Icelandic *and* 'wound' (\**u<sub>n</sub>-tós, -tā*), Old English *if* 'swelling, lump, growth' (originally probably 'swelling, blister infolge eines Schlages'), engl. *wen*, Middle Low German *wene*, Danish dial. *vann, væne* (proto Germanic \**wanja*); cymr. *ym-wan* 'fight', mcymr. *gweint* 'I durchbohrte', 3. Sg. *gwant, gwân* 'punctio', corn. *yth ym-wanas* 'percussit', *gwane* 'perforare'.

**References:** WP. I 212.

**Page(s):** 1108

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēp-2*

**Meaning:** to throw, throw out

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *uēp-2*: 'to throw, throw out' derived from an extended **Root / lemma:** *uēp-3*. G. *uēp-p-*, *uēp-* (\**s<sub>u</sub>erk<sup>w</sup>h-*): 'to turn, wind'.

**Material:** Old Indic *vāpati* 'wirft, streut (den Samen)', *vāpra-* m. n. 'Aufwurf (from earth), earthwall', *vaprā* 'Feuerstätte', Avestan *vafra-*, Middle Persian *vafr*, npers. *barf* 'snow' (actually [\*Schnee]wehe?);

Maybe alb. *borë* 'snow' < npers. *barf* 'snow'.

Old Church Slavic *veprъ*, Latvian *vepris* 'boar' (as 'the Befruchter'); different about Balto Slavic \**uēpria-* 'boar' above S. 323; remains far off Latin *veprēs* 'briar' (see 1156).

**References:** WP. I 256 f., WH. II 732, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 183.

**Page(s):** 1149

---

**Root / lemma:** *u(e)rād-, u<sub>o</sub>rād-, urād-*

**Meaning:** twig, root, branch

**Material:** Gr. *ῥᾱδίξ, -ίκος* 'twig, branch, rod' (= Latin *rādīx*), *ῥάδαμνος* m., Aeolic \**ῤρόδαμνος* (from *ῥόροδαμνος* to erschließen) 'young twig, branch' (about *ῥαδινός, ῥαδαλός* *uē-*, *ured-* 'turn'); compare *ῥίζα* Lesbian *βρισδα* 'root' (\**ῤρᾱδῖα*?);

alb. *rrânzë* 'root' (Mann Lg. 26, 388; 28, 37); Latin *rādīx, -icis* f. 'root'; probably *rāmus* 'bough, twig, branch' (as \**urādmōs*) and *radius* 'staff, Speiche, ray bright body, Weberschiffchen';

Maybe alb. (\**radna*) *rranja* `root'

cymr. *gwraidd* `roots' (\**urad̥io-*), Singulativ *gwreiddyn*, acorn. *grueiten* gl. radix, Middle Breton *gruizyenn*, nbret. *grisienn*, cymr. *gwrysg* `Äste, branch' (\**urd-sko-*); Old Irish Middle Irish *frēn* `root' (\**urd-no-*), newer *frēm*, cymr. *greddf* `Instinkt, nature' (\**urd-mā-*; also perhaps originally *-mn*-suffix, compare above gr. *πάδαμνος*);

Gothic *waúrts* `root', Old English *wyrt*, Old High German *wurz* `herb, plant', Middle High German also `root', Old High German *wurzala*, Old English *wyrtwalu* (actually `herb-stock') `root' (here also Old Saxon *wurtia*, Middle High German *würze* `Würze', next to which the changing by ablaut Old Saxon *wirtea*, Middle High German *wirze* ds.; besides diesen auf \**uerəd-* based forms stands \**ur(ə)d-* in Old Icelandic *urt* `herb'; Old Icelandic *rōt* `root';

Tocharian B *witsako* `root'.

**References:** WP. I 288, WH. II 414, 415, 416, Pokorny ZcP. 26, 1 ff.

**Page(s):** 1167

---

**Root / lemma:** *uerd<sup>h</sup>-*, *ured<sup>h</sup>-* (\**huerd<sup>h</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to grow; high

**Material:** Old Indic *várdhati*, *várdhatē*, *vṛdhāti* `wächst, mehrt sich', *várdha-* m. `das Fördern', *vardháyati* `makes grow', *vṛddhá-* `grown, big, large, old', *vṛddhi-* f. `strengthening'; Avestan *varəd-* `make grow'; Old Indic *ūrdhvá-* `high' (\**uor-d<sup>h</sup>-uo-*); Old Indic *vrādhant-* `emporsteigend';

gr. ὀρθός, Doric βορθό- `erect, straight, right, true' (\**uord<sup>h</sup>-uo-*), in addition also ὀρθρος `the early morning', ὀρθριος, ὀρθρινός `early, matutinal', ὀρθρεύω `bin früh auf', therefore anlaut. F through lakon. βορθαγορίσκος Hes., otherwise ὀρθαγορίσκος (from \*ὀρθρ-) `Spanferkel' (ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὸν ὀρθρον πιπράσκονται) gesichert wird; ῥέθος `limb, member, body, face (with the eyes and mouth)';

alb. *rit* `grow, make groß';

perhaps Gothic *gawrisqan* `fruit bringen', Old Icelandic *rqskr* `proficient', *rqskvask* `aufwachsen, ripen', *rqskinn* `grown';

Old Church Slavic etc. *rodъ* `partus, generatio, gens, natura', *roditi*, *raždati* `parere', *redъ* `dish, food, nourishment, food', nslov. *redíti* `nourish', Latvian *radīt* `create, to give birth to children' (probably loanword), *ražā* `prospering; flourishing, reiche harvest' (\**radīā*), *rasma*, *rasme* `prospering; flourishing, Ergiebigkeit', Lithuanian *rasmė* ds.;

doubtful Lithuanian *rėsnas* 'strong, proficient', Latvian *resns* 'thick, dickleibig, dickstämmig' (russ. loanword?); Old Church Slavic *ranъ* 'ῥῆθος', Czech poln. *rano* 'die time early in the morning, die Frühe' (compare Bulgarian *ražda se* '(die sun) goes auf, (sol) oritur') from \**urōd<sup>h</sup>no-*.

**References:** WP. I 289 f., Trautmann 234, Vasmer 2, 491, 527 f., Mayrhofer 1, 117.

**Page(s):** 1167

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-g-*, *uer-ġh-*, *uer-k-* (\**huer-ġh-*)

**See also:** see above S. 1154 f. (*uer-3*. D. *uer-g-*, etc..)

**Page(s):** 1169

---

**Root / lemma:** *uerġ-1*, *ureġ-* (\**huerġ-1*)

**Meaning:** to close, enclose; pen

**Note:** extension from *uer-5*.

**Material:** Old Indic *vrajá-* m. 'hurdle, Umhegung', *vrjana-* m. 'Umhegung, Einfriedigung, abgeschlossene settlement', Gatha-Avestan *varəzāna-*, **jav.** *varəzāna-*, ap. *vardana-* n. 'Gemeinwesen' (out of it borrowed Old Indic *vardhana-* 'town, city', Wackernagel KZ. 67, 168 f.); Avestan *varəz-* 'absperren'; oss. *æruæz* (\**wraza-* = Old Indic *vrajá-*) 'herd, Hirsche';

hom. ἔργω, ἐργάθω (F-) and (with Vorschlags ἐ-) ἔἐργω, Attic εἶργω 'schließe ein, from, hold ab', Attic εἶρκτή, Ionian ἐρκτή 'jail', Attic εἶργμός 'jail, lock', Cypriot *ka-te-vo-ro-ko-ne* 'sie belagerten'; in addition Old Irish *fraig* 'wall', nir. *fraigh* 'wall from wickerwork, roof, hurdle', because of mcymr. *ach-vre* 'wattled fence' from \**uregi-* (Loth RC. 38, 301).

**References:** WP. I 290, Frisk 465 f.; Benveniste BSL. 52, 34;

**See also:** compare *uerġh-* above S. 1154.

**Page(s):** 1168

---

**Root / lemma:** *uerġ-2*, *ureġ-* (\**huerġ-2*)

**Meaning:** to do, work

**Material:** Avestan *varəz-* (*varəzeyēti* = Gothic *waúrkeiþ*, s. also gr. ῥέζω) 'work, do, make', participle *varšta-*, *varəza-* m. 'work, Verrichten from, occupation' (npers. *varz*, *barz* 'Feldarbeit, Ackerbau'), *varšti-* f. 'Handeln, Tun', *varštva-* Adj. 'was to tun is'; Armenian *gorc* 'work' (with secondary *o*); gr. ἔργον, Féργον 'work' (= German Werk 'work'), ἐργάζομαι 'arbeite', thereafter ἐργάτης 'worker' (for \*ἐργότης), ἔρδω (occasionally ἔρδω) 'do, sacrifice' (\**Fepzδw*, \**uerġiō* lengthened grade after Féργον as in Old Saxon *wirkian*),



Fut. ἔρξω, Aor. ἔρξα, Perf. ἔοργα), ῥέζω `do' (from ῥέξαι neologism, hom. ἄρεκτος `ungetan' reconverted with metathesis from \*ἄ[F]ερκτος); ὄργανον `tool', ὄργια `(secret) worship', ὀργιάζω `feiere Mysterien', ὀργεῶν `Mitglied a religiösen Bruderschaft'; ὀργάζω, Ionian ὀργάω, ὀργίζω `knead, rühre through, tan, convert hide into leather' (as Modern High German *Teig wirken* with meaning- contraction in the professional jargon), wherefore ἑόρπη `verticil, whorl, group of parts (leaves, flowers, etc.) arranged in a circle' (probably redupl. Fε-Fόπηā);

**Zero grade** alb. (\**ureĝ-*) *rregj* `clean', Mediopassiv *rregjem* `trouble about, strain, strive' (stem E. Mann Lg. 26, 382 f.); (common Slavic Baltic Albanian Greek *ure-* > *re-* see ῥέζω `do').

abret. *guerg* `effective| capable of filling some function; (person/medicine); legally valid', gall. *vergo-bretus* `uppermost authority of **Aeduer**', also *verco-breto* (Pokorny, Vox Romanica 10, 266 f.); mcymr. *gwreith* `feat, dead, act' (\**ureĝ-tu-*), 1. Pl. Imper. acymr. *guragun*, newer *gwnawn* etc. (*n* instead of *r* through influence of \**gnī-* `make', S. 373), corn. *gruen*, mbr. *gr-(u)eomp* (\**ureĝ-* `make'), Lewis-Pedersen S. 336 f.;

Old Saxon *wirkian* (neologism after *werk*), *warhta*, Old High German (Franconian) *wirkan*, *wirchen*, *war(a)hta* `work, be active, work'; Gothic *waúrċjan* (= Avestan *varəzəyēti*), Old Icelandic *yrkja*, *orta*, Old English *wyrcan*, *worhte*, Old High German (Upper German) *wurthen*, *wor(a)hta* `work, do, make, effectuate', Old High German *gawurht* f. `feat, dead, act, action', Gothic *frawaúrhts* `sinful', f. `sin' etc., Gothic *waúrstw* n. `work' (\**waúrh-stwa-*; similarly Avestan *varštva-*); Old High German *werc*, *werah*, Old Saxon *werk*, Old Icelandic *werk* n. (= ἔργον) `work, occupation, job', Old English *weorc* also `hardship, agony', wherefore also Old Icelandic *verkr*, Gen. *verkjar* (m. *i*-stem) `pain, affliction' could belong here;

Old High German *wirken* `nähend, stickend, webend verfertigen' = Old Saxon *wirkian*, Old English *wircan*, and **das** therefrom not **trennbare** Old High German *werih* in the meaning `coarse flax, tow, oakum', *āwirihi*, *āwurihi* `oakum' show use our root **auf die Weberei**; s. against it Marstrander IF. 22, 332 f. (the *Werg* and *wirken* `to weave' the root \**uerg-* `turn, coil' allot **möchte**); an Modern High German *Werg* reminds cymr. *cy-warch* `hemp, flax' = bret. *koarc'h*, abret. *coarcholion* gl. `canabina'; Marstrander ZcP. 7, 362 seeks therein ein Indo Germanic \**uer-k-* `turn', see above S. 1155.

**References:** WP. I 290 f., Frisk 548 f.

**Page(s):** 1168-1169



**Root / lemma:** *uerġ-3, uorġ- (\*huerġ-3)*

**Meaning:** to abound, to be full of strength

**Material:** Old Indic *ūrj-*, *ūrjā* f., *ūrjā-* m. 'juice, sap and power, nourishment, food' (*\*uorġ-?*), *ūrjáyati* 'nourishes, strengthens', *ūrjasvant-* 'plentiful';

gr. ὀργή 'seelischer, heftiger shoot, Affekt, rage, fury' (ὀργίζω 'erzürne jemanden'), ὀργάω 'from dampness and juice, sap strotzen, violent lust, crave, in leidenschaftlicher Stimmung sein', ὀργάς, -άδος (γῆ) 'üppiger fruchtbarer Erdboden, Marschland, Au';

e-grade Old Irish *ferc*, Middle Irish *ferg* f. 'rage, fury' presumably also the ὠκεάνος Οὐεργίουιος by Ptol. (i.e. *vergivios* 'the angry'? or still 'the schwellende, surging?'); mcymr. *y werit* 'sea' (that is to say *y werydd*) rather from *\*uerġio-* to *\*auer-* above S. 80 and 1165; compare Pedersen Celtic Gr. II, 669 f.

**References:** WP. I 289, Mayrhofer 1, 116.

**Page(s):** 1169

**Root / lemma:** *uer-10 (\*huer-10)*

**Meaning:** 'river, flow'

**See also:** see above *auer-* S. 80 f.; in addition *Var-* in many FIN (*uer-*).

**Page(s):** 1165

**Root / lemma:** *uer-11, uerə- (\*huer-11)*

**Meaning:** friendship; trustworthy, true

**Material:** A. root nouns *uer-*: gr. Φηρ- in hom. (ἐπι) ἦρα φέρειν 'einen Gefallen tun', Pherek. ἦρα ἴσθι, Bacchyl. ἦρα with Gen. 'χάριν'; ἐπιήρανος 'wohlgefällig, pleasant'; Nom. Pl. ἐπίηρες 'confidante', Sg. α-stem ἐρίηρος 'traut, dear'; βρίηρον μέγας κευχαρισμένον Hes.; PN Περιήρης, Διώρης from Διο-Φήρης.

B. derivative *uerā-* Germanic *\*wēra* 'pact, covenant, profession, declaration, covenant' in Old Icelandic GN *Vār* 'goddess of oath of allegiance', Pl. *vārar* 'Treuegelübde', Old English *wærf* 'pact, covenant, loyalty, protection', Old High German *wāra* ds., Middle Low German *wāre* 'pact, covenant, peace'; Old Church Slavic f. 'faith, belief'.

C. compounds auf *-uerō-s, -ueri-s*, formal as gr. ἐρίηρος, βρίηρος: Latin *se-vērus* 'ohne Freundlichkeit', i.e. 'stern', therefrom *assevērāre* 'insure', *persevērāre* 'endure'; Gegenstück gall. PN *Co-vīrus*, cymr. *cywir* 'right, loyal, faithful'; *\*ueri-s* in Gothic *alla-werei* 'schlichte Güte', Old Icelandic *ϕ/værr* 'friendly, gastlich', Old English *eal-werlic* 'benigne', Old High German *alauuari*, Middle High German *alwære* 'simple, oafish, clownish'; Old

High German *zur-wāri* 'dubious' = Gothic *\*tuzwērs* (*tuzwērian* 'doubt'), *\*unwērs* (*un-wērian* 'unwilling sein'), Old High German *miti-wāri* 'gentle'.

**D.** adjective *uēro-s* 'true': Latin *vērus*, Old Irish *fīr*, cymr. *gwir*, Old Saxon Old High German *wār*, Modern High German *wahr*.

**E.** verb derivations: gr. ἑορτή (*\*FεFορτᾱ*) 'celebration, festival', Aeolic ἑποτις ds. (*\*Fεποτις?* rather assimilate an ἑποτός, hom. ἑπατός 'mellifluous'); ἑρανος ds.;

Old High German *werēn*, *giweren*, *giwerōn*, Modern High German *gewähren*, Old Saxon *waron* 'leisten'.

Here probably also Germanic *werðuz* (= Indo Germanic *\*uertú-*) in Old Icelandic *verþr* (Dat. Sg. *virþe* besides frequent *verþe*) 'repast, meal', Gothic *wairdus* 'ἑνός', Old Saxon *werd*, Old High German *Wirt* 'householder', **Eheherr**, host ', Old Frisian *hus-werda* 'landlord, householder '.

**References:** WP. I 285 f., WH. II 528, 768, Wissmann Nom. postverb. 115 ff., The ältesten Postverb. of Germanic 45, Frisk 531, 547 f., 565, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 184.

**Page(s):** 1165-1166

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-12* (*\*huer-12*)

**Meaning:** to burn

**Material:** Armenian *vařem* 'set on fire, ignite ', *vařim* 'burn'; perhaps alb. *vorbë* 'saucepan, cooking pot ' and (?) Germanic *\*uarna-* 'warm' in Gothic *warmjan* 'warm', Old Icelandic *varmr*, afr. Old Saxon Old High German *warm* 'warm', changing through ablaut Old High German *wirma* 'warmth ' (*\*wirmia*) and *wirmina*, Middle High German *wirme* and *wirmen*; compare (?) Old Icelandic *orna* 'warm become, warm'; Old Church Slavic *varъ* 'heat', *variti* 'cook' (different above S. 81); in addition also Balto-Slavic *\*uarna-* m. 'raven' in Lithuanian *vařnas*, Old Prussian Vok. *warnis*, Akk. Pl. *warnins*, Old Church Slavic *vranъ*, russ. *vóron*, probably a nominalized adjective *\*uarna-* 'black, verbrannt' in Old Church Slavic *vranъ*, russ. *voronój* 'black' etc.; with lengthened grade (Vriddhi) femin. Balto Slavic *\*uārnā-* 'crow' in Old Prussian *warne* (secondary *ē*-stem), Lithuanian *várna*, russ. Church Slavic *vrana*, serb. *vrāna*, russ. *voróna* (glottal stop through Vriddhi); Hittite *uar-* 'burn', participle *uarant-* 'burning ' (Intrans.), *uar-nu-* 'kindle, inflame, burn '.

**References:** WP. I 269, Trautmann 343, 361, Vasmer 1, 169, 228 f., Szemerényi Kratylos 2, 121 f., the also Germanic *\*swarta-* 'black' (different above S. 1052) dazustellt.

**Page(s):** 1166

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-13* (\**huer-13*)

**Meaning:** squirrel, etc..

**Note:** in certainly Zugehörigen with Redupl. *uer-uer-*, *ue-uer-*, *uai-uer-*, *ui-uer-*, *uā-uer-*

**Material:** Npers. *varvarah* `squirrel'; Latin *vīverra* f. `Frettchen' (\**vī-ver-sa*); cymr. *gwiwer*, bret. *gwiber* from Latin; unclear nir. *iora rūadh*, Scots Gaelic *feorag*,

Balto-Slavic \**uēuer-* and \**uāuer-* \**uaiuer-* f. `Eichhörnchen' in Lithuanian *vaiveris* (*vaivaras*, *vaivarys*) `male of polecat or marten', *vaiverė*, *voverė* `squirrel'; Latvian *vāvere*, *vāveris* ds.; Old Prussian *weware* ds.; Old Russian *věverica*, nslov. *věverica* `Eichhorn', klr. *vyvirka*, Czech *veverka*, Bulgarian *ververica* ds.;

not reduplicated in 2. part from Old English *āc-weorna*, Old Swedish *ēkorne*, Old High German *eihhurno*, *eihhorn* etc. `Eichhorn' (see below \**aig-* `sich violent bewegen').

**References:** WP. I 287 f., WH. III 808, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 176.

**Page(s):** 1166

**Root / lemma:** *uer-1*, also *suer-* (\**huer-1*)

**Meaning:** to bind, to attach

**Material:** A. Gr. ἀείρω from \*ἀFέριω (with Vorschlags-α-), from Homer also αἶρω (anyhow from \*ἀέριω contracted, with αι instead of αι): α) `reihe an, bandage, kopple', β) `lift high, raise, uplift';

to α) `kopple':

ξυναίρεται συνάπτεται Hes., συνήορος Hom. (συνᾷορος Pind.) `narrowly vereint, coniunx', Attic συνωρίς `Zweigespann', τετράορος, Attic τέτρωρος `Viergespann', hom. παρήορος `Beipferd besides dem Zweigespann';

to β) `lift high, allow hängen':

ἤερτο ἐκρέματο Hes., hom. ἤερέθονται `sie flattern'; hom. μετήορος, Attic μετέωρος, Aeolic πεδᾷορος `erhoben, high schwebend' (μετά `amid, in the middle of'); κατήορος, κατωρίς; κατώρης κάτω ρέπτων Hes.; ἐπήορος; ἀπήορος; in addition with lengthened grade and Intensive reduplication αἰώρα (\*FaiFwṛā) `Schwebe, Schaukel', with αἰωρέω. further in addition ἀοπήρ `Schwertkoppel', ἀοπή `leather sack' (\*ἄFopṛā because of Latin loanword *averta* `Packsack'), also probably ἄορ n. `sword'; ἀορτ- or rather ἀορτ- contracted to ἄρτ- in ἀρτηρία `windpipe, Arterie', besides ἀορτή `Aorta'; ἀερτ- contracted

to ἄρτ- in ἄρτᾱν `attach with a hinge, hook' (compare ἡέρτησε ἡέρτημαι by Alexandrinern with ἄρτᾱν `rope, loop, noose, snare', ἄρτεμῶν `Bramsegel');

alb. *vjer* `hang on', *avarī* `together', *vark*, *-gu* `row, Kranz, chain', *vargarī* `row, Trupp';

Lithuanian *veriù*, *vérti* `einfädeln'; Latvian *veru*, *vért* `einfädeln, prick, sew', in addition die iterative Lithuanian *várstyti*, Latvian *vārstīt* `wiederholt einfädeln', Latvian *savāre* `rod zum Binden', East Lithuanian *virtinė* `bundle', Latvian *virtene*, *virkne* (*\*virtne*) f. `Aneinandergereihtes, row', also Lithuanian *pa-varė* and *vorà* f. `long row' (from cart, animals etc.), Lithuanian *virvė*, Latvian *virve* `rope, band', Old Church Slavic *vrъvb* ds. (= Old Prussian *wirbe* ds.), Lithuanian *apì-varas* `bootlace', *varanda* `netting from withe', *vóras* `spider'; Old Church Slavic *vrъrěti* `hineinstecken', *provrěti* `durchstecken', russ. *veratъ* `stick, hineinlegen', Old Church Slavic *obora* (*\*ob-vora*) `rope', russ. *vereníca* `long row, line', Old Church Slavic *verigy* f. Pl. `Ketten, Fesseln', slov. *veríga*, *verúga* `chain', in addition also Gothic *wriþus* `herd', Old English *wræd* ds.; russ. *voróna*, *vorónka* `Trichter', *veretá* `sack, bag', Old Church Slavic *vrětiště* n. ds. etc.;

Maybe alb. *veriga* `chain ring', *varg* `chain'.

**B.** With the meaning `row, swarm etc.':

Old Indic *vr̥ndam* `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass'; Old Irish *foirenn* f. *factio*, group, troop, multitude, crowd', acymr. *guerin* `factio', ncymr. *gwerin* `people, bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd', abret. *guerin* `factiones' (*\*varīnā*); Old English *weorn*, *wearn* `troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, troop'; Tocharian B *wañnai* `with'; about russ. *vereníca*, Lithuanian *vorà*, Latvian *virkne*, alb. *vargarī* see above.

**C.** With *to*-formants: *\*urēto-* in Old Indic *vrāta-* m. `multitude, crowd, troop, bulk, mass', Old English *wræd* `herd', Gothic *wrēþus* (Hs. *wriþus*).

**D.** with *s* mobile: *swer-* in

Lithuanian *sveriù* *sveĩti* `wägen', in addition *svāras* m. `Wage', *svarùs* `heavy', and *svirù*, *svirti* `das Übergewicht have, überhängen'; *svirtis* f. `Brunnenschwengel', Latvian *sveŗu*, *svért* `wägen, wiegen', *svars* `weight', *svēre* f. `Brunnenschwengel'; cymr. *chwar-*, bret. *c'hoar-* `befall';

Germanic *swēra-* `heavy' in Gothic *swers* `geehrt', Old High German Middle High German *swār* (Old High German *swār*) `heavy, drückend, schmerzend'; doubtful gr. ἔρμα n. `Schiffsballast' (see 1152) and Latin *sērius* `ernst'.

**References:** WP. I 263 ff., WH. II 521, Trautmann 296, 351 ff., Jokl Lingunder-kult. Untersuchungen 194, Vasmer 1, 184 ff., 226 f., 229; 2, 243, Frisk 23 f., 49, 153 ff.; H. Lewis BBC S. 4, 136 f. about Celtic *\*suar-* 'befall' ('\*fall').

**Page(s):** 1150-1151

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-2* (*\*huer-2*)

**Meaning:** highland, high place, top, high

**Note:** extended *uer-d-*, *uer-s-*

**Material:** **A.** Latin *varus* 'Gesichtsausschlag, Knöspchen' (= Lithuanian *viras*, Pl. *viraĩ*, compare East Lithuanian *virỹs*, Pl. *viriaĩ* m. 'Finne in pork '), Latin *varulus* 'Gerstenkorn in eye', *varix* m. f. 'Krampfader';

perhaps Middle Irish *ferbb* f. 'Hitzblatter, Finne' (*\*uerbhā*), from which borrowed abret. *guerp* 'Brandmal', Middle Breton *guerbl* 'bubon';

nisl. *varn* n. 'Augenschleim', Swedish *varn* n. 'pus'; compare Old High German *warah*, Old English *wearh*, *worsm* ds.; Old English *wer-nægl* m. 'ulcer', nengl. *warnel* ds.; Dutch *weer* 'weal, callus', Norwegian dial. *vere* 'swelling, lump, growth under the skin the Kühe';

with *n*-suffix: Swedish dial. *verna*, Old High German *werna* 'Krampfader', Modern High German dial. *Wern* 'Gerstenkorn in eye' (*\*wernō*);

with the meaning 'lip' (\*swollen elevation): Gothic *wairilom* Dat. Pl., Old English *weleras* Pl. (*metathesis* from *\*werelas*), Old Frisian *were*, as from the *s*-extension Old Icelandic *vorr* f. Old Prussian *warsus* 'lip'.

**uer-d-:** npers. *balū* 'wart' (iran. *\*vard-*); Old High German *warza*, Old English *wearte*, Old Icelandic *varta* f. (*\*uordā*) 'wart'; ablaut. Old Church Slavic *vrěďb* 'damage', russ. *vered* 'ulcer, abscess, boil'.

**uer-s-:** Latin *verrūca* 'a steep place, height, a wart on the human body, an excrescence on precious stones' (by Cato also 'locus editus et asper'), Old English *wearr* 'weal, callus, wart', Flemish *warre* 'weal, callus, knag', Old High German *werra* 'Krampfader', Modern High German *Werre* 'Gerstenkorn in eye'.

**B.** Old Indic *varṣmán-* m. 'height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost', *várṣman-* n. 'height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, cusp, peak' = gr. ἔρμος n. 'pad, reef, hill' (? after Frisk 561 ff. identical with ἔρμος n. 'Ballast' and from Indo Germanic *\*suer-mŋ* 'schweres weight'), Old Indic *várṣīyas-* 'higher', *várṣiṣṭha-* 'höchst'; Lithuanian *viršūs* 'das

Obere, höchste cusp, peak', Latvian *virsus* m. 'das Obere', f. *virsa*; Slavic \**vrъchъ* in Old Church Slavic *vrъchъ*, russ. *verch* 'headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, acme, apex' (Old Church Slavic *vrъchu* 'above', of *u*-stem); Old Irish *ferr* 'better' (\**uerso-* 'upper') to Positive *fern* 'good' (\**uer-no-*); cymr. etc. *gwell* 'better' either from \**uel-no-* 'choice' or after Thurneysen Gr. 236 *ferr* and *gwell* from \**uer-lo-* with different development from *-rl-*; Middle Irish *farrf.* 'jamb' = cymr. *gwarf.* 'nape' (\**ursā*); manche connect Gothic *waírsiza*, Old High German *wirsiro* 'bad' with Irish *ferr*, so that (as by Modern High German *about* S. 1105) 'in höherem Grade' to 'about dasrechte Maß hinausgehend'; doubtful gr. *ρίον* 'Berghöhe, foreland, promontory' (\**urison*?) and Old Icelandic *risi*, Old High German *riso*, Middle Low German *rese* 'giant' (\**wrisan-*), Old Saxon *wrisil* ds., *wrisilic* 'riesenhaft' (die forms ohne *w* through support in Germanic *risan* above S. 331); perhaps also thrak.-Phrygian *βρία* 'fortress' (\**urijā*) and Tocharian AB *ri* 'town, city' (whether not to *uer-* 'umschließen'); doubtful Phrygian *ῥπου* 'ἄνω';

after Specht (KZ 66, 199 ff.) here also gr. οὐρανός, Lesbian ὤπανος (more properly ὀππ-), ὀπανος, Boeotian Doric lak. ὠπανός m. 'sky, heaven' from \**uorsanos*, to \**uorsos* 'high' (in Old Indic *várṣjyas-* 'higher', see above), further ablaut. gr. Ἐππος ὁ Ζεὺς (Hes).

**References:** WP. I 266 f., WH. II 734, 762 f., Trautmann 360, 362, Vasmer 1, 190 f., 230.

**Page(s):** 1151-1152

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Note:** here perhaps die under *uer-1* mentioned baltoslavischen words. Sonst only abstraction for derivatives and Root extensions.

**Page(s):** 1152

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* A. *urmi-s*, *urmo-s* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** worm

**Material:** Latin *vermis* (from \**vormis*, \**urmis*); Gothic *waúrms* m. 'snake', Old Icelandic *ormr*, Old English *wyrm*, Old Frisian *wirm* ds. 'worm', Old Saxon Old High German *wurm* m. ds.; Balto-Slavic \**urma-* m. 'worm, insect' in Lithuanian *vaĩmas* 'insect, mosquito', Old Prussian *wormyan* Vok. 'red' ('wurmfarben'), ablaut. *urminan* ds., Slavic *vrъmъje* n. 'Insekten' in Old Russian *vermije*, ukrain. *vermányi* 'red'; with same meaning Old Frisian *worma* 'Purpur', Old High German *gi-uurmōt* 'red gefärbt', Old English *wurma* m. 'Mediterranean sea snail, snail emitting purple dye, woad, type of plant, Purpur', out of it borrowed abret. *uurm* 'dark', cymr. *gwrn* 'dark(blue)', from which again Old Irish *gorm* ds.; gr. Πνερμύχος and ῥόμος (Aeolic \**Érómos* from \**urmos*) 'Holzwurm' Hes.; compare from



the *g-* or *gh-*extension in the same meaning Middle Irish *frige* f., Nom. Pl. *frigit* 'Fleischwurm' (\**urg(h)-ntes*), cymr. Pl. *gwraint* 'Würmer in the skin' (\**urg(h)ntol*), gallo-Latin *brigantes* (\**vrigantes*) 'Würmer in eyelid'; Middle Breton *gruech*, nbret. *grec'h* f. 'mite' (from brit. \**vriggā*, with intensification).

**References:** WP. I 271, WH. II 760, Trautmann 342 f., Vasmer 1, 189, Frisk 501;

**See also:** rhyme word to *k<sup>w</sup>rmí-*, above S. 649.

**Page(s):** 1152

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. B. *uer-b-* and *uer-b<sup>h</sup>-* (\**h<sub>u</sub>uer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, bend

**Material:** Gr. *ράμνος* 'a kind of briar, Rhamnus paliurus L.' (\**ράβ-voς*, \**urb-nos*), *ράβδος* 'rod, horsewhip, staff', Aeolic Glosse *ῥυβόν* 'ἐπικαμπές';

Latin Pl. *verbera*, -um 'Ruten, Rutenschläge, Züchtigung' (*verberāre* 'with Ruten stroke, hit'), *verbēna* 'die leaves and zarten branch of Lorbeers, Ölbaums, the Myrte etc. as sacred herbs' (\**uerbes-nā*; compare den in *subverbustus* the basic liegenden -es-stem);

Lithuanian *vīrbas* m. 'rod, horsewhip', *vīrbalas* 'thin Stäbchen, knitting needle', *virbinis* 'loop, noose, snare', Latvian *virbs* 'Stöckchen', *virba* 'shaft, pole', Old Church Slavic \**vrъba* 'willow', russ. *vérba* 'Weidenzweig' (with the accentuation of Akk. Sg.; russ. dial. *verbá* has the older Slavic accentuation), *voróba* 'Zirkelschnur, Zirkelbrett', *voróby* 'thread reel, thread coil';

Gothic *waírpan* 'throw' (\*turn'), Old Icelandic *verpa* 'throw' and 'ein texture anzetteln, die chain shave, shear', *aldri orpinn* 'of Alter bent', *verpask* 'vor Hitze shrivel up, shrink', Old English *weorpan*, Old Saxon *werpan*, Old High German *werfan* 'throw', Old Icelandic *varp* n. 'das Werfen, Zettel, Einschlag of texture', Old Saxon *warp*, Old High German *warf*, Old English *wearp* n. ds.;

die Latin and Balto Slavic words (an sich also *ράμνος*) could also Indo Germanic \**uerb<sup>h</sup>-* fortsetzen; auf ein solches could attributed become die auf nasalized \**uremb<sup>h</sup>-* indicating *ρέμφος* τὸ στόμα, ἢ ῥίς Hes., τὸ ῥάμφος 'krummer Vogelschnabel', probably hybridization from *ρέμφ-* and *ράφ-*), *ράμφή* 'gebogenes knife', *ράμφίς* 'gebogener hook', *ράμφός* 'gebogen', Low German *wrümmeln* 'zerknüllen, zerknittern';

nasalized *uremb<sup>h</sup>-*: gr. *ρέμβω* 'turn, twist, rotate in Kreise herum', Med. 'turn, twist, rotate myself herum, treibe herum', *ρόμβος* (Attic *ρύμβος*) 'kreisförmige movement, Schwung, Kreisel', cymr. *gwrym* 'hem, suture' (\**urembo-*); Middle Low German *wrimpen*, *wrempen* '(das face) zusammenziehen, rümpfen', *wrempeich* 'distortus, verdreht, rümpfig',

*wrampachtich* 'winded, crooked', holl. *wrimpen, wrempen* 'distorquēre' (besides Germanic *\*hrempe-* and *rempe-*, Old High German *hrimpfan, rimpfan* 'rümpfen').

**References:** WP. I 275 f., WH. II 756.

**Page(s):** 1153

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. C. *u(e)r-ed-* (*\*huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to bend down, to sway

**Material:** Gr. ῥαδινός, Aeolic βράδινος (i.e. Φράδινος) 'schwank, slim, agile', ῥοδανός 'schwank', ῥοδάνη (by Hes. ῥαδάνη) 'the gedrehte filament, Einschlag', ῥαδαλός 'slim, aufgeschossen';

Gothic *wratōn* 'wander, reisen', isl. *rata* 'wander, umherschweifen, reisen, meet, find', Middle High German *razzeln* 'turn', Old High German *rāzi* 'vagans, rapax'; Lithuanian *randù, radāu, ràsti* 'find'('in-venire'); Latvian *rūodu, rast* ds.;

suffixales *-st-* (Krahe PBB 71, 242) show Old Icelandic *rpst* 'Wasserwirbel', Old English *wræstlian*, Middle Low German *worstelen* 'wrestle, struggle' (about *das* as 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, walzig' partly here or to *\*uert-* gestellte Old High German *wurst*, Modern High German 'Wurst = sausage' s. Kluge-Götze<sup>16</sup> 288).

**References:** WP. I 273 f., Trautmann 236.

**Page(s):** 1153-1154

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. D. *uer-g-* (*\*huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn

**Material:** Old Indic *vṛṇákti, várjati* 'wendet, dreht', *vṛjiná-* 'crooked, ränkevoll' (rather with *g-* forms to *vṛṇóti* 'wehrt', s. *uer-* 'umschließen'); Latin *vergō-ere* 'sich neigen'; *vermina* n. Pl. 'the stomach ache' (*\*uerg-mena*); holl. *werken* 'sich werfen, krummziehen (from wood)', Swedish *vrken* 'windschief through dampness'; Latvian *sa-vergt* 'shivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up'; Old Church Slavic *vrъgъ, vrěšti* 'throw' russ. *ot-vérgnut'* 'ablehnen' etc.; compare under S. 1181;

cymr. *gwraint* 'Würmer' etc. (see above S. 1152) kann *g* or *gh* in root final sound have.

Nasalized *\*uřeng-*:

Old English *wrenc* (*\*uřongi-*) 'gyration', Modulation the voice, Kunstgriff, insidiousness', *wrencan* 'turn, coil, cheat, deceive', *wrinle* 'wrinkle', Old High German



*birenkīt* 'luxated', Middle High German *renken* 'drehend ziehen', Middle High German *ranc*, Pl. *renke* m. 'gyration, curvature, schnelle Bewegung', Modern High German *verrenken*, *Rank* 'Ränke', New Swedish *vrinka* 'verstauchen', New Norwegian *vrinke* 'abgeschmackt become'; Lithuanian *reñgtis* 'be clumsy bücken, crook', *rangūs* 'ductile', *rangštūs* 'hasty', *ringa* 'ein crooked Dasitzender'; perhaps Old Indic *abhi-vlaṅgá-* m. 'Fangnetz', *abhi-vlag-* 'capture'; under the imagining of Nasenrumpfs kann angereicht become Latin *ringor* (*rictus* then with analog. *i* for *e*) 'den Mund aufsperrn and die Zähne fletschen, sich ärgern', Church Slavic *reṅnōti* 'hiscere', *roḡbъ* 'derision, ridicule' etc.

**References:** WP. I 271 f., WH. II 436, 752 f., Vasmer 2, 543 f.

**Page(s):** 1154

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (\**hues-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, press, strangle

**Note:** nasalized *urengh-*

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (\**huergh-*): 'to turn, press, strangle' derived from *g-* extension of **Root / lemma:** *ueis-2*: 'to turn, bend' [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-].

**Material:** Old Icelandic *virgill* 'rope', *urga* 'rope, hawser-end', Old Saxon *wurgil* 'rope', Middle High German *erwergen* stem V. 'strangulate', Old High German *wurgen* 'die Kehle tie up, strangulate', Old English *wyrgan* ds.; Old Icelandic *vargr* ('\*Würger=') 'wolf, geächteter Verbrecher', Old English *wearg*, Old Saxon Old High German *war(a)g* 'robber, Verbrecher', Gothic *launawargs* 'ungrateful person', *gawargjan* ('zum \*warga- make') = 'verdammen' = Old English *wiergan* 'curse', Old Saxon *waragean* 'as einen Verbrecher punish, curse' etc.;

Maybe alb. Geg (\**vargha*) *varza* 'girl, virgin': Latin *virga* 'thin branch, rod' (from \**uiz-gā*), *virgō* 'girl, virgin';

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (\**suergh-*): 'to turn, press, strangle' < [common Latin Germanic -s- > -r-]. of **Root / lemma:** *ueis-2*: 'to turn, bend'.

alb. *z-vjerth* 'entwöhne' ('binde los'; doubt, if not to \**uert-*, by Pedersen KZ. 36, 335);

Lithuanian *veržiù*, *veržti* 'tighten, restrict, lace, tie, press', *veržys*, *viržys* 'rope', *viržėti* 'bind', *váržas* 'fish snaring net', Latvian *vērzt* 'turn, kehren, steer', *varzi* 'Setzkorb', *vařza* 'fish snaring net; eine verwickelte thing'; Old Church Slavic -*vrъzъ*, -*vrěsti* 'bind', russ. *pá-voroz* 'Zugschnur (am Beutel)', poln. *powróz* 'rope', sloven. *vrzē/f.* 'fence, hedge', perhaps also russ. *véřsa*, poln. *wiersza* (\**uergh-siā*) 'creel, basket for holding fish after they have been caught', klr. *veréslo* (\**uergh-s-lo-*) 'Kürbisstengel', Czech *povříslo* 'Garbenband, Strohband', serb. *vrijèslo* 'pothook, metal hook used to hang or lift pots';

Lithuanian *viržys*, Latvian *virsis* (*\*urghio-*) 'heath', changing through ablaut russ. *véres*, *véresk* 'heath', poln. *wrzos*, serb. *vrjjes* ds.; Lithuanian *virkštis*, Latvian *virksne* (*\*virsk*) 'stiff, intense Kraut from Bohnen, potato; tendrils from Erbsen, Hopfen'; compare from the *i*-extension *\*u(e)rei-k-* die words for heath gr. (F)ἐρείκη, Old Irish *froech*, cymr. *grug* (*\*uroiko-*).

Nasalized *\*urengh-*:

Gr. ῥίμφα (*\*urenghu-*, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 302) 'rash, hasty, agile' ('sich drehend');

Old High German *(ge)ringi* 'light', Old Frisian *ring*, Middle Dutch *gheringhe*, Middle Low German Middle High German *(ge)ringi* 'light, quick, fast willing, ready', if Middle Low German Frisian *r-* instead of to expecting *wr-* through old dissimil. reduction of *w-* in the Vorstufe proto Germanic *\*wrinzwja-* (from *\*urenghu-*) to define is;

with other meaning development: Old English Old Saxon *wrengan* 'fest zusammendrehen, coil, press', Old High German *ringen* 'sich windend anstrengen, luctāri', Modern High German *ringen* to Danish *vringle* 'coil', Middle Low German mnl. *wrang* 'bitter', Middle High German *rang* 'Umdrehung', Old English *wrang* n. (engl. *wrong*) 'wrong; injustice' (< Old Norwegian *vrang*), Old English *wrang(a)* m. 'Schiffsbauch' (< Old Norwegian *vrang*), Alemannian *rang* 'convolution'; Gothic *wruggō* 'loop, noose, snare'; Old Icelandic *rangr* (Old Swedish *vranger*) 'crooked, verdreht, unrecht', Middle Low German *wrank*, *wrange* 'sour, bitter', Old Icelandic *crang* f. 'twisted piece of wood', Old English *wrang*, Middle Low German *urange* f. ds.

**References:** WP. I 272 f., II 373, Trautmann 355, 362, Vasmer 1, 186 f., E. Fraenkel KZ. 72, 193 f.

**See also:** compare *uerġ-* under S. 1168.

**Page(s):** 1154-1155

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* F. *uer-k-* (*\*h<sub>ue</sub>-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, wind, bend

**Note:** nasalized *urenk-*

**Material:** Nir. *feirc* f. (Old Irish *ferc*) 'hump, hunchback, hunch, haft'; cymr. *cywarch* 'hemp, rope, band' (*\*kom-uorko-*), abret. *coarcholion* Pl. 'from hemp', bret. Vannes *koarc'h* 'hemp', corn. *cûer* ds.;

*urenk-*: *uronk-* in german. *\*uranhō*, Old Icelandic *vrā* f. 'angle, point, edge' (*\*uronhā*) = Scots Gaelic *frōg* f. 'cave, swamp, marsh, hideout' (Marstrander ZcPh 7, 362 f.); in

addition late Latin *branca* `paw' ('the crooked'), from gall. (probably not of Celtic origin) \**urankā*, Indo Germanic \**uronkā* = Balto-Slavic \**rankā* `hand' in Lithuanian *rankà*, Latvian *ruoka* `hand, arm'; Old Church Slavic *rpka* `hand', russ. *ruká* `hand, arm'; further to Lithuanian *renkù*, *riñkti* `compile, collect, gather, collect', *parankà* f. `Nachlese'.

**References:** WP. 1 273, WH. II 759, v. Wartburg French etym. Wb. 498, Corominas Dicc. de la lengua castellana 1, 509, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 131, 158, Trautmann 237, Vasmer 2, 545.

**Page(s):** 1155

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* G. *uer-p-*, *ur-ep-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Material:** Old Indic *várpas-* n. `artifice, Kunstgriff', originally `\* curvature, Winkelzug';

gr. ῥάπτω (\**Frappi*ω, \**urp-*) `nähe together, flicke', ῥαπίς `needle' (also ῥαφίς, as ῥαφή `suture' with φ probably through derailment); ῥέπω `biede myself, schlage after a side from', ῥοπή `skin rash, leaning, tendency', ἀντίρροπος `gleichwiegend', ἀμφιρρεπής `sich auf beide Seiten neigend', καλα-ῦρος (καλα-*Frapp-*) `shepherd's crook; crosier'

Maybe alb. *kë-rrabë* `shepherd's crook; crosier'.

Gr. δεῦρο (\**de-Frapp*) actually `here gewendet!', ῥόπαλον `Wurfstab, cudgel, club', ῥόπτρον `club, mace, joint, Türklopper, Stellholz in a dragnet', ῥαπίς `rod, staff' (perhaps also ῥάβδος with β from *p*, see above \**uerb-*); lengthened grade ῥώπες Pl. `branch, shrubbery, shrubbery, bush', ῥωπήιον `shrubbery, bush, thicket';

alb. *vráp* `schneller gait';

Latin *repēns* `sudden (\*den Ausschlag giving)';

maybe alb. *rjep* `peel, skin'

perhaps *veprēs* (mostly Pl.) `briar, Dorngebüsch', if dissimil. from \**vreprēs*, and *verpa* `das männliche limb, member', if actually `\*rod', from \**uorpā* or \**urpā* (: ῥαπίς), *verpus* `the Beschnittene';

Old Icelandic *orǫf*, Old High German *worǫf*, Middle High German (*sensen*) *worǫp*, Modern High German dial. *worb* `Sensenstiel' (from `\*rod'; ablaut equally with ῥαπίς and perhaps Latin *verpa*); Danish dial. *vravle* `coil, maunder, drivel', Middle English *wrappen* `wickeln';

Lithuanian *verpiù, veĩpti* (Latvian *vērpīt*) 'spinnen', *varpstē* 'coil, spool, spindle', Latvian *vārpste* ds., *verpeli* 'whirlwind', Lithuanian *virpiu, -ėti, virpu, -ti* 'waver, tremble, quiver', *virpulys* 'Zittern the Glieder', and with the development to 'drehend toss, fling, throw, release, let go, free, set free', Old Prussian *etwierpt* 'release, let go, free, set free' (\*drehend toss, fling'), *anuirpis* 'Wasserablaß, Flutrinne', *craujawirps* 'Aderlassen', *pouiērp* 'freilassen', *pouirps* 'free'; russ.-Church Slavic *вьрпу, вьрпсті* 'reiße, pflücke, raube'; changing through ablaut Lithuanian *vāĩpas* 'ear' (\*das Gepflückte'), Latvian *vāĩpa* ds., Lithuanian *varpýti* 'stochern'; formal comparable Czech *vrápa, vráp* 'wrinkle', sloven. *vrâpa, rápa* 'Hautrunzel', Lower Sorbian *ropa*, Upper Sorbian *(w)ropa* 'crease'.

**References:** WP. I 276 f., WH. II 425 f., 754, Trautmann 353, Vasmer 1, 189, 229.

**Page(s):** 1156

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* H. *uer-t-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Grammatical information:** causative-iterative *uortejō*

**Material:** Old Indic themat. present *vartati(-tē)* 'dreht', Med. 'dreht sich, rollt, verläuft', Avestan *varət-* 'sich wenden'; other Präsenta Old Indic *vavartti, vartti*, causative *vartáyati* 'places in drehende Bewegung' (= Gothic *fra-wardjan*, Old Church Slavic *vratiti*, Lithuanian *vartýti*), *vártman-* n. 'pathway', *vartana-* n. 'das Drehen', by den Mitanni-Indern *aika-vartana* etc. 'a circle (the racecourse)'; *vartula-* 'round', *vartulā* 'Spinnwirtel' (: Middle High German *wirtel*), *vrttá-* 'twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round' (= Latin *vorsus, virsus*, Lithuanian *vĩrstas* etc.), *vrtti-* f. 'das Rollen, kind of, nature' (= Latin *versi-ō*, Old Church Slavic *vrъstъ*), *varti* 'Gerolltes'; ein present *\*v̥rnatmi* is because of *v̥rnta-* m. 'Blattstiel', *v̥rntāka-* m. 'Eierpflanze' anzunehmen; *v̥rkkaú* (\**v̥rtka-*) 'kidneys' (actually 'bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb'), Avestan *varəδka- varəθka-* ds.,

compare Pahlavi *gurtak*, npers. *gurda* 'kidney' from Old pers. *\*vrt(a)*;

gr. *ράτάνη* (Frat- from *\*urt-*) 'mixing spoon', *βρατάνην τορύνην* 'ἡλεῖοι Hes., *ροτάρια* (*ροτ-* Aeolian; *-άνια*?) *τορύνιον* Hes.; *ἄρρατος* 'hard, not drehbar' (\**ἄ-Fpāt-ος*);

Latin *vertō* (neologism to replacement of old Kausativs?), *vertī, versum* 'kehren, turn', Deponens *revertor*; *vortex, vertex* 'whirl, Scheitel', *versus, adversus* 'gegen' (*to*-participle), *versus, -ūs* m. 'line, row, furrow'; Umbrian *kuvertu, covertu* 'convertitō', *trahvorfi* 'transverse', Latin *versi-ōn-*, Oscan Dat. *Fερσοπει* ein Götterepithet; Oscan Umbrian *vorsus* ein piece of wood as field measure is ein Terminus the röm. Siedler in Campanien (M. Leumann); compare Old Irish *forrach* 'ein piece of wood as field measure';

Venetic goddess *Vrotah* 'Wenderin, Geburtsgöttin' (Vetter Gl. 20, 72);

Old Irish *ad-ferta* 'aversatur', *adbart* 'adversarius', ablaut. *dī-fort-* 'diffuse, einschenken' (compare French *verser*), Middle Irish *fertas* f. 'shaft, spindle, earthwall' (newer *fersa*), cymr. *gwerthyd* 'spindle', acorn. *gurrthit* gl. 'fusus', abret. Pl. *guirtitou* gl. 'fusus', Middle Breton *guersit* ds.; root nouns as Adverb *\*urt*. Old Irish preposition *fri*, preverb *frith-*, mcymr. *gwrth*, ncymr. *wrth*, corn. *orth*, bret. *ouz* 'gegen' (zur basic form s. Thurneysen Grammar S. 515, Jackson Language and History S. 337); cymr. *gwerthu* 'sell', corn. *gwerthe*, bret. *gwerza* ds. (but cymr. *gwerth* 'price' kann Old English loanword sein);

Gothic etc. *wairPan*, Old High German *werdan* 'become' ('to turn'); Gothic *fra-wardjan*, Old High German *frawarten* 'spoil' (causative to *frawairPan* 'be destroyed, perish', actually 'eine Wendung zum evil, wickedness nehmen'), Gothic etc. *-wairPs*, Old High German *-wert*, Modern High German *-wärts* 'wohin gewendet'; perhaps Gothic etc. *wairPs*, Old High German *wert*, Subst. 'value, worth, price' (compare Old Irish *frith-*, Latin *vorsus* 'gegen' together with dem relationship from Old Indic *prāti* 'gegen': Latin *pretium* 'as Gegenwert dienender price') Old High German *wurt* 'fate, destiny' (*\*urti-* 'turn');

Balto-Slavic *\*uertjō* 'wende, turn, twist, rotate' (older *\*uertō*) in Lithuanian *verčiù*, *versti*, Latvian *versu*, *verst* 'turn, kehren', Intransitiv Lithuanian *virstū* (*\*urt-stō*), *virsti* 'umfallen, fall, sich in etwas transform', Iter. *vartýti* 'continual turn', Old Prussian *wirst* 'wird'; Slavic *\*vьrtjō*, *\*vьrtěti* in Old Church Slavic *vьrtěti se* 'περισπᾶσθαι', Iter. *vratiti se* 'στρέφεισθαι', russ.-Church Slavic *vrěteno* 'spindle' (*\*uerteno-* n.), Old Church Slavic *vrěmę* 'time' (*\*uert-men* n.), Lithuanian *vařstas* 'Pflugwende', compare Old Prussian *ainawarst* 'once'; Balto-Slavic *\*uirstā* f. 'Wende' in Old Church Slavic *vьrsta* 'ἡλικία', russ. *versta* 'row, Lebensalter, Werst', compare die participle Lithuanian *virstas*: Latin *versus*, Old Indic *vṛttā-* and Latin *versus*, *-ūs* 'furrow, line, row'; Old Indic *vṛttā-* n. 'way of life, lifestyle, Benehmen'; Balto-Slavic *\*uirsti-* f. 'kind of' in russ.-Church Slavic *сѣвѣрствѣ* 'gleiches age, pair', slov. *vřst* 'row, kind of', compare Lithuanian Infin. *virsti*: Old Indic *vṛtti-* f. see above.

Tocharian A *wärt-* 'throw', B *wraṭtsai* 'gegen' (*\*wart*, *\*urt*), *yerṭer* 'Radkranz', A *wërkänt*, B Obl. *yerkwantai* (*\*yertwantai*), Pedersen Tocharian 235.

**References:** WP. II 274 f., WH. II 763 ff., Trautmann 354 f., Vasmer 1, 189, 190, 229, 230, 235, Frick 151.

**Page(s):** 1156-1158

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* l. *ur-ei-* α) *urei-n-* (*\*huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to be confused; to clench the teeth

**Material:** Norwegian dial. *vrīna*, *vrein* `grin; in the rutting die upper lip and Nase heave, life or verdrehen', then also `cry, neigh, from brünstigen horses' (hence Old English *wræne* `horny, lustful', Old Saxon *wrēnisk*, Old High German *reinisc* `leichtfertig, horny, lustful', Old Saxon *wrēnio*, Old High German *reinno* `stallion' ), Danish dial. *vrinsk* `very sour' (`den Mund verziehend')

**References:** WP. I 277, WH. II 433 f.

**Page(s):** 1158

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. I. *ur-ei-* β) *urizd-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to be confused, ashamed

**Material:** viell. from an *s*-Erweit. and with probably present formation *d*. Old Indic *vrīdatē* `wird verlegen, schämt sich', *vrīda-* m. `Verlegenheit, the genitals' (\**uri-z-d-*), Latin *rīdeō*, -*ēre* `laugh'; Old English *wræstan* `turn, bend', Norwegian dial. (ν)*reist* `Weidenring; Querkopf', isl. *reista* `verdrehen, crook', could ein Indo Germanic \**uroizd-* voraussetzen.

**Page(s):** 1158

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. I. *ur-ei-* γ) *ureig-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to be crooked (?)

**Material:** In Avestan *urvizō-maiōya-* `die Leibesmitte schnürend', *zaranyō-urvixšna* `with golden Verschnürung (am shoe)' (unorganisches *x*); Gothic *wraiqs* `σκολιός', Old Frisian *wrāk* `crooked', Swedish *vrēk* `stubborn person' (\**uroig-uo-s*); here das in vocalism irregular gr. ραιβός `crooked';

gr. ροιβός is hybridization from ροικός and ραιβός.

**References:** WP. I 279.

**Page(s):** 1158

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. I. *ur-ei-* δ) *ureik-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn, bind

**Material:** Avestan *urvisyeiti* (\**vriśyati*) `wendet sich, dreht sich', Kaus. *urvaēsayeiti* `wendet, dreht', *urvaēsa-* m. `gyration' (= gr. ροικός, Dutch *wreeg*); Old Indic *vrésī-* `Wasserwirbel';

gr. ροικός `writhed, crooked, humped, gebogen', ρικνός ds.; ρίσκος `Koffer, hutch' maybe from \**urik-skos*;

Latin *rīca* `Kopftuch', *rīcinium*, originally dial. *rēcinium* `small Kopftuch' (\**ureikā*);



Middle Low German *wriċh* (*wriġ-*) `bent, verdreht, (therefrom) stiff; verrückt, stubborn, heimtückisch', engl. *wry* `slant, skew', Old English *wriġian* `tendere, conari, niti', (\*sich winden, whereupon wrestle, struggle'), Old Frisian *wriġia* `be bent, bow' (?), Old English *urix*/f. `variation, exchange, earnings', Old Icelandic *ræxn* m. `knot', hence probably also Old English *wrāsen*, *wrāsen* f., Old High German *reisan* n. ds. Middle English *wrāh* `inverted, halsstarrig', Dutch *wreeg* `stiff', Subst. `Fußbeuge', Old Icelandic *reigiask* `the head zurückwerfen, violent become', Old Icelandic *riga* f. `bend', *riga* `move', nisl. *rig* n, *rigr* m. `stiffness in den Gliedern' (from `\*luxated'), Middle High German *rigen*, *widerrigen* `wogegen ankämpfen, widerstreben', Low German *wrigge(le)n* `sideways or hin- and her drehen', engl. *wriggle* `crook oneself', Low German *uriggel* `Eigensinn', Norwegian *rigga* `connect, umwickeln; upset; doubtful go', *rigla* `wobble, sway, doubtful go'; Middle High German *ric*, *rickes* `band, strap, manacle, knot; bowels, the entrails, narrow way', Swiss *rikch* `Heftel from Faden', Middle High German *ric* `neck' (probably as `\*Dreher'), with expressive consonant stretch the Intensivität Middle English Low German Dutch *wrikken* `hin and her turn, jiggle, wobble, sway', Middle Low German *vor-wrikken* `dislocate, luxate, crick', Norwegian (*v*)*rikka*, Swedish *vrikka* `dislocate, luxate, crick, wriggeln'; Dutch *gewricht* `joint'; Middle Low German *wrist*, Old English *wrist*, *wyrst*, aschw. *vrist*, Old Icelandic *rist* `Fußgelenk', Middle High German *rist* `hand-, Fußgelenk' (\**wrihst-*); Old High German *rīho* m. `sura, poples, locus corrigiae', Middle High German *rīhe* `Rist of Fußes', Modern High German *Reihen* ds., Middle Dutch *wriġhe*, Dutch *wreeg* `Fußbiege'; with the meaning `umwickeln' (: Latin *rīca*): Old English *wriōn*, *wrēon* (\**wriþan*) `einhüllen, cover, shield', *wrigels* `sleeve, wrapping', Old High German *int-rīthen*, *-rīhan*, participle *intrigan* `enthüllen', Middle High German *rigel*/m. `eine headpiece, die man umwindet';

Lithuanian *rišù*, *rišti* `bind', *ryšỹs* m. `bundle', *raišaũ* `bind', *raištis* `band, strap, bandage, head fascia', also *raiķštis* with *k*-insertion, as *ryķstė* `horsewhip', *iš-si-ryķšti* `sich in Fäden auflösen' (perhaps `sich ausringeln, frill, friz'), *ráišas* and *raišas* `lame' (\**luxated*, crooked'), *ráištu*, *-šau*, *-šti* `lame become', *riešas* `ankle', Latvian *risu*, *rist* `bind', *riešu rist* ds., *ristu*, *rīstu* (\**urīk-stō*, barely nasalized) `füge myself an'; Old Prussian *senrists* `connected', *perrēist* `connect'.

**References:** WP. I 278 f., WH. II 433, Trautmann 236, 246, Holthausen Aengl. etym. Wb. 408.

**Page(s):** 1158-1159

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3*. I. *ur-ei-*: ε) *ureip-*, *urīp-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn

**Material:** Gr. ῥῑψ, ῥῑπός, Ionian ῥῑπτος n. 'wickerwork, mat', ῥῑπτω 'throw, cast', ῥῑπή 'drehende Bewegung, Schwung, throw, shot' (in addition Εὔριπτος), ῥῑπίς 'flabellum, bellows';

Maybe alb. *rrip*, *rryp* 'belt' a Greek loanword.

Old High German *rīban*, Middle High German *rīben* 'reibend turn or turn', Modern High German Bavarian *reiben* 'turn', Middle Low German *wrīven*, Frisian *wriwwe* 'rub', Low German *wribbeln* 'turn'.

**References:** WP. I 280, Kluge-Götze<sup>16</sup> 607.

**Page(s):** 1159

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-3* l. *ur-ei-* ζ) *ureit-* (\**huer-3*)

**Meaning:** to turn

**Material:** Old Swedish *wriþa*, Old Icelandic *rīða* 'turn', **wringen**, coil, tie, bind, knot', Old English *wri-ðan*, Old High German *rīdan* 'turn, coil, bind', Old English *wriðan* m. 'rein, ring'; Old Icelandic *riðull* 'tussock', isl. *riðill* 'walziges bit of wood zum Netzbinden', Old High German *ridil* m. 'hairband, Kopfband'; Old English *wræð*, *wræð* f. 'band, strap, bundle', Middle Low German *wrēden* 'zusammendrehen', Old High German *reid*, *reidi* 'curly, frizzy'; with the meaning 'zornrunzelnd' Old Icelandic *reiðr* 'angry, irate', Old English *wrāð* 'angry, irate, hostile, violent', Old Saxon *wrēth*, Middle Low German *wrēt* ds.;

Lithuanian *riečiù* (\**reiṭiō*), *riēsti* 'coil, wickeln, roll', Latvian *riešu*, *riest* 'fall down, sich abtrennen', therefrom Lithuanian *rietėti* 'auskriechen', changing through ablaut *ritù*, *-aũ*, *risti* 'roll, wälzen', Latvian *ritu*, *rist* ds., iterative Lithuanian *ráičioti* 'hin- and herrollen';

eine additional form with Germanic *t* (phonetically influenced from *writan* 'rend (?)' in older ndrhein. *writen* 'turn, verdrehen, wringen', Dutch *wrijten* 'turn'.

**References:** WP. I 279 f., Trautmann 242.

**Page(s):** 1159-1160

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-4* (\**huer-4*)

**Meaning:** to find, take

**Note:** besides *uerē(i)-*, *uerī-*

**Material:** Armenian *gerem* 'take gefangen, raube';

gr. (with unclear ευ as by εύρύς, 8. *uer-*; Aspiration after ἐλεῖν) εύρισκω 'find' (Quantität of i: unacquainted), εύρή-σω, εύρη-κα (\*Fέ-Fρη-), εύρον, εύρέ-θην, εύρε-τής;



Old Irish *fūar* `invēni' (\**ʰe-ʰr-a*), *frīth* `inventum est' (\**ʰrē-to*);

\**ʰrēt*- in Lithuanian *su-rėsti*, *sùrė́čau* `catch, grasp', Old Church Slavic *obrěsti* `find', *sъ-rěsti* `find, encounter, meet', Aor. *-rěтъ* (present *-rěštъ*), *ob-rěšta* `Erfindung'.

**References:** WP. I 280, Vasmer 2, 244, Frisk 589 f.

**Page(s):** 1160

---

**Root / lemma:** *ʰer-5* (\**hʰer-5*)

**Meaning:** to close, cover; to guard, save

**Material:** A. With Präfixen: `shut' and `open'; `door'; *ʰortom* `gate'.

Old Indic *api-vṛjōti* `verschließt, bedeckt', *apa-vṛjoti* `öffnet'; also Latin *aperiō* `bedecke', *aperiō* `öffne' (from \**op(ʰ)-* and \**ap(o)-ʰeriō*); Oscan *veru* `portam', Umbrian *verof-e* `in portam', Oscan *vereias* Gen. Sg. `Jungmännerbund' (originally `Torwache', Vetter Gl. 29, 240);

Lithuanian *užveriu*, *-vérti* `shut', *atvérti* `open' (from which previously without preverb *veriù*, *vérti* `open', and `shut'; Old Church Slavic (*za*)/*vrъ*, *vrěti* `shut', Iter. *ot-voriti* `open';

derivatives: \**ʰortom* in Nom. Pl. Lithuanian *var̃tai*, Latvian *vārti* `gate, door', Old Prussian *warto* `Haustüre'; Old Church Slavic *vrata*, russ. *voróta* `gate, Türe'; also to 3. *ʰer-* could belong Old Church Slavic *verěja* and *za-vorъ* `Hebebaum', russ. *verejá* `Torflügel', *zavor* `gesperrter passage ';

perhaps here Lithuanian *varyti* `drive, push' (formal = Germanic *warjan*, Old Church Slavic *ot-voriti*, compare also Old Indic Kaus. *vāráyati*) as `das gate open, um das Vieh from the hurdle hinauszutreiben'; in addition russ. *provórnyj* `fast, rapid, hurried, agile'.

**B.** *ʰer-*, *ʰeru-*, *ʰrū-* `verschließen, cover, shield, rescue'; *ʰer-to-* `paddock ', *ʰer-tro-* `protection', *ʰr-ti-* `Einzäunung'.

Old Indic *vṛjōti* (also *vāratī* and Kaus. *varáyati*) `umschließt, wehrt'; Avestan Akt. - *varənav-*, Med. *varən-* `cover, wrap'; derivatives from a light basis: Old Indic *vṛtá-* participle Perf. Pass., *vṛti-* f. `Einzäunung' (Avestan *ham-varətay-* `braveness'), *varman-* n. `protection ', *vārtra-* n. `Schuttdamm, Deich' (osset. *vart* `shield' from iran. \**vṛθra-*, s. Bailey IRAS 1953, 110 f.), *vṛtra-* n. `Abwehr, enmity(en), fiend(e)', (Avestan *varəθra-* `Widerstand, Wehr, shield'), Sg. GN *Vṛtra-* (`the die Gewässer einschließt?'), *varatrā-* `strap', *várdhra-*, *vadhra-* m. *va(r)-dhrī* ds., *vara-* m. `Einschließen', also *vala-* (Avestan *vara-* ds.), lengthened grade *vāra-* (Avestan *-vāra-*) `Deckung, Wehr'; Avestan *varəna-* `Umhüllung,

Bedeckung' (thereafter Old Indic *várṇa-* 'paint, color' probably from 'Bedeckung'), *varəṭa-* 'Verteidigungswaffe, Wehr', *vārəṭman-* 'Wehr, parapet' etc.;

*uerū-* besides in present *vr̥ṇōti* in Old Indic *varū-tár-* m. 'guarder, Schirmer', *várū-tha-* n. 'protection, shield, army, herd, swarm', perhaps the GN *Váruṇa-* as 'the binder' (as *Mitra* above S. 710); here also Old Indic *uruṣyáti* 'releases, erlost, rettet' as *uru-ṣ-yáti*, compare Hittite *uarressesta* 'protected'; about Old Indic *Váruṇa-* s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, S. 485 (to *uer-* 'water', above S. 80);

gr. perhaps *εὐρώς*, *-ῶτος* 'mildew, mould, dank decay', if actually 'Bedecker' (would be \**ē-Fρω-τ-*, compare Old Indic *arṇō-vrt* 'die Fluten einschließend');

*Ferū-* in hom. *ἔρυσθαι* 'abwehren, rescue, preserve, protect', Impf. *ἔρυ:-σο, -το*, themat. has changed *ἐρύετο*, Perf. *εἶρύμηναι* (\**Fe-Frūmηναι*), Ionian *εἶρύομαι* (\**ēFerūομαι*) 'hold fest, preserve', *ἔρυμα* 'protection, defense', *ἔρυμνός* 'geschützt, befestigt', *ἔρυσί-ππολις* 'stadtschützend'; *Εὐρυσί-λαος*, *Εὐρύ-λαος* (*ē-Fρυ-*);

other ablaut grade *Frū-* without Vokalvorschlag in Inf. hom. *ρύσθαι*, hom. Ionian *ρύομαι* 'schirme, errette; hold fest, hold back' (latter meaning, die also the *k*-Erweit. *ἐρύκω*, *ἐρύκάνω*, *ἐρύκανάω* 'hold ab, back', Pass. 'zögere' innewohnt, from 'through einen lock fernhalten, abwehren'), Perf. *εἶρύμηναι* (\**Fe-Frūmηναι*), *ρύμα* 'protection, defense', *ρύσιος* 'schützend, rettend', *ρύτωρ*, *ρύτήρ* 'savior, redeemer, liberator', *ρύσίππολις* 'stadtschützend'; lengthened grade *ήρίον* 'burial mound';

alb. *varr* 'grave' (\**uornā*), *vathë* 'paddock';

Old Irish *ferenn* (\**uereno-*) 'belt, girdle', *fertae* (Middle Irish *fert*) 'burial mound' (with stone verschlossen) = Old English *weorð* (see below), Old Irish *feronn*, *ferann* (\**uerono-*) 'land, farmland' (probably \**umhegt*); mcymr. *gwerthyr* 'fortress' (\**uertro-*; compare above Old Indic *vartra-*); here probably Old Irish *Ériu*, Gen. *Érenn*, (common Celtic *-ns-*, *-nt-* > *-nn-*), cymr. *Iwerddon* 'Irland' as \**epi-ueriō*, Gen. *-ionos* 'hill, island' (compare Old High German *werið*) after Pokorny KZ. 47, 233, ZcP. 15, 197 ff.;

Gothic *warjan* 'defend', Old Icelandic *verja* 'defend, hinder, verteidigen', Old English *werian* 'ds., aufdämmen', Old High German *weren* 'verteidigen, shield', Old Saxon *werian* 'defend, shield, hinder', Germanic *-varii* ('Verteidiger', out of it 'inhabitant') in *Chatuvarii*, *Bojuvarii*, Old Icelandic e.g. *Rūm-verjar* 'Römer'; Proto Norse *waru* 'the umschließende Steinkreis um ein grave' (see above Irish *fert*) = Old Icelandic *vprf.*, New Norwegian *vor m.* 'Reihe from stone', also 'hill or bank from stone or gravel', Old Icelandic *ver* n. 'dam,

fish weir', Old English *wer* m. ds., Middle High German *wer* n. 'Stauwehr', Old High German *werī* 'Wehr, protection', Old English *mylen-warū*, *-wer* 'Mühlenteich', *warū* 'protection'; lengthened grade Old High German *wuorī* f. 'dam', Swiss *wuhr* 'Wehr'; Old Icelandic *vörn* 'Verteidigung, protection', Old English *wearn* 'Widerstand, Verweigerung' (in Middle High German *warne*, *werne* 'Vorsicht, Fürsorge, warning' is ein to \**uer-* 'gewahren' gehöriges word eingeflossen), Old Icelandic *varna* 'sich enthalten, vorenthalten' = Old English *wearnian* 'warn', refl. 'sich enthalten', Old High German *warnōn* 'sich hüten, warn', Old English *wiarnan* 'sich enthalten, vorenthalten, chop, cut, reject';

Old English *waroð* n. 'bank, border, shore, beach, seaside', Old High German *werid* 'island, Halbinsel' (Modern High German *Werden*), Middle High German *wert* 'Landrücken between Sümpfen, bank, border, shore', Middle Low German *werde(r)* 'eingedeichtes land';

Old English *weorð*, *worð* n. m. 'courtyard, household' (\**uer-to-*, \**ur-to-*), Old Saxon *wurth* f. 'gestampfter odergepflasterter Platz' (= Old Indic *vṛti-*), Middle Low German *wurt*, *wort*, *wurde*, *worde* f. 'erhöhter place, Hofstätte; garden, Feldstück', Old Icelandic *urð* f. 'heap from Felsblöcken';

compare alb. *vathë* 'paddock, Hof um das Haus, hurdle, sheepfold' (\**uor-tā*), tochar. B *wārto*, *wart(t)o* 'garden, wood, forest', Irish *fert* 'burial mound'; in the meaning also Old Church Slavic *vora* 'saepimentum'.

**References:** WP. I 280 ff., Frisk 568 f., 593 f., 643 f.;

**See also:** in addition *uergh-1*.

**Page(s):** 1160-1162

**Root / lemma:** *uer-6* (\**huer-6*)

**Meaning:** to talk, speak

**Note:** also *uere-*, *urē-*

**Material:** Avestan *urvāta-* n. 'determination, command' (= ῥητόν), next to which from the light basis \**uere-*: Avestan *urvata-* n. 'determination' = Old Indic *vratā-* n. 'command, statute, profession, declaration', and Old Church Slavic *rota* 'oath'; ablaut. Old Prussian *wertemmai* 'we schwören';

gr. εἶπω 'say' (\**Fεριω*), Fut. ep. Ionian ἐρέω, Attic ἐρῶ, Pass. Aor. Ionian εἰρέθην (\**ἐFρέθην*), Attic ἐρρήθην (\**εFρήθην*), Perf. εἶρη-κα, -μαι diss. from \**FεFρη-*, compare geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? arg. *FεFρημένα*; ῥητός 'verabredet = festgesetzt', ῥήτωρ, Aeolic *Fρήτωρ* 'Redner', ῥήτρα, el. *Fpātpā* f. 'saying, pact, covenant', diss. to

Cypriot Φρήτα, whereof εὐΦρητάσαστυ `pact, covenant, law ', ῥήμα `word', ῥήσις `discourse', εἴρων `someone, the sich verstell't' (\*Φερῶν), εἰρωνεία `Verstellung';

russ. *vru* (\**vbr̥o*), *vratb* `lie, maunder, drivel ', with *k*-suffix (\**uorkā*): russ. *vráka* `empty gossip', Old Church Slavic *vračb* (\**uorkjos*) `physician, medicine man (\*sayer of a magic spell), magician, sorcerer ';

Maybe alb. Geg *vra*, Tosc *vräs* 'kill, wound' is related to the revenge killing examined by the medicine man.

Hittite *uerija-* `call, shout, cry, beauftragen', particle *-uar-* actually `sagte';

perhaps (in spite of Vasmer 2, 508 f. and above S. 860) here Balto-Slavic *urēk-*, *urek-* in Lithuanian *rekiù*, *rēkti*, Latvian *rēkt* `cry', *rēkuôt* `be entertained ', Old Church Slavic *rekō*, *rešti* `say', ablaut. Old Church Slavic *rokъ* `time, period, Termin', *rěčb* `accusation ' and \**urōk-* in Germanic Gothic *wrōhs* `accusation ', *wrōhjan* `beschuldigen' = west-Germanic \**wrōgjan*, Old High German *ruogen*, Modern High German *rügen*;

d<sup>h</sup>-extension *uer-d<sup>h</sup>o-* etc.:

Gr. βέρθει φθέγγεῖται Hes. (Specht KZ 59, 65);

Latin *verbum* `word' (not from \**vorbom* because of:) Umbrian *uerfale* `an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff ';

Gothic *waurd*, Old High German *wort* etc. `word' = Old Prussian *wirds* `word'; Lithuanian *vārdas* `name'.

**References:** WP. I 283 f., WH. II 756 f., Trautmann 238, 360, Vasmer 1, 234 f., 2, 539, Frisk 469 ff.;

**See also:** here probably *urek-*.

**Page(s):** 1162-1163

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-7* (\**huer-7*)

**Meaning:** to tear

**Note:** base for extensions:

**Material:** **A. *uerd-*:** Avestan *varədva-* `soft, lax ', Old Church Slavic *vrědb*, russ. *véred* `wound'; ***ured-*:** Old Indic *avradanta* `sie wurden weich', *vrandín-* `mürbe werdend'; ***urēd-*:** Old Prussian *redo* `Ackerfurche', Old Danish *vraade*, *vrode* `dig, aufbohren'; ***urōd-*:** Latin *rōdō*, *-ere* `gnaw, consume', *rōstrum* (\**rōd-trom*) n. `Nagewerkzeug, snout, bill, beak, neb',

Old English *wrōtan* `gnaw, dig', Old Icelandic *rōta* ds., Old High German *ruozit* `suscitat, movet', Old English *wrōt*, Middle High German *ruozel*, *rüezel*, Modern High German *Rüssel* (\**wrōtila*-); in addition zero grade in Swedish dial. *rota*, *ruta* `dig'; after Frisk (Etyma Armen. 30) in addition still Armenian *gercum* `shave' from \**uerd-s*- (originally Aorist formation).

**B. *uornā***: alb. *varrë* `wound', russ. *voroná* `Ruderloch in Schiffsheck, Hennensteiß' (therefrom *vorónka* `Trichter'), poln. *wrona*, Czech *vraná* `aperture'; *ure-no-*, *uro-no-* in Old Indic *vraṇá-* m. n. `wound, crack' besides *urō-nā* in Old Church Slavic russ. etc. *rana* `wound'.

Maybe alb. (\**varna*) *varr* `grave' [common alb. *m-* > *rr-* shift].

**C. *uergh-***: Old Indic *vrhāti* `reißt from', Aor. *varhi*, participle *vr̥dhá-*, *mūla-vr̥t* `die roots ausreißend' (Wackernagel KZ. 67, 166 ff.).

**D. *uerk-*, *urek-***: gr. *ράκος*, Aeolic *βράκος* (\**Fráκος*) n. `rag, zerlumptes dress; wrinkle'; *βράκαλον* *ρόπαλον* Hes.; *βράκετον* *δρέπανον*, *κλαδευτήριον* Hes., *ράκετρον* ds.;

**E. *uresk-*** (from \**urek-sk-*), *ur̥sk-* Old Indic *vr̥ścāti* `haut ab, splits', *vr̥ścana-* `abhauend', n. `das Abhauen', *pra-vraska-* m. `cut'; *ava-vr̥śca-* `splinter'; russ.-Church Slavic *vraska* etc. `wrinkle' (\**uorskā*).

Maybe alb. *vras* `kill' [alb. possible *-ska* > *-s*]

**F. *ur-ei-*, *ur̥-***: gr. *πίνη* `file, tool for smoothing surfaces, Raspel' (\**ur̥inā*, or onomatopoeic word?) and `Haifisch' (from seiner zum Polieren verwendeten rauhen Rückenhaut'); *ῥῖνός* `skin; Lederschild', (Aeolic) *γρῖνος* (i.e. *Frῖνος*) *δέρμα* Hes., hom. *ταλαύρῖνος* `schildtragend' (compare M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 196 ff.);

with *d*-extension (originally *d*-present?) Old English *writan* `dig in, ritzen, write, paint', Old Saxon *writan* `tear, verwunden, ritzen, write', Middle Low German *writen* `rend, write, draw, sign', Modern High German *reißen*, Proto Norse *wrait* `schrieb, ritzte' (besides Germanic \**ritan* in Old Swedish *rita* ds., compare unter*rei-*, *rei-d-* `ritzen'); Gothic *writs* `line', Old English *writ* `Schrift', *wrætt* `ornament, decoration, jewellery, jewel';

after Frisk (Etyma Arm. 28 ff.) here Armenian *ergicanem* `tear, break, rupture, grind, carve, slit, injure, stir, tease, irritate' from \**ureid-s-*.

**References:** WP. I 286 f., Trautmann 236, Vasmer 1, 229.

**Root / lemma:** *uer-θ* (\**huer-θ*)**Meaning:** to observe, pay attention

**Material:** Gr. only For-, with spiritus asper όρ-: hom. ἐπὶ ὄρονται `sie beaufsichtigen', ὄρει φυλάσσει Hes., *uorós* in ἐπίουρος (for ἐπίορος after οὔρος) `έφορος, supervisor, custodian, keeper', φρουρός `Wächter' (\*προ-όρός), φρουρά `protection', οὔρος `Wächter' (from compounds abstracted), Doric τῖμᾶορος, Attic τῖμωρός `Ehrenwächter, savior, redeemer' (Fóρος = Germanic *wara-* see below), ὁράω (έώρων, έόρακα) `see, observe' (denominative eines also in φρουρά steckenden \*Forā = Old High German Old Saxon *wara*, Old English *waru* `attention') Aeolic freilichόρημι, similarly as Latin *verēri*, lengthened grade Attic ὥρα, Ionian ὥρη `hat, care ' hom. οὐδενός-ωρος, οὐδενός ὥραν ἔχων `nichtsutzig', ὀλιγωρέω `neglect' from \*ὀλιγωρός `ὀλίγην ὥραν ἔχων', at most θυρωρός, πυλωρός `door-, Torhüter' (rather because of hom. πυλεωρός an θυρη-, πυλη-ορός, correspondingly τῖμωρός); ὠρεύειν `cavere'; βωροί ὀφθαλμοί Hes. Suid.

Latin *vereor*, *-ēri*, *-itus sum* `worship, fear, dread'; zur form compare gr. Aeolic (F)όρημι `see, observe';

Old Irish *cō(a)ir* `fitting, right': cymr. *cywair* ds. (\**kom-uerjos*);

Germanic: *uorós* in Gothic *war(s)* `behutsam', Old Icelandic *varr* `behutsam, careful, shy', Old English *wær* `aware, attentive, careful, behutsam', Old Saxon *war* `careful, of the hat', Old High German *giwar* `attentive, careful ' = (Fóρος); *uorā* in Gothic *warai* `Behutsamkeit, artifice', Middle High German *wer* (Old High German \**warj*) `Vorsicht'; Old English *waru*, Old Saxon Old High German *wara* `attention, guarding', *wara nēman wahrnehmen* `perceive ', Old Icelandic *vara* f. `merchandise,, Zahlungsmittel', Old English *waru*, spätMiddle High German *war*, Modern High German *Ware*; Old High German *bewarōn* `preserve, protect', Old Saxon *warōn* `observe, protect, look after, watch over, keep', Old English *warian* `preserve, protect, beware, guard', Old Icelandic *vara* `attentive make, look after; protect, assume ', refl. `sich hüten'; \**uortos* (\**uord<sup>h</sup>os*) in Gothic *daúrwards* `Torwart', Old High German *wart* `Wächter, Wärter, Hüter', *warto*, Gothic *wardja* ds., Old Saxon *wardōn* `in the hat sein, look after, watch over, keep', Old High German *wartēn* `achten, peer, wahrnehmen, warten, expect ', *warta* `Beobachtung etc.', Modern High German *Warte*; \**uom-* in Old High German *furiwarna* `Vorbereitung' (Old English *wearn* f. `Widerstand, Verweigerung, reproach, accusation ', Modern High German

*warnen* etc. through interference from Angehörigen from *\*warjan wehren* defend etc.', and root *\*uer-* 'verschließen');

Latvian *véru*, *vērt* 'see, show, bemerken' (mostly reflexive *vērties*), *vērība* 'attention';

Maybe alb. *vërej* 'perceive, spot, detect' > folk etymology *vë re* 'perceive' Latvian loanword.

Tocharian A *wär-*, B *wär-sk-* 'smell'.

**References:** WP. I 284 f.

**Page(s):** 1164

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-9*: *ueru-s* (*\*huer-9*)

**Meaning:** wide, broad

**Material:** Old Indic *urú-*, Avestan *vouru-* (from *\*varu-*, Indo Germanic *\*ueru-*), *jav.* also *uru-* 'wide', westoss. *urux*, composition form Avestan *uru-* (from *\*uru-*, as Old Indic *gru-* besides *gurú-*, above S. 476); comparative *váriyas-*, superlative *váriṣṭha-*, in addition Old Indic *urūcīf.* 'die earth', Femin. to *uru-vyāñc.* *urūc-* 'weitreichend', compare den Avestan Bergnamen *Vouruša-*, perhaps = Old Indic *\*urūcyā-*; Old Indic *urvaṭa-* m. 'year', *\*uruṭa-* 'weit wandering'; PN *Urvásīf.* from *\*uru-vāśī-* 'intense desire'; in addition *ulūkhala-* 'mortar' from *\*urū-khara-* 'with breitem bottom';

with metathesis gr. *εὐ-* (as in *εὐρίσκω*, *uer-4*; compare *εὐρυσί-* under *uer-5*) in *εὐρύς* (instead of *\*Fερύς*) 'breit', as well as in *εὐρος* 'Breite' (see above Schwyzler Gr. Gr. 1, 412 Anm. 1); perhaps Tocharian A *wärts*, B *aurtse* 'wide, breit'

neuter: *ueros-* in Old Indic *váras-* n. 'Breite, Raum' (gr. *εὐρος* instead of *\*Fέρος*);

doubtful *ueros-* 'breast' in Old Indic *uras-* (from *\*vuras*), Avestan *varō* ds. and Old Indic *váṛmaṇ-* m. n. 'Weite, Umfang', *váṛivas-* n. 'Raum, Weite, Behaglichkeit', die eine heavy basis voraussetzen.

**References:** WP. I 285, Mayrhofer 109 f., Thieme Lg. 31, 439.

**Page(s):** 1165

---

**Root / lemma:** *uers-* (*\*huer-*)

**Meaning:** to drag on the ground

**Material:** Latin *verrō* (older *vorrō*), *verri*, *versum* 'sharpen, am Boden schleppen, sweep, wash away';



about gr. ἔρπω `go away, schwinde' s. Frisk 566;

Old Icelandic *vrǫrr* `stroke'; barely here Old Saxon Old High German *wërran* `bewilder, durcheinanderbringen' etc.;

Latvian *vārsmas* `heap of corn, grain'; russ.-Church Slavic *vr̥chu*, *vrěšti* `thrash', ablaut. *vrachъ* `das Dreschen' (geschah originally through Schleifen), russ. *vóroch* `heap (of corn)';

Maybe alb. *vras* `strike, kill', *vresht* (heap of ) vineyard ' Slavic loanword.

Maybe alb. Tosc *varr*, Geg *vorr* `mound, grave', *varrë* `wound'.

Hittite *uaršija-*, *uarš-* `abwischen, pluck, reap'.

**References:** WP. I 267, 292 f., WH. II 761 f., Trautmann 361, Vasmer 1, 230.

**Page(s):** 1169-1170

---

**Root / lemma:** *uer-(e)nā* (\**huer-(e)n*)

**Meaning:** alder, poplar

**Material:** Armenian *geran* (\**uer<sub>e</sub>nā*) `trabs, tignum';

alb. *verrë* f. (\**uernā*) `Populus alba';

bret. *gwern* f. (\**uernā*) `Schiffsmast; alder', acorn. *guern* `mast', *guern-en* `alder', cymr. *gwernen* `Schiffsmast, alder', Pl. koll. *gwern* `Erlen, swamp, marsh', Middle Irish *fern* f. `Erle, mast', gall. *Fernodubrum* (`Erlenwasser'; from Celtic derive piemontes. *verna*, prov. *verna*, *verno*, French *verne*, *vergne* `alder').

**References:** WP. I 292, Meyer-Lübke REW<sup>3</sup> p. 9232, Vendryes RC. 46, 137 and above S. 81.

**Page(s):** 1169

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-1* (\**haues-1*)

**Meaning:** to stay, live, spend the night

**Material:** Old Indic *vāsati* (participle secondary *uṣīta-*) `verweilt, dwells, übernachtet' (with *ā-* `sleeps with a Frau', with *upa-* `fastet') = Avestan *vanhaiti* `dwells, verweilt', Old Indic Kaus. *vāsayati* `beherbergt'; *vāstu-*, *vasatī-* m. f., *vāsá-* m. `abode, residence, Übernachten', Old pers. *ā-vahanam* `residence, dot', Old Indic lengthened grade *vāstu-* n.



`site, house', new *vástu-* n. `thing' (*vastuka-* m. `a plant', actually `Hofunkraut'); *vāsa-veśman* n. `Schlafzimmer';

Armenian *goy* `is, existiert, is vorhanden', *goy* (*-stem*) `being, being, blessing, property';

gr. ἄεσα ep. Aor. (stets with *vύκτα* connected) `zubringen', in addition present ἄέσκω, ἄέσκοντο; perhaps ἑστία f. `stove, hearth, altar', figurative `house, family etc.', with secondary ι Ionian ἰστίη, Aeolic Boeotian lokr. Doric Arcadian ἰστία through Assimil. an das betonte ι the second syllable, das Fehlen des F perhaps through influence of ἰσθημι; derivative from *\*ues-ti-* `Bleiben, dwelling', also `zum Heim belonging'; with unexplained *a-* vocalism (F) ἄστυ n. `town, city' (ἄστός `town dweller', ἄστεῖος `städtisch');

Messapic *vastei* (Dat.);

Latin *Vesta* `goddess of häuslichen Hordes';

Middle Irish *fō(a)id* `nächtigt (also `with a wife, woman'), remains, verweilt, wakes in the night' (*\*uōseti*), 3. Sg. preterit *fīu* (*\*uī-uōs-ŋ*), 3. Pl. *fēotar* (*\*uī-uōs-ont-ŋ*), verbal noun *fess*, *feiss* f. `sleep, coitus, abode, residence', ablaut. *foss* m. `Bleiben, tranquility', *i foss* `to house', *fossad* `tight, firm, steadfast; dwelling, abode, residence'; cymr. *gwas* `Heimstätte', mcymr. *gwest*, *kywest* `Ruheplatz', *gwest*, *cywestach* `coitus', *gwesti* `dwelling', *dirwest* (*\*dīro-ues-t*) and *darwest* (*\*to-are-ues-t*) `fast';

Gothic *wisan* (1. Sg. preterit *was*) `sein, abide, remain', Old Icelandic *vesa* (later *vera*), Old English Old Saxon Old High German *wesan* (engl. preterit *was*), Old Frisian *wesa* `sein, abide, remain', Modern High German *war*, *gewesen*, substantivierter Infin. `entity'; Gothic *wists* f. `entity', Old Icelandic *vist*, Old English Old High German *wist* `entity, abode, residence, Dasein'; Old Icelandic *værr* `peaceful' (or identical with dem 2. part from *ǫl-værr*, see above S. 1165; certainly here belongs *herað-værr* `berechtigt, in district, region, area to sein'); Old Saxon *werōn*, Old High German *weren* `endure, wahren' (in addition Old High German *wirig* `lasting, dauerhaft', Modern High German *lang-wierig*) and Old Saxon *warōn*, Middle Low German *waren* `endure'; perhaps Gothic *wis* `calm (at sea)', if actually `tranquility';

Tocharian A *wṣeñne* `lair', *wašt*, B *ost* `house', *wašamo* `friend', Pl. *wašmoñ*, *wašṣām* `dwells';

Hittite (*\*h̥ueiš-*) *h̥uiš-* `live, am Leben bleiben', (*\*h̥ueiša-*) *h̥uiša-* `mirror'.

**References:** WP. I 306 f., WH. II 773, Frisk 25, 173 f., 576 f., VendryJs RC. 35, 89 f., Loth RC. 38, 297, Ifor Williams BBBS. 2, 41 ff., R. A. Fowkes JC. stem 2, 1 f.

**Page(s):** 1170-1171

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-2* (\**hauhes-2*)

**Meaning:** to feast

**Material:** Old Indic *ānu vāvasē* 'has aufgezehrt', *vástōh* 'vor dem ravenousness', Avestan *vastra* 'Fresse, muzzle', *vāstrəm* 'food', *vāstar-* 'Hirte'; about Latin *vēscor* 'as meal eat, be nourished' see above S. 73; Middle Irish *fess*, *feiss* 'food, eating' (\**ues-tā*), Old Irish *fiach* 'raven' (\**uesākos*), out of it borrowed cymr. *gwyach* 'Steißfuß' (ein bird); Old Irish *ban-ffess* 'wedding' ('Frauen-fest'), bret. *banves* 'festival', cymr. *gwest* 'festival'; Gothic *waila wisan* 'to feast, delight', *frawisan* 'consume', *wizōn* 'indulge oneself', *waila-wizns* 'feast', *gawizneigs* 'sich mitfreuend', Old English *wesan* 'to feast' (only Beowulf 3115, Hs. *weaxan*); Old High German *firwesan*, Middle High German *verwesen* 'consume'; Old Icelandic *vist*, Old English Old High German *wist* f. 'dish, food'; in ablaut probably Old High German *wastel* (French *gâteau*) 'cake';

Hittite (\**hauhes-*) *ueši-* 'pasture', *uešjia-* 'graze, abweiden; lead, regieren'; (\**hauhes-*) *ueštara-* 'herdsman, shepherd'.

Maybe alb. *ushqim* 'food', *ushqej* 'feed'.

**References:** WP. I 307 f., Vendryes RC. 35, 89 f., WH. II 769

**See also:** probably to *uesu-* 'good'.

**Page(s):** 1171

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-3* (\**hues-3*)

**Meaning:** wet

**Material:** Gr. ἐαρόν λουτήρα, ἢ πρόχουν Hes., alt-theräisch ἑαρά (meaning unacquainted); Umbrian *vestikatu* 'libato' (formation as Latin *lectica*);

Maybe alb. *vesë* 'dew'

Old High German *wasal* 'rain', Old High German *waso* 'lawn, clod of earth, pit, pothole', Modern High German *Wasen* 'lawn', Old Saxon *waso*, Middle Low German *wase* 'damp Erdgrund, slime, mud; clod of earth, lawn'; Middle Low German *wasem* m. 'Wasserdampf, haze, mist'; Old English *wōs* n. 'dampness, juice, sap'; engl. *ooze* 'dampness, slime, mud', as verb 'durchsickern, spring up, bubble', Middle Low German *wōs* 'scum, froth,

foam, decoction, extract acquired by boiling, juice, sap', Old Danish Norwegian *ōs* 'plant juice';

presumably Avestan *vanhu-tāt*-f. 'blood', *vanhuθwa*-n. 'Blutvergießen, bloody fight', *vohuna*-m. 'blood' and Old Indic *vāsā*, *vasā* 'bacon, fat, lard' (also *vāsā* inscribed, as *vāśa-m* 'flüssiges fat');

here with the meaning 'male animal' (compare Latin *verrēs* etc.: *uer*-, *uer-s*- 'feuchten'): Old Indic *uṣṭra*-m. 'Büffel, Kamel', *uṣṭár*- 'Pflugstier', Avestan *uṣtrō*-m. 'Kamel' (also in *Zarab-uṣtrō*); Old Indic *uṣṭā* 'Pflugstier'.

**References:** WP. I 308, Trautmann 343, Mayrhofer 1, 113 f., Frisk 433.

**Page(s):** 1171-1172

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-4* (\**hues-4*)

**Meaning:** to stick, pierce

**Material:** Old Indic *nivāsita*- 'ums Leben gebracht', *nivāsana-m* 'das Ermorden, Töten', *parivāsayaṭi* 'schneidet rings ab, from'; Old Irish *fennaid* 'schindet' (\**ues-nā-ti*); (common Celtic -*ns*-, -*nt*- > -*nn*-), alb. *usht* 'ear';

Lithuanian *usnis* 'thistle, hawthorn', Latvian *usna*, *ušna* 'thistle';

about Church Slavic *vr̥sb* 'louse' etc., see above S. 692 and Vasmer 1, 232 f.

Maybe alb. *vesh*, Pl. *veshë* 'ear'.

Old High German *ort* 'cusp, peak, point, edge etc.', Modern High German *Ort* 'place' (and 'Schusterahle'), Old English *ord* 'cusp, peak, beginning', Old Icelandic *oddr* 'cusp, peak', Old Germanic *Osd-ulfus* = Old Saxon Old English *Ord-ulf* (different above S. 237); [common Latin Germanic -*s*- > -*r*-].

**References:** WP. I 308 f.

**Page(s):** 1172

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-5* (\**haues-5*)

**Meaning:** to dress, put on

**Material:** Old Indic *vástē* 'kleidet sich, zieht an', Avestan *vaste* ds. (compare the unthemat. gr. ἔσσαι, -έσται), *vanhaiti* ds.; Old Indic *vāsana*-, Avestan *vanhana*-n. 'garment'; Old Indic *vāsman*-n. 'cover' (= εἶμα); *vastra*-, Avestan *vastra*-n. 'clothing' (: gr. Φέσπρα, Middle High German *wester*?);

Armenian *z-genum* 'pull myself an' (\**ues-nu* = ջնջում), *z-gest* 'clothing' (-*tu*-stem);

gr. ἔννυμι, Ionian εἴνυμι, Aor. ἔσ(σ)αι `apparel', Med. `sich kleiden', athemat. Perf. εἶμαι (\*Fέσ-μαι) 3. Sg. ἐπί-εσται (Herod.); ἔσθος n. `clothing' (-d<sup>h</sup>es-stem), ἐσθής, -ῆτος ds. (\*Fεσ[το-]τᾱτ-ς with dem θ from ἔσθος); ἑάνός `weibliches garment' (Old Indic *vásana-m*); Ionian Attic εἶμα, Doric Fῆμα, Lesbian Fέμμα `dress' (: Old Indic *vás-man-*); Hes. γῆμα ἱμάτιον, εὖ-, κακο, δυσ-εἰμῶν `good, schlecht gekleidet', with Vorstufe of Itazismus ἱμάτιον `dress, mantle'; Doric Fέστρα (γέστρα στολή Hes.), ἐφεςτρίς f. `wärmeres Wintergewand, Soldatenmantel';

alb. *vesh* `I kleide an', *vishem* `kleide myself an';

Latin *vestis* `clothing', *vestiō*, *-īre* `apparel' (compare γεστία ἔνδυσις Hes.);

Gothic *wasjan*, Old High German *werian*, Old Icelandic *veria* `apparel', Old English *werian* `ds., dress bear, carry'; Gothic *wastif*. `dress'; Middle High German *wester* (see above) `Taufkleid' (but Old High German early *wastibarn*, previously by Notker *westerwât*); Old Icelandic *ves/n*. `dress' (\**wesala-*), *ver* `coating, layer' (\**waza-*);

Hittite *ušaš*, *ueš*, Luvian *ušaš(š)* `bekleiden, lure, tempt'; Tocharian B *wastsi*, *wätsi* `dress' (neologism); A *wsā*/ds.;

**References:** WP. I 309, WH. II 775 f., Frisk 521 f.

**Page(s):** 1172-1173

**Root / lemma:** *ues-no-* (\**haues-no-*)

**Meaning:** price

**Material:** By den einzelnen Sprachen sways *e-* and *o-*vocalism: Old Indic *vasná-* m. `purchase price', n. `earnings', *vasnayati* `feilscht'; Armenian *gin* `purchase price'; gr. hom. ὠνοϝ `purchase price', Lesbian ὠνῶ (\**uosnā*), Ionian Attic ὠνή `purchase', ὠνέομαι `buy', gort. ὠνήν `sell'; Latin *vēnus* (only in Akk. *vēnum*, Dat. *vēno*, later *vēnuī*) `sale' (*vendō*, *-dere* `sell' is \**vēnom* + *dō*, *vēneō* `verkauft become' = \**vēnom* + *eō*); marr. *eituum venalinam* `pecuniam venaliciam' (?) muß ein loanword from Latin *sein*, da *sn* marr. not *n* ergeben würde; Old Russian *věno* `dowry'; Hittite *uššaniya-* `sell' (compare above *ušaš-* `buy').

**References:** WP. I 311 f., WH. II 753 f., Vasmer 1, 182 f.

**See also:** *ues-8*

**Page(s):** 1173

**Root / lemma:** *ues-7* (\**haues-7*)

**Meaning:** to turn, wind

**Material:** Old Indic *vēdā-* m. 'hassock, clump of grass' (*\*uozdos*); *uṣṇīhā* f. 'nape', *uṣṇīṣa-* m. 'head fascia' (*\*us-nī-* 'gyration'); Swedish, Norwegian *vase* 'Laubbündel', *vasa* 'verwickeln, maunder, drivel', Old Icelandic *vasask* 'sich verwickeln', Middle Low German Middle English *wase* 'bundle'.

**References:** WP. I 309 f., Mayrhofer 1, 114.

**Page(s):** 1173

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-8* (*\*haues-*)

**Meaning:** to buy, sell

**Material:** Hittite *uaš-*, *uašija-* 'buy, acquire', *ušsanija-* 'sell', *ueššia-* 'purchase price'; perhaps Latin *vīlis* (*\*ues-lī-*) 'cheap'.

**References:** WP. I 312, WH. II 753 f., Szemerényi Arch. Lingunder 6, 36

**See also:** *ues-no-*

**Page(s):** 1173

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-9* (*\*haues-*)

**Meaning:** 'gleam, shine'

**See also:** see above S. 86 f. (*aues-*).

**Page(s):** 1173

---

**Root / lemma:** *uesperos* (*uekeros*) (*\*hauekk<sup>w</sup>ero*)

**Meaning:** evening

**Material:** Gr. ἑσπερος m. 'evening, vespertine', ἑσπέρα f. 'evening', ἑσπέριος, ἑσπερινός 'vespertine'; Latin *vesper*, *-eris* and *-eri* 'evening, eventide', *vespera* 'eventide' (out of it Old Irish *fescor*, mcymr. *gosper*, *gosber*); probably to Modern High German *West* (above S. 73); against it Baltic-Slavic *\*uekera-* m. 'evening': Lithuanian *vākaras* 'evening' (Pl. *vakaraĩ* 'Westen', *vakarũ vėjas* 'Westwind'), Latvian *vakars* 'evening', Old Church Slavic *večerъ* ds., wherefore Adv. Old Church Slavic *vbčera* 'yesterday' etc., basic meaning perhaps 'darkness', to Lithuanian *úkanas* 'cloudy', *unkna* 'shadow', Latin *umbra* (*\*unksrā*) 'shadow';

Maybe zero grade alb. Geg (*\*umbra-*) *mbramë* 'yesterday night', *mbramje* 'evening, darkness' Latin loanword.

cymr. *ucher* 'evening' not here, but from Indo Germanic *\*uoiḱsero-* (Pokorny ZcP. 15, 377); Armenian *gišer* 'night' from *\*uoiḱero-*, after Petersson Heteroklisie 231 ff. zur root *ueiḱ-* 'humid, wet' (?) in Old Indic *vēśantā-* m. 'pond, pool' (compare FIN Lithuanian

*Viešintā, Viešmuõ* etc.), Old Icelandic *veig* `intoxicating drink', Latvian *vieksis* `Wasserstrudel'.

**References:** WP. I 311, WH. II 770 f., 814 f., Trautmann 348, Vasmer 1, 196, Frisk 575; the variation *uesperos*: *uekeros* perhaps after Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 119 taboo to define; compare also Havers Sprachtabu 125, 178.

**Page(s):** 1173-1174

---

**Root / lemma:** *ues-ʃ* (\**h<sub>2</sub>auh<sub>1</sub>es-*)

**Meaning:** spring, prime of the year

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *ues-ʃ* (\**h<sub>2</sub>auh<sub>1</sub>es-*): spring, derived from **Root / lemma:** *auēs-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>auh<sub>1</sub>es-*): to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.

**Grammatical information:** Gen. *ues-n-es*

**Note:** (Latin-Germanic *uēr* after *\*iēr* `year')

**Material:**

In **a**-grade:

(Hittite *\*h<sub>2</sub>auh<sub>1</sub>es-* > *\*h<sub>2</sub>abes-* > *\*h<sub>2</sub>ames-* compare npers. *bahār* < *\*vāhar* see below)

about Hittite *hamešh(a)-*, *hamešhant-* `spring' s. A. Goetze Lg. 27, 471, 51, 467 ff., F. Sommer M. stem z. Spr. 4, 7, G. R. Solta, S.-Ber. österr. Akad., Bd. 232, 1., 16 f.; {common Hittite suffix (-*h<sub>2</sub>an-*) -*hant-*}

In **e**-grade:

gr. ἔαρ, ἔαρος, also ἦρος, ἦρι with new Nom. ἦρ; γέαρ Hes. (\**Fεσαρ*) `spring', ἐαρινός `belonging to the spring';

Latin *vēr*, *vērīs* n. `spring', *vernus* (\**uerinos*) `of spring, spring';

Maybe alb. *vera* `summer' a Latin loanword, [Latin *primavera* springtime (f. use as fem. sing. of L. *prima vera* pl. *primum ver* first or earliest spring)], alb. [*pranë* = `near' + *vera* = `summer'] > alb. *pranvera* `spring, early summer'.

Old Irish *errach* (lenierte form from *\*ferrach*) `spring' (\**uesr-āko-*); acymr. *guiannuin* `in spring' (\**ues-nt-eino-*), but mcymr. *gwaeanhwyn*, ncymr. *gwanwyn* places *\*gwaeant* from *\*ues-nto-* ahead; acorn. *guaintoin* `spring';

Old Church Slavic *vesna* `spring'; \**ueserínios* `of spring' in Lithuanian *vasarinis* `summery', Latvian *vasarīni* m. Pl. `summer grain', compare russ.-Church Slavic *vesnennyj*, russ. *vesénnij* `of spring-';

Maybe alb. (\**vesna*, \**vièsientá*) *vjeshta* `autumn (long summer)' [common alb. *n* > *nt* > *t*].

In **a**-grade:

Old Indic *vasan-tá* m. (\**ues-en-to*-) `spring', *vasantā* `in spring' (from \**vasan*- extended); *vasar-hán* `früh schlagend', *vāsará* `matutinal';

Avestan *vaŋri* Lok. `in spring' (\**vasri* for older \**vasar*, compare npers. *bahār* with quality around spring from \**vāhar*, compare Old pers. *gūra-vāhara*);

Alb. *behar* `spring' from Turkish *bahar* `spring'.

Armenian *garun* (\**uesr*-), Gen. *garnan* `spring';

Lithuanian *vāsara* and *vasarà*, Latvian *vasara* `summer' (\**uesera*-?);

**References:** WP. I 301, WH. II 755, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 192, Frisk 432 f., 605 f.

**See also:** probably to *h<sub>2</sub>ues-* `gleam, shine', above S. 86 f.

**Page(s):** 1174

---

**Root / lemma:** *uet-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>uet-*)

**Meaning:** year

**Material:** Old Indic *vatsá*, *vatsará*- m. `year', *vatsá*- m. `yearling, calf, rother, cattle', *vatsaká*- m. `little calf', *sa-vātārāu* N. Du. f. `identical calf *habend*'; sogd. *wtšnyy* (leg. *wat(u)šanē*) `old';

gr. *ἔτος*, *ἔτος* n. `year', *διετής* `biennial', *ἐτήσιος* `annual, yearly', Attic *εἰς νέωτα*, delph. *ἐννέωτα* `for the nächste year' (haplology from \**νεῦω*-*ἔτος*, s. also *ἐπηετανός* Frisk 534, *οἰετέας* J. B. Hofmann Gr. etym. WB. 227, *σῆτες* above S. 609); gr. *ἔτελον*, *ἔταλον* `yearling from Haustieren' (: Latin *vitulus*, see below);

alb. *vit*, Pl. *vjet* `year', *parvjet* `vor zwei Jahren', *vjetë* f. `calf', *vitsh*, *viç* `calf' (from \**ueteso-*, compare Latin *veterīnus*); Messapic *atavetes* = *αυτόετες* `of gleichen year';

**Comment:**

Alb. (\**viet*) *vit*, Pl. *vjet* `year': Hittite *witt-* `year'; alb. *vjetër* `old': Latin *vetus*, *-eris* `old'.

Latin *vetus*, *-eris* 'old' (alike *ἔτος*; the Genet. *veteris* schließt close connection to Old Lithuanian *vetušas* from), *vetustus* 'old' (probably from *\*uetosto-s* 'aged', formation as *onustus*: *onus*), *vetulus* 'ältlich', Oscan *Vezkeí* '\*Vetusco', god's name; Latin *veterīnus* 'Zugvieh'; *vitulus* 'calf' = Umbrian *vitluf* 'vitulōs' (Italian *i* instead of *e* presumably through borrowing from a nicht näher to bestimmenden Indo Germanic language Italiens); Oscan *Viteliú* 'Italia', from which through Low Italian-gr. mediation Latin *Italia*, actually 'das land the *Itall* ('young steers', after dem Stiergott *Mārs*);

Middle Irish *feis*, corn. *guis*, abret. *guis* 'sow' (*\*uet-si-*);

Gothic *wīþrus* 'one year old lamb', Old Icelandic *veðr*, Old High German *widar* 'aries, ram' (compare above Old Indic *sa-vātārāu*);

Old Church Slavic *vetъchъ* 'old', Old Lithuanian *vetušas* 'old, aged';

a Lok. or possibly Akk. Sg. of zero grade stem *ut-* lies vor in Old Indic *par-út* 'in vergangenen years', Armenian *heru*, gr. *πέρυσσι*, Doric *πέρυσι*, Old Icelandic *fjorð*, Middle High German *vert* ds., Old Irish *ónn-urid* 'ab anno priore' (Vokalumstellung?);

Hittite *witt-* 'year', Hieroglyphic-Hittite *usa-*, Luvian *ušša* ds.

**References:** WP. I 251, WH. I 723, II 776 ff., 807, Trautmann 365, Vasmer 1, 194, O. Szemerényi ZDMG. 101, 204 f., Word 8, 50, Frisk 534, 579 f., 583 f., Kronasser compare sound- under Formenlehre 126 A. 20.

**Page(s):** 1175

---

**Root / lemma:** *ue-1* (*\*h<sub>1</sub>ue-*)

**Meaning:** we

**Grammatical information:** *uei-* (Plural)

**Material:** Nom. 1. Dual Old Indic *vām* (= *vā-am*, Indo Germanic *\*-om*), Avestan *vā*, Gothic *wit*, Old Icelandic *vit*, Old English *wit*, Old Church Slavic *vě*, Lithuanian *vė-du* (*\*ue-duō*) 'we both';

Nom. 1. Pl. Old Indic *vay-ám*, Avestan *vaēm* (Indo Germanic *\*-om*), Gothic *weis*, Old High German *wir*, Old Icelandic *vēr*, Old English *wē* etc., Hittite *uēs* (*\*ue<sub>1</sub>-es*), Tocharian B *wes*, A *was* 'we'.

**References:** WP. I 220, Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 175 f., Liebert, Indo Germanic Personalpron. 102 ff.

**Page(s):** 1114



---

**Root / lemma:** *uē-3, ue-* (\**h<sub>u</sub>ē-*)

**Meaning:** `blow, wave, whiffle`

**See also:** see above S. 82 ff. (*auē-*); in the same place *uē-lo-*, *ue-s-*, *uet-* ds.

**Page(s):** 1114

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēp-* : *uəp-* (\**h<sub>u</sub>ek<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** to blow; to soar

**Material:** Falls das Old Indic causative *vāpayati* `makes blow' keine secondary formation to *vāti* `weht' (above S. 82) darstellt, but from a stem \**uēp-* derived is, kann es Ablautform to Latin *vapor* (old *vapōs*) `vapor, heat' sein (incorrect about *vapor* above S. 596), wherefore still *vappa*, *vapiō* `kahmiger wine`.

Maybe alb. *vapa* 'summer heat'

**References:** WP. I 379 f., WH. II 732 f.

**Page(s):** 1149-1150

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēs-6* (\**h<sub>u</sub>ēs-*)

**Meaning:** `you`

**See also:** see above S. 514 (*iū-*).

**Page(s):** 1173

---

**Root / lemma:** *uēsu-* (\**h<sub>u</sub>ēsu-*)

**Meaning:** good

**Material:** Old Indic *vásu-* `good' (in addition *vasvī* `night'), *vásu* n. `blessing, Besitztum, property, richness' (das Subst. after pronunciation and ablaut das primäre), Avestan *vanhu-*, *vohu* ds., Old Indic *vasīyān* `better', *vasiṣṭha-* `best', Avestan *vahyā*, *vahištō* ds.; alt-Illyrian *Ves-cleves*, compare Old Indic *vásu-śravas-*; Germanic in proper name, e.g. *Wisu-rīh*, *-mār*, also *Wisi-Gothae*; gall. in proper name as *Bello-*, *Sigo-vesus*, *Vesu-avus*, Old Irish \**feb* (only in den case oblique covered, e.g. Dat. Sg. *feib*) `excellence' from \**ues<sub>u</sub>-ā*, *febas* `excellence', \**febtu*, Gen. *febtad* gl. `substantiae'; ablaut. Old Irish *fō* `good, Güte' (\**uosu-*); besides \**uēsu-* in Irish *fiu* `dignified, honorable', cymr. *gwiw* ds., bret. *gwiou* `cheerful', gall. *Uīsu-rīx*; about *uēsu-* in asian. Sprachen s. Bossert Mitteil. Inst. Orientf. 2, 78 ff.;

besides *eus-* (with metathesis as in gr. εὔπος from Ἑπος) in:

Gothic *iusiza* 'better', *iusila* 'Erholung, Erleichterung' (after Wissmann, D. ält. Postverb. d. Germanic 72 ff. post-verbal to *\*iusilon*, as *inilo* 'Entschuldigung, excuse, alleged reason' to *\*inilon*); Old Church Slavic *unje* 'better' (Kompar. to an *\*uno-* from *\*eus-no-*);

Illyrian PN *Veselia* 'Felicitas'; Latvian *vešēls* 'fit, healthy, heil, unbroken, unmarred, unscathed, undamaged'; Old Church Slavic *veselъ*, Czech *veselý* etc. 'cheerful';

Tocharian A *wše*, B *yaši* 'night' as *\*uesū* 'the good'.

**References:** WP. I 311, Vasmer 1, 191 f., Frisk 594 f.

**See also:** probably to *ues-2*.

**Page(s):** 1174-1175

---

**Root / lemma:** *uæg-* : *uāg-* (*\*h<sub>u</sub>egh-*)

**Meaning:** to be bent

**Material:** Latin *vagor*, *-āri* 'schweife umher, breite myself from', *vagus* 'wandering'; Old Irish *fān* m. 'slope, cavity; slantwise, abschlüssig' (*\*uāg-no-*); acymr. *guoin*, cymr. *gwaun* 'lowland, depression, meadow', corn. *goen*, *goon*, *gon*, bret. *geun*, *yeun* 'marshland' (*\*uāgnā*).

**References:** WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 726, Loth RC 36, 181;

**See also:** compare *uā-*, *uēk-*, *uək-*, *ueng(h)-*, *uēnk-*.

**Page(s):** 1120

---

**Root / lemma:** *uək-* (: *\*uāk-*) (*\*h<sub>u</sub>ek-*)

**Meaning:** to be bent

**Material:** Latin *vacillō*, *-āre* 'wobble, sway, waver'; abrit. VN Ούακο-μάγοι 'die Bewohner the gekrümmten Felder', cymr. *gwaeth* (*\*uək-to-*) Kompar. 'bad' (Superl. *gwaethaf*), corn. *gweth*, Middle Breton *goaz*.

**References:** WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 723 ff.;

**See also:** s. also *uā-*, *uæg-* etc.

**Page(s):** 1135

---

**Root / lemma:** *uīd<sup>h</sup>u-* (*\*h<sub>u</sub>eiǵhu-*)

**Meaning:** tree

**Note:**

**Root / lemma:** *uīd<sup>h</sup>u-* (*\*h<sub>u</sub>eiǵhu-*): 'tree' derived from alb.-Illyrian *vīth*, Gen. *vidh* 'elm tree' of **Root / lemma:** *uīng-* and *uēiǵ-* (*uīǵ-*?) : 'elm'; common alb. *-ǵ-* > *-d-*.

**Material:** Old Irish *fid*, Gen. *fedo* 'tree, wood, wood, forest', cymr. *gwŷdd* (Sg. *gwydden*), acorn. *guiden*, br. *gwez* (Sg. *gwezenn*) ds., also in cymr. *syb-wydd* 'pine' ('Resinous tree') = corn. *sib-uit*, gall. VN *Uidu-casses*; Old Icelandic *viðr*, Gen. *viðar* m. 'wood, forest, wood, tree', Old English *widu*, *wudu* m. ds., Old High German *witu*, *wito* 'wood';

perhaps as 'Grenzbaum, trennender Grenzwald between Ansiedlungen' to *\*ueiðh-* 'separate, divide' and then formal = Old Indic *vidhú-* 'vereinsamt', Lithuanian *vidūs* 'center, the interior'; compare above S. 707 Lithuanian *mėdžias* 'tree';

connection with Irish *fīad* 'wild', *fīadach* 'hunt', cymr. *gŵydd* 'wild', acorn. *guit-fil* 'fera', bret. *gouez* 'wild' would be the meaning after through Latin *silvāticus* 'wild' : *silva*, Lithuanian *medinis* 'wild', *medžioklė* 'hunt' : *mėdis* 'tree' to prop, support, yet bliebe dabei die lengthened grade *ei* compared with dem Grundworte Irish *fīd* difficult, hard; es is hence *fīad* from *fīd* to separate and auf eine besides *\*uei-t-* in Old High German *weida*, Old English *wāð*, Old Icelandic *veiðr* 'hunt, fishing' (: *\*uei-3*) liegende root form *\*uei-d(h)-* beziehen.

**References:** WP. I 314, 228 ff.

**Page(s):** 1177

---

**Root / lemma:** *uīng-* and *ueig-* (*uīg-?*) (*\*h<sub>u</sub>eik-*)

**Meaning:** elm

**Material:** With nasalization Balto Slavic group Lithuanian *vīnkšna*, Latvian *vīksna* ds. (also Old Prussian *wimino* 'elm', lies *wincsno*) from *\*uīng-snā* (Suff. as in Lithuanian *gluosna* 'willow');

nasalized Old English *wīc*, *wīce*, engl. *witch*, Low German *wīke* 'elm';

likewise *uīng-* as *uīg-* can be in alb. *vith*, Gen. *vidh* 'elm' and in Kurdish *viz* 'a kind of elm'; the relationship of the nasalized against unnasalized form is still to be cleared.

(common alb. Celtic -k > -th, -g > -dh > Slavic Iranian z-)

serb. *věz* (Gen. *věza*), russ. *vjazъ*, poln. *wiąz* 'Ulmus campestris' (proto Slavic. *\*vęzъ*);

**References:** WP. I 314, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 59 f., Trautmann 360, Vasmer 1, 244, Petersson Heteroklisie 56 f.

**Page(s):** 1177

---

**Root / lemma:** *uieth-*, *uith-* (*\*h<sub>u</sub>aeith-*)

**Meaning:** to shake

**Material:** Old Indic *vyáthatē* 'sways, taumelt, geht schief, kommt to Falle, shrugs, jerks, weicht', *vithurá-* 'fluctuating, mangelhaft'; Gothic *wipōn* 'shake'; relationship to *\*uei-1* 'turn' is probably, da in Kreise this root words for 'waver, hin and her bewegen' right frequent, often are.

Maybe alb. *vithe* 'buttocks, hips'.

**References:** WP. I 318, Kuiper Nasalprä. 53, Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, 487.

**Page(s):** 1178

---

**Root / lemma:** *uīks-* (*\*haūīks-*)

**Meaning:** 'mistletoe and other glue delivering trees'

**Note:** (*uīsk-*?)

**See also:** s. S. 1134 (*ueis-*).

**Page(s):** 1177

---

**Root / lemma:** *uī-ṛkmt-ī* (*\*haūī-ṛkmt-ī*)

**Meaning:** twenty

**Note:** actually Dual 'two decades' (to Indo Germanic *uī-* 'two' and *ḍkmt-*, above S. 192)

**Material:** Old Indic *vimśatī-*, Avestan *vīśaitī*, osset. *insāi*, Armenian *k'san*, gr. εἴκοσι, Doric Φίκατι, hom. ἐεἴκοσι for ἐ(F)ίκοσι, alb. *zet*, Latin *vīginti* (see above S. 192), Old Irish *fiche*, Gen. *fichet* (*\*uīkmt-s, -os*), acymr. *uceint* (instead of *\*gwycaint* from the compound *\*dou-viceint*, cymr. *deugaint* '40' abstracted), corn. *ugans*, Tocharian A *wiki*, B *ikə*.

**References:** WP. I 313, Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 366 f., WH. II 788 f., Frisk 453 f.

**Page(s):** 1177

---

**Root / lemma:** *uī-1* (*\*haūī-*)

**Meaning:** separate from; both, two

**Note:** (see *uī-ṛkmt-ī*)

**Material:** Old Indic *ví-* 'apart', Avestan *vī-* 'apart; abseits, apart, separated from; entgegen; through and through' (also *viš-*: *viš-pat-* 'go away, pass over'); Old Indic *viṣu-* 'after variant Seiten' in *viṣuṇa-* 'verschiedenartig', *viṣu-rūpa-* 'verschiedengestaltig', *viṣuva-* n. 'aequinoctium', *viṣuvant-* 'in the middle situated, after beiden Seiten gleich', *viṣv-añc-* 'after beiden (all) Seiten gewandt, auseinandergehend', Old Indic *viṣva-dryāñk-* 'überallhin going', Avestan *višpaθa* Adv. 'ringsum allenthalben' (*\*uīsu-* and *\*uīsu-*; besides *\*uīso-* in:) Lithuanian *visas*, Latvian *viss*, Old Prussian *wissa-* 'all'; Old Church Slavic *vsb* 'all, whole'; with the same meaning 'all' from 'after all Seiten auseinandergegangen, umfänglich' and Indo Germanic *k-* suffix: Old Indic *viśva-* 'each, every, all', Avestan *vīspa-*,

ap. *vispa* 'ds.'; Sg. also 'whole' (\**uikyo*-; out of it also Old pers. *visa* with regular southwest - development from -śv-);

to stem \**uisu*-, *uisyo*- presumably also gr. *FiσFos*, ἴσος 'alike' (for das on the other hand derivation from \**uidsyo*s to \**ueid*- 'behold' erwogen wird);

Latin *vitium* 'fault, error, disability, damage' as \**ui-ti-om* '\*Abweichung'; *vituperō*, -āre 'spoil, tadle' (*vitium* + *parāre*); in addition Latin *vitilīgō* f. 'skin rash'.

comparative \**uitero*-. Old Indic *vītara*- 'further führend', *vītarām* 'further, further', Avestan *vītarəm* 'sideways', *vītara*- 'the weitere, spätere', *ōiθra* (i.e. *viθra*) Adv. 'particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably, apart, separated', Gothic *wīþra* Adv. and preposition m. Akk. 'gegen, wider, compared with, vor', Old Icelandic *viðr* Adv. and preposition m. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, wider, with, by' (also *við* after Paaren as *norðr*: *norð*), Old English *wið* Adv. and preposition m. Gen. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, compared with, wider, along, with', *wiðer*- in compounds, Old High German *widar* Adv. 'gegen, back, against', preposition m. Dat. Akk. 'gegen, compared with, wider'; Latin perhaps in *vītricus* 'Stiefvater', originally 'the second', or 'the entferntere Vater' (but Old High German *enrig*, das an the einzigen Stelle, where es vorkommt (11. Jh.), 'transiberinus' übersetzt, wird rather to *enont* 'beyond' belong); Old Church Slavic *въторъ* 'alter, secundus' (from \**vbtorb*).

**References:** WP. I 312 f., WH. II 80, 808, Vasmer 1, 192 f., 237, Trautmann 362 f.

**Page(s):** 1175-1176

---

**Root / lemma:** *uī-2*, *uoi-* (\**hauī-sk*)

**Meaning:** expr. root

**Material:** Gr. (\**uī-ska*) *iā*, Ionian *iñ* f. 'shout, call, scream' (***Fiá***), (\****FiáFi***) *iāi*, ἰή 'exclamation of Freude or of Schmerzes', hom. (F) *ióμωποι* epithet the Argiver ('***βονν ἀγαθοί***'); (\****FiñFios***) *iñios* epithet of Apollo (den man with *iñ* *παιών* anrief), hence perhaps (\****FiáFovες***) 'IáFovες, Ἰωνες 'Ionier' as 'Verehrer of Apollo'; (\****FiñFios***) *iñios* or *iā*-Rufer (? Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 1, 80); Old English *wī* (besides *weg*, *weī*, *wā*) 'weh, oh'; due to \**uī-to*- 'jubelnd' here Lithuanian *vyturys* 'lark' and probably Latin *vītulor* 'jubilate, cheer, stimme einen Sieges- or hymn of praise, song of praise an, be cheerful'; Old Russian *viskati* 'neigh', *visnqti* 'muttere', russ. dial. *viščatb*, poln. *wiskać*, *wiszczyć* 'loud whistle'; russ. *vizg* 'Gewinsel', *vizzátb* 'whimper'.

Maybe in -f suffix in alb. *fiskëllej* 'whistle'.

**References:** WP. I 312, 527, WH. II 807, Holthausen Ae. etym. Wb. 392, Vasmer 1, 199.

---

**Root / lemma:** *uīro-s* (\**haueir-*)

**Meaning:** man; warrior

**Material:** With *ī* Old Indic *vīrá-*, Avestan *vīra-* 'man, hero', Umbrian Akk. Pl. n. *u(e)iro* 'mancipia', Volscan Abl. Sg. *couecriu* '\*coviriō, contiōne', Lithuanian *výras*, Latvian *wīrs*, Old Prussian *wijrs* 'man'; skyth. οἶορ 'ἄνδρα' (Herod. 4, 110), more properly οἶορ = *vīro-*; Old Indic *virapśá-* from \**vīra-pśv-a-* (: Avestan *pasu vīra*) 'people and cattle', compare Umbrian *ueiro pequo* ds.

With *ī* Latin *vir* 'man', in the old language also the unique word for 'husband', wherefore *virāgō* 'mannhafte virgin, Heldin', *virtus* 'manfulness, skillfulness, virtue, uprightness, integrity', Old Irish *fer* 'man', cymr. etc. *gwr*, Pl. *gwyr* (to which the Sg. *gwr* analogically is formed additionally).

Gothic *waír*, Old Icelandic *verr*, Old High German Old Saxon Old English *wer* 'man', Tocharian A *wir* 'young'; Modern High German *Werwolf*, probably to Latin *vīs* 'power' etc., \**uei-* 'auf etwas losgehen', s. d.

**References:** WP. I 314 f., WH. II 796 f., Trautmann 360, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 398, Untermann, IF. 62, 127.

**Page(s):** 1177-1178

---

**Root / lemma:** *ulek-, ulk-* (\**haulk-*)

**Meaning:** to shine; fiery

**Note:**

It derived from **Root / lemma:** *se-* : 'reflexive pronoun' + *lek* 'shape, apparition'.

**Material:**

perhaps to gr. (\**haulk-*) ἄφλαξ ἀβλάξ 'bright, brilliant, radiant' (whether (\**Flaμπρῶς*) λαμπρῶς Hes. 'bright, brilliant, radiant'); incredible ἡλέκτωρ 'gleaming, sun', ἡλεκτρον 'mixture of gold and silver, amber';

Old Indic *ulkā, ulkuṣī* 'meteor',

Tocharian AB (\**vlek*) *lek* 'shape, apparition'.

**References:** WP. I 321, J. B. Hofmann Etymol. gr. Wb. 106, Frisk 629, Mayrhofer 1, 112.

**Page(s):** 1178

---

**Root / lemma:** *ulkʷ-os* (\**haulkʷ-*)

**Meaning:** wolf

Note:

**Root / lemma:** *uľk<sup>w</sup>-os* : 'wolf' derived from an extension of **Root / lemma:** *uľek-*, *uľk-* : 'to shine; fiery' [similarity of sparking beastly eyes in the dark]

**Material:** Old Indic *vřka-* m. 'wolf', *vřkřh* 'she-wolf', *vřkřti-* 'ein Wölfischer', *vřkřyú-* 'mad, wicked, evil, *mordlustig*'; Avestan *vahrka-* 'wolf' (geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? Fem. *vahrka*); gr. *λύκος* (geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? Fem. *λύκαινα*); Latin *lupus* (sabin. loanword); Gothic *wulfs*, Old Icelandic *ulfr*, Old English Old Saxon *wulf*, Old High German *wolf* 'wolf', fem. Old High German *wulpa*, Middle High German *wülpe*, Old Icelandic *ylgr* (from \**wulgis*, Indo Germanic \**uľk<sup>w</sup>*); Lithuanian *vilkas*, Latvian *vilks*, Old Prussian *wilkis*, Old Church Slavic *vlkъ* ds.; fem. Lithuanian *vilkė*, Slavic *vlčī-ca* in serb. *vlčica*, russ. *volčica*;

with double zero grade (?): alb. (\**wulku*) *uľk* 'wolf', Ligurian MN *Uľkos*, Illyrian PN *Uľcudius*, *Uľcirus* mons, PN Ουλκίνιον, Pannonian *Uľcisia* castra; abrit. PN *Uľcagnus*, Proto Irish (Ogam) Gen. *Uľccagni* = Old Irish PN *Olčán*, also also Old Irish *olc*, Gen. *uľlc* 'mad, wicked, evil', as Subst. m. 'Missetäter', n. 'evil, harm, evil, wickedness' (see 307, 310); compare also päon. MN Λυππειος, Λυκκειος could point to old Labiovelar; Szemerényi (KZ. 71, 199 ff.) receives Illyrian *uľk-* from \**uľk-*, Indo Germanic \**uľk<sup>w</sup>-*; then Celtic *ulko-* must be looked as Illyrian loanword; conspicuous is Latin PN *Vľp(ius) Lupio* (CIR 130);

Note:

Alb. (\**uľcogna*) *uľkonjė* 'she-wolf' : abrit. PN *Uľcagnus* : Swedish *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna*, *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna* 'she-wolf', common alb. *-kn-* > *-nj-*.

possible would be also, daß Latin *lupus* and Germanic \**wulfaz* with Indo Germanic *p* to Old Indic *lopāśa-* m. 'jackal, fox', Avestan *raopi-*, Middle Persian *ropas* etc. belongs, or *mindestens* from a *derartigen* root-influenced is (see above S. 690, where also Gall. PN Λούερνιος, abrit. Gen. *Lovernii*, cymr. *llywarn*, acorn. *louuern*, nbret. *louarn* 'fox', Indo Germanic \**louperno-s* hinzufügen is).

**References:** WP. I 316 f., WH. II 836 f., Trautmann 359, Vasmer 1, 218, 223 f.; various distorted taboo; den Labiovelar leugnet W. Wissmann in D. Wb. 14, 2, 1242.

**Page(s):** 1178-1179

---

**Root / lemma:** *uľp-*, *ľup-* (\**ħaľuľk<sup>w</sup>-*)

**Meaning:** a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)

Note:



**Root / lemma:** *ulp-*, *lup-* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ul<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>*): 'a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)' derived from **Root /**

**lemma:** *ulk<sup>w</sup>-os* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ul<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>*): 'wolf' [common Latin *k<sup>w</sup>* > *p*].

**Note:** older *ē*-stem

**Material:** Avestan *urupi-s* m. (\**lupi-s*) 'dog', *raopi-s* 'fox, jackal', Middle Persian *rōpās*, npers. *rōbāh* 'fox' = Old Indic *lopāsá-* m. 'jackal, fox';

Maybe alb. *lopë* 'cow, (huge consuming animal; cow eaten by wolves)', *llup* 'devour', *llapë* 'tongue': Lith. *lapenti* 'to swallow food'.

Armenian *aluēs* Gen. *-esu* 'fox';

Maybe zero grade in poln. (\**lues*) *lis* 'fox'.

gr. (\**Fάλωπός*) *άλώπηξ* f., short form *άλωπός*; (common gr. F- = *υ-*)

Latin *volpēs* 'fox', possibly also *lupus* 'wolf';

Lithuanian *lāpė* (\**ulopē*), Latvian *lapsa* (syncopated from *lapesa*? Indo Germanic \**ulopekā*?); compare Lithuanian *vilpišỹs* 'wild cat', it would be placed near Middle Persian *gurpak* npers. *gurba* 'house cat, domestic cat', from iran. \**urpa-*, Indo Germanic \**ulpos*; it concerns certainly various taboo adjustments.

**References:** WP. I 316 f., WH. I 836 f., II 830, Frisk 83, Trautmann 149, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 36, Lidén KZ. 56, 212 ff.

**Page(s):** 1179

---

**Root / lemma:** *ud<sup>h</sup>sā* (\**h<sub>2</sub>ud<sup>h</sup>sā*)

**Meaning:** wasp

**Material:** Avestan *vawžaka-* 'scorpion', but iran. \**vawža-* 'wasp' in Middle Persian *vaβz* 'wasp', Baluchi *gwabz* 'bee, wasp';

Maybe Danish *gedehams*: Swedish *geting*: French *guêpe*: Furlan *ghespe*: Breton *gwespedenn*: Welsh *gwenynen feirch*: Napulitano *vèspera*: Reggiano *vrespa*: Venetian *brespa*; *vrespa*; *vespa*: Albanian apocope (\**gres-pa*) Geg *greth*, *grenza*, Tosc *grerëza* 'wasp'.

Latin *vespa* f. 'wasp' (from \**vopsā*);

acorn. *guhi-en* gl. 'wasp', mcymr. *gw(y)chi*, abr. *guohi* gl. *fucos* (\**uops-*), from which borrowed Old Irish *foich* gl. 'wasp' (also 'caterpillar, cankerworm'), nir. *fotlach* and *puith* 'wasp', out of it *spoch* 'fierce attack' (O'Rahilly Sc. G. stem 3, 63);



Old English *wæfs*, *wæps*, *wæsp* 'wasp', Old High German *wefsa*, *wafsa*, *waspa*, Bavarian *webes*, thür. *weps-chen* and *wewetz-chen*, those in Germanic indicate *\*wabi-s* and *\*wabi-t*;

Lithuanian *vapsvā* 'wasp', Old Prussian *wobse* ds.;

Church Slavic *osa*, klr. *osá* (from *\*vopsā*, Balto-Slavic *\*uapsā*).

**References:** WP. I 257 f., WH. II 770, Trautmann 342, Vasmer 2, 280, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 45 f., Szemerényi Arch. Lingunder 4, 52.

**See also:** distinct to *\*uēb<sup>h</sup>-* 'to weave'.

**Page(s):** 1179

---

**Root / lemma:** *uog<sup>h</sup>ni-s*, *uog<sup>h</sup>nes-* (*\*ha<sup>h</sup>uog<sup>h</sup>n-es-*)

**Meaning:** ploughshare

**Material:** Gr. ὀφνίς ὕννις, ἄροτρον Hes. (in addition probably also ὄφατα δεσμοὶ ἀρότρων. Ἀκαρνᾶνες Hes.) = Old Prussian *wagnis* 'Pflugmesser'; Old High German *waganso*, Modern High German Bavarian *der Wagensun*, Old Icelandic *vangsni* 'plowshare'; but Latin *vōmis*, *-eris* (Nom. thereafter also *vōmer*) 'plowshare' from *uog<sup>h</sup>h-smis*; unclear is gr. ὕννη, ὕννις f. 'plowshare' (compare Brugmann II<sup>2</sup> 1, 288);

Old High German *weggi*, *wecki* m. 'wedge' (and 'keilförmiger Wecken'), Old English *wecg*, Old Icelandic *veggr* 'wedge' = Lithuanian *vāgis* 'wedge = spigot, hammer, nail', Latvian *vadzis* 'wedge', Old Prussian *wagnis* 'Sech (part of Pfluges)'.

**References:** WP. I 315 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 337; after Wackernagel KZ. 61, 206 ff. as 'pointed, bohrender object' to Old pers. *ud-avajam* 'I stach from' (root *\*uēg<sup>h</sup>-*).

**Page(s):** 1179-1180

---

**Root / lemma:** *uokso-* (*\*ha<sup>h</sup>uokso-*)

**Meaning:** wax

**Material:** Old High German Old Saxon *wahs*, Old English *weax*, Old Icelandic *vax* n. 'wax'; Lithuanian *vāškas*, Latvian *vasks* ds.; russ.-Church Slavic (etc.) *voskъ* ds.; to *\*uēg<sup>h</sup>-* 'to weave', as Old High German *waba* 'honeycomb' to *\*uēb<sup>h</sup>-* 'to weave', s. Törnquist, Studia Neophilol. 17, 99 f.

**References:** WP. I 315, Trautmann 343, Vasmer 1, 231.

**Page(s):** 1180

---

**Root / lemma:** *uortoko-* (*\*ha<sup>h</sup>uortoko-*)

**Meaning:** quail

**Material:** Old Indic *vartaka-* m., *vārtikā* f. `quail'; gr. ὄρτυξ, -υγος, by Gramm. also -υκος and with -ū-, by Hes. γόρτυξ, i.e. Φόρτυξ `quail', dessen ending after ἴβυξ, βαῖβυξ, -υκος, κόκκυξ, -υγος (and πτέρυξ, -υγος?) transfigured is; Ionian Ὀρτυγίη `Delos' (`Wachtelinsel').

**References:** WP. I 316.

**Page(s):** 1180

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡōro-*, *-ā* (\**ḡauer-*)

**Meaning:** deceit; madness

**Material:** Gr. ὠπακίαν `senseless, unconscious become, erblassen' belongs to a stem ὠπακ-; independent therefrom alts. *wōrig* `weakened, tired, faint, languid', Old English *wērig*, engl. *weary* `tired', Old High German *wuorag* `intoxicated, drunk'; the *k*-derivative lacks in Old Icelandic *órar* f. Pl. `Betäubtsein', *ḡrr* (\**ḡōrio-*) `geistesgestört, baffle, furious' and Old English *wōrian* `wander, waver, decompose'; about gr. ὦπος, ἄωπος `sleep' see above S. 72.

**References:** WP. I 316;

**See also:** perhaps to *ḡer-3* above S. 1152 (Frisk, *Eranos* 43, 229 f.).

**Page(s):** 1180

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡrāḡh-1*: *ḡrēḡh-* (\**ḡauerḡh-*)

**Meaning:** thorn, spike

**Material:** Attic *ῥάχος* (*ῥāchos*), Ionian *ῥήχος* f. `dorniges rod, briar, thorn hedge' (*ὀρήχου αἰμασίας* Hes. with o- as verbalized from F, see also under *ḡer-gh-* `turn'); *ῥάχις* `backbone, spine, mountain ridge', *ῥαχίζω* `(rupture das backbone, spine, hence allg.): zerhaue, zerstücke';

Middle Irish *fracc* (with *gg*) `needle'??; Lithuanian *rāžas* `dry rod, stubble, bristle,

*Besenstumpf*, Gabelzinke', *ražys* `tine', *tri-rāžis* `dreizinkig'.

**References:** WP. I 318.

**Page(s):** 1180

---

**Root / lemma:** *ḡrāḡh-2*: *ḡrēḡh-* (\**ḡauerḡh-*)

**Meaning:** to hit, push

**Material:** Attic *ῥάπτω* (*ā*: ἔρραξα, ἐρράχθην), Ionian *ῥήσσω* `hit, stamp'; intr. `stürze violent, dringe heran', Attic *κατα(ρ)ῥάκτης* `abschüssig', also m. `Wassersturz, Fallgatter, ein water bird'; Attic *ῥάχια*, Ionian *ῥήχιη* `Meeresbrandung, flood; umbrandete place';

but Old Church Slavic *u-raziti* 'percutere', russ. *raz* 'meal', Czech *ráz* 'blow, knock' etc. belong probably rather to *\*urēg-*.

**References:** WP. I 318 f., Vasmer 2, 484.

**Page(s):** 1181

---

**Root / lemma:** *urēg-* (and *urēg-?*) (*\*haurēg-*)

**Meaning:** to push, drag, drive

**Material:** Old Indic perhaps *vrājati* 'schreitet, goes', *pra-vrājāyati* 'allows wandern, verbannt', *parāvṛj-* 'Verstoßener'; Persson Beitr. 501 seeks against it in ihnen ein with *\*ur-g-* 'turn' (see 1154) nächstverwandtes *\*urē-g-*, basic meaning 'sich drehend bewegen';

Latin *urgeo* (besides early, but originally *urgueō*), *-ēre* 'urge, press, push, beset, press' (*\*urgeiō* or *\*urgeiō*);

Gothic *wrikan* 'pursue', Old Icelandic *reka* 'drive, push, hunt, chase, pursue, throw, reject', Old English *wrecan* 'urge, press, push, drive, push, avenge' (and 'vorwärts march, step, stride, strut', see above), Old Frisian *wreka* 'drive, push, avenge', Old Saxon *wrecan* 'avenge, punish, curse', Old High German *rehhan* ds., *wreh* 'exul', Gothic *wraks* 'pursuer', *wrakjan* 'pursue', Old English *wracu* 'revenge, vengeance, punishment, woefulness', *wræc* n. 'banishment, woefulness', *wrecc(e)an* 'aufmuntern, set in motion, waken, arouse, revive', *wrecca* 'ein Verbannter, Elender, foreigner, stranger', Old Saxon *wrekkio*, Old High German *(w)reck(e)o* 'landesflüchtiger hero', Modern High German (new from dem Middle High German aufgenommen) *Recke*; Old English *wræc* 'banishment, woefulness', Norwegian *rak* 'umhertreibender object, debris or kelp' (hence Middle Low German *Wrak* 'Wrack'), with *e* also isl. *rek* 'auf dem Wasser treibender object'; lengthened grade Gothic *wrēkei* 'pursuit', Old Frisian *wrēke*, Old Saxon *wrāka* 'punishment, revenge, vengeance', Old High German *rāhha* 'revenge, vengeance', Old Icelandic *rāc* 'pursuit', *rækr* 'verwerflich', *rækja* (: Old Indic *vrājāyati*) 'reject, vertreiben' = Old Frisian *wrēka*, Old English *wræcan* 'drive, push, urge, press, push';

Balto Slavic *\*urēg-* in compatible meaning: Lithuanian *vérgas*, Latvian *vērgs* 'slave'; ablaut. Lithuanian *vaĩgas* 'need, woefulness', *vaĩgti* 'need to suffer, bear, endure', Old Prussian *wargan* Akk. Sg. m. 'evil, wickedness, affliction, danger', Lithuanian *vargùs* 'heavy, beschwerlich, woeful, wretched, miserable', Latvian *vārgs* 'woeful, wretched, miserable, siech', Old Prussian *wargs* 'evil, bad'; Old Church Slavic *vragъ* 'fiend', poln. *wrog* 'wickedness, evil, harm; the Böse, devil; Verhängnis';

yet Balto Slavic words also are compatible with Germanic *warga-* (see S. 1154 under *\*uer-ġh-*, *\*uer-* 'turn').

**References:** WP. I 319 f., WH. II 839 f., Trautmann 342, Vasmer 1, 228.

**Page(s):** 1181

---

**Root / lemma:** *ureik-*, *vereik-* (*\*ha~~u~~erk-*)

**Meaning:** 'heath, heather, any of a number of low evergreen shrubs bearing clusters of purple flowers'

**See also:** see above S. 1155 under *uerġh-*.

**Page(s):** 1182

---

**Root / lemma:** *urek-* (*\*ha~~u~~erk-*)

**Meaning:** 'talk, shout'

**References:** WP. I 318, II 343, 362, Trautmann 243, Vasmer 2, 508 f.

**See also:** s. ober under *uer-6*.

**Page(s):** 1182

---

**Root / lemma:** *uren-* (*\*ha~~u~~er-en-*)

**Meaning:** to sprinkle

**Material:** Gr. *ῥαίνω* (*\*ur~~n~~iō*) 'bespritzte, besprenge (with water or dust, powder)', *ῥαίς*, -*ίδος* f. 'drip'; with -d<sup>h</sup>- extension *ῥαθάμιγξ* f. 'drip, Staubkörnchen' (*\*ur~~n~~-d<sup>h</sup>-*), *ῥαθαίνω* 'besprenge, streue from'; secondary -δ- in *ἐρράδαται*, *ἐρράδατο*, *ῥάσσετε* Perf. Pass. and Aor. to *ῥαίνω*; *ῥαίνω* could indeed also to Old Church Slavic *izroniti* (above S. 329) belong;

about Old Saxon Old High German *wrennio*, (under the influence of common Celtic -*ns-*, -*nt-* > -*nn-*), Old Saxon *wrēnio*, Old High German *reineo*, *rein(n)o* 'stallion' (to Old English *wræne*, Old Saxon *wrēnisc* 'horny, lustful', Norwegian *vrīna* 'cry, neigh') see above S. 81 and under *uer-3* respectively *urei-*;

after Szemerényi (KZ. 73, 74) here Hittite *hurnai-* 'sprinkle' (*\*ur~~n~~-*), further perhaps to Indo Germanic *auer-* above S. 80 f.

**References:** WP. I 277, 320, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 156.

**Page(s):** 1182

---

**Root / lemma:** (*ureth-*): *uroth-* or *urath-* (*\*ha~~u~~erth-*)

**Meaning:** to support

**Material:** Old English *wraðu* f. 'pad', *wreðian* 'prop, support', Old Saxon *wreðian* 'prop, support', *giwreðian* 'eine pad build' become from Trautmann KZ. 42, 331 with Avestan *urvaθa-* 'befreundet; friend' connected; yet is dafür a basic meaning 'auf den man sich prop, support, abandon kann' not to sichern.

**References:** WP. I 320.

**Page(s):** 1183

---

**Root / lemma:** *urēġ-*, *urōġ-*, *urəġ-* (\**hauerġ-*)

**Meaning:** to break

**Material:** Armenian (\**hauerġ-*) *ergic-učanem* 'break';

gr. ῥήγνυμι (and ῥήσσω) 'break' (Aor. Pass. ἐρράγην, Perf. ἔρρωγα, herakl. ἐρρηγεῖα), ῥήξις, Lesbian Ἐρήξις f. 'das Durchbrechen, Reißen', zero grade Ionian ῥαγή 'crack, col, gap', ῥάγδην Adv. 'violent', ῥαгдаῖος Adj. ds.; ῥώξ, -γός f. 'crack, col, gap, cleft', ῥωγή, ῥωγμή, ῥωγμός, ῥωχμός (\*ῥωκσμός) ds., ῥωγαλέος 'zerfetzt', ῥηγμῖν, -ῖνος m. 'Wogenbruch, surf, surge, breakers';

Balto-Slavic \**rēžīō* 'cut, bite': Lithuanian *rėžiu*, *rėžti* 'cut, clip, ritzen, rend, notch, furchen' (also *rėžau*, *rėžyti*, in addition *rėžis* m. 'incision, cleft, Ackerstreifen'); in addition Lithuanian *raįžau*, *raįžyti* 'mehrfach ritzen, cut, clip', Latvian *raīze* f. 'schneidender pain, distress';

maybe alb. *rrëzoj* 'ruin, destroy'

Old Church Slavic *rěžq*, *rězati* 'κόπτω', Old Russian *rěžu*, *rězati* 'cut, clip, slaughter'; in addition Slavic \**rbznqti* in poln. *rznać* 'cut, clip, carve, slaughter';

Maybe alb. *rrëzoj* 'throw down', *rrëzë* 'foot of a tree, mountain, building' a Slavic loanword.

Balto-Slavic \**rēža-* m. 'cut' in Lithuanian *rėžàs*, *atrėžaĩ* m. Pl. 'schnitzel', russ. *rěz* 'cut, incisure';

ablaut. Balto-Slavic \**rōža-* m. 'cut, line' in Lithuanian *rúožas* 'line, stripe, cut', Latvian *ruôza* 'stripe, meadow, row, lowland, depression, gorge, ravine, gulch';

proto Slavic. \**razь* 'cut, Hieb' in Czech *ráz* 'blow, knock, Hieb, Mal', russ. *raz* 'Mal', and Old Church Slavic *obraz* 'εἰκών, μορφή', russ. *óbráz* 'Bild'; russ. *razítb* 'hit' etc., Old Church Slavic *u-raziti* 'durchbohren';

compare alb. *rrah* 'hit, grind, crush' (from \**radh*), *rras* 'dränge together, trete', Aor. *rashe*.

**References:** WP. I 319, Vasmer 2, 484, 485, 505, Trautmann 245 f.;

**See also:** compare above *urāgh-2*.

**Page(s):** 1181-1182

---

**Root / lemma:** *urughio-* (*\*haurughio-*)

**Meaning:** rye

**Material:** Thrak. βρίζα (*\*urughīā*) 'Emmerkorn, Roggen';

Old Icelandic *rugr* m. 'Roggen', Old Swedish *rogger*, Old English *ryge* m. (*\*rugi-*), besides afr. *rogga*, Old Saxon *roggo*, Old High German *rocko* (with Geminierung); in addition the Germanic VN Latin *Rugii*, Old Icelandic *Rygir* (in *Roga-land*), Old English Pl. *Ryge*, *Rugas*, perhaps also *Rügen*; Old English *rygen* 'from Roggen', Middle High German *ruggin*, *rückin*;

Lithuanian *rugys*, Latvian *rudzis* 'Roggenkorn', Pl. Lithuanian *rugiai*, Latvian *rudzi* 'Roggen'; Lithuanian *rugienà* 'Roggenacker', *ruginis* 'from Roggen';

Old Russian *ръѣ*, serb. *râž*, russ. *rožb* f. 'Roggen'; serb. *răžan*, Czech *režný* (from Slavic *\*ръѣнъ*) besides russ.-Church Slavic *ръжанъ*, russ. *ržanój* 'from Roggen'; Bulgarian *brica* 'a kind of summer grain ' derives from dem Thrak.

**References:** WP. II 374 f., Trautmann 246, Vasmer 2, 529, Jacobsohn Arier 133 ff., where also about uralische equivalent (probably Indo Germanic loanword).

**Page(s):** 1183

---

**Root / lemma:** *uraren-* (*\*haurs-en-*)

**Meaning:** ram, sheep, lamb

**Material:** Old Indic *\*uran-* (from *\*vuran-*), Akk. *\*uraṇam*, Nom. *urā*, from which *uraṇa-* m. 'lamb, aries, ram', *urā* f. 'sheep', in addition *urabhra-* m. 'aries, ram' for *\*ura-b<sup>h</sup>a-* (as *vṛṣabha-* to *vṛṣan-*); compare npers. *barra* (*\*varnak*) 'lamb'; Pahlavi *varak* 'aries, ram'; iran. *vārən-jar-*, *vārə-yna-* 'Lämmerschläger' (Humbach DLZ. 78, 299 f.);

Armenian *gaṛn*, Gen. *gaṛin* 'lamb';

gr. hom. (F)αρήν, Gen. ἀρνός 'lamb', Cretan Φαρήν; also in tsakon. *vanna*, from lakon. Φαρνίον 'lamb', in addition -Φρην in hom. πολύρρην 'schafreich', out of it late ρήν), with ablaut. ἀρνειός 'aries, ram', whether not rather from *\*ἀρσνειός* (*\*αρσν-ηFός*) to ἄρσην 'virile' (above S. 336);

derivative \**urēnōn-* in Latin (as Germanic loanword) *rēno* 'Tierfell as clothing , Pelz';

unclear as derivative Latin *vervēx*, *-ēcis* (*-īx*, *-īcis*) 'wether, castrated ram'; unclear is also the relationship to the auf \**eruo(s)-* 'wool' rückführbaren gr. words *εἶρος* n. 'Wollfließ', derived *εἶριον*, Attic *ἔριον* 'wool', Attic *εὖερος*, *εὐερός* 'schönwollig', Aeolic *ἐπ-ερος* 'aries, ram' ('whereupon Wolle is'), Ionian *εἰρῖνεος*, Attic *ἐρῖνεος* 'from wool'; anlautendes F lässt sich not nachweisen.

**References:** WP. I 269 f., WH. II 429, Specht Indo Germanic Dekl. 33 f., Frisk 137 f., 468 f.

**Page(s):** 1170

---

**Root / lemma:** *ūd-* (\**heud-s*)

**Meaning:** upwards; away

**Note:** besides *ūd-s* (compare Latin *ab*: *abs*)

**Material:** 1. Old Indic *úd-*, *út-* 'empor, out' preverb; Avestan *us-*, *uz-* (\**uds-*) *ds.*, ap. *us-* *ds.* (*ud-* in *ud-apatatā* 'er lehnte sich auf, fiel ab' is probably \**uz-*);

gr. *ύ-* in *ύβρις* (see below *g<sup>w</sup>er-* 'heavy'), *ύστριξ* 'porcupine', *ύσπληξ* 'Startseil', Cypriot *ύχηρος* 'Aufgeld' (Attic *ἐπίχειρα*) and in this Mundart generally zum Ersatze from *ἐπί* has changed: adnominal with Lok. e.g. *ύ-τύχα* 'ἐπὶ τύχη'; eine (an Gothic *iupa* besides \**upo* gemahnende) full grade probably in Cypriot *εὐτρόσσεσθαι* *ἐπιστρέφεσθαι*. Πάφιοι and *εὐχους* *χώνη* ('Trichter') *Σαλαμίνιοι* Hes.; (because of *ύστος*, *ύστέρα* see below *udero-* 'belly');

Latin *ūs-que* 'in a fort, ununterbrochen from - her or bis - toward';

Old Irish preverb *uss-*, *oss-* could also auf \**ud-s-* go back; see below *upo*;

Gothic *ūt* Adv. 'out, heraus', Old High German *ūz*, Modern High German *from*, Old Saxon Old English *ūt* *ds.*, West Germanic also preposition beim 'dative' Abl. (in addition Gothic *ūta*, Old Icelandic *ūti*, Old English *ūte*, Old High German *ūze* 'außen, outside'; Gothic *ūtana*, Old High German *ūzana* etc., Modern High German *außen*; Old Icelandic *ūtara*, Old English *ūter*, Old Saxon *ūtara*, Old High German *ūzar* 'besides', partly as preposition beim 'dative' and Akk.; Old High German *ūzero*, *ūzaro*, Old English *ūter-ra* 'the outer'); intrinsic auf \**uds* vor voiced Verschlusslauten based on Germanic \**uz-* 'from, from - heraus, from - vor, vor - away' in Gothic *us* (*uz-*; *vorr. ur-*) prefix and preposition 'from, from' ('Dat.' = Abl.), also Old Icelandic *ór* preposition, as prefix *ór-*, *or-*, *ør-*, Old English *or-*, Old Saxon *ur-*, *or-* prefix, Old High German *ur*, *ar*, *ir* preposition 'from, from'



(vor *ūz* zurückweichend), *ur-*, *ir-*, *ar-*, *er-* prefix, Modern High German *úr-*, *er-* (e.g. *Urlaub*, *erlauben* 'vacation'); Middle Low German (*ū*þ)*būten* '(from) exchange, *erbeuten*' from \**bī-ūtian*, compare Old Icelandic *ýta* 'darreichen';

Lithuanian *už-* 'auf-, hinauf-, to-' prefix (the meaning halber probably to divide from *už* preposition 'behind, for', s. \**ǵhō* S. 451 f.; Trautmann, Bsl. Wb. 336 hält an the Einheit fest, also for die consecutive forms), Latvian *uz*, *ūz* prefix and preposition 'auf' (in addition also Old Prussian *unsei* 'hinauf, auf');

Old Church Slavic: *ъз-* (*ъзс-*) prefix, *ъз(ъ)* preposition in the meaning 'hinauf an etwas' (Akk.);

2. Kompar. Old Indic *úttara-* 'the höhere, obere, spätere, hintere' = gr. ὕστερος 'the spätere'; Sup. Old Indic *uttamā-* 'höchster, oberster, best', Avestan *ustəma-* 'äußerster, last', gr. ὕστατος 'last, spätester' (für \*ὕσταμος); about Old Indic *ucca-* 'high' (\**ud-k<sup>w</sup>e*), *uccā*, Avestan *usča* Adv. 'above; after above' s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II, 2, 545 f.

**References:** WP. I 189 f., WH. II 344, Schwyzer Gr. Gr. 2, 517 f., Vasmer 1, 214. 238 f., 242, Mayrhofer 1, 99, 101 f.

**Page(s):** 1103-1104

---

**Root / lemma:** *halā*

**Meaning:** interjection

**Material:** Old Indic *alalā* (*bhavant-*) 'alert, awake, smart becoming' (Middle Indic *arē*, *rē* 'du da!' rather to *arí* 'foreigner, stranger', Thieme Der stranger in Rigveda 1 ff., see above S. 24).

Gr. ἀλαλά, ἀλαλαί 'hallo, hurra!', ἀλαλητός, ἀλαλητύς 'Schlachtruf', ἀλαλάζω 'stoße den Schlachtruf from' (similarly ἐλελεῦ 'Kriegsruf, Schmerzensruf', ἐλελίζω 'stoße den Kriegsruf from'); Lithuanian *aluoti* 'hallo cry' (borrowing from Deutschen not provable) besides *alióti* 'through Geschrei aufscheuchen';

Old Church Slavic (\**h<sub>3</sub>ole*) *ole*, Bulgarian *olele* interjection; e.g. Fick I<sup>4</sup> 356 (Modern High German *hallo*, *holla* are against it from dem Imperativ from Old High German *halón*, *holón* 'get, fetch' entwickelte Rufworte).

Auf ähnlichem *a-* seems to based on Lithuanian *nu-aldėti* 'ring out; sound', *uldúoti* 'coo' (Bezzenger BB. 21, 315).

**References:** WP. I 89.



**See also:** S. die similar onomatopoeic words *lā-*.

**Page(s):** 29

---

**Root / lemma:** *h<sub>2</sub>al-6*, *h<sub>2</sub>alōu-* : *h<sub>2</sub>aləu-*

**Meaning:** color adjective `white, brilliant`

**See also:** s. *h<sub>2</sub>ab<sup>h</sup>o-* and color adjective *h<sub>1</sub>el-*.

**Page(s):** 29

---

**Root / lemma:** *h<sub>2</sub>am(m)a*, *h<sub>2</sub>amī*

**Meaning:** mother

**Material:** Alb. *amē* `aunt', `mother', out of it `riverbed', `residuum of liquids'; Old Icelandic *amma* `grandmother', Old High German *amma* `mother, wet nurse', Modern High German *Amme*; gr. ἀμμάς, ἀμμία `mother' Hes., Oscan *Ammaí*, *Ammae*, i.e. Matri (god's name)'. About Old Indic *amba* `mother' s. Kretschmer KZ. 57, 251 ff. Von *amī*, *amī*- (see Brugmann II<sup>2</sup>, I 496) shaped are Latin *amīcus* `friend' and *amita* `Vaterschwester' (compare Lithuanian *anýta* `mother-in-law': Latin *anus* `old woman'). About Vulgar Latin *amma* `owl' s. Sofer Gl. 17, 17 f.

Maybe zero grade Alb. *miku*: Venetian *amico*; *mèco*: Rumanian *amic* `friend' from Latin *amīcus* `friend'.

A Verbalableitung is perhaps Latin *amāre* `love' (compare Middle High German *ammen* `wait, hold on, care' to *amme*). After Kretschmer (Gl. 13, 114) rather Etruscan.

After Zimmermann KZ. 44, 368 f., 47, 174 belongs also Latin *amoenus* here. Von a Latin *\*amoi* (compare *Summoi* CIL. II 1750) could *amoinos* = *amoenus* shaped sein, as *Mamoena* (to *\*mamoī*) besides *Mamana*, further through gr. Γοργόνη; (to Γοργώ) besides Γόργοιτος (to Γοργώι) gestützt;

Tocharian B *ammakki* (Vok.) `mother' from *\*amma* + *akki* (Old Indic *akkā*).

**References:** WP. I 53, WH. I 39, 41, Tagliavini Mél. Pedersen 163.

**Page(s):** 36

---

**Root / lemma:** *h<sub>2</sub>anetā* (*h<sub>1</sub>anetā*)

**Meaning:** door posts

**Material:** Old Indic *ātā* (usually PL *ātāḥ* as Latin *antae*) `encirclement, Rahmen a door', Avestan *aiθya* Akk. Pl. `doorposts', Armenian *dr-and* `doorpost' (Hübschmann Arm. Stud. I 19); Latin *antae* after Vitruv 3, 2, 2 `die frei endigenden and vernetwas verstärkten

Wände, die den Pronaos eines Tempels or die Prostaseines Hauses enclose, surround ' = Old Norse *ǫnd* 'Vorzimmer' (Bugge KZ. 19, 401).

**References:** WP. I 59, WH. I 52.

**Page(s):** 42

---

**Root / lemma:** *h<sub>2</sub>au-θ*, *h<sub>2</sub>auēi-*

**Meaning:** to perceive, understand

**Material:** Old Indic *-avati* with *ud-* and *pra-* 'aufmerken, heed', Old Church Slavic *umъ* 'reason' (basic form *\*au-mo-*); moreover Tocharian B *om-palokoññe* 'meditation'? Different Pedersen, Tochar. 223 Anm.

*āvis-*: lengthened grade Old Indic *āviṣ* Adv. 'apparent, manifest, obvious, bemerkbar', Avestan *āviš* Adv. 'apparent, manifest, obvious, vorAugen' (npers. *āškār* 'clear, bright'; Old Indic *āviṣṭya-h*, Avestan *āvišya-* 'offenkundig'); Old Church Slavic *avě, javě* Adv. 'kund, apparent, manifest, obvious' (in ending after den Adjektivadverbien auf *-ě* reshaped from *\*avb*, whereof:) *aviti, javiti* 'reveal, kundmachen, show' (Lithuanian *óvytis* 'sich in Traume sehen lassen' loanword from dem Slavic).

Maybe alb. *ja* 'there it is' Slavic loanword

full grade: gr. αἰσθάνομαι, Aor. αἰσθέσθαι 'perceive' (\*αFισ-θ-); Latin *audiō* 'hear' from *\*auiz-dh-iō*, compare *oboedio* from *\*ób-avizdhiō* about *\*oboīdiō*; gr. αἶω (neologism to Aor. ἐπι-ήισ(σ)α, αἶον) 'vernehme, hear' (\*αFισ-), ἐπάιστος 'belongs, ruchbar, known'.

Here probably Hittite *u-uh-ḫi* 'I see, observe', *a-uš-zi* 'sees', *a-ú-ri-iš* (from *a-ú-wa-ri-iš*) 'Ausschau, Warte', iterat. *uš-ka* 'wiederholt sehen'.

**References:** WP. I 17, WH. I 80, Trautmann 21, Pedersen Hittitisch 172 f.

**Page(s):** 78

---

**Root / lemma:** *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-*, *b<sup>h</sup>a<sup>x</sup>mb<sup>h</sup>-*, *pa<sup>x</sup>mp-*, *pha<sup>x</sup>mp<sup>h</sup>-*

**Meaning:** to swell

**Note:** Lautnachahmung, from den aufgeblasenen Backen genommen, psychologisch from *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-*, *b<sup>h</sup>a<sup>x</sup>mb<sup>h</sup>-* as unmittelbarer imitation eines gehörten dumpfen **onomatopoeic words** **Schalles** different.

**Material:** Old Indic *bimba-h-m* 'disc, ball, Halbkugel', *bimbīf*. 'momordica monadelpha' (eine Cucurbitacee; *bimba-m* 'deren rote fruit'); gr. βέμβιξ 'Kreisel, Wasserstrudel; bumblebee', wherefore due to eines schwundstufigen βάβαξ 'babbler': βαβάκτης

ῥορηστής'; with b<sup>h</sup> (or p<sup>h</sup>): gr. πέμφιξ, -ίγος 'breath, breeze, storm, drip, blister', πομφός 'blister, shield boss';

Lithuanian *bám̃ba* 'navel', *baĩmbalas* 'Dickbauch', *buĩmbulas* 'knot am stick, in thread, string', *buĩmbulas*, *buĩmbulas* 'vesicle, blister', *buĩmbulỹs* 'Steckrübe', *bũmburas*, *puĩmpuras* 'bud'; Latvian *bāmba*, *buĩmba* 'ball, sphere', *bemberis* 'Tannenzapfen'; *bĩmbul'ĩ* 'potato', *bumbulis*, *buĩrbulis* 'knot, knag', *buĩmburs* 'sphere, ball, Kartoffel';

russ.-alt. *bubulja* 'Regentropfen', nowadays *búblikъ* (*\*bąbъl-ikъ*) 'pretzel, Kringel', klr. *búben* 'small Junge, toddler', Serbo-Croatian *bùban* 'kind of bean', *bũbla* 'clump', Czech *boubel*, *bublina* 'vesicle, blister', poln. *bąbel* 'vesicle, blister'.

Unverschobenes *\*ba<sup>x</sup>mb-* or verschobenes b<sup>h</sup>a<sup>x</sup>mb<sup>h</sup>- in Swedish Dialectal *bamb* 'paunch', Norwegian Dialectal *bamsa* 'greedy devour, pampfen', Danish (jüt.) *bams* 'thick person', Modern High German *Bams* 'thick porridge, mash', Middle High German *bemstīn* 'die einen thick Bauch has'.

Verschobenes *ba<sup>x</sup>mb-* or unverschobenes *pa<sup>x</sup>mp-* in Swedish Dialectal *pampen* 'turgid, swollen', Danish Dialectal *pampe* 'sich brüsten, brag, boast', Norwegian Dialectal *pempa seg* (*\*pampjan*) 'sich with Trank füllen', Middle Low German *pampen* 'sich stuff' (Modern High German *pampfen*), Modern High German *pampe* 'thick porridge, mash'.

With Tenuis: Latin *pampinus* '(\*bud, \*eye) fresh shoot of Weinstockes, vine-layer'; Lithuanian *pampstũ*, *pampaũ*, *paĩptĩ* 'swell up', *pamplỹs* 'Dickbauch', *pũmpa* 'knob, handle, button, pommel, Teichrose', *piĩmpilas* m. 'penis', Latvian *pāĩmpt*, *pem̃pt*, *pum̃pt* 'to swell', *pampali* 'potato', *pĩmpala* 'das männliche limb, member', *pumpe* 'hump, hunchback, swelling, blister' (the *u*-forms are understood as contamination with *\*pup-*);

Old Bulgarian *pupъ* 'navel', russ. *pup* 'navel', *púpyš* 'bud, bulge', poln. *pęp* 'spigot';

Old Icelandic *fíff* 'giant; rogue, simpleton', *fĩmbul-* intensifying prefix, Old English *fífel* 'Seeungetüm, giant' (*\*pempelo-*), Old Icelandic *fĩmbul-*, *fambi* 'Erztropf'.

Besides with auslaut Germanic Tenuis Danish *fomp*, Norwegian Dialectal *fump*, *famp* 'thick fool'.

With Tenuis asp. Armenian *p`amp`ušt`* 'bladder'.

**References:** WP. II 108 f., WH. I 122, Niedermann WuS. 8, 87 f., Trautmann 26, 205.

**See also:** see also *\*ba<sup>x</sup>b-* ds.

**Root / lemma:** *keleu-*

**Meaning:** to wander; way

**Note:** probably extension from *kel-*5.

**Material:** Gr. κέλευθος f. 'way' (from \*κλεu-θο-ς reshaped after ἐλευθ-), ἵππο-κέλευθος 'zu

Pferd sich fortbewegend', ἄ-κόλουθος (\*ἄ- = *sm-*) 'companion';

Maybe alb. *kalonj* 'walk'

Lithuanian *keliáuju* 'travel, journey' (*kė́lias* 'way' probably previously postverbal).

**References:** WP. I 446, Kretschmer Gl. 20, 253, E. Fraenkel, Mél. Boisacq I 374 f.

Page(s): 554

---